

tical arithmetics. The questions are printed on strong card-board, and arranged in compartments according to subjects, in a substantial box, corresponding numbers being placed on the cards and the divisions of the box so that the cards can be returned without trouble or loss of time to their proper places after being used. These questions are designed for the use of teachers in giving drill in arithmetic and for saving time in writing questions on the blackboard. The answers to the questions are to be found in a neatly printed key accompanying the Cabinets.

The advantages to be derived from the use of such a cabinet as this are obvious; it saves the time of the teacher or inspector in dictating or writing the questions; it affords a better way of testing the work of a class because each pupil has work that differs from his neighbors, and it enables a class to accomplish much more work during recitation hour. The Cabinet and key were designed by H. N. CHUTE, M. S., a practical teacher, and formerly connected with the faculty of the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock.

The next number of THE SCHOOL MAGAZINE will contain the first of a series of articles on practical Chemistry adapted to the wants of students pursuing the study of Chemistry without the aid of a teacher. There are many students and teachers who possess a fair knowledge of Chemistry and who, through inability to utilize fully the apparatus which they possess, or to construct chemical appliances from materials at hand, cannot verify chemical and physical phenomena, or make qualitative analysis of any simple substance submitted to them. It will be the aim of the editor of this department to show how apparatus for qualitative analysis can be constructed from articles easily procurable

by the students, and also to take the students through a course of practical Chemistry.

The cheapest microscope, and one really useful for some purposes, can be made by perforating a card or piece of paper with a small pin or needle. Hold the hole close to the eye, and look at a near object. The shortened focus, or point of distinct vision, indicates the power. Try it. No glass is necessary.

A lady teacher took her class in geography and began with the town in which the pupils lived, locating their houses and the principal public buildings. Then each pupil was assigned some special topic, upon which to obtain all possible information. One took the foundry, and learned the number of men employed there, the kind of iron manufactured, etc. Another took a particular kind of business, like banking, and so on. When the town had been thoroughly studied, then the county was taken up, and finally the State. For information the pupils resorted to books and to conversations with their parents and friends.

THE SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

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