

NOTES FOR TEACHERS.

MANY of our district schools will soon go into the hands of young beginners in the profession of teaching who have succeeded in getting the requisite certificate. Some of these new ones will become good teachers after a season of experience, but all will at first be measured by the success they have in governing the school. The great key to success in this respect is *keeping the pupils busy*—an easy task if the young teachers have had a thorough drill in the studies they are to teach and have been intelligent readers of good books. A deficiency in this respect can only be partially remedied by lively study and reading in connection with school work. Too many, however, are content to “keep school,” put in time, draw pay regularly, and not prepare carefully for each day’s work.—*The Moderator*.

If a teacher has a good moral character, still better, a Christian character, for Coleridge says :

Morality is the body of which Christianity
is the soul,

such an one in these days should by all means have the preference. Some school officers will not stop to think of this, though they might much prefer such a man to take care of their horses and cows, because he would be safer, having more self-control, more kindness, as well as other qualifications. But how much more important that a teacher of youth should have other qualifications than those that are merely intellectual ! A school that is trained in intellectual attainments alone may turn out some first-class rascals in due time. In a word, there is a heart culture as well as a

head culture, and there is no true education, no true culture, without the former. More attention must be devoted to practical ethics in the common school, or we are in the way to ruin as a people. The teacher whom the writer recalls with deepest gratitude, and whose memory shall forever abide, was one who in the days gone by made the personal appeal to honour, giving the earnest word of warning now and then, and affectionately pointed the way to truth and right.

THE INVENTION OF SUGAR.—The exact date of the invention of sugar, or of its first application, is hidden in the uncertain regions of mythology. The Chinese are said to have been acquainted with it three thousand years ago, and there is considerable evidence that they manufactured it over two hundred years before the Christian Era. Many maintain that sugar was first made in India, and it is not at all unlikely but that the Indians learned to manufacture it from the Chinese, and it was from them that the knowledge was carried west. It is related that over three hundred years before Christ, Alexander sent a large fleet down the river Indus to explore the adjacent country, the commander of which brought back an account of a honey (beyond doubt, sugar), which he said the Indians made from some method with the assistance of bees. This is said to be the first intimation the Western people had of sugar. The process of refining sugar is generally conceded to be an invention of the Arabs, and was not known in England until 1659. It is related that a Venetian merchant obtained the secret from the Tarans of Sicily, and sold his knowledge of