

ing it. With some teachers, and in some schools, every class that is organized, whatever its degree of advancement, must begin *de novo*. The pupil must traverse the whole ground again, although familiar with very much of it. But every judicious teacher cannot fail to acknowledge, that, however necessary periodical reviews may be, their frequency is to be avoided by making the progress of the pupil sure at every step,—by allowing no lesson to be passed that is not thoroughly learned, and by substituting for such reviews a constant drilling, questioning, and explaining, independent of the text-book, in connection with the usual recitations from it.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Undoubtedly the first effect, after the opening of the new year, of the execution of the new act, will be a rush of street and factory children for the night schools. Many new ones will have to be opened. The difficulty with the evening schools has always been the disorder of the children, and the great effort needed to control them, as so many enter solely for the sake of making a disturbance. Under the new law the teachers have the weapon of expulsion, and a child who cannot remain in an evening school and thus obtain his certificate, will be in danger of arrest by the Police for violation of this law.

We hear with regret that the School Commissioners are taking into serious consideration the opening of a place of detention or correction for children arrested under this act. It does not seem to us in harmony with the general purpose of the board. It brings up ugly questions of religious management; it will be exceedingly expensive: and it is unnecessary, as the City already has a protestant asylum, the "Juvenile," a Catholic, the "Protectory," and an unsectarian refuge on Randall's Island. The Judges should be left to commit as may seem to them wise.

One practical matter should be immediately attended to by the board, and that is the furnishing the manufacturers of the City, with a circular stating the demands of the new law, in relation to the education of factory children, and giving them the form of school certificate which they will be obliged to present to the Trustee, who shall visit their factory, according to the terms of the law. Many manufacturers will comply im-

mediately with the requirements of the act, and all will know what to expect after the 1st of January next.

In the meantime the board should be selecting the new officials needed to carry out the law. They must be men of judgment and energy, who will not bring compulsory education into disrepute by indiscreet action. The board have indeed an immense labor thrown upon them, but it will be a service the like of which has never been performed in this City in behalf of the ignorant and unbefriended.—*N. Y. Times*.

WHAT A TEACHER SHOULD DO.

- Make few if any rules.
- Should govern himself.
- Take care of his health.
- Visit the schools of others.
- Avoid governing too much.
- Call on pupils promiscuously.
- Cultivate a pleasant countenance.
- Teach both by precept and example.
- Require prompt and exact obedience.
- Encourage parents to visit the school.
- Require prompt and accurate recitation.
- Labor diligently for self-improvement.
- Subscribe for some educational journal.
- Insist upon attention from the whole class.
- Prepare himself for each lesson assigned.
- Attend teachers' associations and institutes.
- He should teach the subject, not mere words.
- Make the school-room cheerful and attractive.
- He should be courteous in language and action.
- Banish all books at recitation except in reading.
- Thoroughly understand what he attempts to teach.
- Ask two questions out of the book to everyone in it.
- Manifest an active interest in the studies of his pupils.
- Let the pupils understand that he means what he says.
- He should dignify and elevate his profession by his personal worth as well as by his skill and scholarship.—*School Record*.