s old and useful, but between Noun and application. The der varying circumond "it" for every noun can only apply

onouns and Proper subject to no defini-

ve.

ve and the Demonhas a conjunctive

built.
dent "house," and
built":—Acc. case

nting to "man."

mphatic Personals,

nal.) cive.)

etween "se" and ui-même."]

the Accusative or

lace of a Relative

ience. Onscience. This is, however, only a case of *Ellipsis* (dropping out), or contraction, from

There is no man but he has some conscience. and it is best to parse accordingly.

Gender, Number.

20. Nouns and Pronouns have Gender and Number according to their meanings; that is to say:

(i) Names of male things are MASCULINE Gender.

Name of female things are Feminine.

Names of living things, sex indefinite, are Common, and Names of inanimate things are Neuter.

(ii) Words are Singular or Plural according as they denote one or more things:

e. g., "woman" is Feminine Singular.

"chair" is Neuter Singular.

"John" is Masculine Singular.

"birds" is Common Plural.
"houses" is Neuter Plural.

Case.

21. The Case of a Noun or Pronoun is decided by the part it plays in its sentence.

We recognize four cases :- Nominative, Accusative, Dative and Possessive.

Nominative.

A word is in the Nominative Case.

- (i) When it is Subject to a Verb.
- (ii) When it is IN Apposition to another word in the Nominative case, $e.\ g.\ :$

Then out spake brave Horatius, the Captain of the gate.

("Captain" is Nom. in App. to "Horatius.")

The image which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up. He is a man after my own heart.

("Man" is Nom. in App. to "he.")