3. Position of 's.—(1) When a short explanatory term is joined to a name, the sign of the possessive may be annexed to either; as, I called at Smith's the bookseller, or, at Smith the bookseller's. But if, to such a phrase, the substantive which it limits is added, the sign of the possessive must be annexed to the last; as, I called at Smith the bookseller's shop.

(2) In compound terms the last only has the mark; as, The

Queen of England's crown.

THE OBJECTIVE.

Rule VII.—The Objective case follows an active transitive verb or a preposition; as, He struck the table with his hand.

- 1. Meaning of 'follows'.—This word refers rather to theorder of the sense and construction, than to the placing of the words. Sometimes the position of the objective is before the verb or preposition; as, Him, the Almighty hurled headlong. The green hills among.
- 2. How Known, -As nouns shew no difference in inflection for the nominative and the objective, this case is marked by position and meaning.
- 3. Intransitive Verbs.—This kind of verb is not followed by an objective case, except
- (1) When the noun agrees in meaning with the verb; as, He lived a wretched life, and died a miserable death.
- (2) When used in a causative sense; as, Walk the horse to the pond.
- 4. Omitted Objective.—Sometimes the objective of the relative pronoun is omitted; as, The person (whom) I wanted to see, has Ieft.
- 5. Objective of Time. &c.-(1) Nouns denoting TIME, VALUE, WEIGHT, or MEASURE, are commonly put in the objective case, without a governing word, -after intransitive verbs, and adjectives; as, He was absent six months last year. Cowards die many times before their death. A child two years old. It cost a shilling. It is not worth a cent. It weighs a pound. The wall is six feet high, and two feet thick.
- (2) This may be called the objective of time, value, weight, &c., as the case may be.
- 6. After Adjectives.—The objective is found after the adjectives near, next, nigh, like, worth.