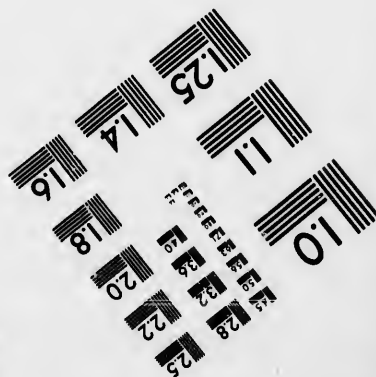
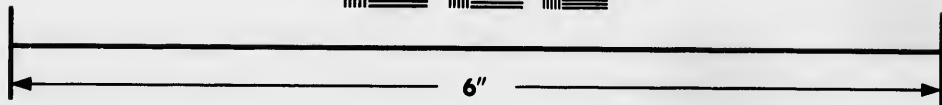
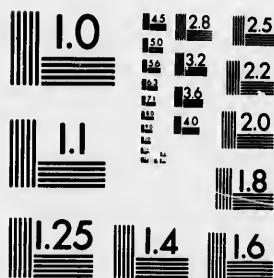


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM  
Microfiche  
Series  
(Monographs)**

**ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches  
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

**© 1993**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear  
within the text. Whenever possible, these have  
been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

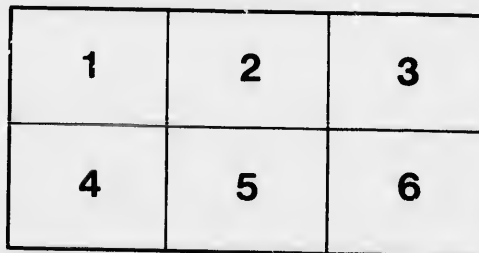
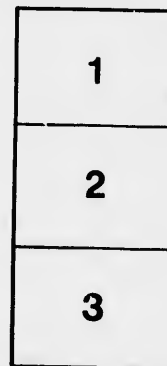
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

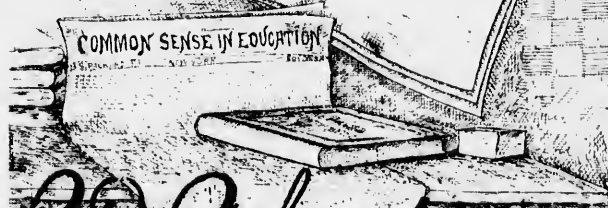
Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

qu'il  
cet  
t de vue  
ge  
tation  
ués

EATON'S  
PRACTICAL  
GRAMMAR



76-1111  
E2  
1063

*R. S. Richardson*  
Publisher, Bookseller & Stationery  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

WINDSOR, ONT.  
S. R. EATON

87.

Deposited,  
in 2026

---

E

As

7

# PRACTICAL GRAMMAR:

A TEXT BOOK

FOR USE IN

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

AND IN

ENGLISH DEPARTMENTS OF BUSINESS COLLEGES

AND IN

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF ACADEMIES  
AND HIGH SCHOOLS,

BY

SEYMOUR R. EATON.

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE.

---

As a man is known by his company, so a man's company may be known  
by his manner of expressing himself.—*Swift*.

---

WINNIPEG:

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, STATIONER AND PRINTER, MAIN STREET.  
1883.



PE 1111

E2

1883

---

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, by ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, Winnipeg, Manitoba, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

---

## PREFATORY NOTE.

---

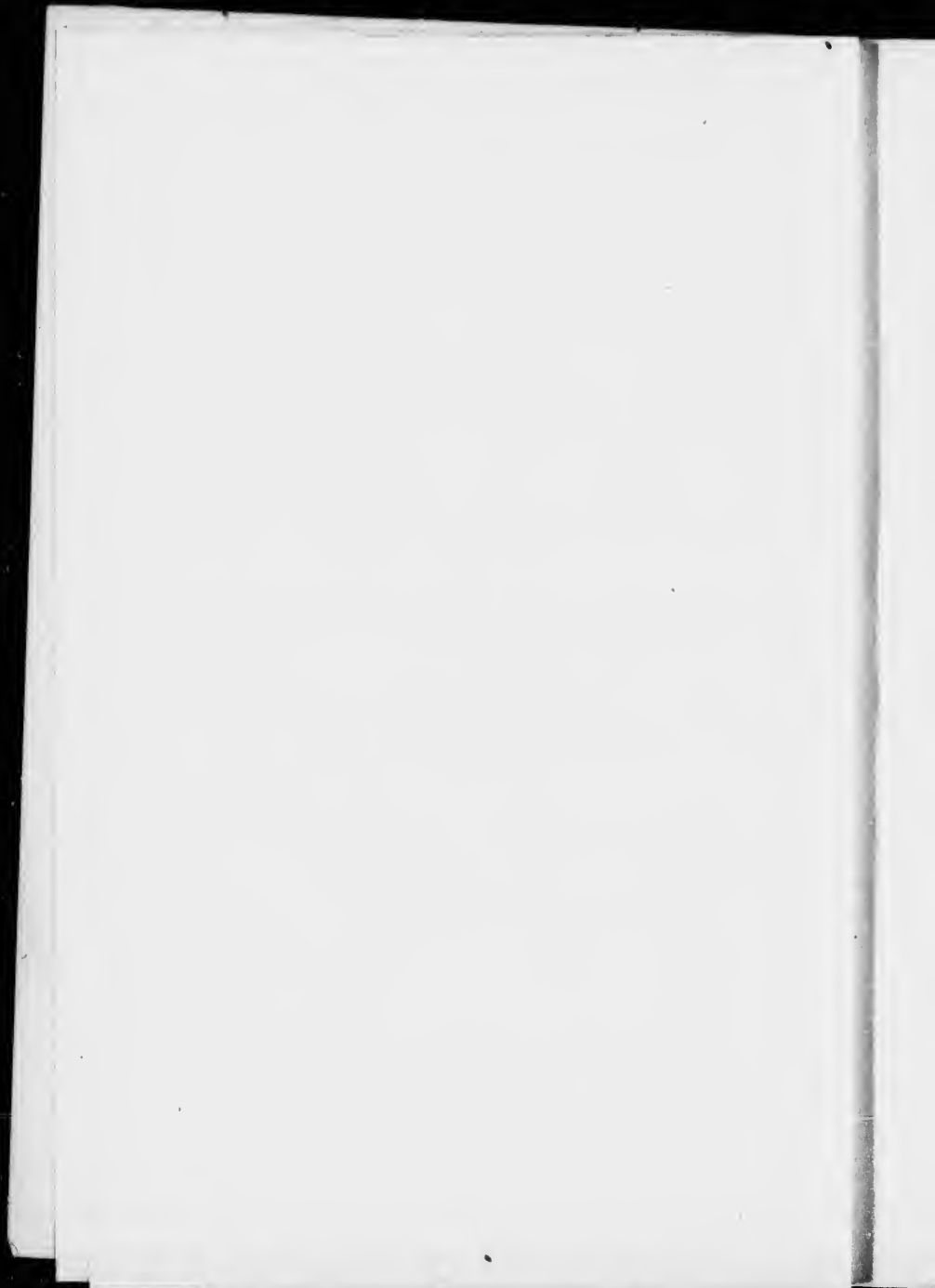
THIS book has already had a large sale. The first edition was issued less than six months ago and it is now in use as a text book in some of the best colleges and schools in Canada and United States.

The work has been entirely rewritten. Advantage has been taken of the many criticisms of the first edition which have been received. The subject matter has been more than doubled and numerous examples and exercises have been added.

The author desires it to be distinctly understood that this book is not a treatise on composition, *classical* grammar, nor literature, and that it is not intended as a hand-book for students preparing for the learned professions. The work is purely and simply a *Practical English Grammar* and the subject matter and exercises have been prepared to meet the requirements of students who have neither the time nor the inclination to spend years in studying the subject as it is presented in the ordinary school text books.

Use was made of Bain's "Higher English Grammar," White's "Words and their Uses," and Ayres' "Verbalist," in preparing this book.

Winnipeg, Feb. 15, 1883.



# PRACTICAL GRAMMAR.

---

## SENTENCES.

A **Sentence** is a combination of words making a complete statement.

A Sentence may consist of few or of many words, but in either case it must express a complete thought; as,

1. James wrote a letter.
2. Tell Thomas that Henry and I were with his brother last evening.
3. During the whole speech of the ghost, he sat with his eyes fixed partly on the ghost, and partly on Hamlet, and with his mouth open.

An **Interrogation Point** (?) is used at the end of every sentence which constitutes a direct question.

EXAMPLES.—Where is Thomas? How old are you? When did you come? Which one did you take? What mean'st thou by that?

A **Period** (.) is used at the end of every complete sentence which does not require an interrogation point.

Periods are also used after

1. Initial letters; as, C. E. Brown.
2. The address of a letter; as, Mr. B. Hood, Toronto, Ontario.
3. The signature of a letter; as, James Gray.
4. Every abbreviated word; as, Acct., B. A., Chas., etc.

NOTE.—The **Exclamation Point** (!) is used after exclamatory words or phrases, and sentences expressing a wish, wonder, strong emotion, or passion; as, Would that I had perished! Oh, how I suffer! Click, click, click! Woe unto thee, Bethsaida!

## CAPITAL LETTERS.

The following classes of words should commence with capital letters :

1. *The first word of a sentence ; as,*

**H**e came home early.  
**T**he air is full of moisture.  
**H**is sister was here this evening.  
**T**hat gentleman is a man of truth.  
**Y**our letter came to hand this morning.

NOTE.—When sentences are connected by “and,” “but,” etc., only the first commences with a capital. In such sentences only the last is followed by a period.

2. *The first word of every line in poetry ; as,*

**T**he way was long, the wind was cold ;  
**T**he minstrel was infirm and old.

3. *The first word of a direct quotation ; as,*

Thomas said “ **W**e did take the money.”  
 She answered “ **H**aven bl-ss you for that.”  
 Reuben said pitifully “ **P**oor Willie is hurt.”

4. *Names of the Deity ; as,*

**G**od, **C**reator, the **A**lmighty, **M**ost **H**igh,  
**H**oly **G**host, etc.

5. *All proper names ; as,*

**W**illiam **H**enry **C**aroll, **T**homas **A**lexander.  
**N**ew **Y**ork, **T**oronto, **L**ake **S**uperior.  
**R**oss **S**treet, **E**nglish, **C**anadian.

6. *Every important word in a phrase used as a name or title ; as,*

**T**he **G**ulf of **S**t. **L**awrence, the **D**ominion of **C**anada.  
**T**he **Q**ueen of **E**ngland, the **P**rince of **W**ales.  
**T**he **P**resident of the **U**nited **S**tates.  
*The **L**ady of the **L**ake, **L**ongfellow's **E**vangeline.*  
*The **O**pen **B**ible, **T**he **P**ilgrim's **P**rogress, **L**ives of the **P**oets.*  
***C**hristian **G**uardian, **D**aily **N**ews, **H**arper's **W**eekly.*

7. *Names of the months and days ; as,*

**F**ebruary, **W**ednesday, **D**ominion **D**ay,  
**G**ood **F**riday, **E**aster **S**unday, etc.

8. *Names of religious denominations and political parties ; as,*  
 Protestant, Episcopalian, Methodist, Jew,  
 Reformers, Democrat, Liberal, etc.
9. *Names of important things, events, or bodies of men ; as,*  
 The Reformation, the Middle Ages, the Battle of Waterloo,  
 The Declaration of Independence, the Apostles, etc.
10. *Names of associations, fraternities, etc. ; as,*  
 Methodist Sunday School Union, Young Men's Christian Association,  
 American Bible Society, Equitable Life Insurance Company,  
 Good Templars, Masons, Oddfellows, etc.
11. *Each article mentioned in an account ; as,*  
 Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Sugar, Tea, etc.
12. *All the leading words of advertisements.*  
*The Pronoun " I " is always a capital.*

NOTE.—Compound titles like Attorney-General, Vice-President, etc., should have both words capitalized. In the subscription of a letter only the first word is capitalized, as, Yours truly, Respectfully yours, Your sincere friend, etc.

## EXERCISES.

1. Write three sentences about yourself.
2. Write three sentences about your friends.
3. Write three sentences about newspapers.
4. Write three sentences about books that you have read.
5. Write three sentences each containing three words.
6. Write three sentences about schools.
7. Write three sentences about railways.
8. Write three sentences each containing more than ten words.
9. Write three sentences each containing more than twenty words.
10. Write ten sentences requiring interrogation points.
11. Write five sentences illustrating the first rule for capitals.
12. Write from memory five lines of poetry.
13. Write five sentences illustrating the third rule.
14. Write sentences illustrating the fifth and sixth rules.
15. Write sentences illustrating the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth rules.

## EXERCISE 16.

ERRORS—*Periods and Interrogation Points.*

1. Where is your father
2. What do you think of my success
3. J F Allan lives in Toronto
4. Chas Wells died this morning
5. He came at 3 p m
6. W H Huston, M A, Pickering, Ont
7. Hon Thos Scott, Montreal, Que
8. Wm Edward King, Rochester, N Y, U S
9. 43 Dagmar St, Winnipeg, Man
10. St John's church is being rebuilt
11. Toronto, Feb 13, 1883
12. Send the package C O D
13. Gov-Gen of Canada
14. H R S the Prince of Wales
15. Pro tem means *for the time being*

## EXERCISE 17.

ERRORS—*Capital Letters.*

1. Mr. thomas brown, toronto.
2. William perkins, Esq., london.
3. Rev. granville hall, chicago.
4. Jno. E. cameron, b.a., winnipeg.
5. miss annie oaten, bracebridge, ont.
6. Mrs. robert walker, new york.
7. messrs. stobart, eden & Co.
8. 649 dearborn avenue, chicago.
9. hon. John palmer, rochester.
10. Mrs. william H. taylor, buffalo.
11. Jno. hamilton, Esq., chairman.
12. St. John's college, manitoba.
13. The bishop of rupert's land.
14. Rt. hon. william ewart gladstone.
15. The president of the united states,

## EXERCISE 18.

ERRORS—*Capital Letters.*

1. they are very good boys.
2. Lewis answered "yes, I think he could."
3. He offered a prayer to the almighty for his brother.
4. lake ontario is north of the state of new york.
5. Several icelanders live on walton street.
6. Ernie opened her brown eyes and cried "you angel!"
7. The gulf of mexico is south of the united states.
8. Burns wrote "the cotter's saturday night."
9. The winter months are december, january and february.
10. We shall visit uncle Will on good friday.
11. easter sunday comes in april next year.
12. the baptists are building a new church.
13. the two parties are called democrats and republicans.
14. William the conqueror won the battle of hasting's.
15. New york is the largest city on the american continent.

## EXERCISE 19.

ERRORS—*Capital Letters.*

1. The dominion of canada.
2. The united states of america.
3. lovell's general geography.
4. Smith's elementary arithmetic.
5. Bryant's new Common school book-keeping.
6. Protestant public schools of manitoba.
7. Ivison, taylor, blakeman & Co., new york.
8. prof. mayhew, detroit, Michigan.
9. Carhart's class-book of Commercial law.
10. The penman's art Journal, 205 broadway.
11. The kingdom of great britain and ireland.
12. Peirce's mercantile College, keokuk, Iowa.
13. bryant's chicago business College.
14. James A. garfield, President of united states.
15. The St. paul, minneapolis and manitoba railway.



## EXERCISE 20.

ERRORS—*Capital Letters.*

1. New hampshire historical society.
2. Independent order of good templars.
3. Associate of the royal academy.
4. Gray's elegy in a country church-yard.
5. american consul-general to london.
6. To his royal highness the prince of wales.
7. The indian ocean is south of asia.
8. The accidnt insurance company of north america.
9. The north west omnibus and transfer company.
10. North star planing mills and sash factory.
11. Grand trunk railway of united states and canada.
12. To his grace the duke of montrose.
13. The young men's christian association.
14. packard's business college, new york.
15. The canadian pacific railway from emerson to brandon.

## EXERCISE 21.

ERRORS—*Capital Letters.*

1. Winnipeg is the capital of manitoba.
2. new york is the largest american city.
3. Mareh, april and may are spring months.
4. harper's weekly is an illustrated paper.
5. Hon. alexander brown died in london last monday.
6. Walter Scott wrote "the lady of the lake."
7. Queen's college will re-open in september.
8. Nathan said unto david "thon art the man."
9. "remember now thy creator in the days of thy youth."
10. The methodists hold service in the grand opera house.
11. Bought of robert williams for cash 20 bbls. of flour.
12. My brother and i are going to uncles on sunday.
13. several hundred chinese have arrived in british columbia.
14. There is no presbyterian church in the village.
15. Yours Very Respectfully, james hammond.

## EXERCISE 22.

ERRORS—*Capital Letters.*

1. The gulf stream flows along the shores of the united states.
2. the delta of the mississippi was once at st. Louis.
3. He went from chicago to toronto on monday.
4. the american continent was probably discovered by cabot.
5. edward, mary, and elizabeth reigned in england.
6. The equinox occurs in march and in september.
7. ireland, or the emerald isle, lies to the west of england.
8. John bunyan was the author of the *pilgrim's progress*.
9. Jacob's favourite Sons, joseph and benjamin, were rachel's children.
10. Pizarro, the conqueror of peru, was a spaniard.
11. aristotle taught alexander the great Philosophy.
10. egypt is the Valley of the nile.
13. solomon was the Son of david.
14. Peter the great worked in holland in disguise.

## EXERCISE 23.

ERRORS—*Capital Letters.*

1. The bay of biscay is west of france.
2. The city of buffalo is in the state of new york.
3. pekin is the capital of the empire of china.
4. oliver wendell homes is an american poet.
5. Gibbon wrote *the decline and fall of the roman empire*.
6. napoleon bonaparte was emperor of france.
7. The cape of good hope is south of africa.
8. An Accident occurred on the new york central railroad.
9. The english channel separates England and france.
10. The isle of man is in the irish sea.
11. Evening classes are held on wednesdays, thursdays, and fridays.
12. The Famous alexandrian library was burned.
13. every Intelligent american citizen should vote.
14. The Great spanish armada was destroyed.
15. The Oppressed russian Serfs have been freed.

## EXERCISE 24.

ERRORS—*Capital Letters and Periods.*

chicago, feb 12, 1883

chas smith, Esq  
boston

dear sir:—the bearer of these few lines is Mr edward watson, of the firm of watson & bros, chicago

in introducing to your acquaintance the Nephew of our esteemed friend, Mr bryce watson of pittsburg, so old a connection of your House as well as our own, we feel it to be quite superfluous<sup>1</sup> to claim for him that friendly reception which we know awaits him at your hands

we doubt not that you will feel the same interest as we do in the prosperity of the above mentioned Firm, and be equally anxious to promote to the utmost of your ability, the particular object of Mr edward watson's visit to boston We are, always,

Yours Very Truly,

T Holmes & son

## EXERCISE 25.

ERRORS—*Periods and Capital Letters.*

the best raisins are made from grapes brought from malaga, a seaport city in spain, but enough are now raised in california to supply the trade in the united states when the grapes are sufficiently ripe they are picked and put on wooden trays, two by three feet in size, and placed sloping to the sun when half dried they are turned by covering them with another tray, inverting both, and removing the first one after this they are placed in sweat boxes, with sheets of paper between every twenty-five pounds of grapes, and left until the stems are tough and the raisins soft, when they are ready to be assorted and packed for the market.

## EXERCISE 26.

ERRORS—*Periods and Capital Letters*

Charles O'Connor, a distinguished New York lawyer, when eight years old was an office-boy and newspaper carrier, and would often spend all Saturday night serving his route. It is said that he never missed a subscriber when seventeen years old. He became an errand boy in a lawyer's office. He borrowed books, took them home and read by the light of a candle. When twenty-four he was admitted to the bar. His industry and perseverance won him renown. A boy will succeed who makes circumstances bend to him, rather than bend himself to circumstances.

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

Words are divided into eight classes called **Parts of Speech**. These are: **Verbs, Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.**

**Every sentence contains a Verb** and the Verb is the **chief word in the sentence** for by means of it the statement or assertion is made; as,

William *wrote* a letter.  
 Mary *sang* very sweetly.  
 The poor boy *lost* his dinner in the woods.  
 Bread *is made* of flour.  
 The tailor *makes* our clothes.

A **Verb** frequently contains **two or more words**;

as,  
 Father *has gone* to the village.  
 You *should have been writing*.  
 They *have been singing* this evening.

A **Sentence** frequently contains **two or more verbs**;

as,  
 The man who *makes* tables and chairs *is called* a carpenter.  
 As they *approached* the landing-place, the boats *edged* closer in towards the northern shore.

A **Noun** is a word used as the name of something;

as,  
 London, St. Lawrence, America, Europe.  
 Monday, January, Algebra, Catarrh.  
 City, river, king, father, man.  
 Wheat, health, temperance.

