at them. The eye has a magic power. It wins, it guides, it rewards, it punishes, it controls. You must learn how to see every child all the time. Some teachers seem to be able to see only one pupil at a time. This will never do. While you are giving the absorbed attention to one, oll the rest are running wild. Neither will it do for the teacher to be looking about much, to see what is going on amoug the other classes in the room. Your scholars' eyes will be apt to follow yours. You are the engineer, they are the passengers. If you run off the track, they will do likewise. Nor must your eye be occupied with the book, hunting up question and answer, nor dropped to the floor in excessive modesty. All the power of seeing that you have is needed for looking earnestly, lovingly, without interruption, into the faces and eyes of your pupils.

But for the observance of this rule, another is indispensable. You must learn to teach without a book. Perhaps you cannot
do this absolutely ; but the nearer you can approach to it the better. Thorough preparation, of course, is the secret of this power. Some teachers think they have prepared a lesson when they have gone over it once, and studied out all the answers. There could not be a greater mistake. This is only the first step in the preparation. You might as well think that you have learned the multiplication table, and are prepared to teach it, when you have gone over it once, and seen by actual count that the figures are all right, and you know where to put your finger on them when required. You are prepared to teach a lesson when you have all that is in it at your tongue's end. Any preparation short of this will not do. Once prepare a lesson in this way, and it will give you such freedom in the art of teaching, and you will experience such pleacure in it, that you will never want to relapse into the old indolent habit.N. Y. Teacher.

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTHE DF JULY, 1878.
Of Tri-Hourly Metrobological Observations Taken at McGill College Obsfryatory, Height Above Eea Level, 187 Febt.


[^0]
[^0]:    Barometer readings reduced to sea level, and to temperature of 320 Fahrenhelt, $\dagger$ Pressure of vapor in inchee of mencury. Humidity relative, saturation 100, observed.

    Mean temperature of month. 72.596. Mean of max. and min. temperatures, 72.04. Greatest heat was 90.7 on the 2 nd ; greatest cold was 54.2 on the 28th,- giving a range of temperature for the month of 36.5 degrees. Greatest range of the thermometer in one day was 28.3 on the 7 th ; least range was 4.6 degrees on the 26 th . Mean range for the month was 15.12 degrees. Mean height of the barometer was 29.89511 . Highest reading was 30.229 on the 12 th ; lowest reading was 29345 on the 22 nd ; giving a range of 0.884 in , Mean elastic force of vaporin the atmosphere was equal to . 49201 in. of mercury. Mean relative hnmidity was 62.18 . Maximum relative humidity was 97 on the 26 th and 0 st. Minimum relative humidity was 28 on the 5 th. Mean velocity of the wiad was 8.62 miles per hour ; greatest mileage in one hour was 23 on the 8 th. Mean direction of the wind, west. Mean of sky clouded 57,2 per cont.

    Rain fell on 14 days. Total rainfall, 5.47 inches.

