

signs + S > = signifies that one proposition is a mere repetition in other words of a statement previously made. Λ means that the connection between the two clauses is suggested, not expressed. When two or more clauses completing the same proposition are disconnected with each other, their signs are separated by a comma. I have thus given a brief summary of these symbols for the notation of the period in order to further emphasize my next point.

6. The conciseness of this method enhances its value to a great extent.

It has been well said "that the nearer together things are brought, the better they may be compared." The mind is enabled to concentrate its power with more vigor if the pupil has been taught to express the period in a concise form. Take for instance some lines from Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, the notation of which is as affixed to the section on Chart 2. With text-books open on the desk or, perhaps better still, with the period written on the board (that is if the section be not too long) and then the notation of it, the material for an interesting lesson in Analysis is placed before the class in a few minutes and in a clear and concise form; the method of doing so being equalled, as far as I have been able to ascertain, by no other system of instruction in this subject. After obtaining the notation of the period, the analysis of each clause of proposition follows and the concise, tabulated form for this recommends itself at once.

7. The help this method affords to teaching punctuation.

The teaching of punctuation in school must be confined, I think, to imparting knowledge in the broad principles of this subject, which will be perfected by the pupil in his reading of good authors and in his observation after he has finished his school course. In the notation of the period just employed, the punctuation of the *clauses* (not of the phrases) may be expressed thus. (See Chart 2.) I would advise using another colored chalk, so as to show it is an additional step.

I found it impossible to obtain an example to illustrate all the principles of punctuation, so that this notation shows some of the uses of the capital letter, the comma, the semicolon, and the exclamation point, as follows:—The first word of every line of poetry must begin with a capital; the comma separates phrases in apposition; marks off an adjective clause which does not directly follow its antecedent and an adverbial clause which precedes the principal. The semicolon separates the main divisions of a period, the parts of which are marked off by