

"I have been 'sitting' here for about an hour watching these men 'set' the stones in my wall."

"I: 'kind of' seems to me that the work is done rather 'illy'."

"Perhaps it is not done quite as 'welly' as it might be."

"I 'kind of' think that word 'welly' sounds odd."

"It is as good as 'illy.' But why do you say, 'It kind of seems,' and 'I kind of think,' when you might just as well say, 'It seems,' and 'I think'?"

"I've got 'sort of' used to talking in that way."

"It is a very poor sort of way."

"I never had anybody to 'learn' me any better."

"You mean that you have had nobody to teach you."

"I am getting tired, and think I will 'lay' down on the grass for a 'spell.'"

"You can lie down, but it would be well for you to lay your cloak on the ground for you to lie on."

"'Be' you going to 'stop' here for long?"

"I stopped here when I arrived, but shall not 'stay' long. Are you going home soon?"

"I be."

"Why not say 'I am?' 'Be you,' and 'I be,' are very raw and disagreeable phrases."

"All right; O K; but the master always says to the scholars, 'Be you ready to write?' 'Him' and 'me' met at the deacon's last night."

"What did 'him' and 'you' do after you got there?"

"We looked at 'them' things he has just b ought from New York."

"Were 'them' things worth looking at?"

"'Tolerable.' By the way, the deacon must have 'quite a fortune.'"

"What sort of a fortune? Quite large, or quite small?"

"Quite large of course."

"Why did you not say so?"

"My next neighbour has just put up a fence on either side of his front yard."

"I suppose you wish to say that he has put up a fence on both sides."

"Between you and I"—

"Please change that to 'Between you and me.' You would not say 'There is no great difference of opinion between you and he.'"

"I usually say: 'Him and me agree pretty well.'"

"Then you speak very bad English, and you probably say, 'It is me,' instead of 'It is I.'"

"Of course I do, and so does 'most' of the people I know. My boy is just going to school, and as he is a 'new' beginner I suppose he will appear to be rather green."

"Did you ever hear of any beginner who was not new?"

"I wish to simply state——"

"That is you wish to state——"

"That our 'mutual' friend——"

"Please say our common friend. You would not call him a 'reciprocal' friend."

"Why do you interrupt me so often?"

"Because you make so many blunders."—
Exchange.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

[The Telfer School, London Township, taught for several years by Miss Langford, is noted for its public examinations. At the last meeting of the East Middlesex Teachers' Association, Miss Langford discussed the subject of Public School Examinations, and described the plan upon which she manages those held in her own school. The following is her method of procedure. We shall be glad to have accounts from other correspondents of similar gatherings.—ED. C. E. M.]

AMONG the advantages of holding public examinations the following may be mentioned:—They extend the people's acquaintance with the school, its management, progress, and appliances; they deepen the interest taken by parents in the progress of their own and other children in the section; they stimu-