

neatly hung with well kept maps and charts. These are in themselves ornaments. In this department the country teacher labours under disadvantages not often felt by others. Few of our country schools have caretakers appointed, and much of the work of keeping the rooms in order has to be done under the superintendence of the teacher, and when the roads are muddy this is no easy task. However, the difficulties are not insurmountable.

During the summer time, flowers may be cultivated indoors as well as outside. A pot or two of hardy plants, say geraniums and fuchsias, will repay by their beauty the little care they need. Then, for a very small outlay, a few hanging pots may be filled with the commoner basket plants, and will do much towards taking off the deserted look that so many school-room windows have. These plants, besides acting beneficially on the atmosphere of the room, will give it a bright, inviting aspect that cannot fail to influence both teacher and pupils. Encourage the pupils to decorate their desks with bouquets. It teaches them to harmonize colours, and cultivates the taste.

It is almost needless to state that much of the attractiveness and, therefore, the success of the school, depends on the teacher's manner. The cold, haughty, unsympathetic nature, that harshly demands respect, rarely gains it. There may be a bending to the will of such, but it is a forced submission and there is wanting the feeling of confidence, the ready obedience and respect, amounting almost to reverence, which is won by a kind, gentle demeanour and firm but considerate treatment. Get your pupils interested in the school work, cultivate those virtues you would have them practise, make them feel that you have their best interests at heart, and you will succeed in establishing

a bond of sympathy which will help to make the duties of all concerned rather a pleasure than a task.

Plans must be devised for making the exercises interesting, if we wish to make them profitable. The law recommends that children be required to commit to memory selections in prose and verse. To make this more effective a Literary Society may be formed, the exercises to consist of recitations, dialogues, singing, etc. The society should be regularly organized, and a time set apart for the meetings, say the last hour on Friday afternoon. Let the selections be submitted to the teacher, who will see that they are of a nature that will be interesting, and as instructive and amusing as possible. Among the larger scholars a debate on some subject will give variety and also afford a means of improvement. With such a society, little entertainments may be got up in the school, which will tend to increase the interest of the parents as well as of the children, for the fact that "our Johnny is going to say a piece," or, "Mary sing" is sufficient to induce the father to attend in order to witness and encourage the efforts of his child. Such a society, properly conducted, will supply a training the want of which is felt by all classes. The method of conducting a meeting, the duties and powers of the different officers, and many other items of useful information thus become familiar to the youthful mind and prove of value afterwards. Besides, the exercises give the pupil practice in expressing his opinions in public, and inspire him with becoming confidence in his own powers, dispelling that diffidence that causes so many of our ablest men to hide their light under a bushel. But the teacher must enter into the work heartily, must become enthusiastic, if he wishes the society to be a success.

As country children have generally