

can give the names and terms as soon as the ideas and things are represented.

4. "In what way does map-drawing benefit a pupil?"

*Ans.*—It gives, or should give, a more accurate idea of the form, relative location, and size of states, countries, etc.

5-7. "Write a plan developing the necessity of a scale."

*Ans.*—For practical instruction in geography there is no necessity for an exact scale in map-drawing. Every

pupil should be trained daily to receive correct ideas of form and relative size and distances; of straight and curved lines; of angles; of the circle, circumference of circles, and of curved and rectangular surfaces. This knowledge will prepare him to judge of the relative size, distance and shape of states and countries, so as to give outlines of them approximately correct. There is very little practical use of exact map-drawing, except to aid the pupils in becoming skilful in mechanical drawing.—*Journal of Education.*

## HOW TO STUDY.

BY W. HARPER, MAINE.

THE following points were prepared by the writer for the use of his own school. Many of them may be profitably enlarged upon by the teacher. Thousands fail in all departments of labour and enterprise for want of sufficiently understanding the principles which underlie success. Many fail, or partly fail, in study for the same reason. But nowhere else is success more important than here.

### CONDITIONS.

1. The first requisite is good health. Mental labour taxes the energies even more than physical. A reasonable amount of exercise, plenty of nourishing food, pure air and an abundance of sleep are indispensable. At the same time mental, like physical labour, is in itself healthful; and even those whose health is not vigorous will not only be uninjured, but may even be benefited, by a moderate amount of it.

2. Success comes to no one without earnest, diligent and patient effort. "There is no royal road to learning." Do not expect it.

3. Cultivate a love for study. The

great truths of science and the treasures of literature are worth all the labour it can cost to possess them. To even half-appreciate them will give study a constant attraction.

4. Let your school work have the first place in your interest. "Ye cannot serve two masters." Your evenings should never be spent in such a way as to make it difficult to do good work next day.

5. Never yield to discouragement. To succeed anywhere requires courage and perseverance, and all have their times when things do not look bright. If it is hard to attain excellence in one study, in others it will not be. *Labor omnia vincit*—the phrase, too, dates back to the time of the ancients, and has been found true ever since.

6. Do not worry about results. Those who are really diligent and persevering will always "pass," and with creditable rank; they will also constantly gain power to do better.

### METHODS.

1. Do all work thoroughly. Without the spirit of thoroughness it is only a question of time when you