Mary had A little Lamb.
its Fleece was wight As snow!
and Every Where that marry Went?
The Lamb; was shure To go:

13. Have pupils talk about something, and then write down what they have said about it. Let them learn to write their talk. Take such subjects as a knife, a chair, a boat, a pin, a needle, a cat, etc. Parts of the body, as the eyes, the nose, the mouth, the tongue, the hands, the feet, etc., are easy and interesting subjects for children to talk and write about.

III.

- 14. Call out a child's knowledge of an object by asking questions about it, and then have him write down what has been said in distinct sentences. Children often know more about an object than they can think of. Questions will also lead them to discover new things about the object that they had not noticed before, and teach them how to look at things and gain a knowledge of them.
- 15. Talk to the children about something, have them repeate what you have said in their own words, and then write it out on their slates, or on paper. They will thus see that writing a composition is merely telling in writing what they know and can tell in talk.
- 16. Teach them the use of the hyphen, as connecting compound words; and also its use at the end of a line, in connecting one syllable with the syllable beginning the next line.
- 17. Teach the use of the comma, as placed after the name addressed; as, "John, come here;" and also as connecting three words of a series; as, "He saw a boy, a girl, and a dog."
- ♠ 18. Teach the use of the period after abbreviations; and make pupils familiar with the common abbreviations: as. Mr., Dr., Rev., Hon., Esq. Drill them on LL.D., so that they will not make the common mistake, "L. L. D."
- 19. Teach the use of quotation marks. Show that the informal quotation is set off by the comma; as, Mary said, "John, come here." Show also that a divided quotation has two commas; as, "To be good," says some one, "is to be happy."

 20. Teach also the use of the colon before a quotation intro-
- 20. Teach also the use of the colon before a quotation introduced formally by such expressions as "the following," "as follows: "as, He spoke as follows: "Mr. President, the gentleman is mistaken in his facts," etc.