

again until she arrives there, and then finish the story. Simple chalk marks are much better than pictures to represent characters. Always use a white mark for Christ.

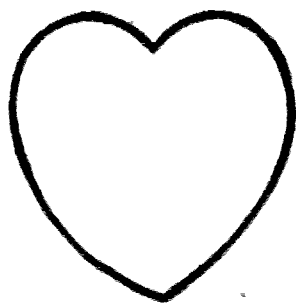
Another good way to teach the story would be to have a table and use simple square blocks, such as children play with, in a manner similar to that described for the blackboard. The sketch following may be used in the class, or roughly copied on the board.



Secondly, to apply the truth. Always remember that *one* thought is about all you can impress on the little ones. One truth well taught is better than two not clearly grasped. What is the chief thought of this lesson? To me it seems to be

- JESUS, THE WATER OF LIFE
CLEANSES THE

FROM



SIN.

Make the idea—Jesus the water of Life—as clear as you can. It is not easily “taken in” by the children, so be sure they understand it. Print the above just under the picture of the well. It is easy to draw a heart if you take two pieces of chalk (red preferred) and, beginning at the top centre, one piece in each hand, draw both sides quickly at the same time. Before printing the words on the board it might be best to draw the heart and write the word SIN inside it, and then as you talk, erase it and put it at the side and write the word JESUS instead, and afterwards fill in the words JESUS THE WATER OF LIFE &c. Or, you can prepare the words FROM, SIN, and JESUS beforehand by cutting them out of paper, blackening with ink the parts left to keep the letters together so that they will not shew when pinned to the board, and illustrate very forcibly the idea of Jesus driving out sin by changing the places of the words. Make the words FROM and SIN of green, and the word JESUS of white paper.

Ten Minutes Normal Drill

Based on the text-book, “The Sabbath School Teacher’s Handbook; or, The Principles and Practice of Teaching, with special reference to the Sabbath School,” and prepared by Principal Kirkland of the Toronto Normal School.

PRINCIPLES OF MEMORIZING. (Continued.)

The following is a brief summary of the principles of memorizing:—

I. A complete and accurate knowledge of the thing to be memorized.

(1) Close association with something else that is well-known and frequently recalled. Always point out the relation between the different parts and the whole, and in this way bring association into play. See the previous LEAFLET.

(2) Undivided attention. The art of memory is the art of attention, says Dr. Johnson and this eminent thinker has declared that genius itself is nothing but the power of continuous attention.

(3) Close and accurate observation.