plenty of plants. Water-insects must be supplied to feed the frogs and fish. A bunch of water-moss or chara will contain many small forms. A bit of wood should be floating on the surface for the frog to climb on. Only very small fish can be kept in a still-water aquarium of this size, and not many of these. Any of the smaller minnows, stickle-backs, and very small trout generally do well.

There must be no organic matter left in the tub to decay, or a fungous disease will be sure to attack the fish and polliwogs and even the frogs. It appears as a bunch of white threads, spreading rapidly, and killing the animal attacked in a very few days. I know of but one method of getting rid of it,—cleaning out the aquarium and setting it up anew.

Ferns may be grown in pots arranged round the tub to hide its homely appearance. Two of these aquaria would prove an interesting addition to every school not able to afford more expensive ones.

We have used a tank of tinned iron in our school with good results. It was left, properly balanced, last July, and the fish and snails were alive and well when school opened after holidays, though the water was actually red with iron-rust.

For small aquaria we use pickle and battery jars. They are very easily arranged. Put in a little clean sand, and fill nearly to the top with water. I generally use duckweed to balance these small aquaria, but pond-scum or chara will do nearly as well. These small jars can supply oxygen for only a few animals. One combination might be,—a small fish not over an inch and a half in length, a tad-pole, a caddice-worm, and a water-snail. By varying the arrangement and species, a dozen jars will make a fairly good collection. If nicer dishes are desired, round glass globes may be obtained through any crockery dealer. A Samson battery jar makes a very nice aquarium.

When a glass aquarium has been correctly balanced, that is, when there is just the right proportion of plants and animals, it should be covered to keep out the dust, and may even be sealed, and will need no further care for months, provided arrangements for food have been made. The plants should supply enough oxygen for the animals, and the latter must breathe out sufficient carbon dioxide (CO_2) for the plants. If the animals have not enough oxygen they will stay near the surface; if the plants have not sufficient CO_2 they become yellowish, and in either of these cases a change must be made. It is better to have too few than too many animals. In keeping animals in captivity we must make their surroundings as much like those to which they are accustomed as possible. Forms from a clear stream will not live in a stagnant pool; and it is because the conditions in nature are so varied that so many forms are hard to keep within doors. For a successful aquarium the one guide is nature.

Educational Exhibits at St. Louis.

Are you trying to make all your American school children grow up into Verestchagins, Munkacskys, Michaelangelos, or Raphaels?" inquired a Russian school teacher at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The question was addressed in all seriousness to Miss Minnie Bronson, who was connected with the American educational exhibit at Paris. The Russian teacher was inspecting the many rude drawings in the exhibit from the kindergarten schools of the United States. There were pictures of horses having four legs, no more and no less, and pictures of hens with exactly the number of legs that belong to a chicken. Except in this feature the drawings did not look particularly like horses or hens.

"We do not have our kindergarten children study drawing in the hope that they may become great artists," replied Miss Bronson. "Our object is to develop the power of observation in the children. You will observe that the child who draws a horse with four legs, instead of three or five, has paid attention. We find that this method of teaching is worth much to the little ones, in developing their imagination and power of observation. It is not our intention to make artists of them, but to make them close observers."

At the St. Louis World's Fair there will be a most comprehensive kindergarten exhibit one of the most interesting features of which will be a model kindergarten school in operation, to demonstrate the earliest stage of teaching in the American public school system. A corps of skilful kindergarteners will give daily instruction to classes of little tots from St. Louis homes. Every feature of kindergarten work is to be shown, and at all times the school will be open to visitors.

The Missouri World's Fair commission is building a model schoolhouse, to cost $1,200. It is believed that school-boards will be astonished to learn what can be done with that sum of money. The structure will be a one-room house, costing $800 or $900, the remainder of the appropriation to be