A **Pronoun** is a word used for a noun ; as,

You, he, she, him, who, they, etc.

An **Adjective** is a word used with a noun to distinguish or describe the thing named or spoken of ; as,

*These two young men ; this white cloak.*

*Round pillars ; the first boy ; the old man.*

An **Adverb** is a word that modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective, or other adverb ; as,

*Walk quickly ; write slowly ; call rarely.*

*Very well done ; come presently ; more beautiful*

**Prepositions** join words to mark certain relations ; as,

*He went to Toronto for his sister.*

*They came by train from New York.*

*The cottage on the top of the hill.*

**Conjunctions** join sentences ; as,

*Thomas went to school, but Willie did not.*

*He fell overboard, and was drowned.*

An **Interjection** is a word used to express strong or sudden feeling ; as,

*Hurra ! alas ! bravo ! hush ! etc.*

#### EXERCISE 20.

##### SELECT THE PARTS OF SPEECH :

Daniel Webster's father lived near the head waters of the Merrimac River, and the only school within reach was a poor affair kept open for a few months every winter. There Webster learned all that the ignorant master could teach him, which was very little ; but he acquired a taste which did more for him than the reading, writing, and arithmetic of the school. He learned to like books, and to want knowledge ; and when a boy gets really hungry and thirsty for knowledge, it is not easy to keep him ignorant. When some of the neighbors joined in setting up a little circulating library, young Webster read every book in it two or three times, and even committed to memory a large part of the best of them. It was this eagerness for education on his part that led his father afterward to send him to Exeter school, and later to put him in Dartmouth College.

## EXERCISE 22.

## SELECT THE PARTS OF SPEECH :

Webster's father was poor and in debt, but finding how eager this boy was for education, and seeing too that he possessed unusual ability, he determined, ill as he could afford the expense, to send him to college. Accordingly, young Daniel went to Dartmouth. But after he had been there two years, and had gone home for his vacation, he startled his father one morning by declaring that he would not go back to college unless his brother Ezekiel could be educated too. This seemed out of the question. The father could barely afford to educate one son, and he could not spare the other from the farm-work that provided the means for this. But young Dan was generous and resolute. If Zeke could not be educated, he would not. He would not let them sacrifice Zeke for him, and there was an end of the matter. The good old mother solved the difficulty. She was getting old, she said, and the children were dear to her ; she was willing to give up everything for their good, and if they would promise to take care of her during her old age, the property should be sold, the debts paid, and what remained should be spent in educating both the boys. After much debate the matter was settled in this way, and it is pleasant to know that the dear old mother never knew want as a consequence of her devotion to the welfare of her children.

---

 NUMBER FORMS.

**Nouns, Pronouns, and Verbs** are changed in form to express difference of **Number** ; as,

Man, men ; boy, boys ; child, children ; church, churches.

He, they ; my, our ; him, them.

Sees, see ; writes, write ; is, are ; was, were.

When a **Noun** or **Pronoun** denotes a single object it is said to be of the **Singular Number** ; as,

House, school, street, town, country, etc.

His, her, she, my, it, etc.

When a **Noun** or **Pronoun** denotes more than one object it is said to be of the **Plural Number**; as,

Houses, schools, streets, towns, countries, etc.  
Their, our, they, we, etc.

The **plural of nouns is formed**, with a few exceptions, by adding **—s** or **—es** to the singular; as,

Ship, ships; school, schools; master, masters; girl, girls.  
Church, churches; negro, negroes; match, matches; box, boxes.  
Arch, arches; brush, brushes; glass, glasses; lash, lashes.  
Buffalo, buffaloes; cargo, cargoes; calico, calicoes; motto, mottoes.

**Nouns ending in —y** preceded by a consonant change the **—y** into **—ies** to form the plural; as,

Duty, duties; lady, ladies; glory, glories; city, cities.  
Ally, allies; daisy, daisies; fairy, fairies; lily, lilies.  
Mystery, mysteries; vanity, vanities; fancy, fancies.

**Nouns having a vowel before the —y** add **—s**; as,

Boy, boys; valley, valleys; chimney, chimneys; alley, alleys.  
Journey, journeys; kidney, kidneys; money, moneys; turkey, turkeys.  
Attorney, attorneys; essay, essays; monkey, monkeys.

**Some nouns change —f or —fe into —ves**; as,

Calf, calves; half, halves; leaf, leaves; knife, knives.  
Shelf, shelves; thief, thieves; wife, wives; wolf, wolves.  
Wharf, wharves; sheaf, sheaves; life, lives; beef, beeves.

**Some nouns in —f and —fe** add **—s**; as,

Brief, briefs; chief, chiefs; dwarf, dwarfs; gulf, gulfs.  
Hoof, hoofs; proof, proofs; reef, reefs; safe, safes.

**Some compound nouns** add **—s** to the first word to form the plural; as,

*Sons-in-law, attorneys-at-law, fathers-in-law.*  
*Cousins-german, commanders-in-chief, men-of-war.*

**Letters, figures, and other characters** add the apostrophe (') and **—s** to form the plural; as,

A's, 2's, + 's, 9's,  $\frac{1}{4}$ 's, etc.

**Some Nouns and Pronouns** have the **same form in both numbers**; as,

Heathen, salmon, deer, bellows, hose, sheep.  
Swine, wages, who, which, that, what, any, none.

The following Nouns have the **same form in both numbers when used with numerals** :

Dozen, couple, dozen, pair, score, yoke, hundred, thousand.

Some words are **always plurals**; as,

Ashes, assets, fireworks, measles, mumps, nippers.  
Scissors, shears, thanks, tidings, victuals.

NOTE.—The word 'news' is treated as singular. The words 'goods,' 'manners,' 'morals,' 'remains,' and 'spectacles' have no singulars corresponding in meaning.

The **plural of pronouns** is formed irregularly; as,

I, we; my *or* mine, our *or* ours; me, us; you, you.

Your *or* yours, your *or* yours; he, they; his, their *or* theirs.

Him, them; she, they; her *or* hers, their *or* theirs; her, them.

It, they; its, their *or* theirs; it, them; myself, ourselves.

Ourself, ourselves; yourself, yourselves; himself, herself, *or* itself, themselves.

NOTE.—Compounds consisting of a proper name preceded by a title form the plural by varying either the title or the name; as, the *Miss Kings* or the *Misses King*. A title used with two or more different names is made plural; as, *Messrs. Robinson & Johnson*.

PLURALS—MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
mouse	mice	erratum	errata
woman	women	basis	bases
man	men	phenomenon	phenomena
datum	data	axis	axes
tooth	teeth	Sir	Gentlemen
beau	beaux	child	children
Miss	Misses	ox	oxen
goose	geese	Mr.	Messrs.
terminus	termini	foot	feet
fisherman	fishermen	synopsis	synopses
man-servant	men-servants	step-son	step-sons
Frenchman	Frenchmen	spoonful	spoonfuls
German	Germans	tooth-brush	tooth-brushes

The **Subject of a Sentence** is the name of the thing about which the statement is made. It is usually either a noun or a pronoun; as,

*Thomas* rang the bell for dinner.

The *children* play every evening.

These *stones* were found in Germany.

*He* is older than Reuben.

*They* are very good boys.

*We* shall leave in the morning.



**Two or more Subjects** are frequently united by the conjunction 'and'; as,

*The boy and his sister* are at the door.  
*Walter and I* were there yesterday.  
*He and his mother and I* are going.

**The Number of the Verb** depends upon the number of the subject; as,

*The boy was* in the office.  
*The boys were* in the office.  
*The child sings* very well.  
*The children sing* very well.

**Caution 1.**—*A singular subject must have a singular verb and a plural subject a plural verb.*

The student will note carefully the following examples :

*I am* young.  
*We are* young.  
*I was* at the opera.  
*We were* at the opera.

**NOTE.**—With the exceptions given above, verbs following the pronouns 'I' and 'we' remain the same in form in both numbers.

*I have* money in my purse.  
*We have* money in our purses.  
*I had* my breakfast.  
*We had* our breakfast.  
*I write* letters every morning.  
*We write* letters every morning.

**NOTE.**—The verb 'write' is taken to represent verbs generally. The other forms—'wrote' and 'written'—remain the same in both number.

*You are* strong.  
*You were* at the village.  
*You have* a comfortable room.  
*You had* a good business.  
*You write* too many letters.

**NOTE.**—The pronoun 'you' is either singular or plural but it always takes a plural verb.

He *is* at the lecture.

They *are* at the lecture.

He *was* here this evening.

They *were* here this evening.

He *has* a younger sister.

They *have* a younger sister.

He *had* the fever last summer.

They *had* the fever last summer.

He *writes* for the daily papers.

They *write* for the daily papers.

NOTE.—Verbs which admit a change in form to denote number take an '—s' in the singular. The '—s' is as it were dropped from the noun and added to the verb; as, The *boys write*, The *boy writes*.

The man *is* in the lecture room.

The men *are* in the lecture room.

The child *was* at her dinner.

The children *were* at their dinner.

The boy *has* a pair of skates.

The boys *have* a pair of skates.

The clerk *had* a holiday last week.

The clerks *had* a holiday last week.

My sister *writes* to my father regularly.

My sisters *write* to my father regularly.

NOTE.—Pronouns agree in number with the nouns for which they stand; as, The *man who was* there, The *men who were* there.

This *is* the boy who *was* at school.

These *are* the boys who *were* at school.

He *has* the man that *makes* counterfeit money.

They *have* the men that *make* counterfeit money.

Thomas and William *are* at the entertainment.

Jennie and Annie *were* schoolmates.

Samuel and I *have* our tickets in our hats.

Mary and her sister *write* letters every evening.

ntly united by the

upon the number

lar verb and a plural

ples:

he pronouns 'I' and 'we'

ally. The other forms—

lways takes a plural verb.

## EXERCISE 23.

ERRORS—*Plurals of Nouns.*

1. Mosquitos are numerous.
2. We played three games of dominoes.
3. The chimnies are built of stone.
4. These storys are very well written.
5. Thomas bought seven teeth-brushes.
6. My father has now three daughter-in-laws.
7. The lilys were just in bloom.
8. The country in which he lives has numerous mountains and vallies.
9. They roasted three turkies for dinner.
10. Brown and Gibson are attornies-at-law.
11. The monkies amused the children very much.
12. He mixed two spoonsful of sugar with one of water.
13. Matthew's theovys are not well founded.
14. The governor has engaged three man-servants.
15. The terminuses of the railways are close together.

## EXERCISE 24.

ERRORS—*Plurals of Nouns and Verbs.*

1. Dr. Williamson & Todd were present.
2. Mr. Alexander & Bryce have a good store.
3. General Lee & Jackson were wounded.
4. Miss Mary, Julia, and Jennie Scott have been invited.
5. The ashes was put in the box.
6. Isn't the fireworks beautiful?
7. The measles has killed half the children in the township.
8. Is the nippers broken?
9. Was the shears in the store-room?
10. The thanks of the meeting is due to the chairman.
11. There were three couples in our sleigh.
12. Father bought two dozens for one dollar.
13. I sold three pairs of boots this morning.
14. His remains was interred this morning.
15. The morals of the party is not improving.

## EXERCISE 25.

ERRORS—*Number of Verbs.*

1. Ages has rolled by since then.
2. The benches is very uncomfortable.
3. Our goods hasn't arrived yet.
4. The irons was on the stove an hour ago.
5. These scissors is so dull that I cannot use them.
6. The eaves of our house was covered with birds.
7. What sounds have each of the vowels ?
8. There comes the boys.
9. There is several reasons for this.
10. Three quarters of the men was discharged.
11. Our welfare and security consists in unity.
12. My brothers in Toronto writes for the papers.
13. The chimneys was built of brick.
14. The banns was proclaimed on Sunday.
15. Is the clothes dry ?

## EXERCISE 26.

ERRORS—*Miscellaneous.*

1. Uncle William has two son-in-laws.
2. He has gone to preach to the heathens.
3. The goods is being sold by auction.
4. Is the scissors in your drawer.
5. My father's wages is not high enough.
6. The small-pox have spread with great rapidity.
7. The returns was brought in by the clerk to-day.
8. The errata was placed at the end of the book.
9. No, no, says I.
10. There were a crowd of boys in the room.
11. I bought this at Mr. Smith & Brown's.
12. Has the children come home yet ?
13. We agree, says they.
14. Where was you ?
15. One of you are mistaken.

## EXERCISE 27.

ERRORS—*Miscellaneous.*

1. They was here.
2. The oxen goes too fast.
3. The men on the boat sees the land.
4. What does the horses eat ?
5. The books, he lost, is on the table.
6. Where was you last night ?
7. The bells of the city does not ring at midnight.
8. The building of so many bridges were very expensive.
9. They was very happy.
10. The children comes home from school early.
11. Godliness, with contentment, are great gain.
12. Slow and sure out-travel haste.
13. Nothing but wailings were heard.
14. Twelve months' interest are due.
15. Aggression and injury never justifies retaliation.

## TENSE FORMS.

**Verbs** have three distinct forms.

The **first form** is used when we refer to **present time**, and is called the **Present Tense**.

The Present Tense is used to express

- (1) what is actually present ; as, *I hear* a voice.
- (2) what is always true ; as, *The sun* gives light.
- (3) what habitually takes place ; as, *He writes* for the papers.
- (4) past or future events as if present ; as, *The clans of Culloden are scattered* in flight.

The **second form** is used when we refer to **past time**, and is called the **Past Tense**.

The **third form** expresses an action as done or finished, and is called the **Perfect Participle**.

The different forms of the verbs "to be" and "to have" are joined to the **Perfect Participle** of other verbs to assist in expressing the **Tenses**.

These two verbs are called **Auxiliary** or **Helping Verbs**.

FORMS OF AUXILIARY VERBS.

<i>Singulars.</i>	<i>Plurals.</i>
to be { am	are
{ is	were
{ was	
to have { have	have
{ has	had
{ had	
	having.

*Caution 2.*—Never use the perfect participle without an auxiliary verb expressed or understood.

EXAMPLES OF ERRORS.

I *done* the exercise. (Correct form—*have done* or *did*).

I *seen* the picture. (Correct form—*have seen* or *saw*).

She *sung* it before. (Correct form—*has sung* or *sang*).

*Caution 3.*—Never use the form for the past tense with an auxiliary verb.

EXAMPLES OF ERRORS.

I *have saw* him before. (Correct form—*have seen* or *saw*).

He *was drove* home. (Correct form—*was driven*).

They *have came* at last. (Correct form—*have come* or *came*).

LIST OF VERBS.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
arise	arose	arisen
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
beat	beat	beaten
catch	caught	caught
creep	crept	crept
cling	clung	clung
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
draw	drew	drawn

## EXERCISE 28.

ERRORS—*Forms of Verbs.*

1. William has did his work well.
2. Have the parcels came yet ?
3. Carrie come home last night.
4. Father has drove from Emerson.
5. He was drove about a mile.
6. The boys have blew out the light.
7. The work was began at Chicago.
8. They have arose early this morning.
9. My sister begun about an hour ago.
10. The wind blowed a perfect gale.
11. They, have broke their bargain.
12. He has began on time.
13. Is your brother's arm broke ?
14. James has not broke the window.
15. The papers was blew off the table.

## EXERCISE 29.

ERRORS—*Forms of Verbs.*

1. Edwin was chose first.
2. Fannie has drew a very good picture.
3. You have drunk too much of it.
4. The boy caught these fish.
5. I have chose my seat.
6. Have you drew your wages.
7. The horse has drank enough.
8. The doctor has not yet came.
9. Disputes have frequently arose on that subject.
10. They have just arose from the table.
11. I think my sister has chose a very poor seat.
12. The boys have broke a window.
13. Father blowed out the light at 10 o'clock.
14. The insect creeped up the wall.
15. He always clinged to his own opinion.

## EXERCISE 30.

## ERRORS—Forms of Verbs.

1. He done his exercise.
2. I done three examples.
3. I never done any.
4. They have began it again.
5. Willie has beat at last.
6. The police caught him at the depot.
7. I have came to see you.
8. Mother come home yesterday.
9. He done it himself.
10. The water I drunk there was good.
11. The pupils have did their work well.
12. He drawed this from the village.
13. I have drank three cups.
14. You have broke your promise.
15. They have did the work very well.

## LIST OF VERBS.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
fling	flung	flung
give	gave	given
grow	grew	grown
go	went	gone
know	knew	known
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
pay	paid	paid
weep	wept	wept
shrink	shrank	shrank
beseech	besought	besought
buy	bought	bought



## PRACTICAL GRAMMAR.

## EXERCISE 31.

ERRORS—*Forms of Verbs.*

1. We were gave a dollar.
2. I have knew him for a year.
3. Jennie has gave too much.
4. My employer give me my wages yesterday.
5. The plant has grew six inches.
6. The water is froze.
7. The poor old man was forsook by everyone.
8. I have always gave him good advice.
9. He knowed me at once.
10. The dinner was all eat.
11. I eat a hearty breakfast this morning.
12. They knowed that I was coming this evening.
13. He had his ears froze.
14. The little boy flinged it away.
15. Father has went with me several times.

## EXERCISE 32.

ERRORS—*Forms of Verbs.*

1. You eat your breakfast too quickly.
2. The little girls were forsook by all their friends.
3. The bread is froze.
4. Thomas has give two dollars.
5. It growed a little last month.
6. I knowed that before.
7. Has Wallace went yet?
8. I think that he meanted well.
9. Have you payed your accounts?
10. I have knew him for two months.
11. The children have went home.
12. Those apples were ate last night.
13. Your face has been froze.
14. It was gave for that purpose.
15. Your employe has knew that for some time.

## LIST OF VERBS.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
saw	sawed	sawed
see	saw	seen
say	said	said
shake	shook	shaken
sink	sank	sunk
sing	sang	sung
slay	slew	slain
smite	smote	smitten.
speak	spoke	spoken
strive	strove	striven
string	strung	strung
spring	sprang	sprung

## EXERCISE 33.

## ERRORS—Forms of Verbs.

1. I seen Thomas.
2. We have saw it before.
3. He has sang in public before.
4. Jennie sung very well.
5. The wicked man has slew his brother.
6. French is spoke in every state in Europe.
7. Have you shook the carpet?
8. I have rang several times.
9. They seen him do it.
10. You have spoke rather quickly.
11. She has sang remarkably well.
12. They seen the boys in the garden.
13. The bell has rang.
14. Carrie has saw it before.
15. Has Frank sawn his wood?

## EXERCISE 34.

ERRORS—*Forms of Verbs.*

1. Has he spoke to you about it?
2. The man was smote with palsy.
3. He has slayed his only brother.
4. The steamer, Emerald, sunk with all on board.
5. The eggs have sank in the water.
6. Have you shook the tree?
7. My father seen him this morning.
8. The girls sayed that they had saw it.
9. We have ran all the way.
10. He strived to obtain the appointment.
11. Willie has strove hard to win the prize.
12. The school bell has rang an hour ago.
13. My brother seen the teacher to-day.
14. The gentleman in the chair has not spoke yet.
15. I have shook with cold all evening.

*LIST OF VERBS.*

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
mistake	mistook	mistaken
forget	forgot	forgotten
spring	sprang	sprung
steal	stole	stolen
swear	swore	sworn
swim	swam	swum
tear	tore	torn
teach	taught	taught
take	took	taken
throw	threw	thrown
tread	trod	trodden
write	wrote	written
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
win	won	won

## EXERCISE 35.

## ERRORS—Forms of Verbs

1. Annie has wrote three letters.
2. They were took from the table.
3. Charley has wrote his exercise.
4. Maxwell and I wonned the game.
5. Are all the pieces weaved ?
6. I have threw away my peaches.
7. Is the boy's coat tore ?
8. Has he wove the cloth yet ?
9. A thief has stole my watch.
10. He has mistook his true interest.
11. The cloth was wove in a very short time.
12. Cousin Frank has wore his boots three months.
13. You have trod on my toes.
14. Please teacher George has took my slate.
15. I have often swam across the Hudson.

## EXERCISE 36.

## ERRORS—Forms of Verbs.

1. The ship has sprang a leak.
2. I throwed my box away.
3. He has strove for the first place.
4. They have forgot to call.
5. I have mistook the street.
6. Are the goods stole.
7. The dog sprung over the hedge.
8. His mother teached him how to do it.
9. Has the judge swore the witness.
10. This sailor has swam much farther.
11. The plants have been trod on.
12. Have you your letters wrote.
13. John has holes wore in his shoes.
14. How many yards are wove ?
15. The apples were threw down cellar.

