

studies, and should endeavour to explain the same clearly and satisfactorily, and by their affable manner of doing so, to induce them to make farther applications. Superintendents should, during their visitations, endeavor to ascertain the Teacher's ability to give such explanations.

10th. The discipline of Schools should be of the paternal kind. The moral rod should be used freely and frequently, endeavouring thereby to impart to the children such a high sense not only of the propriety and beauty, but also of the advantages of correct and obliging conduct, that they may dread the shame of acting improperly, more than the corporal punishment commonly inflicted on its account. The Teacher should be affable without being familiar, grave without being morose, the kind friend and not the overbearing tyrant in his School. Teachers should always treat their pupils as rational beings, and be as ready cheerfully and faithfully, to impart the instructions which they have engaged to do, as they would wish their employers cheerfully and faithfully to pay them the reward promised for their services.

The rod in School discipline should occupy the place of capital punishment in the civil government. It should be applied only for correction in cases of the grosser descriptions of school-boy crimes, or for the repetition of smaller offences after reasoning had been disregarded, and warnings given of the consequences which would follow a repetition, but no Teacher should strike a child on the head under the penalty of having his certificate annulled by the County Superintendent on ten days notice.— Teachers should take cognizance of all offences committed by the children on their way to and from school, as well as when in school.

Children taught and disciplined in this manner will not only acquire double the quantity of knowledge of the branches they are studying in any given time, but will also insensibly acquire habits of correct thinking and acting which will be of vast importance to themselves during their whole life, and tend directly to the improvement of domestic and social society.

11th. Teachers should neither countenance nor permit their pupils to discuss matters connected with religious or political opinions, and they should be careful to keep as strict a watch over their own conduct when out of school, as they do over the conduct of the children when in school, remembering always that they are expected, by the young at least, to act upon the rules which they lay down to them.

12th. The law having vested the nomination of School books exclusively in the Trustees of the several School districts, subject only to the approval of the Township Superintendent, thereby excluding the Chief Superintendent, and his assistant, as well as all the County Superintendents, from any control in that mat-