

Compounds.—With regard to compounds the following points are to be noted :

- I. The plural of compound nouns is generally formed by adding the suffix to the principal noun, that is, to the noun described : as, *fruit-trees, brothers-in-law, aids-de-camp.*
- II. When the last part of a compound is an adjective (according to the French idiom), the suffix is usually added to the noun : as *attorneys-general, courts-martial.*
Knights-Templars pluralises both parts ; as do also, *men-servants, women-servants.*
- III. When the words are so closely allied that the meaning is incomplete till the whole is known, the plural sign is added at the end : as, *forget-me-nots.*

B.

SYNOPSIS OF A REGULAR VERB IN THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR, OLD STYLE.

Indicative....Thou lovest, thou lovedst, thou shalt or wilt love, thou hast loved, thou hadst loved, thou shalt or wilt have loved.
Potential.....Thou mayst love, thou mightst love, thou mayst have loved, thou mightst have loved.
Subjunctive..If thou love, if thou loved.
Imperative...Love thou.

C.

MODEL OF CONJUGATION OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

NOTE.—The mode of formation of the compound parts of an irregular verb is precisely the same as that of a regular verb ; but the irregularity of the past and past participle renders it desirable to illustrate the paradigm of the verb, and to practise pupils therein.

To See.—ACTIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS—*Present*—see. *Past*—saw. *Past Participle*—seen.

SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB “TO SEE” IN THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR OF ALL THE MOODS AND TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative....He sees, he saw, he shall or will see, he has seen, he had seen, he shall or will have seen.