## REVIEW.

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

1. What is a sentence? Write a sentence containing two verbs.
2. When is the interrogation point used? Give examples.
3. Give examples of the use of the period.
4. Give examples of the use of the exclamation point.
5. Write rules for the use of capital letters.
6. What pronoun is always a capital?
7. What is said of compound titles?
8. Into how many classes are words divided? Name them.
9. What is a verb? Why is it considered the chief word in the sentence?
10. Verbs are sometimes made up of two or more words. Give examples.
11. What is a noun? What is a pronoun?
12. Write a sentence containing three nouns and two pronouns.
13. What is an adjective? What is an adverb?
14. Write a sentence containing three adjectives and two adverbs.
15. What is a preposition? What is a conjunction?
16. Write a sentence containing four prepositions.
17. What classes of words are changed in form to denote difference in number?
18. When is a noun or pronoun said to be of the singular number?
19. When is a noun or pronoun said to be of the plural number?
20. How is the plural of nouns formed?
21. How do nouns ending in '-y' form the plural?
22. How do nouns ending in '-f' or '-fs' form the plural?
23. How is the plural of letters, figures, etc., formed?
24. Give examples of nouns and pronouns having the same form in both numbers.

25. Write the plurals of cargo, salmon, variety, penny, chimney and shelf.
26. Write the plurals of journey, tooth, glory, basis, loaf, and valley.
27. Write the plurals of solo, cannon, child, spoonful, and gentleman.
28. Name five singular pronouns and give the plural of each.
29. Give examples of words always plural.
30. Of what number is the word 'news' ?
31. Write sentences containing the words ashes, mumps, measles, and scissors as subjects.
32. What is the plural of Mr. ? Miss ? Sir ?
33. How many forms have verbs ? Name them.
34. Name the auxiliary verbs and give the different forms of each.
35. Repeat from memory Cautions 1, 2, and 3.
36. Write the three forms of the verbs : begin, blow, come, do, drive, freeze, give, go, and make.
37. What form is never used without an auxiliary ?
38. What form is never used with an auxiliary ?
39. What are the different uses of the present tense ?
40. How is the singular number of the first form of verbs formed ?

## EXAMINATION AND REVIEW EXERCISE.

ERRORS—*Periods, Interrogation Points, and Capital Letters.*

1. Have the letters come yet
2. W V Wright, toronto, ont
3. Jean andran was a noted french engraver.
4. John fraser, an american sculptor, died in 1862
5. william cobbett was an english political writer.
6. mark Twain's real name is samuel l clemens
7. Have you heard the news
8. William I is emperor of germany and king of prussia.
9. prof morse invented the electric telegraph.
10. The church news is published in baltimore.

11. St Giles cathedral is the largest church in edinburgh.
12. Society for the promotion of agricultural Science.
13. William scoresby, D D was a celebrated arctic Explorer.
14. Shanghai is the most Important maritime city of china.
15. san francisco is the chief city of california.
16. the island of australia is south east of asia.
17. what strait separates spain from africa
18. the isthmus of panama connects north and south america.
19. the philharmonic society of brooklyn was founded in 1858.
20. saratoga is the Great fashionable watering-place of america.

1  
ERRORS—*Number and Tense Forms.*

21. They seen him when he done it.
22. I have my letter wrote.
23. Has the letters been delivered?
24. Have you went to the office yet?
25. He has strove hard to win the prize.
26. The child has fell down.
27. The girls have threw away their dinner.
28. I have took one.
29. I seen him before he had grew so tall.
30. The students of the college was on the platform.
31. They seen it when the address was wrote.
32. Samuel come frequently before he was threw out of the carriage.
33. Was those pens broke when I gave them to you?
34. He throwed away his hat and run.
35. We have rode from the village.
36. You have soon forgot my kindness.
37. Some disaster has befell him.
38. Three apples is two too many for one boy.
39. These streets was on the outskirts of the city.
40. I couldn't wait to tell what I seen.

41. No two of them was alike.
42. The brothers of my father is not old.
43. He must have give it to his brother.
44. There is several ways of doing it.
45. I went to Lincoln Park, and seen a petrified alligator.
46. There was some swans there and one run at me.
47. I have wrote two other letters which has not been published.
48. They lived in houses that was built on piles.
49. I have wrote to the others.
50. Those six stamps has cost me about two dollars.
51. I have digged thirty bushels of potatos this year.
52. He has a letter which come to him yesterday.
53. Two of my little friends has written to your paper.
54. What's these things for?
55. There's good chances for smart boys here.
56. Maybe they come to work for father.
57. I wish I knowed where it led to.
58. I've less than two dozens with me.
59. The report of his rifle rung through the woods.
60. Never seen anything better in all my life.
61. Oh, I am so glad you have came.
62. But what become of the runaway?
63. Poor Ben had never saw such a book.
64. The captain has gave me several books to read.
65. Two parts of a knotted rope was twisted around it.
66. These eggs is worth five dollars apiece.
67. There is several hundred pigeons here.
68. They were gave to me when very small.
69. Mexico ain't a country I'd choose to go to.
70. They was built too long ago to suit me.
71. I wish I knowed just how lovely it is.
72. There's three sheets of paper in your desk.
73. There is hardly any boys there.
74. He watched eagerly as the return train come in,



75. Father bought three pairs of boots.
  76. My brother sold four yokes of oxen.
  77. Where is mother's spectacles ?
  78. Mr. Williams & Wallace have a handsome block.
  79. Has the boys blew out the light ?
  80. They done their work very well.
  
  81. Willie drew the evergreens all the way from the swamp.
  82. Was you there yesterday ?
  83. The pond is froze.
  84. They seen his father do it.
  85. You ought to have went earlier.
  86. Strawberries is very dear this season.
  87. I done three examples.
  88. He writes as the best authors would have wrote.
  89. John and Mary comes to school from a long distance.
  90. I have saw him twice.
  
  91. Who shall we invite to our party next week ?
  92. He has went to try again, he done so badly last time.
  93. You should have went with me.
  94. Circumstances alters cases.
  95. The wall is ten foot high.
  96. There is several sick in the village.
  97. He and I goes to market every day.
  98. Was you at the lecture last night ?
  99. I had wrote to him the day before.
  100. They have growed very much.
-

## CASE FORMS.

**Pronouns** have three *forms* called **Cases**.

When a **Pronoun** is the subject of a verb it is said to be in the **Nominative Case**, and the *Nominative Form* is used; as,

*I* was at the meeting.  
*He* came here this evening.  
*We* are going out to tea.

**NOTE**.—A class of verbs called *Transitive* denote an action or feeling which is directed towards some object; as, "He *strikes* the ball," "She *loves* her father," "The boy *lost* his book." The objects here are "ball," "father," and "book."

When a **Pronoun** is the object of a verb it is said to be in the **Objective Case**, and the *Objective Form* is used; as,

Willie hurt *me*.  
 The old man asked *him* to go.  
 They placed *us* at the table.

When a **Pronoun** denotes possession it is said to be in the **Possessive Case**, and the *Possessive Form* is used; as,

Thomas lost *his* books.  
 Where did you get *your* pictures?  
*Their* evenings are spent at home.

## FORMS OF PRONOUNS.

<i>Nom. Case.</i>	<i>Poss. Case.</i>	<i>Obj. Case.</i>
I	my <i>or</i> mine	me
you	your <i>or</i> yours	you
he	his	him
she	her <i>or</i> hers	her
it	its	it
thou	thy <i>or</i> thine	thee
they	their <i>or</i> theirs	them
we	our <i>or</i> ours	us
who	whose	whom

The **Apostrophe** (') is used to mark the omission of letters and to distinguish the possessive of nouns from the other cases.

**NOTE**.—When the Apostrophe is used to mark the omission of letters it should be placed where the letter or letters are omitted; as, *can't*, *wouldn't*, *'twas*, etc.

### Nouns have a distinct form for the Possessive Case.

**Caution 4.**—*The Possessive of Nouns, both singular and plural, is formed by adding an apostrophe and "s" ('s); as,*

- The *man's* hat is on the table.
- The *children's* play-ground is behind the house.
- The little *girl's* prize is a bible.
- The *Women's* Aid Society met last evening.

**Caution 5.**—*When a plural noun ends in "s" only the apostrophe (') is added; as,*

- The *pupils'* lessons should be explained.
- Thompson is captain of the *boys'* club.
- Birds'* nests attract boys.
- A *girls'* prayer meeting is held on Fridays.

**Caution 6.**—*The apostrophe is never used in forming the possessive of pronouns.*

**NOTES.**—To avoid an unpleasant succession of hissing sounds, the "s" in the possessive singular is sometimes omitted, as *conscience's sake, goodness's sake*, etc.

Compound names and groups of words that may be treated as compound names add the possessive sign to the last word; as, a *man-of-war's* rigging, the *Queen of England's* palace, *Frederick the Great's* verses.

By the use of *of*, the apostrophe and "s" may in many cases be avoided; as, *David's* Psalms—*Psalms of David*, a *witness's* statement—the statement of a *witness*, etc.

When several possessive nouns modify the same word and imply common possession, the possessive sign is added to the last only; as, *William and Henry's* boat. If they modify different words, expressed or understood, the sign is added to each; as, *William's and Henry's* boat. In the first example William and Henry are represented as jointly owning a boat; in the second, each is represented as owning a separate boat, that is, William's boat and Henry's boat.

When a possessive noun is followed by an explanatory word, the possessive sign is added to the explanatory word only; as, This is *Longfellow, the poet's*, home. If the explanatory word has several modifiers, or if there are more explanatory words than one, the principal word only takes the sign; as I took tea at *Brown's, my old friend and schoolmate*.

### EXERCISE 37.

#### ERRORS—Nominative and Objective Forms.

1. Thomas and we came together.
2. Me and him can carry it.
3. Robert and him were at the meeting.
4. Her and her sister are coming here.
5. Him and her and me are going home together.
6. The two clerks and us are going.
7. The boat left my father and I on the wharf.
8. Him and I are the same age.
9. Do you think that he will make you and I go home?

**Possessive Case.**

*singular and plural, is*

*only the apostrophe (')*

*forming the possessive of*

sounds, the "s" in the  
*business' sake, etc.*

as compound names add the  
s, the *Queen of England's*

es be avoided; as, *David's*  
*of a witness, etc.*

imply common possession,  
and *Henry's* boat. If they  
led to each; as, *William's*  
are represented as jointly  
a separate hoat, that is,

ord, the possessive sign is  
*the poet's*, home. If the  
plunatory words than one,  
*son's, my old friend and*

*forms.*

together.

wharf.

and I go home?

10. It is strong enough to carry he and his brother.
11. Mrs. Adair asked she and I to tea.
12. Who did you meet at the door.
13. Them and their mother were at the party.
14. Her mother and her went on the train.
15. He told somebody but I don't know who.

## EXERCISE 38.

ERRORS—*Nominative and Objective Forms.*

1. I am not so old as her.
2. He was angry and me too.
3. Who will go? me.
4. Who did he choose?
5. Did he choose you and I?
6. Us boys enjoy the holidays.
7. Let you and I try it.
8. She placed Lily and I at the head of the table.
9. Mrs. Lindsay asked Charley and I to dinner.
10. Who made the noise? Him and me.
11. He that promises much, do not trust.
12. Can't you trust your brother and I?
13. Who did the mischief? Them.
14. My sister asked my brother and I to go.
15. Him and her were at the entertainment.

## EXERCISE 39.

WRITE THE POSSESSIVE FORMS:

1. Scholar, valley, men, cities, wife.
2. Child, teeth, tooth, calves, potato.
3. Children, fox, hero, prince, gentleman.
4. Father, ladies, minstrels, kings, horses.
5. She, they, we, who, he.
6. I, you, it, thou, women.
7. Sisters, ox, judge, chief, brother.
8. Mouse, bean, uncle, gypsy, son-in-law.
9. Cousin, aunts, nephews, father-in-law, mother.
10. Salmon, brethren, orphan, mechanics, clerk.
11. Parents, husband, grandmother, servant, teachers.
12. Family, steward, matron, relatives, bachelor.

13. Mosquito, workmen, tailors, saddler, nurse.
14. Cashier, merchants, artist, surgeon, waitress.
15. Surveyor, physician, alderman, assessor, empress.

## EXERCISE 40.

ERRORS—*Apostrophes and Possessive Forms.*

1. This desk is our's.
2. A fathers or a mothers sister is an aunt.
3. He admires the ladys beauty.
4. The ladies dresses were handsome.
5. Where is your sisters purse?
6. She made the womens bonnets.
7. This house cannot be their's.
8. Horses hoofs are hard.
9. He stole Johns sisters books.
10. I dont think that this is yours.
11. Your's and their's were lost.
12. The mens wages are too low.
13. They are fishermens' daughters.
14. The mices' nests were destroyed by fire.
15. The boys parlor is at the end of the hall.

## EXERCISE 41.

ERRORS—*Apostrophes and Possessive Forms.*

1. A young mens' class has been established.
2. The teachers examination is usually held in August.
3. James White is a barrister of seven years standing.
4. The young ladies dressing room is behind the parlor.
5. He read a sonnet of Miltons.
6. My uncle has gone for a months holiday.
7. Six months interest is due.
8. The Thirty-Years War had not commenced at that time.
9. We had a few hours intercourse.
10. He went to the bakers.
11. Spiders webs are excellent fly traps.
12. Misses and ladies shoes for sale.
13. My brother was connected with the carpenters strike.
14. My sister attends a ladie's school.
15. The lesson was taught in the girls class room.

EXERCISE 42.

ERRORS—*Apostrophes and Possessive Forms.*

1. 'Twas not without considerable diffinlty.
2. Yes, if thourt good enough.
3. This book is none of his.
4. They cant come here by the old road.
5. Somethingll have to be done.
6. Now dont you worry, mother.
7. See if there isnt a portmanteau to carry.
8. Jack shant trouble you any more.
9. I think youve earned something else.
10. Three days of hard ridingll carry us out of harms' way.
11. Lets have a conceert.
12. I dont wonder youre excited.
13. He dosent think that this is their's.
14. Peters' hand began to swell terribly.
15. 'Tae Smith family dont live here.

EXERCISE 43.

ERRORS—*Apostrophes and Possessive Forms.*

1. I couldnt do the first exercise.
2. Theyll come home in the evening.
3. The young ladys' bright eyes grew dim.
4. Thats because weve just come.
5. The childrens' paper is late this week.
6. A boy's class will be formed next week.
7. Byrons' life was quite romantic.
8. After two day's hard labor, the work was completed.
9. Two men were flogged by the captains' orders.
10. The citie's churches are very creditable.
11. His fathers' house is about a mile from your's.
12. King's lives are not the most enjoyable.
13. The Bank of England was established in William's and Mary's reign.
14. We were comparing Cæsar and Napoleon's victories.
15. Wolsey's, the cardinal's, career ended in disgrace.

## ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

Many **Adjectives** and **Adverbs** are changed in form to signify **difference of degree**; as,

Sweet, sweeter, sweetest; old, older, oldest.  
Long, longer, longest; rich, richer, richest.  
Well, better, best; badly, worse, worst.

This change is called **Comparison**, because it is made use of when things are compared; as,

This road is *longer* than that one.  
This beast is the *oldest* of the three.

There are three degrees of comparison—the **Positive**, the **Comparative**, and the **Superlative**.

NOTE.—In the above examples, *sweet*, *old*, *long*, *rich*, *well*, and *badly*, are of the Positive Degree; *sweeter*, *older*, *longer*, *richer*, *better*, and *worse*, are of the Comparative Degree; and *sweetest*, *oldest*, *longest*, *richest*, *best*, and *worst*, are of the Superlative Degree.

Some **Adjectives** are compared by adding **-er** and **-est**; as,

Fine, finer, finest; witty, wittier, wittiest.  
Strong, stronger, strongest; hot, hotter, hottest.  
Happy, happier, happiest; able, abler, ablest.

**Adjectives of more than two syllables** are generally compared by prefixing **more** and **most**; as,

Beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful.  
Common, more common, most common.  
Handsome, more handsome, most handsome.

NOTE.—Of the two forms of comparison, that which is more easily pronounced and more agreeable to the ear is to be preferred.

Many **Adjectives** cannot be compared, as their meaning will not admit of different degrees; as,

One, twelve, second, vertical, two-wheeled, any.  
Square, perpendicular, level, English, etc.

Some **Adverbs** are compared by adding **-er** and **-est**, and some by prefixing **more** and **most**; as,

Early, earlier, earliest; fast, faster, fastest.  
Often oftener, oftenest; soon, sooner, soonest.  
Wisely, more wisely, most wisely; easily, more easily, most easily.

## IRREGULAR FORMS OF COMPARISON.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
bad	worse	worst
evil		
ill		
good	better	best
little	less	least
much	more	most
many		
old	older	oldest
old	elder	eldest
well	better	best

Two **Adjectives**, *this* and *that*, have plural forms, *these* and *those*.

NOTE.—Use *an, a, or the* before each of two or more connected adjectives only when these point out different nouns. *A red and white flag* means *one* flag partly red and partly white; *a red and a white flag* means *two* flags, one red and the other white.

Many **Adjectives** are changed to **Adverbs** by adding **—ly**; as,

Rapid, rapidly; distinct, distinctly; sweet, sweetly.

Bad, badly; prompt, promptly; quick, quickly.

**Caution 4.**—Use the *Comparative* when two things are compared, and the *Superlative* when more than two things are compared; as,

He is the *better* (not *best*) of the two.

Jennie is the *elder* (not *eldest*) of my two sisters.

**Caution 5.**—Avoid double comparatives and double superlatives; as,

A *more healthier* location cannot be found. (*healthier* or *more healthy*).

He took the *most pleasanter* route. (*pleasante* or *more pleasant*).

**Caution 6.**—Avoid the comparison of adjectives whose meaning will not admit of different degrees; as,

The *most principal* point was entirely overlooked. (omit *most*).

That form of expression is *more preferable*. (omit *more*).

**Caution 7.**—When an adjective denoting one or more than one is joined to a noun, the adjective and the noun must agree in number; as,

I like *this kind* of apples. (not *these kind*).

They came at the rate of *three miles* an hour. (not *three mile*).

**Caution 8.**—Avoid comparing a thing with itself; as,

London is *larger than any city* in Europe. (*larger than any other city*).

**Caution 9.**—In stating a comparison be careful to include the chief person or thing compared; as,

Solomon was the wisest of all the *other* Hebrew kings. (omit *other*).



**Caution 10.**—Repeat *or the* before connected nouns denoting things that are to be distinguished from each other; as,

We criticise *not the* dress but *the* address of the speaker.

**Caution 11.**—Place adjectives and adverbs where there can be no doubt as to what you intend them to modify.

**NOTE.**—The position of the adverb sometimes changes the meaning of the sentence; as, I *only* struck him, that is, I did nothing else; and, I struck *only* him, which means, I struck no one else.

**Caution 12.**—Do not use two negative words so that they shall contradict each other; as,

He *didn't* do *nothing*. (*did nothing or didn't do anything*).

**Caution 13.**—Choose *apt* adverbs and adjectives; do not use them needlessly; avoid such as repeat the idea or exaggerate it.

I returned *back* here yesterday. (*omit back*).

It was *awfully* amusing. (*very amusing*).

**Caution 14.**—Do not use adverbs for adjectives nor adjectives for adverbs; as,

The river runs *rapid*. (*runs rapidly*).

You must read more *distinct*. (*more distinctly*).

He did his work very *good*. (*very well*).

#### EXERCISE 44.

*Cautions 4, 5, 6, and 7.*

1. Carrie is the eldest of my two sisters.
2. Of the two places I consider this the worst.
3. Our parlor is the most pleasantest place in the house.
4. This one is more preferable.
5. Which is the eldest, William or Edwin?
6. This is the best of the two.
7. She is always welcomer than her brother.
8. He is the famosuest statesman of the age.
9. I couldn't be comfortabler.
10. Willie is the amusingest boy I ever saw.
11. He comes oftenest of the two.
12. These kind of people will never be satisfied.
13. The room is fifteen foot square.
14. I measured it with a two-feet rule.
15. The farmer exchanged five barrel of potatoes for fifty pound of sugar.

## EXERCISE 45.

*Cautions 4, 5, 6, and 7.*

1. These sort of expressions should be avoided.
2. We were travelling at the rate of forty mile an hour.
3. The opinion is becoming more universal.
4. It was the most beautiful garden I ever saw.
5. Remove this ashes and put away those tongs.
6. This court had been the most magnificent of the two.
7. This is a more perfect way.
8. Of two evils choose the least.
9. These are more surer punishments.
10. I don't like those sort of cherries.
11. He is much more bolder than his brother.
12. I am certainer than I was this morning.
13. The younger of the three sisters is the prettier.
14. She was willing to take a more humbler part.
15. Which of these two books is the best ?

