

essential notion represented by the word may be shown *graphically*, by means of diagrams upon the black-board.

Take for instance the case of the abstract noun. The ordinary way of showing the nature of these words is by a process of induction from examples, aided by a definition involving in itself such abstract terms as *quality*, etc. This does not go far enough, however, since the true origin of these words and the relation which each bears to other kindred words is not thereby brought out.

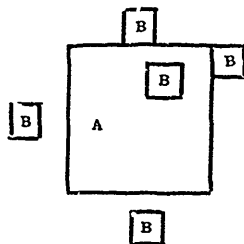
To do this let the teacher ask the class to name several objects which have the quality denoted by some abstract noun, e.g., *beauty*. Arrange the names of these objects either vertically or horizontally on the board thus: (beautiful) *house*, (a) *horse*, (b) *sunset*, (c) *true*, (d) *woman*, (e) *landscape*, (f) etc. What is the *something* which these all possess in common? The answer will be—“*beauty*.” Show the connection between the abstract notion expressed by this word (*abstract* from *ab*-from, and *traho*-draw) and the concrete foundation-notions, thus :

(A), (B) (C), (D), (E), (F) & (G),  
 —————> *Beauty* <—————

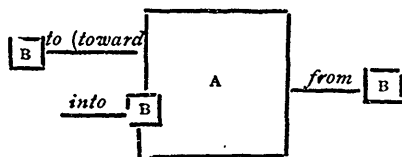
Again, the meaning of *relation* in connection with prepositions and conjunctions (in some cases) may be shown by a diagram. Let a square marked (a), be used to denote the second, or noun element, of the two parts of the sentence connected by the preposition (or injunction). A smaller square, marked (b), may be used to denote the first of the two sentence elements connected by the propositions. This, in common parlance, may belong to almost any of the parts of speech, so called, yet, as relationship can in reality exist only between two *objects*, the first element will always be found to contain at least a noun-notion, whatever

form it may happen to take.

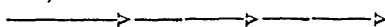
Beginning however with a simple case, such as the sentence, the bird *in* that cage is a good singer, and varying it by changing the preposition in turn to *on*, *beside*, *under*, *near*, etc. The diagram will show the meaning of *relation* very plainly, thus :—



Again prepositions denoting motion may have their meaning illustrated as follows :—



The force of the conjunctions *and* and *but* may be similarly illustrated, thus ;—



He tried hard to persuade his companion and at length succeeded. Here the two thoughts may be represented by a continuous line, the second part of the sentence advancing, as it were, from the point reached by the first. In the sentence—He tried hard to persuade his companion but could not succeed in doing so—the second part of the sentence is adversative to the first, and the relation may be indicated accordingly, by a reversal of the direction of the line at the word *but*. The diagram may be put in this way :—

