

glad we *will* be in time to see it." "I am sorry I *will* not have the pleasure of seeing you again before you go." "If I were you, I *would* be afraid to tell him." "If we examine this question carefully we *will* find," etc. "I *would* like very much to hear your views."

7. The use of the past participle for the past tense, and the past tense for the past participle. The following current expressions will serve to show the commonest cases: "I know he *done* (did) it, for I seen (saw) him do it." "They *sung* (sang) several hymns." "The bell *rung* (rang) twice this morning." "The boat *sunk* (sank) at the dock." "You have *went* (gone) over this so often that you ought to know it by heart." "The minister had *began* (begun) his sermon." "He must have *ran* (run) all the way home." "Probably he had *forgot* (forgotten) to put the cork in." "I nearly had my leg *broke* (broken) in that way." "His health was *drank* (drunk) with great enthusiasm."

8. The use of transitive forms for intransitive ones, chiefly, "lay" for "lie," and occasionally "raise" and "set" for "rise" and "sit;" as, "I found your books *laying* on the floor." "The boat was *laying* at the dock." "The town *lays* in that direction." "You had better go and *lay* down for a little." "The poor fellow must have *laid* there all night." "The river had *raised* several inches during the night." "She could not get her bread to *raise*." "Set up straight on your seats."

II. ERRORS OF SYNTAX.—These may be arranged under the following heads: *Concord*, *Government*, *Position*, and *Miscellaneous*.

Under the first of these we may consider:

1. Want of agreement between the verb and its subject. Thus (a) the use of the plural for the singular, which happens chiefly after the fol-

lowing words and expressions: "one," "each," "every," "either," "neither," "nobody but," "nothing but," "together with," "as well as," "and not;" also after collective nouns, and when a plural noun intervenes between the subject and the verb, as, "Not one of the boys that took part in it *are* now attending school." "Nearly every one of the candidates *were* from this county." "Every door and every window *were* crowded with spectators." "Each of the candidates *were* allowed another trial." "Have either of you girls a pencil about you?" "Either ignorance or carelessness *are* apt to produce this result." "Neither of these hypotheses *are* sufficient to account for all the phenomena." "Neither the Old nor the New Testament *contain* anything to warrant such a belief." "Nobody but the speakers and the reporters *were* allowed on the platform." "Nothing but trials and temptations *seem* to be in store for me." "The moral of the story is, that perseverance, coupled with patience and prudence, *are* sufficient to ensure success." "Economy, as well as industry, *are* necessary to achieve this result." "Efficiency, and not numbers, *are* what we ought to aim at." "A collection of apples, consisting of twenty distinct varieties, *were* particularly noticeable." "The costliness of his arms and apparel *were* evident at a glance." (b) The use of the singular for the plural, chiefly after such expressions as "more than one," "one of the best, worst, etc., that," "one of those that," "and not;" and when the subject comes after the verb, as, "More than one poor fellow *has* lost his life in that way." "Probably there *is* more than one teacher present who *fancies*," etc. "It is one of the hardest papers that *has* ever been given." "We beheld one of the finest sights that *was* ever witnessed." "The *W*— is one of those papers