## EXERCISE 46.

*Cautions 8, 9, 10, and 11.*

1. China has a greater population than any city in the world.
2. I like this book better than any book I have seen.
3. There is no metal so useful as iron.
4. All the metals are less useful than iron.
5. New York is larger than any city in America.
6. He was the most active of all his companions.
7. The Northern and Southern Hemisphere.
8. The Northern and the Southern Hemispheres.
9. The right and left hand.
10. A Pullman and Wagner sleeping-coach.
11. The fourth and the fifth verses.
12. A Webster's and Worcester's dictionary.
13. He brought home a new pair of boots.
14. I have thought of marrying often.
15. Profane swearing is, of all other vices, the least excusable.

## EXERCISE 47.

*Cautions 8, 9, 10, and 11.*

1. There is a difference between the sin and sinner.
2. Distinguish carefully between an adjective and adverb.
3. Neither the North Pole nor South Pole has yet been reached.
4. It was a blue soft beautiful sky.
5. A fried dish of bacon.
6. Two grey fiery little eyes.
7. We only ate three meals to-day.
8. He tries distinctly to speak.
9. Montreal is larger than any city in Canada.
10. They were nearly dressed alike.
11. He brought home a dried box of herrings.
12. I can bear the heat of summer, but not cold of winter.
13. The eldest son of a duke is called "marquis."
14. I only ate one apple.
15. A white and red flag were flying.

## EXERCISE 48.

*ERRORS—Miscellaneous.*

1. Your boys did not play fair.
2. My father speaks slow.
3. Mary sang very sweet.
4. They maintain their rights firm.
5. This plant is deader than that one.
6. He did it very bad.
7. She looked cold on her lover.
8. It is excessive wrong.
9. Charles soon became exceeding popular.
10. Previous to my leaving England I called on you.
11. She always appears very amiably.
12. He felt awkwardly in the presence of ladies.
13. My friend has acted very strange in the matter.
14. This paper is the best of the two.
15. I feel tolerable well.

## EXERCISE 49.

*Cautions 12, 13, and 14.*

1. It was a tremendous dew.
2. This is a gorgous apple.
3. I paid a frightful price for it.
4. A prodigious snow-ball hit my cheek.
5. I think that your rooms are awfully large.
6. I have a contemptible opinion of you.
7. This 'ere knife is dull.
8. He bad not hardly a minute to spare.
9. That 'ere horse has the heaves.
10. I do not like too much sugar in my tea.
11. I am dreadfully glad to hear that.
12. No other reason can never be given.
13. It was an uncommon good harvest.
14. The discussion waxed warm.
15. She is miserable poor.

## EXERCISE 50.

*Cautions 12, 13, and 14.*

1. He does'nt do nothing.
2. He is'nt improving much. I don't think.
3. He is'nt no sneak.
4. Charlie Ross can't nowhere be found.
5. My head feels badly.
6. He spoke up prompt.
7. John has behaved very bad.
8. I lost near ten dollars.
9. His mother was exceeding kind to me.
10. The rose smells sweetly.
11. I feel remarkable well.
12. Mary sang very sweet.
13. The velvet feels smoothly.
14. I ascended an exceeding high mountain in Switzerland.
15. Thomas did his work very good,

## PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

The **Prepositions** in ordinary use are: at, by, for, in, of, off, out, to, up, with, on, after, under, through, into, above, behind, between, within, from, among, beside, around, except, about, across, against, along, amongst, before, below, beneath, beyond, over, past, toward, underneath.

Some **Conjunctions** are used in pairs: *both* and *and*, *as* and *as*, *so* and *as*, *if* and *then*, *neither* and *nor*, *either* and *or*, *though* and *yet*.

**Caution 13.**—*Prepositions govern, or are followed by the objective case: as,*

1

They came *for* my sister and *me*.  
The postman looked *at* *him* and his little brother.  
The money is to be divided *between* you and *me*.

**Caution 16.**—*The needless insertion of a preposition is to be avoided; as is also the omission of a preposition where one is needed: as,*

*In* what latitude is Boston *in*?  
He came here *for* to have a talk.

I was prevented going. (*from* going).  
What use is this to him. (*Of* what use).

**Caution 17.**—*Care must be taken to use prepositions according to their sense, and to connect them with appropriate verbs and nouns.*

This book is different *to* that. (*different from* that).  
I was followed *with* a crowd. (*by* a crowd).  
He is angry *at* his father. (*with* his father).

**Caution 18.**—*Two or more singular nouns connected by "or" or "nor," implying that they are separately taken, must have a singular verb: as,*

*Neither* the man *nor* his son *was* present.  
*Neither* the day *nor* the hour *has been* appointed.

**Caution 19.**—*The conjunction "than" takes the same case after it as before it: as,*

He is taller *than* I.  
She is older *than* either you or he.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

Pre: at, by, for, in,  
 through, into,  
 beside, around,  
 against, before, below,  
 beneath.

Conjunctives: *both* and *and*,  
*and* and *nor*, *either* and

Preceded by the objective

Preceded by *is to be avoided*; as  
 as,

Preceded by *according to their*  
 names.

Preceded by "or" or "nor,"  
 Preceded by *regular verb*: as,

Preceded by *same case after it as*

## EXERCISE 51.

ERRORS—*Case Forms, Prepositions and Conjunctions.*

1. She is taller than me.
2. They came for my sister and I.
3. You learn faster than him.
4. Either the man or his wife have stolen my watch.
5. Who does this slate belong to?
6. Between you and I all that glitters is not gold.
7. Come along with William and I.
8. He is a friend who I am greatly indebted to.
9. Who did you give the money to?
10. The act was performed by the proprietor and I.
11. He was born May 7, in 1859.
12. By what state is Kentucky bounded by?
13. Where are you going to?
14. He is in want for money.
15. He bears a close resemblance of his father.

## EXERCISE 52.

ERRORS—*Case Forms, Prepositions and Conjunctions.*

1. He placed a letter into my hands.
2. She is angry with your conduct.
3. He broke his cane to pieces.
4. You make no use with your talents.
5. He threw himself onto the bed.
6. We intreat of thee to hear us.
7. It is worthy your notice.
8. This is to prevent men from turning to the east.
9. This book is different to that.
10. There was no one there except he and his brother.
11. I was out among snow and rain.
12. I differ with you on that point.
13. John is not so brave as James.
14. Attend upon what the gentleman is saying.
15. You know not what may happen betwixt morning and evening.

## EXERCISE 53.

ERRORS—*Case Forms, Prepositions and Conjunctions.*

1. They are hard to work.
2. He stays to school late.
3. Raise your book off of the table.
4. To what may Italy be likened to?
5. He lives near to the river.
6. Egypt is the west side of the Red Sea.
7. The elm is not as tall as the pine.
8. Neither she nor her sister is coming.
9. There was nothing either strange or interesting.
10. No one can eat or drink while talking.
11. He is worthy the situation he has received.
12. He sympathized, not with their cause, but their fate.
13. If they had of come at noon I could have gone.
14. Thomas is a year older than me.
15. The Sabbath was regarded as a day for rest from worldly occupation and holy joy.

## SIMILAR WORDS.

NOTE.—The following is not a complete list of similar words, only those of every day use being given. Sentences containing these words will be found in the review exercises.

<b>All.</b> —To pain; to trouble.	<b>Ale.</b> —A fermented malt liquor.
<b>Bale.</b> —A bundle of goods.	<b>Beech.</b> —A forest tree.
<b>Ball.</b> —A sum given for security.	<b>Beach.</b> —The land boundary of a sea.
<b>Base.</b> —Foundation; contemptible.	<b>Beet.</b> —A kind of vegetable.
<b>Bass.</b> —A low deep sound.	<b>Beat.</b> —To bruise; to tread, as a path.

NOTE.—To *beat* is to give many blows; to *strike*, to give a single blow; to *hit*, to touch the object aimed at; to *knock* to strike with something heavy.

<b>By.</b> —A Preposition.	<b>Board.</b> —A piece of sawed timber.
<b>Buy.</b> —To purchase.	<b>Bored.</b> —Did bore.
<b>Broach.</b> —To utter first.	<b>Bridal.</b> —Belonging to a wedding.
<b>Brooch.</b> —An ornament.	<b>Bridle.</b> —A curb; a check.
<b>Blue.</b> —A color.	<b>Bread.</b> —Food made from flour,
<b>Blew.</b> —Did blow,	<b>Bred.</b> —Brought up.

- Berth.**—A sleeping place in a ship.  
**Birth.**—The act of coming into life.  
**Canvas.**—A coarse cloth.  
**Canvass.**—To solicit; to seek.  
**Coarse.**—Not fine; indelicate.  
**Course.**—Race; career; process.  
**Council.**—An assembly.  
**Counsel.**—Advice.  
**Choose.**—To select.  
**Deer.**—An animal.  
**Dear.**—Beloved; expensive.  
**Discreet.**—Prudent.  
**Discrete.**—Distinct.  
**Device.**—A project; a scheme.  
**Faint.**—Languid; weak.  
**Feint.**—A pretence.  
**Fair.**—Beautiful; a place of sale.  
**Fare.**—Food; price of passage.  
**Feet.**—Parts of the body.  
**Feat.**—An action.  
**Find.**—To discover.  
**Fined.**—Made to pay a penalty.  
**Gate.**—A sort of door.  
**Gait.**—Manner of walking.  
**Grate.**—A fireplace.  
**Great.**—Large.  
**Hale.**—Strong; healthy.  
**Hail.**—Frozen rain.  
**Hare.**—An animal.  
**Hair.**—Covering of the head.  
**Hall.**—An entrance way; a room.  
**Haul.**—To pull.  
**Heel.**—Part of the foot.  
**Bare.**—Naked; simple.  
**Bear.**—An animal; to suffer.  
**Creek.**—A small stream.  
**Creak.**—To make a harsh noise.  
**Complement.**—Fulness;  
**Compliment.**—Commendation; praise.  
**Crews.**—Ships' companies.  
**Cruise.**—To sail up and down.  
**Chews.**—To grind with the teeth.  
**Dew.**—A moisture.  
**Due.**—Owing.  
**Die.**—To lose life.  
**Dye.**—To color.  
**Devise.**—To imagine; to contrive.  
**Forth.**—Forward.  
**Fourth.**—Next after third.  
**Flour.**—Ground wheat.  
**Flower.**—A blossom.  
**Foul.**—Unclean.  
**Fowl.**—A bird.  
**Fore.**—Forward.  
**Four.**—Two and two.  
**Guest.**—A visitor.  
**Gussed.**—Did guess.  
**Gilt.**—Imitation of gold.  
**Guilt.**—Wickedness; sin.  
**Hear.**—To listen; to hearken.  
**Here.**—At this place.  
**Hire.**—Wages.  
**Higher.**—A greater distance up.  
**Hose.**—Stockings.  
**Hoes.**—Does hoe.  
**Heal.**—To cure,



- Indite.**—To direct or dictate.
- Indict.**—To charge with crime.
- Lade.**—To load.
- Lessen.**—To make less.
- Laid.**—Placed.
- Lesson.**—A task ; a lecture.
- Lane.**—A narrow road.
- Lightning.**—Flash that attends thunder.
- Latin.**—*Lic, lav, lain.*
- Lightening.**—Making lighter.
- Led.**—Conducted.
- Lineament.**—Characteristic lines.
- Lead.**—A soft, heavy metal.
- Lintment.**—An ointment.
- Made.**—Did make.
- Mean.**—Paltry ; low.
- Maid.**—A girl.
- Mien.**—Deportment ; manner.
- Male.**—Masculine.
- Meet.**—To come together.
- Mall.**—Post-office matter.
- Meat.**—Animal food.
- Mane.**—Hair on an animal's neck.
- Mist.**—A cloud.
- Main.**—Principal ; chief.
- Missed.**—Lost.
- Maine.**—The name of a State.
- Ordinance.**—A decree ; a law.
- Ordnance.**—Cannon ; great guns.
- Passed.**—Did pass.
- Peace.**—Quiet ; tranquillity.
- Past.**—Time gone by.
- Piece.**—A small part.
- Pale.**—Delicate ; dim.
- Peel.**—A rind or skin.
- Pail.**—A vessel for water.
- Peal.**—A ring of bells.
- Pane.**—A square of glass.
- Pare.**—To cut thinly.
- Pain.**—A suffering.
- Pair.**—A couple.
- Pear.**—A kind of fruit.
- Plane.**—A carpenter's tool.
- Pore.**—An opening ; to look earnestly.
- Plain.**—Simple ; clear ; even.
- Pour.**—To flow.
- Pray.**—To beseech.
- Prophet.**—One who foretells events.
- Pray.**—Plunder ; booty.
- Profit.**—Gain.
- Reed.**—A tall sort of grass.
- Rose.**—A flower.
- Read.**—To comprehend by characters.
- Rows.**—Lines ; ranks ; files.
- Rain.**—Water from the clouds.
- Raise.**—To lift.
- Reign.**—To rule.
- Rays.**—Beams of light.
- Rein.**—A bridle.
- Rough.**—Not smooth.
- Road.**—A way.
- Ruff.**—A collar ; a bird.
- Roote.**—Did ride.
- Relle.**—That which remains.
- Rowed.**—Impelled by oars.
- Rellet.**—A widow.

- Stair.**—A flight of steps.  
**Stare.**—To look earnestly.  
**Sum.**—The whole.  
**Some.**—A part.  
**Sun.**—The fountain of light.  
**Son.**—A male child.  
**Sale.**—A selling.  
**Sail.**—To move by the wind.  
**Stationary.**—Unmovable.  
**Stationery.**—Paper, etc.  
**Sole.**—The bottom of a shoe.  
**Soul.**—The immortal part of man.  
**See.**—To view; to behold.  
**Sea.**—A portion of salt water.  
**Seem.**—To appear.  
**Seam.**—A joint.  
**Threw.**—Did throw.  
**Through.**—To the end.  
**Tale.**—A story.  
**Tail.**—The hinder part.  
**Teem.**—To abound.  
**Team.**—A span of horses.  
**Vain.**—Proud; fruitless.  
**Waste.**—To consume or destroy.  
**Waist.**—The middle part of the body.  
**Walt.**—To tarry.  
**Weight.**—Heaviness.  
**Way.**—A manner; a road.  
**Not.**—Denying.  
**Knot.**—A tie.  
**New.**—Fresh.  
**Knew.**—Did know.  
**Ring.**—A circle; to ring a bell.  
**Wring.**—To twist.
- Seen.**—Viewed; beheld.  
**Scene.**—A sight; a view.  
**Steel.**—Refined iron.  
**Steal.**—To rob; to thieve.  
**Stake.**—A post.  
**Steak.**—A slice of beef.  
**Saller.**—A sailing vessel; a seaman.  
**Sullor.**—One of the crew of a vessel.  
**Statute.**—A written law.  
**Statue.**—An image.  
**Suit.**—To fit; to please; to agree.  
**Suite.**—A company of followers; a set.  
**Style.**—Manner; fashion; form.  
**Stile.**—A set of steps to pass over a fence.  
**Sew.**—To work with a needle.  
**Sow.**—To scatter seed.  
**Track.**—A pathway.  
**Tract.**—A small pamphlet.  
**Two.**—One and one.  
**Too.**—Overmuch.  
**To.**—A *Preposition*.  
**Their.**—Belonging to them.  
**There.**—In that place.  
**Vein.**—A blood-vessel.  
**Weak.**—Feeble; infirm.  
**Week.**—Seven days.  
**Wares.**—Merchandise.  
**Wears.**—Does wear.  
**Weigh.**—To balance; to poise.  
**Quire.**—Twenty four sheets of paper.  
**Choir.**—A band of singers.  
**Site.**—A situation.  
**Cite.**—To quote.  
**Sight.**—A view.

**Rite.**—A ceremony.

**Write.**—To do writing.

**Right.**—Straight; correct.

**Wright.**—A workman.

**No.**—Not so.

**Know.**—To understand.

**Seller.**—One who sells.

**Cellar.**—Place under ground.

**Sell.**—To dispose of.

**Cell.**—A division of a jail.

**Sent.**—Conveyed.

**Cent.**—A coin.

**Scent.**—An odor; a smell.

**Hole.**—An aperture.

**Whole.**—Complete.

**Need.**—Want; necessity.

**Knead.**—To work dough.

**Eminent.**—High; dignified.

**Imminent.**—Impending; threatening.

**Immerge.**—To plunge into a fluid.

**Emerge.**—To rise out of; to issue.

**Proceed.**—To go forward, to issue.

**Precede.**—To go before.

### MISCELLANEOUS CAUTIONS.

**Pronouns.** Do not use pronouns needlessly; as,

The children *they* were taken sick.  
*It* isn't true what he said.

**At auction.** Things are sold *by*, not *at* auction.

**With.** Man and brute die *of*, not *with*, fevers, &c.

**Summon.** This verb is *to summon*, not *to summons*.

**Without.** This word is often improperly used instead of *unless*; as,

*Without* you study more, you will not pass.  
I shall not go *without* my brother comes.

**Apt.** Often misused for *likely*, and sometimes for *liable*; as,

What are they *apt* to be doing?  
If he go there, he will be *apt* to get into trouble.

**Some.** This word is not unfrequently misused for *somewhat*; as,

My mother is *some* better to-day.

It is likewise misused for *about*; as,

It is *some* ten miles from here.

**Don't.** This word which is often misused for *doesn't*, is a contraction of *do not* ; as,

He *doesn't* (not *don't*) play fairly.  
It *doesn't* (not *don't*) matter much.

**Them.** Do not use the pronoun *them* for the adjective *those* ; as,

*Them* apples are not ripe.  
Pass me *them* pens.

**Alike.** Do not couple this word with *both* ; as,

James and Harry are *both alike*.  
These hats are *both alike*.

**Aught.** *Aught* meaning *anything* should be spelt *ought*, not *ought*. *Naught* means *nothing*.

**Less, fewer.** *Less* relates to quantity ; *fewer* to number ; as,

There were *fewer* than twenty persons present.  
The box holds *less* than fifteen pounds.

**Awful, splendid, lovely.** Be careful in the use of these adjectives and of the adverbs formed from them.

**Learn, teach.** To *teach* is to give instruction ; to *learn* is to receive instruction ; as,

My father *taught* me Latin.  
I *learnt* French myself.

**May, can.** *May* expresses permission ; *can* expresses power ; as,

*May* I go to the mathee to-day ?  
I *can* finish the work in half an hour.

**Quantity, number.** *Quantity* should be used in speaking of what is measured or weighed ; *number*, of what is counted ; as,

There was a large *number* of people present.  
I bought but a small *quantity* of flour.

**Between, among.** *Between* is used in reference to two things, or persons ; *among*, in reference to a greater number ; as,

You have *among* you a candidate for the position.  
Divide this *between* the two boys.

**Each other.** *Each other* is properly applied to two only; *one another* must be used when the number considered exceeds two; as,

The two sisters played with *each other*.  
The settlers worked with *one another* all summer.

**Who, which, what, that.** In asking questions *who* applies to persons, *which* to persons and things, and *what* to things; as,

*Who* called at the door?  
*Which* one did he take?  
*What* would you like?

As Relative Pronouns *who* applies to persons, *which* and *what* apply to things, and *that* to persons and things; as,

I saw the man *who* (or *that*) was elected.  
We found the money *which* (or *that*) was stolen.

**One.** The pronoun *one* should be followed by *one* or *one's self*, and not by *he* or *himself*; as,

If *one* could but see *one's self*, etc. (not *himself*).

**Either.** This word means, strictly, the *one* or the *other* of two; *both* means two taken collectively; and *each* means two considered separately. *Either* is responded to by *or*, and *neither* by *nor*. When more than two things are referred to, *any* and *none* should be used instead of *either* and *neither*.

**Expect.** This verb which is often misused for *suppose*, always has reference to what is to come, never to what is past; as,

I *suppose* that you had a good time. (not *expect*).  
I *expect* to reach home to-morrow.

**Each, every, no.** When singular nouns connected by *and* are preceded by *each*, *every*, or *no*, the verb must be singular; as,

*Each* book and slate *was* in position at once.  
*Every* man and woman *was* drowned.  
*No* chair nor bench *is* to be left in the room.

## REVIEW.

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

1. What are transitive verbs ?
2. What classes of words are followed by the objective case ?
3. When are the nominative forms of pronouns used ?
4. When are words said to be in the possessive case ?
5. Write the possessives of I, you, he, she, they and who.
6. Write the objective forms of I, she, he, thou, and we.
7. What use is made of the apostrophe ?
8. Place the apostrophe in cant, wouldnt, twas.
9. Nouns have a distinct form for what case ?
10. In forming the possessive of nouns, when is the " s " omitted ?
11. The apostrophe is never used in forming the possessive of what part of speech ?
12. The " s " in the possessive singular is sometimes omitted, give examples.
13. How is the possessive of compound names formed ?
14. Give the nominative forms of whose, them, your, us, and children's in the singular number.
15. Give the singular objective forms of we, you, who, those, and themselves.
16. Write sentences using the following words in the possessive plural : lady, sheep, who, German, and sergeant-at-arms.
17. Explain the difference in meaning of the following : Harry and John's kite, Harry and John's kites, and Harry's and John's kites.
18. What do you understand by comparison of adjectives ?
19. Name the degrees of comparison.
20. How are adjectives of one syllable compared ?
21. How are adjectives of more than one syllable compared ?
22. Name adjectives of two or more syllables that may be compared by adding " er " and " est."
23. Give a list of adjectives compared irregularly.

