

SOME TEACHING DEVICES.

IN MANAGEMENT.

ONE of the best ways to prevent general disorder in a school-room, such as whispering, passing notes, loud studying, playing, etc., is to create a sentiment in the minds of the children about one's duty to his neighbour. Continually impress upon the pupils the impropriety and positive unkindness of disturbing others. There will in time, if the teacher himself practises as he preaches, be a sincere regard for the rights of others, and little, if any, need to speak of the offences that make up the aggregate of a teacher's trials. Besides, such pupils have received an impression toward true citizenship that must result in making them better men and women.—*Journal of Education*.

One thing should be coupled with this excellent suggestion. Let our children be early made to see the value of learning self-control. Even gaining control of the muscles is no small factor in winning success in life. "Stillness of form and steadiness of feature are signal marks of good breeding." The world wants men and women trained to hold their attention closely to the subject in hand—men and women capable of doing steady hard work without interfering with or asking aid of their fellow-workmen. This all means self-control, to which a very valuable introduction is learning to hold one's tongue.

IN READING.

The great object of the reading class is to teach children the art of getting out of books what is in them. Such exercises as the following will be found helpful in securing this end. Before reading in class call upon some pupil to give an account of the mat-

ter in the lesson, and secure from the class a tolerably complete and systematic account of the lesson. In addition the teacher may assign other selections, from the reader or other suitable books, and have one or two pupils give an account of these at the opening of the recitation. Such practice teaches beginners to get the meaning of what they read and to bind it together as a whole, which is one of the greatest arts of a good reader. Without some care in this matter children read each sentence, sometimes each word by itself, and so fail to get anything out of their reading.—*Dr. Stearns in Wis. Journal*.

IN PRIMARY NUMBERS.

Counting by twos, threes and fours may be taught by paper chains. Cut paper into narrow strips. Show the child how to make a ring of one strip by pasting the ends, then tell him to put another strip through the ring and paste as before. Direct him at first to make two links of one colour and then two of another. By giving a few strips at a time, and additional papers only to those who count correctly, the recitation of this lesson will be regarded as a great privilege. This device is especially helpful in teaching a small class in a country school. If paste is to be distributed to each pupil in a large school, place on each desk a small square of heavy wrapping paper. Show the pupils how to make a paste dish by folding each edge. A little flour paste can be put in each paper. These paper dishes cost neither money nor time, since any child can make them, and also collect them for the waste box. Toothpicks will be found an excellent substitute for paste brushes.—*Ills. Sch. Four*.