

be 6. He answers 3 multiplied by 6 is 18. When he has selected all the cards choose another pupil and change the table. If he fails to answer correctly, call on a second child, who draws from his own box.

4. A child chooses a card and comes to the front of the room. He shows his card to the class. The number on his card is 5. He says to a pupil, "If you multiply the number on your card by 5 what will you have?" The pupil answers 20. "Then your card says 4." To another, "If you multiply your number by 5 what will you have?" 45. "Your card says 9."

5. Have two pupils arrange their cards in the same order along the ledge of the board. Each child takes a piece of chalk. Above the figures write the answers when the numbers on the cards are multiplied by 3, 4 or 5. They begin at the word "Start." The work must be neat and accurate.

6. **When all the tables have been learned.** Two children bring their boxes to the front of the room. Each one takes a card from the box. The class multiply them together. The teacher makes a list of the answers. When the cards are used the work is corrected.

7. Children arrange the cards in order on the desk. The teacher tells a story. Jean had a birthday on Friday. She was 2×3 years old. At 2×3 hands are raised to answer 6. Her mother said she could have a party, and invite 4 times 6 children. Hands to answer, 24. Jean picked 7×8 apples for them to eat. Hands to answer, 56. She got 20 divided by 5 handkerchiefs. How many handkerchiefs, John? *John*.—Jean got 4 handkerchiefs. She has 21 divided by 3 hair-ribbons. Reta will tell you how many ribbons, *Reta*.—She has seven hair-ribbons. How many presents had she now, Alice? "She has 12 presents now." You may go on with the story at any length.

BUSY WORK ON TABLES.

1. 1 table has 4 legs.
3 tables have.....legs.
9 tables have.....legs.
12 tables have.....legs.
2. 1 bird has 2 wings.
11 birds have.....wings.
8 birds have.....wings.
6 birds have.....wings.
3 birds have.....wings.

3. 1 clover has 3 leaves.
10 clovers have.....leaves.
12 clovers have.....leaves.
7 clovers have.....leaves.
9 clovers have.....leaves.
4. 1 dress has 8 buttons.
4 dresses have.....buttons.
6 dresses have.....buttons.
10 dresses have.....buttons.
12 dresses have.....buttons.
5. 1 hen has 7 chicks.
4 hens have.....chicks.
8 hens have.....chicks.
9 hens have.....chicks.
6. 1 house has 9 doors.
6 houses have.....doors.
3 houses have.....doors.
11 houses have.....doors.

Put a list of numbers on the board. Have the pupils multiply each of the numbers by their age. By the number of windows in the room. By the number of desks in a row. By the number of boys in a row. By the number of girls. By the number of fingers on one hand. By the number of panes of glass in a window.

FOR THE BLACKBOARD.

Nelson's signal as the Battle of Trafalgar was first put on a slate as follows:—

VICTORY.

England.....	253
expects.....	269
every.....	261
man.....	471
will.....	958
do.....	220
his.....	370
d 4, u 21, t 19, y 24.	

The numbers on the slate were shown by flags hoisted on the mast, and by this means the message was conveyed to all the ships in the fleet.

To build up and develop a high type of civilization for itself is but part of a nation's duty. Its higher work lies in the *extension* of the peace which it enjoys and of the freedom, which it has inherited.