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7. Pronoun in an Answer.—In answering a question the pupil should bear in mind that the pronoun or noun contained in the answer must be in the same case as the word asking the question ; as, *Who did it ?—I. Whom did you see ?—James.*

8. Omission of Relative.—The relative in the objective case is often omitted ; as, Here is the book (*which*) I promised you. The relative in the nominative case is hardly ever omitted except in poetry ; as,

In this, 'tis God (*who*) directs ; in that, 'tis man.—*Pope.*

9. Omission of Antecedent.—The antecedent is sometimes omitted both in prose and in poetry, but especially in the latter ; as,

Who lives to nature rarely can be poor,
Who lives to fancy never can be rich.

THE VERB.

RULE X.—1. A Verb agrees with its subject nominative in person and number ; as, I *read*, thou *readest*, he *reads*.

2. Two or more Substantives, singular, taken together, have a verb in the plural ; as, James *and* John *are* here.

3. Collective Nouns take a plural when the idea of plurality is prominent ; as, The College of Cardinals *elect* the Pope.

4. When a verb has two or more singular nominatives connected by *or* or *nor*, it agrees with them in the singular number : as, Neither James *nor* John *attends*.

1. Nouns connected by 'and' with Singular Verb.—(1) When substantives connected by 'and' denote *one* person or thing, the verb is singular ; as, *Why is dust and ashes proud ?*

(2) Singular nouns, preceded by 'each,' 'every,' 'no,' though connected by 'and,' have the verb in the singular ; as, *Each book and each paper was arranged.*

2. Adjuncts of the Nominative.—The adjuncts of the nominative do not control its agreement ; as, *The mill, with all its appurtenances, was destroyed. The number of paupers increases.*