## PRIMARY NUMBER-WORK.

5 + 5 = 10 leads to 15 + 5 = 20; 25 + 5 = 30; 35 + 5 = 40, etc.

7 + 7 = 14 leads to 17 + 7 = 24; 27 + 7 = 34; 37 + 7 = 44, etc.

9 + 9 = 18 leads to 19 + 9 = 28; 29 + 9 = 38; 39 + 9 = 48, etc.; because 9 + 9 = 18, and 18 terminates in 8; therefore all Combinations with 9 + 9 will also terminate in 8, etc.

When using these "terminations," have the pupils count by 2's, 3's, 5's, etc., as mentioned before; also have them name all the numbers between 1 and 100, which TERMINATE in a given number, say 7; these numbers will then be :—

7, 17, 27, 37, 47, 57, 67, 77, 87, 97.

It is well to illustrate, by some such means as the following, the fact, say, that there is no other number between 18 and 28 that terminates in 8; e.g.,

 $\begin{array}{c}
18\\
\overline{19}\\
20\\
21\\
22\\
23\\
24\\
25\\
26\\
27\\
28\\
\end{array}$ 

Thus it will be seen that 28 is the next number after 18 that terminates in 8. Pupils will by the foregoing see this for themselves.

Give plenty of oral drill on the "terminations" in connection with the Numeral-Frame and Schedule Combinations; also in repeating numbers, between 1 to 100, that terminate in a given number, say in 7, as in example given.

For "terminations," see No. 1 "Desk-Work in Simple Rules."

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The Numeral-Frame at the top of the Calculator is a silent teacher of Number, as a pupil will never look at it without getting an idea on number, just as he never sees a good Map on the walls of a school-room without learning some fact in Geography, or having some fact engraven on the memory,