24. Give the comparative degree of merry, little, able, handsome, badly, and easily.
25. Give the superlative degree of early, wisely, old, pleasant, and many.
26. Write three sentences using the word "hot" in each of the three degrees of comparison.
27. Name ten adjectives which do not admit of comparison.
28. When is the comparative degree used?
29. When is the superlative degree used?
30. When is *an*, *a*, or *the* repeated before connected names?
  
31. Distinguish the difference in meaning in the following: A red and white rose, A red and a white rose, and Red and white roses.
  32. What is a preposition?
  33. Write a list of prepositions?
  34. Some conjunctions are used in pairs. Name them.
  35. What conjunction takes the same case after it as before it?
36. Write sentences containing *principle*, and *principal* properly used.
37. Illustrate the use of *lesson* and of *lessen*.
38. Illustrate the use of *pane* and of *pain*.
39. Illustrate the use of *fair* and of *fare*.
40. Write sentences containing the following words properly used: *pale*, *pall*; *laid*, *laid*; *there*, *their*; *feet*, *feat*; *stationery*, *stationary*.

## EXAMINATION AND REVIEW EXERCISE.

## ERRORS—Miscellaneous.

1. Them boxes must be removed.
2. Neither of them were there.
3. Was you with him on Sunday?
4. This is longer nor that.
5. I have not received a letter this three days.
6. You done that two quickly.
7. Every one of them are black.

erry, little, able,

arly, wisely, old,

l "hot" in each

nit of comparison.

l ?

connected names?

g in the following:

ose, and Red and

Name them.

e after it as before

ble, and *principal*

en.

owing words pro-

*their*; *feet*, *feat*;

EXERCISE.

e days.

8. Come here quick.
9. I haven't been nowhere.
10. These two pearls are both alike.
11. Have either of you a pencil?
12. The creek is froze.
13. That dress looks badly.
14. Sleeping-car births for sale at this office.
15. Who was the order given to?
16. He wont give me none of his flowers.
17. We seen him do it.
18. Has either of your three friends arrived?
19. I'll never do so no more again.
20. He wished me the complements of the season.
21. Each are to have a separate seat.
22. The monkees amused the children very much.
23. Can I come to-night.
24. He ought to have went in the morning.
25. Between you and I he is mistaken.
26. Mr. Dupont learnt me German.
27. They ran the cart again the building.
28. Virtue and vice differ widely with each other.
29. He has just completed a most successful, classical coarse.
30. The counsel met in the town hall last night.
31. He has ran all the way.
32. She will never be no taller.
33. They done the work pretty good.
34. My mother gave me these here pictures.
35. Who spilled the ink? Them.
36. The lake looks beautifully.
37. Hand me them books.
38. Richard he went to school.
39. The army marched rapid.
40. Should you here of him, let us know.
41. This horse trots pretty good.
42. Who did you invite?



43. Ladies and gentlemen's boots made to order.
44. He is more cleverer than anyone I ever seen.
45. It is now half passed four.
46. No less than fifty persons were there.
47. The donkies lived on straw all winter.
48. I cannot by no means allow it.
49. Cowardice and treachery generally goes together.
50. My father allowed my brother and I to accompany him.

51. Can I see your pictures?
52. Them oranges are cheap.
53. The lemon tastes sourly.
54. My cold is perfectly awful.
55. Speak more distinct.
56. This twenty years have I been with you.
57. James should have went with his brother.
58. He is much better than me.
59. It is not him I don't think.
60. I didn't get scarcely no sleep last night.

61. This is the boy which I named.
62. What did they do with there money?
63. Don't your father know me.
64. I differ with you on that subject.
65. William throwed a stone.
66. The building is eighteen foot high.
67. I never knew a more happier man.
68. Children should be taught to speak more distinct.
69. This is the forth letter this week.
70. He says he never got no picture from you.

71. You are stronger than him.
72. There was a quantity of people present.
73. That isn't the way the last teacher learned us to do it.
74. This letter is written shocking.
75. Who was the proposal made to?

76. Neither the house nor the garden were sold.  
 77. I think it was her.  
 78. These kind of people are mean.  
 79. The blame is their's not your's.  
 80. He is an uncommon tall man.
81. The horses, they ran down the street.  
 82. The old man run up again me.  
 83. Him and me are going to the opera.  
 84. They are coming to see my brother and I.  
 85. He felt awkwardly in the presence of ladies.  
 86. The sun shines bright on the tree-tops.  
 87. My head pains me very bad.  
 88. His sister has acted very strange in the matter.  
 89. Don't speak harsh.  
 90. It can't be bought very cheaply.
91. I feel tolerable well.  
 92. It isn't true what he said.  
 93. The dogs, they barked.  
 94. Hand me them things.  
 95. Those which say so are mistaken.  
 96. He has some friends which I know.  
 97. Begin it over again.  
 98. This can be done easier.  
 99. He hasn't his lesson, I don't believe.  
 100. It is a wonderful fine day.
101. It is alive and growing slow.  
 102. What can ale your little brother?  
 103. We sold two bails of blankets in one day.  
 104. It is her talents, not her beauty, that attracts attention.  
 105. Ask leave for you and I to go home at noon.  
 106. You can go at 10 o'clock.  
 107. This meal is just perfectly splendid.  
 108. The seven years war was carried on in America.  
 109. They are awfully jolly people.  
 110. There is none of my uncles' marks on you.

111. That is the man what spoke to us yesterday.
112. He has often stole money from me.
113. Was you at school to-day?
114. It will be apt to come with to-morrows' mail.
115. We had wrote to him the week before.
116. I have no fault to him.
117. They quarreled among each other.
118. I prevailed with him to come.
119. He gave me a book in a present.
120. John was very angry at him.
  
121. Will you learn me my lesson.
122. Her and I were both in the room at the time.
123. It will be of no use without you take it soon.
124. You can't go out this evening.
125. Don't your father give you any money?
126. He hasn't no money to pay for it with.
127. In what county is Toronto in?
128. Give me both of them books.
129. I cannot tell who to compare her to.
130. Who is it for?
  
131. You are stronger than me.
132. I don't know nothing about it.
133. Fannie is the smartest of my two daughters.
134. It sounds finely.
135. I seen six carriages this morning.
136. Who did you inquire for?
137. There are some awfully nice girls in that section.
138. Him and me didn't have to do it.
139. I stood again the wall.
140. Do you know who this belongs to?
  
141. They were more prudent than us.
142. We do not want no strangers here.
143. There are no extras or vacations.
144. John went with James and I.
145. Whose are these here books?

146. These are the men which we engaged.
147. Each city have their peculiar privileges.
148. Sense and not riches win esteem.
149. He was exceeding kind to me.
150. A lady sent him a bunch of flours.
  
151. I would much more sooner breakfast with you.
152. They could easier get them by heart.
153. Who servest thou under ?
154. With which party is he connected with ?
155. Andrew and he was schoolfellows.
156. She has sang remarkably well.
157. My teacher gives me very long lessons.
158. His sister's company is much more preferable.
159. They had sank before assistance was offered.
160. I have not travelled this twenty years.
  
161. Neither of the workmen had their tools with them.
162. That is all right says I.
163. The shops is not open.
164. Father's plaining mill has closed for the winter.
165. His health was drunk last evening.
166. Mary has not spoke to Emma for a week.
167. It isn't them, I don't believe.
168. You could not find a more happier family.
169. It is awfully hot.
170. Hand me them slates.
  
171. There was little rain, but much lightening.
172. I do not want no more of such complements.
173. We should help them friends which help us.
174. The childrens' supper is nearly ready.
175. The principle of the school has resigned.
176. William was the richest of his two sons.
177. Them books must be removed immediately.
178. What is he apt to be doing ?
179. Sarah has did her work very bad.
180. You could not find a more happier family.

181. Neither of the four was there.
  182. There were not less than twenty persons present.
  183. I would much more sooner breakfast with you.
  184. She is some better to-day.
  185. He owes more than me.
  186. Do not drive so quick.
  187. How do you like these kind of gatherings.
  188. I think it is some ten miles from here.
  189. I shall not go without my father consents.
  190. Ida is not so old as him.
  
  191. The dog who was called Fido went mad.
  192. A noun and pronoun are alike in office.
  193. He used less words than the other speaker.
  194. She has less friends than me.
  195. It is pretty near finished.
  196. I wish to simply state this point.
  197. The child died with croup.
  198. Place a mark between each leaf.
  199. Of what is the air composed of?
  200. Where have you been to?
  
  201. I don't know nothing about it.
  202. I have drove ten miles since morning.
  203. Do not write so rapid.
  204. It is to be divided between you and I.
  205. Have you wrote your exercise?
  206. I don't think this is their's.
  207. He has lost confidence in Walter and I.
  208. You wrote more than me.
  209. Them books are mine.
  210. Have either of you knife.
-

## SIMILAR TENSE FORMS.

**Lie and Lay.** (*Lie, lay, lain ; lay, laid, laid*).

*To lie* means to be placed or to place one's self in a horizontal position ; to rest ; to remain ; to have place or position ; as,

His room-mate *lies* in bed until noon.  
The book *lies* on the table.  
The apples *lay* on the ground all winter.  
He has *lain* on the floor since morning.  
The Mediterranean *lies* between Europe and Africa.

NOTE.—*To lie* (lie, lied, lied) means to utter what is not true ; as, The boy *lied* to his father.

*To lay* means to put or place ; to spread on a surface ; to bring forth ; to charge ; as,

He *laid* the book on the table.  
They *have laid* the foundation.  
The hen *laid* three eggs.  
The coloring should be *laid* on thin.  
*Lay* these papers on your desk.

Errors are frequent in the use of these two verbs. *Lay* is often used for *lie*, and *lie* is sometimes used for *lay*. This confusion in their use is due, in some measure, to the fact that *lay* appears in both verbs. We say, "A mason *lays* bricks," "A ship *lies* at anchor," "I must *lie* down," "I must *lay* myself down," "I must *lay* this paper on the desk," "He *lies* on the grass," "He *lays* his plans well," "He *lay* on the floor," "I *laid* it away," "He has *lain* in bed long enough," "We have *laid* up some money," "Hens *lay* eggs," "The ship *lay* at anchor," "The hen *laid* an egg." *Lay* always expresses transitive action, and *lie* expresses rest ; as,

I <i>lay</i> myself upon the bed.	(action).
I <i>lie</i> upon the bed.	(rest).
I <i>laid</i> myself upon the bed.	(action).
I <i>lay</i> upon the bed.	(rest).
<i>Lay</i> the book on the table.	(action).
The book <i>lies</i> on the table.	(rest).
I have <i>laid</i> myself upon the bed.	(action).
I have <i>lain</i> upon the bed.	(rest).
A hen <i>lays</i> an egg.	(action).
The ship <i>lies</i> at the wharf.	(rest).
The murdered Lincoln <i>lay</i> in state.	(rest).
The people <i>laid</i> the crime upon the rebels.	(action).

**Sit and Set.** (*Sit, sat, sat ; set, set, set*).

*To sit* means to rest on the lower part of the body ; to put one's self in a position of rest ; to rest ; to perch ; to hold a session ; as,

The boy *sat* on the bench for an hour.  
The children *sit* very quiet.  
I have *sat* here for more than an hour.  
She *sat* for her picture to-day.  
The court *sits* in January.

*To set* means to put, to place ; to put in any place, condition, state, or posture ; to make fast ; to fix in the ground ; to appoint ; as,

She *set* her pitcher on the ground.  
I *set* the tray on the table.  
They *set* the house on a wall of stone.  
The Lord *set* a mark upon Cain.  
*Set* your affection on things above.  
Every incident *sets* him thinking.  
We *set* out six young maples.  
Have you *set* the milk ?  
Has he *set* the time for his supper ?

We say a man rises and *sits*, but the sun rises and *sets*. This peculiar use of *set* has prevailed since a very early period. *Set* in this phrase is considered by good authorities to be a corruption of *settle*.

The verb *set* is often incorrectly used for *sit*. We say, "*Set* down another figure," "*Sit* up straight," "We will *sit* up until father comes home," "*Sit* down and rest yourself," "*Sit* for your portrait." "I have *sat* up long enough," "Parliament *sits* in August," "Have you *set* the table," *i. e.*, set the dishes on the table, "*Sit* down on the ground." We *set* a hen, and a hen *sits* on eggs. We should say, therefore, "as cross as a *sitting* (not, as a *setting*) hen." *Sit* and *set*, unlike *lie* and *lay*, have no tenses which are the same in form.

**Flee, fly and flow.** (*Flee, fled, fled ; fly, flew, flown ; flow, flowed, flowed*.)

*To flee* means to run away as from danger or evil ; to avoid in an alarmed or cowardly manner ; as,

He *fled* from his enemies.  
They *fled* at the approach of danger.  
They will *flee* from the plague.

NOTE.—The preposition *from* is sometimes omitted, making the verb transitive ; as, "He *fled* the city," "They will *flee* the question," *i. e.*, avoid voing on it.

*To fly* means to move in the air with wings; to float in the air; to move rapidly; as,

Pigeons *fly* very quickly.  
The sparks *fly* upwards.  
The wheels *fly* round noiselessly.  
They let *fly* a shower of darts.

*To flow* means to move as a fluid; to rise, as a tide; to abound; to hang loose and waving; as,

Rivers *flow* from springs.  
Tears *flow* from the eyes.  
The old man had *flowing* locks.  
The tide *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.

*Fly* is frequently misused for *flow*. These verbs, though near of kin, are not interchangeable. *Flee* is a general term, and means to move away with voluntary rapidity; *fly* is of special application, and means to move with wings, either quickly or slowly.

*Flown* is the past participle of *to fly*, and *flowed* of *to flow*. As, therefore, a river does not *fly* over its banks, but *flows* over them, we should say of it that it has *overflowed*, and not that it has *overflown*.

**Rise and Raise.** (*Rise, rose, risen; raise, raised, raised*).

*To rise* means to go up; to ascend; to become elevated; to increase in value; to adjourn; to leave one's bed; to originate; as,

He that would thrive, must *rise* by five.  
The Alps *rise* far above the sea.  
The Mississippi *rises* in Lake Itasca.  
The smoke *rose* far above the city.  
House rents have *risen* to an enormous figure.  
Bullion is *risen* to six shillings.  
I have *risen* as early as three.

*To raise* means to put up; to lift; to build; to cause; to collect; to cause to grow; to make light and spongy; as,

The farmer *raised* a barn.  
The policeman *raised* the boy to his feet.  
They *raised* a great uproar in the building.  
Have you *raised* much wheat?  
An army of two thousand was *raised* in one day.  
*Raise* your voice.  
Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and *raise* paste.

The verb *rise* denotes simple action, an upward motion; as, "John *risen* early," "The sun *rises* at six," "The flames continued to *rise*"; the verb *raise* denotes transitive action; as, "John *raised* the flag above his head," "The heat of the sun *raised* a blister on his cheek."

the body; to  
to perch; to

n any place,  
to fix in the

s. This peculiar  
in this phrase is

say, "Set down  
er comes home,"  
have sat up long  
e table," i. e., set  
e set a hen, and a  
sitting (not, as a  
ses which are the

*flow, flown;*

er or evil; to

verb transitive; as,  
on it.



**Fall and fell.** (*Fall, fell, fallen ; fell, felled, felled*).

*To fall* means to descend from a higher position to a lower ; to decline in power, wealth, or importance ; as,

Worm-eaten apples *fall* off.  
The mercury *falls* in the barometer.  
The child *fell* off the chair.  
The young man *fell* into disgrace.  
Thomas has *fallen* three times to my once.

*To fell* means to cause to fall ; to bring to the ground ; as,

Stand, or I'll *fell* thee down.  
The man *felled* a tree.  
He has *felled* the ox with one blow.

**Loose and lose.** (*Loose, loosed, loosed ; lose, lost, lost*).

*To loose* means to free from that which holds or fastens ; to untie ; to release ; as,

They *loosed* their hold.  
He *loosed* the pony from the gate.

*To lose* means to squander ; to cease to have in possession, as through accident ; to employ ineffectually ; not to win ; as,

They *lost* all their money.  
I *lost* my liberty and they their lives.  
He *lost* his right hand with a shot.

#### EXERCISE 54.

##### ERRORS—*Similar Tense Forms.*

1. Go and lay down.
2. I remember when the corner stone was lain.
3. He sat out for London yesterday.
4. He rose the price of potatoes this morning.
5. Your dress sets well.
6. The bird is setting on its eggs.
7. I laid there an hour.
8. Set down and talk a little while.
9. I have raised earlier than usual this morning.
10. The woodsman has fallen the tree across the fence.

11. He has laid there an hour.
12. They flew from their enemies.
13. The water has flown over the wall.
14. I am setting by the river.
15. He flew from justice.

## EXERCISE 55.

ERRORS—*Similar Tense Forms.*

1. Some valuable land was overflown.
2. The leaves had fell.
3. He raised up and left the room.
4. I was forced to lay down.
5. My brother lays ill of a fever.
6. He laid on a sofa three weeks.
7. They have fell off the window.
8. You can't fall that tree across the creek.
9. He set on the beach till the sun went down.
10. The sun raises at an early hour.
11. Your brother has rose quite early.
12. I have set with him for hours.
13. We shall fly into the country and escape the plague.
14. The ship lays at the wharf.
15. The banks of the Red River were overflown.

## EXERCISE 56.

ERRORS—*Similar Tense Forms.*

1. He was tired of New York and flew into the country.
2. He has laid there a long time.
3. Let these papers lie.
4. Set down and rest yourself.
5. They was laying on the grass.
6. He lays in bed too long.
7. Go and lay down on the bed.
8. The baker rose the price of bread to-day.
9. The birds have flew away.
10. I lay down every afternoon for an hour or two.

11. She set three nights by his bed.
12. I rose the books from the floor.
13. He sold our goods and rose our rent.
14. The river banks are frequently overflowed.
15. After she had risen the basket to her head she stepped lightly off the bridge.

### SHALL AND WILL.

**Shall** and **will** are employed to form the future tenses in English.

NOTE.—The *shall* is said to be of the first person when it denotes the speaker, of the second person when it denotes the person spoken to, and of the third person when it denotes the person or thing spoken of. Verbs agree with their subjects in person.

**Will** in the first person expresses a wish and an intention, or a promise; as,

*I will go*; that is, I mean to go, or I promise to go.

**Will** is never to be used as a question with the first person; as,

*Will I go?* A man cannot ask if he wills to do anything.

**Will** in the second person declares or foretells; hence it is used with courteous authority as a command, because it foretells something that must happen; as,

*You will go* with him.  
*You will report* yourself.

As a question, **will** in the second person asks the intention of the person addressed; as,

*Will you go?* that is, Do you mean to go?

**Will** in the third person also declares or foretells; as,

*He will come*; that is, He may be looked for.

As a question, **will** in the third person asks what is to be the future action of the person spoken of, with a necessary reference to intention; as,

*Will he go?* that is, Is he going? Does he mean to go?

**Shall** in the first person simply declares or foretells, without any reference to wish; as,

*I shall go*, that is, I am going.

As a question, **shall** in the first person, is a simple inquiry as to the future ;

*Shall I find him ? that is, May I expect to find him ?*

Or it asks direction ; as,

*Shall I go ? that is, Decide for me as to my going.*

**Shall** in the second person and in the third declares in an authoritative manner, and therefore promises, commands, or threatens ; as,

*You shall be paid.*

*You shall not steal.*

*They shall be punished.*

**Would** and **should** follow the rules of *shall* and *will* when employed in parallel circumstances.

#### EXAMPLES OF CORRECT USAGE.

##### **Merely announcing future action :**

*I shall leave on the morning train.*

*We shall call at the office on our way home.*

*You will please write on every other line.*

*He will go with you to your uncle's.*

*They will reach here at a late hour.*

*I shall go to town to-morrow.*

*We shall be glad to see you.*

*You will be pleased to see him.*

*He will assist us to carry the box.*

*They will find the town pretty dull.*

##### **Announcing the speaker's intention to control :**

##### **Expressing a promise or a determination :**

*I will have my right.*

*We will come to you in the morning.*

*You shall go, sick or well.*

*He shall be my heir.*

*They shall wait whether they want to or not.*

*I will assist you.*

*We will do as you have requested.*

*You shall be punished for your negligence.*

*He shall receive his reward.*

*They shall forfeit all their privileges.*

**Consulting the will or judgment of another :**

*Shall* I write your letter for you ?  
*Shall* I go with you ?  
 When *shall* I receive it ?  
*Shall* he come with us ?

