

reckoned what the manufacturer must charge, both for the cost of the machinery and for his own profit.

*Mrs. B.*—Very well, you see then that very few persons could afford to use pins, if we had to depend on the labours of workmen who laboured singly.

So it is in every thing else; the luxuries, and even the comforts of life, must be confined to a very few rich persons, in a country where, labour being undivided, so small a quantity of any manufacture can be made, that it must be sold at a very high price, in order to pay the maker of it.

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## LESSON XCI.

### OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR.

It was shown to you in a former lesson, that words which stand for *things* and *persons* are called *nouns*; that when they stand for, or are common to several nouns, or names, they are called common nouns. When for an individual (single) person or thing, as Catherine and Dublin, they are called proper names or nouns. Nouns stand for both sexes or genders; the masculine or male gender, as boy, man; the feminine or female gender, as girl, woman; when they stand for things without life, they are said to be *neuter*, meaning that they are of *neither* or no gender.

When nouns stand for *one* thing or person, they are said to be of the *singular* number; when for *more things*, of the *plural* number: most nouns may