

accumulates, and replenished at least once a week. In taking ink the pupil should be cautioned to dip the pen only to its shoulder, and slowly remove it, not allowing it to touch the inkstand. Or, it is a good plan to dip the pen in the ink twice or three times, and then throw it back into the ink-well or wipe it off before beginning an exercise. If it is removed too rapidly the attraction of the fluid will leave too much ink on the pen. This rule carefully observed, will save blots and inky fingers.

**Pen Wipers.**—The teacher should see that every pupil is provided with a suitable pen wiper. They may be conveniently made of two or three circular pieces of dark cloth, stitched together in the centre. The pen should be wiped between the folds, so that if the pen wiper should happen to fall upon the copy-book, there may be no blot. After the pen is used, it should be wiped dry.

**Blotting Paper.**—Each pupil should be provided with a piece of blotting paper, about four inches wide and six inches long. It may be used not only for absorbing blots, but as a rest for the right hand to prevent soiling the paper. It should be kept in the writing-book.

**Black Boards.**—It is unnecessary to give hints on making black-boards, as we trust every school room in the country is well provided with such a necessity to successful teaching. They are