**Inquiry concerning the intention of another :**

*Shall* you demand indemnity ?  
 What *shall* you do about it ?  
*Shall* you go to town to-morrow ?  
 How *shall* you address this letter ?  
 At what hotel *shall* you register ?

**Inquiry concerning the wish or will of another :**

*Will* you have an apple ?  
*Will* you go with me to my sister's ?  
*Will* you write your name in my album ?  
 If I go, *will* you ?  
*Will* you have another cup of tea ?

**Inquiry concerning the future action of others :**

*Will* he be of the party ?  
 When *will* he be here ?  
*Will* they be willing to receive us ?  
*Will* your brother assist you ?  
 How *will* they go from here to the fort ?

**Should and Would :**

I *should* go to town to-day if I had a horse.  
 I *should* not ; I *should* wait for better weather.  
 We *should* be glad to see you.  
 We *should* have started early, if the weather had been clear.  
 I *should* like to go, and *would* go if I could.  
 I *would* assist you if I could.  
 I *should* have been ill if I had gone.  
 I *would* I were home again.  
 I *should* so like to go to Europe.  
 I *should* prefer to see it first.  
 I *should* be delighted.  
 I knew that I *should* be ill.  
 I feared that I *should* lose it.  
 I thought I *should* have the ague.  
 I was afraid that we *should* have bad weather.  
 She *would* weep all day.  
 He *would* walk out every morning before breakfast.

*Shall* is rarely, if ever, used for *will*; it is *will* that is used for *shall*. *Will* can not be used interrogatively in the first person singular or plural. We can not say, " *Will* I go?" " *Will* I help you?" " *Will* I be late?" " *Will* we get there in time?" " *Will* we see you again soon?" Expressions like the following are common: "Where *will* you be next week?" "I *will* be at home." "We *will* have dinner at six o'clock." "How *will* you go about it?" "When *will* you begin?" "What *will* you do with it?" In all such expressions, when it is a question of mere future action on the part of the person speaking or spoken to, the auxiliary must be *shall*, and not *will*. We request that people *will* do this or so, and not that they *shall*. Thus, "It is requested that no one *will* leave the room."

*Would* is often used for *should*; *should* rarely for *would*. When will or wish is expressed by any other part of a phrase, *would* becomes superfluous. Expressing willingness, we say, "I *would* grant your request;" but if we introduce *willingly* or *with pleasure*, we use *should* and say, "I *should* willingly grant your request." In like manner we say, "I *will* hear your request to-morrow;" but if we add an expression of pleasure, we say, "I *shall* be happy to hear your request to-morrow." In short, *will* and *would* refer directly or indirectly to the exercise of the will.

## EXERCISE 57.

FILL THE FOLLOWING BLANKS WITH SHALL OR WILL.

1. I——leave for home to-morrow.
2. I——have my own way.
3. You——be punished, guilty or not guilty.
4. They——reach here about six o'clock.
5. ——I put on a fire?
6. ——I write to your brother?
7. ——he come with us?
8. How——I solve this problem?
9. ——you have more coffee?
10. ——you write your name in my album?
11. At what store——you buy it?
12. Where——you be to-morrow?
13. ——we have a good time?
14. ——we see you this evening?
15. When——you begin?

## EXERCISE 58.

FILL THE FOLLOWING BLANKS WITH SHALL OR WILL :

1. —— you have a bunch ?
2. If he goes, —— you ?
3. What —— you do about it ?
4. —— your father punish you ?
5. —— you require prompt payment ?
6. —— I carry this to the office ?
7. We —— call at your place to-morrow.
8. Visitors —— please write their names in this book.
9. We —— do as he has requested.
10. They —— find the country pretty quiet.
11. —— he be allowed to go on ?
12. Where —— I leave you ?
13. —— you be unhappy, if I do not come ?
14. —— I be in time.
15. When —— we get through this tedious controversy ?

## EXERCISE 59.

FILL THE FOLLOWING BLANKS WITH SHOULD OR WOULD :

1. I —— write the letter to-day if I had ink.
2. We —— be glad to see you.
3. I —— like very much to pay you a visit.
4. I was afraid that we —— have a cold night.
5. He knew who —— betray him.
5. I —— be fatigued if I had walked so far.
7. You did better than I —— have done.
8. If he —— come by noon, what then ?
9. I —— be greatly obliged if you —— do me the favor.
10. If I —— say so, I —— be guilty of falsehood.
11. You —— be disappointed, if you saw it.
12. He said that he —— not set out to-morrow.
13. They knew that I —— be there.
14. We —— like to call on you.
15. It was requested that no person —— leave his seat.

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

**Mood** means manner of action.

When the statement is **unconditional**, the verb is said to be in the **Indicative Mood** : as,

I <i>am</i> well.	I <i>was</i> going.
He <i>is</i> there.	He <i>was</i> present.
We <i>are</i> discovered.	We <i>were</i> there.
You <i>are</i> sick.	You <i>were</i> ill.
They <i>are</i> at home.	They <i>were</i> at home.
I <i>see</i> the signal.	He <i>sees</i> the signal.

When the statement is **conditional**, the verb of the clause, or part of the sentence, expressing the condition, is sometimes, but not always, put in the **Subjunctive Mood** ; as,

If I <i>be</i> well, &c.	If I <i>were</i> going, &c.
If he <i>be</i> there, &c.	If he <i>were</i> present, &c.
If we <i>be</i> discovered, &c.	If we <i>were</i> there, &c.
If you <i>be</i> sick, &c.	If you <i>were</i> ill, &c.
If they <i>be</i> at home, &c.	If they <i>were</i> at home, &c.
If I <i>see</i> the signal, &c.	If he <i>see</i> the signal, &c.

The **conjunctions of condition** are : *if, though, lest, unless, and except*. The subjunctive mood is generally preceded by some one of these conjunctions.

**Verbs in the subjunctive mood** undergo no change to express **person and number** ; as,

If I <i>be</i> . . . . . were . . . . . have . . . . . come.
If you <i>be</i> . . . . . were . . . . . have . . . . . come.
If he <i>be</i> . . . . . were . . . . . have . . . . . come.
If we <i>be</i> . . . . . were . . . . . have . . . . . come.
If they <i>be</i> . . . . . were . . . . . have . . . . . come.

**Caution 20.** When in a conditional clause it is intended to express doubt or denial, use the subjunctive mood ; as,

If I <i>were</i> sure of what you tell me, I would go.
If it <i>ruin</i> we shall not be able to go.
If I <i>were</i> she, I would accept the offer.
If he <i>were</i> stronger than you, what then ?
Though he <i>stay</i> me yet will I trust in him.



*Caution 21.*—When the conditional clause is affirmative and certain, use the indicative mood; as,

If I *was* mistaken, what of it?  
 If he *is* twenty he is old enough.  
 If that *is* the case I can understand you.  
 If he *was* ill, of course, he must be excused.

“As *futurity* is by its nature uncertain, the subjunctive is extensively used for future conditionality: ‘If it *rain*, we shall not go’; ‘if I *be* well’; ‘if he *come* shortly’; ‘if thou *return* at all in peace.’ These events are all in the uncertain future, and are put in the subjunctive.

“A future result or consequence is expressed by the subjunctive in such instances as these: ‘I will wait till he *return*’; ‘no fear lest dinner *cool*’; ‘thou shalt stone him with stones, that he *die*.’

“A wish contrary to the fact takes the subjunctive: ‘I wish he *were* here’ (which he is not).

“An intention not yet carried out is also subjunctive: ‘The sentence is that you *be* imprisoned.’

“The only correct form of the future subjunctive is—‘if I should.’ We may say, ‘I do not know whether or not I *shall* come’; but ‘if I *shall* come,’ expressing a condition, is not an English construction. ‘If he *will*’ has a real meaning, as being the present subjunctive of the verb ‘will’: ‘if he be willing,’ ‘if he have the will.’

“We have by the subjunctive the power of discriminating *three* different suppositions: ‘If the book *is* in the library’ (as I know it is); ‘if it *be*’ (I am uncertain); and ‘if it *were*’ (as I know it is not).

“The same power of the past tense is exemplified in ‘if I *could*, I would,’ which means, ‘I can not’; whereas, ‘if I *can*, I will,’ means ‘I do not know.’

“The past subjunctive may be expressed by an inversion: ‘*Had* I the power,’ ‘*were* I as I have been.’”

NOTE.—The reviews which follow, contain exercises on the foregoing chapter.

## COLLECTIVE NOUNS.

**A Collective Noun** is the name of a great number of individuals taken as one mass and spoken of as a single object ; as,

Flock, crowd, navy, gentry, fleet, clan.  
Parliament, mob, jury, court, society.  
Committee, tenantry, peasantry, nobility.  
Sisterhood, assembly, senate, army, public.

**Caution 22.**—When the idea of unity is prominent, collective nouns take singular verbs ; as,

The fleet *was* entirely destroyed.  
There *was* a very large crowd in the building.  
The society *offers* this suggestion.  
Your committee *begs* leave to report.

**Caution 23.**—When the idea of plurality is prominent, collective nouns take plural verbs ; as,

The public *are* requested to be present.  
People *are* often deceived by false appearances.  
The nobility *were* alarmed.

## EXERCISE 60.

SELECT THE PROPER WORDS :

1. The fleet <sup>was</sup>/<sub>were</sub> under orders to sail.
2. Parliament <sup>was</sup>/<sub>were</sub> opened by the Queen.
3. The clan <sup>was</sup>/<sub>were</sub> mustered.
4. The mob <sup>was</sup>/<sub>were</sub> victorious.
5. The Spanish Armada <sup>was</sup>/<sub>were</sub> unsuccessful.
6. The jury <sup>find</sup>/<sub>finds</sub> the prisoner guilty.
7. The court <sup>has</sup>/<sub>have</sub> passed sentence.
8. The society <sup>is</sup>/<sub>are</sub> soon to meet.
9. The public <sup>are</sup>/<sub>is</sub> requested to be present.
10. The Jewish people <sup>were</sup>/<sub>was</sub> all free.
11. The cattle on a thousand hills <sup>are</sup>/<sub>is</sub> his.
12. The lowing herd <sup>wind</sup>/<sub>winds</sub> slowly o'er the lea.
13. Two shillings <sup>are</sup>/<sub>is</sub> the fare.
14. Ten sail <sup>was</sup>/<sub>were</sub> seen.
15. The House <sup>have</sup>/<sub>has</sub> decided the question.

## EXERCISE 61.

SELECT THE PROPER WORDS :

1. The number of the names <sup>was</sup><sub>were</sub> one hundred.
2. Stephen's party <sup>were</sup><sub>was</sub> entirely broken up.
3. This jury <sup>was</sup><sub>were</sub> kept without food.
4. The fleet <sup>was</sup><sub>were</sub> victorious.
5. The House of Lords <sup>resolves</sup><sub>resolve</sub>.
6. The assembly <sup>has</sup><sub>have</sub> decreed.
7. The public <sup>is</sup><sub>are</sub> invited.
8. The Senate <sup>is</sup><sub>are</sub> of opinion.
9. The army <sup>was</sup><sub>were</sub> disorganized.
10. The Board <sup>is</sup><sub>are</sub> about issuing regulations.
11. The C. P. R. <sup>have</sup><sub>has</sub> erected a beautiful railway station.
12. A large crowd of people <sup>was</sup><sub>were</sub> on the street.
13. The army <sup>was</sup><sub>were</sub> on <sup>its</sup><sub>their</sub> march up the hill.
14. A detachment of two hundred men <sup>were</sup><sub>was</sub> sent.
15. Your committee <sup>beg</sup><sub>begs</sub> leave to report as follows.

## EXERCISE 62.

SELECT THE PROPER WORDS :

1. The force <sup>was</sup><sub>were</sub> in progress towards Attica.
2. The British nation <sup>has</sup><sub>have</sub> not sprung up in a generation.
3. The House of Commons <sup>have</sup><sub>has</sub> no weight in this matter.
4. The church <sup>has</sup><sub>have</sub> no power to inflict corporal punishment.
5. Mankind <sup>were</sup><sub>was</sub> not united by the bonds of civil society.
6. The mob which congregated at the corner <sup>was</sup><sub>were</sub> soon dispersed.
7. One fourth of the men at the diggings <sup>are</sup><sub>is</sub> convicts.
8. The generality of his hearers <sup>was</sup><sub>were</sub> favorable to his doctrines.
9. The people <sup>is</sup><sub>are</sub> often deceived by false appearances.

10. One half <sup>does</sup><sub>do</sub> not know how the other half <sup>lives</sup><sub>live</sub>.
11. The peasantry <sup>so</sup><sub>goes</sub> bare footed.
12. A considerable number <sup>was</sup><sub>were</sub> induced to quit the body.
13. The people of the rude tribes of America <sup>are</sup><sub>is</sub> remarkable for their artifice and duplicity.
14. The N. Y. C. R. <sup>have</sup><sub>has</sub> laid a double track from Rochester to Buffalo.
15. The army <sup>was</sup><sub>were</sub> disbanded in Egypt.

---

#### MISCELLANEOUS CAUTIONS.

**Overly.** This word is not used only by the unschooled.

**Leave.** Do not use *leave* in the sense of *let*; as,

*Leave me be.*  
*Leave me alone.*

**And, so.** Avoid the too frequent use of these connectives.

**Gents.** Of all vulgarisms, this is perhaps, the most offensive.

**Seldom or ever.** This phrase should be "seldom *if* ever," or "seldom or *never*."

**And.** Few vulgarisms are more common than the use of *and* for *to*; as,

Come *and* see me before you go.

**Pronouns** and collective nouns which require a *singular verb* are followed by *singular pronouns*; as,

The army *was* on *its* march.

**Real.** This adjective is often vulgarly used in the sense of the adverb *very*; thus, *real* pretty, *real* angry.

**Of any.** This phrase is often used when *of all* is meant; as,

This is the largest *of any* I have seen.

**Not.** The correlative of *not*, when it stands in the first member of a sentence, is *nor* or *neither*.

**At Length.** With reference to time *at last* is the proper phrase ; as,

*At last* we heard from him. (*not at length*).

**Balance.** This word is frequently misused for *remainder* ; as,

He was quiet during the *balance* of the evening.

**Most.** This word is much, and very erroneously, used, for *almost* ; as,

He comes here *most* every day.

**Posted.** A word very much, and very inelegantly, used, for *informed* ; as,

I must *post* myself on the subject.  
If I had been better *posted*, &c.

**Had have.** These two auxiliaries should not be brought together in this manner ; as,

Had I *have* known.  
Had you *have* seen it.

(omit *have*).  
(omit *have*).

**Had ought.** *Had* is unnecessary in such expressions as the following :

He *had* ought to go,  
They *had* ought to have written a week ago.

**Stop.** *To stop* means to cease to go forward, to leave off ; and *to stay* means to abide, to tarry, to dwell. We *stay*, not *stop*, at home, at a hotel, or with a friend.

**Alone.** This word is often improperly used for *only*. That is *alone* which is unaccompanied ; that is *only* of which there is none other.

Virtue *alone* makes us happy, *i. e.*, virtue unaided.  
Virtue *only* makes us happy, *i. e.*, nothing else can do it.

**Ability, capacity.** *Capacity* is the power of receiving and retaining knowledge with facility ; *ability* is the power of applying knowledge to practical purposes

**Healthy, wholesome.** The first of these two words is often improperly used for the second. A man may be *healthy*, but the food he eats is said to be *wholesome*.

Onions are a *healthy* vegetable.  
A *healthy* ox makes *wholesome* food.

(read, *wholesome*.)

**To be.** The verb *to be*, (*am, was, been*), takes the same case after it as before it; as,

*Was it he* who did the work?

If I *were he* I would do it.

If I *were she* I would not go.

I don't think that it *was he*.

**Answer, reply.** These two words should not be used indiscriminately. An *answer* is given to a question, a *reply* to an assertion. When we are addressed, we *answer*; when we are accused, we *reply*.

**Like, as.** Both these words express similarity; *like* (adjective) comparing things, *as* (adverb) comparing action, existence, and quality. *Like*, is followed by an object only, and does not admit of a verb in the same construction; *as* must be followed by a verb expressed or understood; as,

He looks *like* his brother; *or*,

He looks *as* his brother *looks*.

Do *as* I do. (not *like* I do).

You must speak *as* James speaks.

He died *as* he had lived, *like* a dog.

**Done.** " This past participle is often very inelegantly, if not improperly, used thus: ' He did not cry out *as* some have *done* against it,' which should read, ' He did not cry out *as* some have against it,' *i. e.*, ' *as* some have *cried out* against it.' "

**Propose, purpose.** *To propose* means to put forward or to offer for the consideration of others; hence, a *proposal* is a scheme or design, a proposition. *Purpose* means to intend, to resolve; hence, a *purpose* is an intention, an aim.

What do you *purpose* doing in the matter?

What do you *propose* that we shall do in the matter?

**Nice.** We talk very properly about a *nice* distinction, a *nice* calculation, and about a person's being *nice* and over-*nice*; but we certainly ought not to talk about a *nice* dinner, a *nice* sermon, a *nice* day, and a *nice* country. *Nicely* should not be made to do service for *well*; as,

How do you do? *Nicely*.

How are you? *Nicely*.

**This, that.** Where *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, *the one* and *the other* refer to things previously mentioned, *this* and *these* refer to the last mentioned, and *that* and *those* to the first mentioned; *the one* refers to the first mentioned, and *the other* to the last mentioned; as,

The selfish and benevolent are found in every community; *those* are shunned, while *these* are sought after.

Peter the Great and Charles XII were sovereigns; *the one* was loved by his people; and *the other* was hated.

**Than, but.** *Else*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*, and adjectives and adverbs expressing a comparison are usually followed by *than*. But *else*, *other*, and *more*, implying something additional, but not different, in kind, may be followed by *but* or *besides*; as,

A diamond is nothing *else than* carbon.

Junius was no *other than* Sir Philip Francis.

I rose *earlier than* I meant to.

He can converse on *other topics besides* politics.

**Bring, fetch, carry.** *To bring* is to convey to or toward; *to fetch* means to go and bring; *to carry* often implies motion from the speaker, and is followed by *away* or *off*, and thus is opposed to *bring* and *fetch*.

*Fetch* me an apple from the cellar.

*Go bring* me a drink of water.

When you come home *bring* some lemons.

*Carry* this book home with you.

**But.** This word is misused in various ways; as,

I do not doubt *but* he will be here.

(doubt *that*).

I should not wonder *but*.

(read, *if*).

I have no doubt *but* that he will go.

(omit *but*).

I do not doubt *but* that this is true.

(omit *but*).

No other resource *but* this was allowed.

(read, *than*).

**Either alternative.** The word *alternative* means a choice offered between two things. Such propositions, therefore, as, "You are at liberty to choose *either alternative*," "Two alternatives are presented to me," and the like, are not correct English.

**Tense.** "The errors made in the use of the tenses are manifold. The one most frequently made is that of using the *imperfect* instead of the *perfect* tense; as,

I never *saw* it played but once.  
He was the largest man I ever *saw*.

(say, *have never seen*).  
(say, *have ever seen*).

"Another frequent error is that of using two verbs in a past tense when only one should be in that time; thus,

I intended *to have gone*.  
It was my intention *to have come*.

(say, *to go*).  
(say, *to come*).

**Seem, appear.** "What *seems* is in the mind; what *appears* is external. Things *appear* as they present themselves to the eye; they *seem* as they are represented to the mind. When things are not what they *appear*, our senses are deceived; when things are not what they *seem*, our judgment is at fault."

## REVIEW.

### EXAMINATION EXERCISE.

#### ERRORS—Miscellaneous.

1. The men they shouted.
2. Feathers feel softly.
3. They stay to home.
4. He is outrageously proud.
5. Who will go? Me.
6. He thought it was us.
7. I intended to have called.
8. We done it ourselves.
9. He threwed it into the river.
10. He is some better just now.
11. I will not go but once.
12. He can do it as good as any one can.
13. The music sounded harshly.
14. He told me what he knew.
15. Most every one goes there.



16. He hopes to rapidly recruit.
17. I knew that it was them.
18. I seen him when he done it.
19. If I was him I would fight.
20. Them scissors is very dull.
  
21. All what he saw he described.
22. This is a remarkable cold winter.
23. It was none other but the President.
24. Will I bring you your glasses?
25. If he were there I did not see him.
26. I wish I was in California.
27. The public is invited to attend.
28. The tongs is not in their place.
29. We hoped to have seen you before.
30. He seldom or ever went to church.
  
31. I don't know but what I may.
32. Most everybody goes to church.
33. I can't find out neither where it begins or ends.
34. The two quarreled among each other.
35. The right and left lung were diseased.
36. Oak is harder than the maple.
37. It isn't but a short distance.
38. Five dollars are not too much.
39. The committee was unable to agree.
40. I wish that I was a musician.
  
