

THE STATE SHOULD PROVIDE FOR THE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.

If we expect improvements in agriculture, we must look to agriculturists for them; in mechanism to mechanics; in medicine, to physicians; and we must look to teachers for improvements in our schools. A teacher can make a district whatever he chooses, if he is well qualified and has the right spirit. The State has done much for colleges, and it is well she has, for every well educated man is a blessing to the community. But professional men act principally on mature mind; the teacher operates upon the mind of children and youth, in its most plastic state, and when easily moulded. Teachers, therefore, do as much for the state as professional men. Teachers should have the means for obtaining a necessary education at a moderate expense; the State should provide a seminary for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty or two hundred teachers, furnished with the best illustrations, and instructors qualified to deliver lectures on the subject of teaching and the laws of mind, and that the system of instruction be so arranged that in one term the course would be complete. Teachers' wages are so low that they cannot afford to educate themselves. The State cannot do an act better calculated to do good, than to provide for their thorough education. Teaching is not the effect of inspiration alone, and teachers do not drop down from the skies, nor are they made by nature more than any other men. We will not employ a physician without an education; but a committee will employ a teacher who knocks at his door without enquiring into his education, moral character, and habits, and the parents will commit their children to his care, to have their minds and characters formed. It needs the most skilful person to take the young mind and develop its faculties, and to fit it for the high and noble employment for which God has designed it.—*Rev. M. Richardson, of Durham, Conn.*

GOOD REGULATIONS FOR THE PUPILS OF A SCHOOL.

From Mr. Thayer's Lecture before the American Institute of Instruction.

The most common fault in deportment, or neglect of the courtesies of life among school children, consist in the indulgence of boisterousness, uncleanness, rudeness of speech, disrespectful tones; and, indirectly, lack of order in relation to clothes, caps, books, &c., carelessness in regard to the property of others, or thoughtlessly meddling with others' affairs.

Among the regulations of a school of long standing, in one of our large cities, we find the following requisitions, which, with some exceptions, are connected with our subject; and reference to which I have thought would lead us to the consideration of those details, most profitable to the practical teacher and conductor of a school.

"Boys are required to scrape their feet on the scraper, and to wipe them on every mat they pass over, on their way to the school room; to hang their caps, hats, overcoats, &c., on the hooks appropriated to them, respectively, by loops prepared for the purpose; to bow gracefully and respectfully, on entering and leaving the school-room, if the teacher be present; to take their places immediately on entering; to make no unnecessary noise within the walls of the