must make exceptions for extreme cases and for children who do not yet know which is the left hand.

Never attempt to give an order with one-half of your class listening, and the other half doing something else. Get attention first, and then speak. Always speak to your pupils in your natural voice, that is, if it is a pleasant one, if not, try to make it so, and never be snappy. Be as courteous to your pupils as to your friends. If you once gain their respect and love, you will have little trouble with order.

Discriminate between noise and work, also between accidents, and intentional inoises. Remember that your pupils are but human, and that accidents will happen.

It is not wise to forbid little children talking. Forbid their talking too much or too loudly, and you can regulate the order so as to cause no inconvenience unless you are one of those teachers who cannot teach without perfect silence. If you are, you must do one of two things, either educate yourself to teach with the cheerful hum of work going on, or make the little ones be still and suffer. No child will work as well in a state of repression as he will in a state of freedom, and no child can feel free who must keep his lips closed for a very long period at a time. Noise from work done should not be considered out of place. Perfect silence and earnest work are almost impossible at the same time.

Allow no whispering while teaching a lesson to the whole class, but when pupils are busy at seats allow the liberty of whispering at times. They will not abuse the privilege if the right spirit prevails in the school room. It is a good plan to have pupils try to work for ten or fifteen minutes at a time with lips closed.

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