

lesson becoming monotonous will be sure to give instruction of incalculable value. Interest is akin to love, and the bright eyes and glowing faces which invariably appear when a lesson is conducted by this method prove with striking effect that the subject, be it called Grammar, Analysis, or Composition, is decidedly loved by the pupils.

As the use of the symbols and types enters more distinctly into a lesson in Analysis than into one in Grammar, it justifies to an extent a remark made by one of my own pupils last year, given with all the effusion of girlish enthusiasm: "Oh! I love Analysis, but I hate Grammar."

4. Making sentences by this method induces the children to use language of their own creation, not as is so often the case, following the beaten track of a previous model. If in the course of our system of instruction we are enabled to cultivate a spirit of independence of speech in our pupils, we have made great strides towards the education of that child.

5. The avoidance of grammatical terms, the tendency of which is to puzzle the pupil, and for which the various authors of English Grammar give conflicting definitions.

This quality is especially noticeable when we pass to the instruction of higher grades; when the pupil is called upon to form sentences containing several predicates or consisting of several members, dependent and independent. An example will better explain my meaning,—how often it is difficult to determine if a sentence is Compound or Complex. Take the sentence, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as bold as a lion." Bullion considers *that* a Compound Sentence, because it consists of "single sentences, united to express several related propositions." He makes a distinction between single and simple sentences, calling, "I shall go if the sun shines" a single sentence, because it contains one proposition. But to return to my first sentence, "The wicked flee, etc.," Meiklejohn says a Compound Sentence consists of two or more simple sentences packed into one.

Undoubtedly by him our example cannot be a Compound Sentence, neither does it by him fulfil the conditions of a Complex Sentence, which should contain, as he says, one principal sentence and one or more subordinate sentences. Note, that all these members, dependent or independent, and the union of them, also, are all styled sentences. True, Meiklejohn makes a note to the effect "that subordinate sentences are sometimes called clauses," but the distinction does not extend further than the note, and it seems to me that the independent mem-