Practical work on tables. Fill in blanks.

1 boy has——eyes.
4 boys have——eyes.
3 boys have——eyes.
2 boys have——eyes.
1 stool has 3 legs.
3 stools have——legs.
2 stools have——legs.
1 table has 4 legs.
2 tables have——legs.

SECOND GRADE WORK.

Teaching new numbers. Teaching numbers from 10-20.

Teach 11, 12 and 13, through cards and calendars. When they learn that to place a 1, that stands for 10, before a 3, makes 13, then tell them that 10 added to 3-4-5-6-7-8-9 makes a teen, and the teen is named after the number before which the 1 is placed; if before 4, the result is 4-teen; if before 7 the result is 7-teen, and so on.

Here introduce combinations with 10.

$10+1=11$; $1+10=11$.
$10+2=12$; $2+10=12$.
$10+3=13$; $3+10=13$.
$10+4=14$; $4+10=14$; and so on until $10+10=20$ is reached.

Now we are ready for combinations of 11. e. g.

$10+1=11$; $1+10=11$.
$9+2=11$; $2+9=11$.
$8+3=11$; $3+8=11$.
$7+4=11$; $4+7=11$.
$6+5=11$; $5+6=11$; also of 12, 13, 14, on up to 20.

Second grade pupils will readily build subtraction tables from addition tables, because they have learned the principle in grade 1, e. g., because $2+3=5$, $5-2=3$; $5-3=2$, so if $10+1=11$, $11-1=10$.

This is followed by teaching the numbers ending in 0. Teach that an 0 placed after any number makes a "ty." For instance place 0 after 2, the number is twenty; after 3, the number is thirty; after 5, the number is fifty.

Look at the first number, name it and place "ty" on the name and you have the name of the number. (e. g. 70 = Seven-ty; 90 = Nine-ty). The only exceptions are 20, 30 and 50, and

these must be taught separately; but the children will see how awkward it would be to say two-ty or five-ty.

Next the numbers between 20 and 30 are taught. Place 20 on the board. Pupil reads it, erase 0 and substitute the figure 1.

Teacher:—What number had we.

Pupil:—20. What number did I put in place of 0. Ans. 1. Then Bessie will read the new number, saying the number added. The child reads 21. They will soon become familiar with the twenties, and will read the thirties, forties, etc., when shown to them.

BUSY WORK ON NUMBERS.

How many pages in your reader?
How many lessons in your reader?
Write all the numbers ending in "0" up to 100.
Write the numbers ending in "2" as far as the fifties.

USEFUL BOOKS.

"The Bird Note Book, No. 1."

The Bird Note Book, No. 1, by Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, Assistant Professor of Nature-Study, Cornell University, with outline drawings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, is an important addition to the bird-books available for school work. It is as it name indicates, primarily a "Bird Note Book," so arranged as to insure fairly uniform and independent work in even large classes. This valuable aid to this phase of Nature Study will find a ready welcome with all teachers and lovers of bird-study.

The book is in the letter-pad form, 5 x 7½ inches, 174 pages. The first part of it is devoted to notes, sets of questions on the birds under observation, with spaces for the student's answer; this is followed by sheets of drawing paper, on each of which the artist has placed his drawing in outline of one of our more common eastern birds. Thirty birds, all of which with few exceptions are found in the Maritime Provinces, are thus depicted in some characteristic position, and ready for color marking.

Publisher:— The Comstock Publishing Co., Cornell Heights, Ithaca, New York, Price, 30c. "Liberal discount allowed to schools using large numbers 12 — 25 and upwards."— H. G. P.

N. B.— This Note Book is to be followed about March 1st, by a No. 2, on the same plan. Price, 30c.