41. I know not whether it is so or not.
42. The eye and ear have different offices.
43. If he ever come, we shall know it.
44. He was thrown forward onto his face.
45. This is the most preferable form.
46. If he ever comes we will know it.
47. This was Byron's, the poet's, home.
48. Has he selected you and I?
49. He spoke of you studying Latin.
50. They that are diligent I will reward.

51. Whoever the count favors is safe.
52. She is older than me by ten years.
53. It was not them, it was her.
54. Was I disposed I could not gratify you.
55. I remember when the corner stone was lain.
56. I should have liked to have seen it.
57. He seldom or ever went home sober.
58. Will you be able to sell them boots?
59. She wore a peculiar kind of dress.
60. They have laid here since morning.
  
61. At what wharf does the boat stop at?
62. Who was Joseph's and Benjamin's mother?
63. I thought that tall man was him.
64. I do not doubt him being severe.
65. This is my wife's father's farm.
66. Jack's favorite sport was in robbing orchards.
67. It was not me who called.
68. These are neither George nor Fanny's books.
69. What need is there of the man swearing.
70. No one could have done it as well as him.
  
71. Them that study grammar talk no better than we.
72. Him being a stranger they easily misled him.
73. I am sure it could not have been them.
74. Try and recite the lessons perfectly to-morrow.
75. There are some men which are always young.
76. Every one is accountable for their own work.
77. No time, no money, no labor were spared.
78. I should not have let you eaten it.
79. He hasnt, I dont suppose, lain by much.
80. He would neither go himself or send anybody.
  
81. He divided the money between his four brothers.
82. The problem is difficult to understand exactly.
83. I am opposed to the gentleman speaking again.
84. Who did he refer it to? You or I?
85. It was Joseph, him whom Pharaoh promoted.

86. No one ever heard of him running for office.
87. She is no better than either you or me.
88. These sort of expressions should be avoided.
89. I never knew before how short life really was.
90. Each of these expressions denote action.
  
91. There is seven or eight in my drawer.
92. This is to be divided among you and I.
93. I consulted Webster, Worcester, and Walker's dictionary.
94. If my friend be in town he shall call this evening.
95. There was a good many there.
96. This is to be divided among you and I.
97. The children do not love neither father nor mother.
98. He no sooner seen the enemy but he turned and run.
99. Battles are fought with other weapons besides pop-guns.
100. The man that fell overboard and who was drowned was the first mate.
  
101. That custom has been formally quite popular.
102. Neither of them have recited their lesson.
103. Money as well as men were needed.
104. Where was you at noon?
105. I should say that it was an hour's ride.
106. My brother come home this morning.
107. You ought to have helped me to have done it.
108. We expected that he would have arrived last night.
109. My father seen the teacher to-day.
110. Now boys I want every one of you to decide for themselves.
  
111. His mother and him were at the party.
112. Let you and I have a game of checkers.
113. I am not so young as him.
114. A more healthier locality cannot be found.
115. I like those kind of people.
116. You must read more distinct.
117. Will I ask your friend?
118. There're not learning much, I don't think.

119. In what latitude is Chicago in ?  
220. A man bought a horse for \$200, and sold him for \$150, what per cent. does he gain ?
121. Is that him ?  
122. It was them who did it.  
123. Let each of us mind their own business.  
124. It was him, not her, who I saw.  
125. They was laying on the grass.  
126. He said as how you was to do it.  
127. He told me that I can go.  
128. I then went and set down.  
129. I expect it was her as done it.  
130. Who finds him in money ?
131. Go and lay down for a while.  
132. He didn't ought to have his salary rose.  
133. Neither the boy nor his mother were here.  
134. He was scarce gone when you arrived.  
135. Bread and butter are my usual breakfast.  
136. Every one must judge for themselves.  
137. Neither of the sisters were very much deceived.  
138. He don't mind what I say.  
139. Neither you or me are invited.  
140. Every tree in the streets have been injured by the storm.
141. Neither of the books are authorized.  
142. Was you there, or was it him ?  
143. James and him didn't ought to have said so.  
144. It could not have been her.  
145. That sounds finely.  
146. Who struck my brother ? It was him.  
147. I always act agreeable to my promise.  
148. Was it her who called me ?  
149. I bid her good-bye one cold winter's morning.  
150. I cannot run no farther.
151. She is taller than either you or him.  
152. How much is the fair from here to New York ?

153. Let you and I go down to the beech and gather shells.
154. We shall not go without you come.
155. What possessed you to do that ?
156. There was less than twenty persons present.
157. My teacher learnt me to do this.
158. I expect that you had a good time last night.
159. His brother lays in bed half the day.
160. The paste should be lain on thin.
  
161. I saw him somewheres in town.
162. At what hotel are you stopping ?
163. Do like I do.
164. It was the largest of any I had seen.
165. House rents have raised to an enormous figure.
166. Where did you loose your money ?
167. Will we call on your sister at Chicago ?
168. I will leave on this evening's train.
169. Will I address the letter for you.
170. The house is not overly large.
  
171. You shall soon be thirty.
172. He wishes you had went yesterday.
173. We seen him this morning.
174. My uncle come for you and I.
175. Who is your letter from ?
176. Was there many absent ?
177. Each of the boys have their books.
178. Shall you have an orange ?
179. From what state are you from ?
180. Most of the boys will all be coming.
  
181. Will I put the kettle on ?
182. You shall soon be twenty.
183. I wish you had went in the morning.
184. It isn't him, I don't think.
185. Who are you writing to ?
186. I intended to have gone.
187. He was the largest man I have ever seen.

188. Come and see me before you go.  
189. He died with consumption.  
190. John went out with James and I.  
191. He has lain up some money.  
192. This is not as good as the last.  
193. Where shall I be apt to find him?  
194. The house is far further away than I thought.  
195. Your not selfish, are you?  
196. His two brothers are stopping with us for the summer.  
197. A person must be stupid if they can't understand that.  
198. There is several reasons why it would be better.  
199. Was there many at the meeting?  
200. There was no one of them who would not have been proud.

## HINTS ON COMPOSITION.

Avoid the use of slang terms.

No needless word should be used.

No necessary word should be omitted.

Be cautious in the use of *he, she, it, and they*.

In the use of words great care should be taken to select the most appropriate.

All the parts of a sentence should be so arranged as to make it correct, clear and elegant.

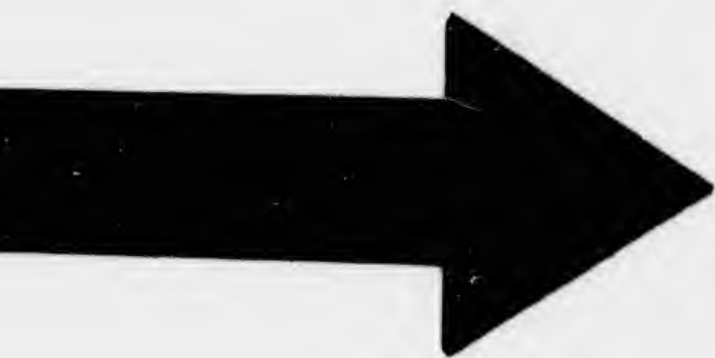
The principal words of a sentence should be placed where they will make the most impression.

Care should be taken not to follow a strong assertion or argument by a weaker one.

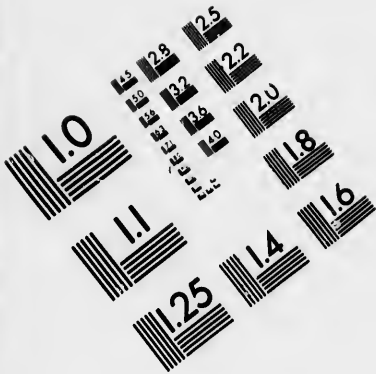
Place all modifying adjuncts as near as possible to the words which they limit.

Short sentences are easier to write than long ones, hence more suitable for correspondence.

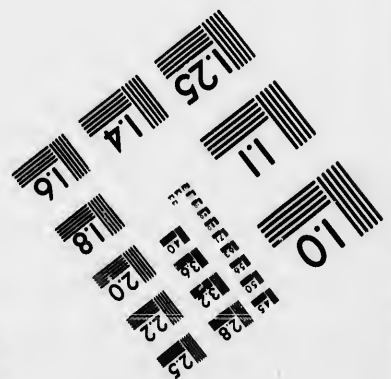
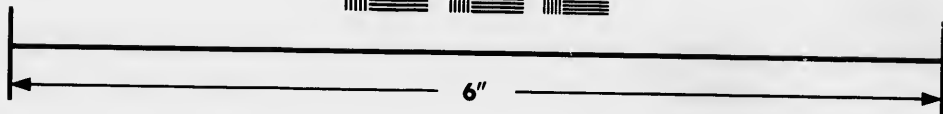
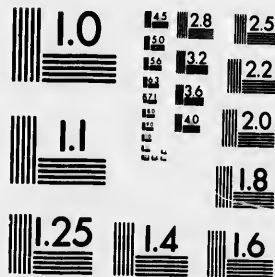








**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503



Express every distinct thought or fact in a distinct sentence, and be sparing in the use of *and's* and *but's*.

“ One of the greatest of all faults in writing and in speaking is this : the using of many words to *say little*.”

“ Avoid the repetition of the same or similar sounds except for some special purpose.”

“ As a rule the student will do well to banish for the present all thought of ornament or elegance, and to aim only at expressing himself plainly and clearly. The best ornament is always that which comes unsought. Let him not beat about the bush, but go straight to the point. Let him remember that what is written is meant to be read ; that time is short ; and that, other things being equal, the fewer words the better.”

“ Be simple, be unaffected, be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call a spade a *spade*, not a *well-known oblong instrument of manual husbandry* ; let home be *home*, not a *residence* ; a place a *place*, not a *locality* ; and so of the rest. Where a short word will do, you always lose by using a long one. You lose in clearness ; you lose in honest expression of your meaning ; and, in the estimation of all men who are qualified to judge, you lose in reputation for ability. The only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a very thick crust, but in the course of time, truth will find a place to break through. Elegance of language may not be in the power of all of us ; but simplicity and straightforwardness are. Write much as you would speak ; speak as you think. If with your inferiors, speak no coarser than usual ; if with your superior, no finer. Be what you say ; and, within the rules of prudence, say what you are.”—Dean Alford.

---

## HINTS ON PUNCTUATION.

**Punctuation.** "He punctuates best who makes his punctuation contribute most to the clear expression of his thought ; and that construction is best that has least need of being punctuated."

"Though no two writers could be found who punctuate just alike, still in the main, those who pay attention to the art put in their stops in essentially the same manner."

**The Comma.** "The chief difference in the punctuation of different writers is usually in the use of the *comma*, in regard to which there is a good deal of latitude ; much is left to individual taste. Now-a-days the best practice uses it sparingly.

"*Commas* are properly used, not for the purpose of showing where pauses are to be made in reading, but to present to the eye the proper grammatical construction of the sentence."

## EXAMPLES OF CORRECT USAGE.

1. William B. Robinson, Toronto, Ontario.  
Rev. S. T. Lee, Barrie, Simcoe Co., Ont.  
I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.  
Lotos Club, 147 Fifth Avenue, New York.
2. Winnipeg, December 9, 1883.  
This happened in June, 1830.  
T. H. Carman, Contractor, Office, 14 Main St.  
Aikins, Culver & Hamilton, Barristers.
3. In truth, I could not tell.  
To sum up, the matter is this.  
Everything being ready, they' set out.  
By looking deeper, the reason will be found.
4. Yes, sir, I will do as you say.  
Mr. Brown, what is your number ?  
Tell me, boy, where do you live ?  
It touches you, my lord, as well as me.

5. He could write, and cipher too.  
The vain are easily obliged, and easily disobliged.  
Learning is the ally, not the adversary, of genius.  
Though deep, yet clear: though gentle, yet not dull.
6. Though he slay me, yet will I trust him.  
To confess the truth, I was much at fault.  
The prince, his father being dead, succeeded.  
Rome the city of the Emperors, became the city of the Popes.

NOTE.—Adverbs and short phrases, when they break the connection, should be between commas. Some of the most common words and phrases so used are the following: Also, too, there, indeed, perhaps, surely, moreover, likewise, however, finally, namely, therefore, apparently, meanwhile, consequently, unquestionably, accordingly, notwithstanding, in truth, in fact, in short, in general, in reality, no doubt, of course, as it were, at all events, to be brief, to be sure, now and then, on the contrary, in a word, by chance, in the mean time. If however the adverb or phrase does not break the connection, the commas are omitted.

7. As an orator, however, he was not great.  
This, I grant you, is not of great importance.  
Punctuality is, no doubt, a quality of high importance.  
Our civilization is therefore not an unmixed good.
8. Milton, the poet, was blind.  
Newton, the great mathematician, was very modest.  
And he, their prince, shall rank among my peers.  
The Emperor Napoleon was a great soldier.
9. Old and young, rich and poor, were involved.  
A beautiful, tall, willowy, sprightly girl.  
Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest.  
Your manners are affable, and, for the most part, pleasing.

NOTE.—A comma must not be placed before *that* except when it is equivalent to *in order that*. A comma must not be placed before *and* when it connects two words only.

10. He says that he will be here.  
Time and tide wait for no man.  
God said, Let there be light.  
Those who persevere, succeed.

**“When you are in doubt as to the propriety of inserting commas, omit them; it is better to have too few than too many.”—Quackenbos.**

**The Semicolon.** "The great divisions of a sentence must be pointed with a semicolon when the minor divisions are pointed with commas. When *as* introduces an example it must be preceded by a semicolon. Use the semicolon between phrases or groups of words having a common dependence on something that precedes or follows."

## EXAMPLES OF CORRECT USAGE.

1. Economy is no disgrace; for it is better to live on a little than to outlive a great deal.
2. Straws swim on the surface; but pearls lie at the bottom.
3. Philosophers assert that Nature is unlimited; that her treasures are endless; that the increase of knowledge will never cease.
4. The value of a maxim depends on four things: the correctness of the principle it embodies; the subject to which it relates; the extent of its application; and the ease with which it may be practically carried out.

**The Colon.** "This point is less used now than formerly: its place is supplied by the period, the semicolon, or the dash; and sometimes, even by a comma.

"The colon is most generally used for the purpose of introducing a speech or quotation consisting of more than one sentence, or a series of propositions or statements, when formerly introduced by *thus*, *as follows*, *this*, *namely*, etc.

## EXAMPLES OF CORRECT USAGE.

1. He spoke as follows:  
     Sir: I was much pleased to receive your letter.  
     My dear George: Your last favor, &c.  
     Dear friend Clark: Allow me to introduce, &c.
2. To whom it may concern:  
     To the Minister of Education:

**The Dash.** "The *dash* is the proper point with which to mark an unexpected or emphatic phrase, or a sudden break or transition."

EXAMPLES OF CORRECT USAGE.

1. My dear friend Harry:—  
Mrs. C—n gave a large party.  
Heaven gives its favorites—early death.  
You are—no, I'll not tell you what you are.

**Marks of Parenthesis.** "Marks of parenthesis may be used to inclose what has no essential connection with the rest of the sentence."

EXAMPLES OF CORRECT USAGE.

1. For I know that in me (that is, in my flesh) dwelleth no good thing.
2. Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,)  
Virtue alone is happiness below.

**The Hyphen.** "Use the hyphen (-) to join the parts of compound words, and between syllables, when a word is divided."

**Quotation Marks.** Use quotation marks (" ") to enclose a copied word or passage.

NOTE.—The uses of the *period* and of the *exclamation point* are explained in the introductory chapter of this book.

---

## DEFINITIONS.

**Barbarism.** "Defined as an offence against good usage, by the use of an improper word, i.e., a word that is antiquated or improperly formed."

**Impropriety.** "As a rhetorical term, defined as an error in using words in a sense different from their recognized signification."

**Solecism.** "In rhetoric, a solecism is defined as an offence against the rules of grammar by the use of words in wrong construction."

**Tautology.** "Among the things to be avoided in writing is *tautology*, which is the repeating of the same thought, whether in the same or in different words."

**Pleonasm.** "Redundancy or pleonasm is the use of more words than are necessary to express the thought clearly."

**Irony.** "That mode of speech in which what is meant is contrary to the literal meaning of the words—in which praise is bestowed when censure is extended—is called *irony*."

**Interrogation.** "The rhetorical figure that asks a question in order to emphasize the reverse of what is asked is called *interrogation*."

**Personification.** "That rhetorical figure which attributes sex, life, or action to inanimate objects, or ascribes to objects and brutes the act and qualities of rational beings, is called *personification*."

**Climax.** "A clause, a sentence, a paragraph, or any literary composition whatsoever, is said to end with a *climax* when, by an artistic arrangement, the more effective is made to follow the less effective in regular gradation."

**Epithet.** "An *epithet* is a word that expresses a quality, good or bad; a term that expresses an attribute."



**Hyperbole.** "The magnifying of things beyond the proper limit is called *hyperbole*."

**Simile.** "In rhetoric a direct and formal comparison is called a *simile*. It is generally denoted by *like, as, or so*."

**Metaphor.** "An *implied* comparison is called a metaphor; it is a more terse form of expression than the simile. A *metaphor* differs from a *simile* in being expressed without any sign of comparison; thus, 'the silver moon' is a *metaphor*, 'the moon is as bright as silver' is a *simile*."

**Metonymy.** "The rhetorical figure that puts the effect for the cause, the cause for the effect, the container for the thing contained, the sign, or symbol, for the thing signified, or the instrument for the agent, is called *metonymy*."

**Synecdoche.** "The using of the name of a part for that of a whole, the name of the whole for that of a part, or the using of a definite number for an indefinite, is called in rhetoric, *synecdoche*."

**Diction.** "This is a general term, and is applicable to a single sentence or to a connected composition. *Bad diction* may be due to errors in grammar, to a confused disposition of words, or to an improper use of words. *Diction*, to be good, requires to be only correct and clear."

**Ellipsis.** "The omission of a word or of words necessary to complete the grammatical construction, but not necessary to make the meaning clear, is called *ellipsis*."

**Rhetoric.** "The art which has for its object the rendering of language effective is called *rhetoric*."

**Satire.** "The holding up to ridicule of the follies and weaknesses of mankind, by way of rebuke, is called *satire*."

**Sarcasm.** "A keen reproachful expression; a satirical remark uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt."

## APPROPRIATE WORDS.

## EXERCISE 63.

Supply more appropriate words for those italicised :

1. The *above* statement is correct.
2. I am *just* going to go.
3. *Leave* me *be*.
4. I appreciate him *highly*.
5. Her death is hourly *anticipated*.
6. He lost *above* a thousand dollars.
7. That was a very *nice* play.
8. I don't know whether he is there or *no*.
9. This is the largest of *any* I have seen.
10. The trains will not stop *only* when the bell rings.
11. He was interrogated *relative* to that circumstance.
12. Carson died from blows *administered* by a policeman.
13. What course shall you *adopt* to get your pay?
14. He *allows* that he has the finest horse in the country.
15. If you go there you will be *apt* to get into trouble.
16. *At length* we heard from him.
17. He was with me during the *balance* of the evening.
18. He *blames it on* his brother.
19. I am *bound* to have it.
20. He *calculates* to get off to-morrow.
21. The rebellion was finally *crushed out*.
22. He is pretty sick, but not *dangerous*.
23. It was *owing* to his exertions that the scheme succeeded.
24. The *individual* I saw had an old coat on.
25. *Leave* it alone.
26. I am *mad* at him for doing so.
27. My sister will *make you a visit* next week.
28. If I *am not mistaken* you are in the wrong.
29. I never *named* the matter to anyone.
30. The box is not *overly* large.
31. He is not the kind of *party* I like.
32. She *performs* on the piano very well.

33. We accept your *polite* invitation.
34. In what *portion* of the country do you live?
35. I am not well enough *posted* on that subject.
36. Where did you *procure* it.
37. There were *quite* a number present.
38. The landlord said he would *raise* the rent.
39. It was *real* pretty.
40. You had a *right* to tell me.
  
41. Did you *settle* the hotel-bill?
42. At what hotel are you *stopping*?
43. I was *that* nervous I forgot everything.
44. Years will *transpire* before it will be finished.
45. I have been here for *upward* of a year.
46. What *possessed* you to do that?
47. I shall *recommend* the club to pay the debt.
48. They *ain't* very good.
49. I bought a *couple* of houses.
50. That is an *awful* pretty hat of yours.

### SUPERFLUOUS WORDS.

#### EXERCISE 64.

*Improve the following sentences by omitting superfluous words :*

1. I do not wish for any at all.
2. Don't do it any more again.
3. Where have you been to?
4. They both met in the street.
5. He continued to read on.
6. I have got a book.
7. Had I have known it, &c.
8. It might have been expressed in one-half the space.
9. They have a mutual liking for each other.
10. If he had any desire at all to see me, he would come where I am.
  
