

Devices For Primary Reading.

1. Arrange words in two duplicate columns, except that the order of the words is changed. Two children each having a pointer, shall see which can first point to a word uttered by the teacher. All the class will be attentive because of their interest in the contestants.

2. Each child has an object and rises when the sentence telling what he has is to be read.

3. Same except that the child shall find the sentence which tells what he has.

4. Same as two above, except that single words are written by the teacher.

5. Teacher writes each word on a separate card. Show the cards for the rapid telling of words, each child in turn responding.

6. Arrange the words on the branches of a tree. Each child climbs up one side and down on the other without falling—done by telling all the words without a mistake.

7. Teacher writes a group of words on the board. Children are to watch while the teacher points out from word to word and then tell her what sentence was made.

8. Children read silently a sentence put on the board and then do what it directs, either as a class or as called upon individually.

9. A column of words erased, one by one, the child to tell what word was erased.

10. Words placed on the board; child to draw a picture of the object named by the word.

11. Words arranged on a ladder; child to go up and down safely; successful if he knows all the words.

12. Picture of a brick wall made; each brick have a word written on it. *The Educator.*

Occupations

Have pupils copy the following sentences, filling blanks properly:

1. A — builds houses.
2. A — cultivates soil.
3. A — cures diseases.
4. An — writes books.
5. A — measures land.
6. A — prints books.
7. A — tends sheep.
8. A — studies plants.
9. An — studies the stars.
10. A — drives a coach.
11. A — prepares the meals.
12. A — doctors horses.

13. A — makes kegs and barrels.
14. A — grinds wheat.
15. A — builds mills.
16. A — drives a team.
17. An — propels a boat.
18. An — works with electrical apparatus.
19. A — pleads before a jury.
20. A — extracts teeth.
21. A — cultivates flowers.
22. An — performs on the stage.
23. A — plays on the piano.
24. An — treats diseased eyes.
25. A — manages an electric car.

The Western Teacher.

A Query.

Do you believe that it is necessary for even teachers in the lower grammar grades to have a broad, first class education?

I visited the fifth grade in a Boston school not long ago. The subject was language, and the immediate point under discussion was the meaning of "idiom." One girl said that she had looked it up in the dictionary and found that it meant "*An expression peculiar to a language*," but she stated frankly that she did not know any more about it than she did before.

Following is a verbatim account of the conversation that followed:

Teacher. "Sarah, when you meet a friend on the street, what do you usually say?"

Sarah. "How do you do?"

Teacher. "Who can tell what would be said in Germany upon meeting a friend?"

Boy with a Teutonic cast of countenance, eagerly, "*Wie geht's?*"

Teacher. "Good. Say it again, Wendling, so that every one can hear it, and tell just exactly what it means in English, if you can."

Wendling. "*Wie geht's*—and it means *How goes it?*"

Teacher. "How many knew that before?" (A few hands are raised.)

"Now is there any one who can tell what would be said in France upon meeting a friend or acquaintance? No one! Then I'll tell you."

"*Comment vous portez vous?*—which means, *How do you carry yourself?* So we have *How do you do?* in English, when one meets another, and what, John, in the Fatherland when friend meets friend?"

John. "How goes goes it how goes it?"

Teacher. "Good. And the German for it? Let me see the hands of all who remember, Emilie."

Emilie. "*Wie geht's?*"