

ted by the children on their way to and from school, as well as when in school.

Children taught and disciplined in this manner will not only acquire double the quantity of knowledge of the branches they are studying in any given time, but will also insensibly acquire habits of correct thinking and acting which will be of vast importance to themselves during their whole life, and tend directly to the improvement of domestic and social society.

11th. Teachers should neither countenance nor permit their pupils to discuss matters connected with religious or political opinions, and they should be careful to keep as strict a watch over their own conduct when out of school, as they do over the conduct of the children when in school, remembering always that they are expected, by the young at least, to act upon the rules which they lay down to them.

12th. The law having vested the nomination of School books exclusively in the Trustees of the several School districts, subject only to the approval of the Township Superintendent, thereby excluding the Chief Superintendent, and his assistant, as well as all the county Superintendents, from any control in that matter, it may appear that the kind of books to be used in Schools is of very little importance. But this is certainly not the case. All who are conversant with the education of youth, know well, that the labor both of the Teacher, and the taught, is very much diminished, and the progress more than doubled, by the use of judicious books. It is therefore earnestly recommended that Township, Town and City Superintendents should be vigilant in the use of the power with which they are vested by the 7th division of the 44th section of the School Act, and not to approve of any books for the use of Schools which will not enable Teachers to arrange their pupils into classes from the alphabet up. For example, in the same school, all learning the alphabet should use the same author, and all in the same stage of advancement in reading should use the same author. The same rule should be observed with regard to Grammar and Geography. As little advantage is derived from classes in Arithmetic and Book-keeping excepting in so far as regards the principles, the above rule is not so important. But in the selection of books due regard should be paid, not only to the contents, but also to the price, for it would be injudicious to cause parents to purchase expensive school books, if the same end can be attained as effectually and as expeditiously by less expensive productions.