11. Give me a yard off of this piece of calico.
12. He stepped on to a chair,

13. I shall soon have it finally completed.
14. This is the universal opinion of all men.
15. I saw no one at all.
16. They both resemble each other very much.
17. Have you got any news from home?
18. It is all right, in so far as that is concerned.
19. The apple fell off of the tree.
20. They returned back again to the same city from whence they came forth.
  
21. He knows more about it than you think for.
22. He is universally esteemed by all who know him.
23. They have no other object but to come.
24. Whenever I try to write well, I always find I can do it.
25. I shall have finished by the latter end of the week.
26. Iron sinks down in the water.
27. He combined together all the facts.
28. My brother called on me, and we both took a walk.
29. I can do it equally as well as he.
30. They will soon have an entire monopoly of the whole trade of the country.
  
31. We could not forbear from doing it.
32. Before I go, I must first be paid.
33. We were compelled to return back.
34. We forced them to retreat back fully a mile.
35. His conduct was approved to by every one.
36. They conversed together for a long time.
37. The balloon rose up very rapidly.
38. Give me another one.
39. Come home as soon as you can.
40. Who finds him in money?
  
41. He came in last of all.
42. He has got all he can carry.
43. Have you got any sisters?
44. My uncle has returned back from Manitoba.
45. She is a poor widow woman.
46. We returned back on account of the storm.

47. They had not hardly a minute to spare.
48. He does not like too much coaxing.
49. The belief in immortality is universally held by all.
50. The poor old man does not rest neither night or day.
  
51. I went there about noon.
52. In what drawer is your gloves in ?
53. From whom did you get this from ?
54. They called in for to have a talk.
55. By what road did you come by ?
56. Where are you going to ?
57. Raise your feet off of the floor.
58. He took the poker from out of the fire.
59. Where has John been to ?
60. This is the subject of which I intend to write about.

### AMBIGUOUS SENTENCES.

#### EXERCISE 65.

*Point out the ambiguities :*

1. You don't seem to like anything that I do.
2. I can't find one of my books.
3. Common sense, Mr. Chairman, is all that I want.
4. I believe he likes her as well as Mary.
5. I met the boatman, who took me across the ferry.
6. The youngest boy who has learned to dance is James.
7. William ran up to the elephant which frightened his sister very much.
8. His conduct surprised his English friends, who had not known him long.
9. The next winter which you will spend in town will give you opportunities of making a more prudent choice.
10. One of our town sportsmen shot fifteen brace of partridge, along with a friend, on Saturday afternoon.
  
11. The wind blew down the wall ; it was very high.
12. Adversity gives wisdom ; it ought to be greatly prized.
13. All researches should conform to the four methods if they are complete.

14. Persons are prohibited from riding or driving cattle on the footpath.

15. Just at this moment I met a man who seemed a suspicious sort of fellow and turned down a lane.

16. Sailing up the river the whole town may be seen.

17. Twelve years ago he came to this town with only one shirt on his back and now he is worth thousands.

18. He told his friend that if he did not feel better in half-an-hour, he thought he had better return.

19. There was a tavern next door which was a great injury to the value of the property.

20. If the lad should leave his father, he would die.

21. James's son, Charles I., before the breath was out of his body, was proclaimed king in his stead.

22. He told the coachman that he would be the death of him.

23. Richelieu said to the king that Mazarin would carry out his policy.

24. He was overjoyed to see him, and he sent for one of his workmen, and told him to consider himself at his service.

25. Study had more attraction for him than his friend.

26. He did not like the new teacher so well as his play-mates.

27. In Paris, every lady in full dress rides.

28. I saw my friend when I was in Boston, walking down Tremont street.

29. When in the city yesterday, walking through the park, I saw my old friend Haverell.

30. He wanted to go to sea, although it was contrary to the wishes of his parents, at the age of twenty-four.

---

## ARRANGEMENT.

## EXERCISE 66.

*Improve the following sentences by changing the position of words or groups of words :*

1. The boy has a new pair of boots.
2. Yours is a larger plot of ground than John's.
3. He not only gave me advise but also help.
4. That is a much better statement of the case than yours.
5. The evidence proves how kind to his inferiors he is.
6. Mother said that I and you must stay at home.
7. Please teacher, Thomas and I did the mischief.
8. He knew not what to most admire.
9. A man should not keep a horse that cannot ride.
10. I only ate one apple.
11. A purse was picked up by a boy that was made of leather.
12. Her hair hung in ringlets which was dark and glossy.
13. Solomon was the son of David who built the temple.
14. A dog was found in the street that wore a brass collar.
15. My brother caught the fish on a small hook, which we had for breakfast.
16. To know some Latin, even if it be nothing but a few Latin roots, is useful.
17. I think that you will find Latin exercises, at all events, as good as cousins.
18. The honorable member was reproved for being intoxicated by the president.
19. A poor child was found in the streets by a wealthy and benevolent gentleman suffering from cold and hunger.
20. Suits ready made of material cut by an experienced tailor handsomely trimmed and bought at a bargain are offered cheap.
21. A large number of seats were occupied by pupils that had no backs.
22. Crusoe was surprised at seeing five canoes on the shore in which there were savages.

23. People had to travel on horseback and in wagons, which was a very slow way, if they travelled at all.

24. Boston has forty first class grammar-schools, exclusive of Dorchester.

25. Two owls sat upon a tree which grew near an old wall out of a heap of rubbish.

26. We do those things frequently which we repent of afterwards.

### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

#### ERRORS—*Miscellaneous.*

1. They hold an annual anniversary every year.
2. My brother give me this book to read.
3. Let me alone.
4. I do not know who you profess to be.
5. After what has happened, you had best be silent.
6. There was now a large number of children assembled.
7. I think the jury were wrong in their verdict.
8. Return back again to the first page.
9. I remember it being done.
10. He was an awful nice fellow.
11. The ends of each stick was pointed.
12. If I was you I would be more particular.
13. From what book is this posted from?
14. With which lady are you going with?
15. If he was an honest man this would not have occurred.
16. Thomas is the youngest of the two boys.
17. We will open a new store next month.
18. Parties is very good for men who can sleep late.
19. They advertised for a lady saleswoman.
20. We come over for to have some of them good kind of apples.
21. Each of the men have their axes.
22. I was ill for a short time previous to my return.
23. He is as cross as a setting hen.
24. Shall you have an apple?



25. It was my intention to have come.
26. Mrs. Brown and myself was both very much pleased.
27. How delightfully the country appears !
28. A farmer's life is the most happiest.
29. Pharaoh and his host pursued after them.
30. How do you like up here ?
  
31. That tree overtops all the trees in the forest.
32. Great benefit may be derived from reading of books.
33. I think he knowed better.
34. Apples are more plenty than peaches.
35. The eldest of her two sons is going to school.
36. Lake Superior is the largest of any lake in the world.
37. We saw three deers in the woods.
38. It is the most universal opinion.
39. I will meet you at Smith's, the apothecary's.
40. Those which are rich should assist the poor.
  
41. Does he not behave well, and gets his lessons well ?
42. What did you say was the capital of Canada ?
43. Dram-shops are now being closed on Sunday.
44. My being sick was the cause of my being absent.
45. How many is there ?
46. Will I go with you ?
47. Let them depend each on their own exertions.
48. Everybody has a right to look after their own interest.
49. He plead not guilty.
50. Every leaf, and every twig, and every drop of water  
teem with life.
  
51. When will we see you again ?
52. Try and do what you can for him.
53. Shall you go with me to my uncle's ?
54. He was summonsed yesterday.
55. His text was that God was love.
56. He was better than I expected to have found him.
57. Thomas did it unbeknown to me.
58. When will we get there ?

59. I expected to have found you here.
60. Fifty dollars reward for the conviction of any person caught collecting or keeping fares given to them to deposit in the box.
61. If I was her I would not go.
62. They sat between him and I.
63. You are stronger than him.
64. I expect you thought I would come to see you yesterday.
65. He has laid in bed long enough.
66. This bonnet is trimmed shocking.
67. You are at liberty to choose either alternative.
68. He did not cry out as some have done against it.
69. Which is the most desirable, health or wealth?
70. He used to use many expressions not usually used by good writers.
71. Every one has seen it except I.
72. Bring me the blackening.
73. My brother is getting crazy.
74. I rushed pell-mell out of the theatre.
75. Call this afternoon at 3 P.M.
76. I have mislaid my book somewhere.
77. He misled me wrongly in the matter.
78. I will go to town to-morrow.
79. He kind of thought that I done it.
80. The number of senators from each of the Provinces are limited by law.
81. If I was him I would do it.
82. I hardly know who to make my complaint to.
83. I have been waiting on an answer to my letter.
84. I will be obliged to you.
85. If I was rich I would buy a carriage.
86. He will receive the money when he becomes of age.
87. I meant to have bought one yesterday.
88. They descended down into the pit.
89. He denied that gold was the most precious metal.
90. After I had laid down, I remember that I had left my pistol laying on the table.

91. Will I put some more coal on the fire ?
92. He failed to misbehave himself and was dismissed.
93. Witch-hazel cures accidents and injuries of all kinds.
94. I expect you had a pretty hard time of it yesterday.
95. He enlarged himself on that subject.
96. The army, whom its chief had thus abandoned, pursued meanwhile their miserable march.
97. I find them in the garden for there's many here about.
98. The patronage which the British colonies affords to the home government is immense.
99. The opinion of several eminent lawyers were in his favor.
100. That is one of the most valuable books that has appeared in any language.
  
101. The balloon ascended up.
102. This is a beautiful summers morning.
103. Let every person answer for themselves.
104. I fear I shall discommode you.
105. You have no call to be vexed with me.
106. The next New Year's day I shall be at school three years.
107. The doctor in his lecture said that fever always produced thirst.
108. England expects every man to do there duty.
109. The better one is acquainted the less liable he is to be mislead.
110. Without Thomas and I your assistance would have been of little or no use.
  
111. This arises from you neglecting my admonitions.
112. I don't know as I can.
113. He again repeated the assertion.
114. One can do as he pleases if he has lots of money.
115. I did not say as some do.
116. It is not for such as us to sit with the rulers of the land.
117. I have lost this game though I thought I should have won it.

118. His rules are much more free than ours.  
 119. Either James or John have great cause for complaint.  
 120. This is the epoch of one of the most singular discoveries that has been made among men.

121. He fired a stone at me.  
 122. As neither John or Thomas are going, let you and I go.  
 123. I don't know whether he goes now, but he didn't use to.  
 124. Each one of us have as much as they can do.  
 125. There was four offered but I didn't buy either of them.  
 126. Many of the advantages we now possess dies with us.  
 127. God hath not given us our reasons to no purpose.  
 128. The fact of me being a stranger to him does not justify his conduct.

129. The town consists of three distinct quarters of which the Western one is by far the larger.

130. If you shall call at my house to-morrow you shall have a letter of introduction to his lordship.

131. If to-morrow is fine, I will walk with you.

132. There is much need for it.

133. Will I go with you to the party?

134. A block and tackle were made use of.

135. He or his servants was to blame.

136. Neither of my brothers do anything to make this place amusing.

137. He affirmed that he will go to-morrow.

138. I will be at the gardens and so shall James.

139. The first thirty years of this century were a dreary time for liberal clergymen.

140. Railroads seem now, however to be likely to supersede most other methods of conveyance, in so far, at least, as the transit of goods and passengers are concerned.

141. They all combined together to muzzle the press.

142. The observation of the Sabbath is a duty enjoined on all.

143. In this way you will be more liable to get at the truth.

144. It is doubtful whether he will play fairly or no.

145. He restored it back to the owner.

146. Pray, Sir, who may you be ?  
147. Bills are requested to be paid quarterly.  
148. He or you is in the wrong.  
149. The doors will be opened at 7 P.M. this evening.  
150. Was I as strong as I have been he would not have handled me.
151. That might be so but I doubt it.  
152. I did not say as some have done.  
153. The vessel lays in Brooklyn docks.  
154. I soon expect to have finished my works.  
155. There is no reason that he should think so for.  
156. I expect you had a pretty lively time at the meeting.  
157. You may esteem yourself fortunate to escape so easily.  
158. Tomatoes are said to be very healthy food.  
159. When sickness or misfortune overtake us, the sincerity of friendship is tested.  
160. He said that he had intended to have gone, but perhaps he didn't mean to.
161. They are equally the same.  
162. I cut this piece off of it.  
163. You should have written to have told him of it.  
164. I had several men died in my ship of yellow fever.  
165. The business would suit any one who enjoys bad health.  
166. A group of fine young children were growing up about him.  
167. Either the young man or his guardians has acted improperly.  
168. He came to Manitoba for to invest money in farm property.  
169. One man accomplishes what a crowd of predecessors has essayed in vain.  
170. His reputation was great, and somewhat more durable than that of similar poets have generally been.
171. The ebb and flow of the tides was explained by Newton.  
172. He plunged down into the stream.  
173. They combined together these facts.

174. I meant to have called on you.  
175. He belongs to the Sons of Temperance.  
176. The party whom he invited was very numerous.  
177. He has eaten no bread nor drunk no water these two days.  
178. What can be the cause of the parliament neglecting so important a business?  
179. They frankly confessed that the state of reserves were not satisfactory.  
180. If any member absents himself he shall forfeit a penny for the use of the club.
181. They returned back from England last winter.  
182. The tapestry with the cords and tassels were there.  
183. I don't know as it's right.  
184. I wished to have written yesterday.  
185. I have no right to pay this bill.  
186. They mutually loved each other.  
187. My brother was ill four weeks and is still no better.  
188. They seemed to be nearly dressed alike.  
189. The dog is a faithful animal when their master is kind to them.  
190. It is now about four hundred years since the art of multiplying books has been discovered.
191. In the case of you being absent I shall call at the office.  
192. If the book was in the library I would have seen it.  
193. Them oranges are cheap.  
194. If one hurt himself, who will bear the blame?  
195. The kind of books they call dime novels is trashy.  
196. Don't do it any more again.  
197. The terms rich or poor are not so used.  
198. His wish is that you are appointed secretary of the committee.  
199. Two dead languages are too much to impose on the generality of students.  
200. He felt himself compelled to acknowledge the justice of my remark.

201. They retreated back.
202. I have a work laying by me ready for the press.
203. Before I do that I must first be paid.
204. Verse and prose run into one another like light and shade.
205. There were five hundred came in on the train last night.
206. If it was him I would not do so.
207. Neither the emperor nor his generals was convinced.
208. The number of inhabitants were not more than four millions.
209. I wait for better weather if that shall ever come.
210. They formed a procession to precede the palanquin of the ambassador.
211. How's yourself this morning.
212. Iron sinks down in water.
213. The Board of Trustees have passed the resolutions unanimously.
214. The teacher says we will be fined if we do not attend more regularly.
215. The eagle is a bird of bad moral character who did not get his living honestly.
216. I have went over the sum twice and the second time seen where it was wrong.
217. That needn't make no difference between such old friends as you and me.
218. I haven't been nowhere.
219. He laid upon the bed.
220. I found my friend better than I expected to have found him.
221. I am not sure but what it is right.
222. Thomson was there among the rest.
223. Return it back to me as soon as you have finished.
224. Without you can do it quickly leave it alone altogether.
225. My brother called on me and we both took a walk.
226. Whenever I sing I always am applauded.
227. I had never seen him previous to my visit to New York.
228. I soon expect to have finished my work.

229. In this lies both its merit and its defect.
230. Let you and I endeavor to improve the enclosure of the cave.
231. We conversed together on the subject.
232. Withdraw back what you said.
233. It was bisected in two pieces.
234. I intended to have drawn some money yesterday.
235. His death shall long be regretted.
236. It is dangerous to walk of a slippery morning.
237. I wish he was here.
238. Either John or James are mistaken.
239. The tenth and the eleventh boys in the class will remain.
240. After they had went a little ways they returned back home again.
241. I kind of thought you were alone.
242. Neither you nor I were concerned.
243. Charles and me were very glad to accept your invitation.
244. Neither of the boys were able to pass the examination.
245. I do not know neither how it was done nor who done it.
246. The farmers could hardly get along without machines.
247. John will earn his wages when his work is completed.
248. Them books must be bought to-day.
249. There is in fact, no houses whatever on one side of the street.
250. One of my most intimate friends were present when the circumstance occurred.
251. Neither the man nor his son were summonsed.
252. The mob who followed the candidate was dispersed.
253. The clergy which assembled were then addressed.
254. Seldom or ever has such misfortune happened.
255. I expect my brother has gone to Boston.
256. Neither men nor money were wanting.
257. There were now a large number of voters assembled.
258. We will be compelled to close our office.
259. I will come again this evening.
260. Wellington was anxious to be relieved from all anxiety in that quarter.



261. We are always happy when money is plenty.  
262. Will you learn John his lesson ?  
263. The book lays on the desk.  
264. I or him am in the wrong.  
265. Neither he nor I is in fault.  
266. I remember it being done.  
267. You were the cause of me being dismissed.  
268. If it rains to-morrow I shall remain at home.  
269. He only punished the smallest of the three.  
270. This is the epoch of one of the most singular discoveries that has been made among men.
271. If I shall come my sister will accompany me.  
272. The officers are requested to meet at 9 a.m. to-morrow morning.  
273. She sat her pitcher down upon the ground.  
274. The cars have as good a right to be stopped as carriages.  
275. I am very fond of those sort of apples.  
276. If I am well to-morrow you may call.  
277. These two boys are both brothers.  
278. Can you tell me where I'd be liable to get some beans.  
279. This is the warmest day I ever experienced.  
280. If you please to look into the matter you would see the miserable condition that some of us are in.
281. He loaned me as much as a thousand dollars.  
282. They are united together.  
283. He knows little or nothing of book-keeping.  
284. If one's honesty were impeached what would a person do.  
285. I found an old acquaintance which I had not seen for some time.  
286. The whole school was rambling about the common all the afternoon.  
287. Suppose a person was to lose his way in the woods.  
288. I intended to have called on him last night.  
289. There were a thousand in the French army who could have done it as well as him.  
290. If he had have come according to appointment things would now be all right.

291. I intend to summons him.  
292. Bring the books what you have.  
293. If I were her I would accept his offer.  
294. This is different to that.  
295. Don't he know I would like to have went with him.  
296. I think the word would be passed along pretty quick.  
297. That rarely or ever takes place in this country.  
298. But isn't there worse than that among the people you live among.  
299. Neither Napoleon or Wellington were aware of what had occurred the previous night.  
300. My friends approve my decision, especially them who are best acquainted with the circumstance.
301. I prefer to walk than to ride.  
302. I would have liked to have asked him.  
303. I intended to have written a letter this morning.  
304. I meant, when first I came to have bought all Paris.  
305. He advertised for a lady saleswoman this morning.  
306. The door of one is open, and within stands two figures.  
307. Their peculiar haunt, it is said, are the deep gorges of the mountain.  
308. Your Englishman is just as serious in his sports as in any act of his life.  
309. Almost every hour brings him within sight of some scene which have these marks set upon it.  
310. The introduction of such beverages as tea and coffee have not been without their effect.
311. I heard of him running away.  
312. It is of no use you saying so.  
313. He possessed both magnanimity and greatness of mind.  
314. He gained the universal love and esteem of all men.  
315. Instead of turning out as he would had to have done on any other working morning.  
316. Nearly one hundred ounces were divided between the four in the first fortnight.  
317. A quiet and steady boy, whom I firmly believe never sinned in word, thought or action.

318. Would it not be better to keep some sort of memorandums of ~~these~~ sort of engagements.

319. The following sentence cannot but be possibly understood.

320. Thales was not only famous for his knowledge of nature, but for his moral wisdom.

321. One was made from iron and the other from wood.

322. I have much need for your services.

323. Without you finish it soon you can drop it altogether.

324. I saw a young and old man walk together.

325. I am afraid of the man dying before a doctor can come.

326. Each of them shall be rewarded in their turn.

327. These kind of peaches are much less apt to spoil.

328. They are independent on one another.

329. I hope not much to tire those whom I shall not happen to please.

330. One species of bread of course quality was only allowed to be baked.

331. These sort of fellows are very numerous.

332. I should rather have an orange than apple.

333. I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.

334. A proper diphthong is where both the vowels are sounded together.

335. Men who but speak to display their abilities are unworthy of attention.

336. Of all the other qualities of style clearness is the most important.

337. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, Yours, &c.,  
Thomas Alexander.

338. You will never live to my age without you keep yourself in breath and exercise.

339. The greatest of Pevon's works was his whole work taken together.

340. More than a century transpired before it was revisited by civilized man.

memoran-

y under-

f nature,

ood.

gether.

n come.

il.

happen

allowed

thought

sounded

ies are

he most

s, &c.,

yourself

k taken

revisited

