T.—Neither word will do. When we cannot see through any substance we call it *opaque*. (w. b.) When we *can* see through it, we call it transparent: (w. b.) which is gold?

C.—Opaque.

T. If I put a piece of gold in the fire, what will happen?

C.—It will melt.

T.—Yes, but we have another word which we commonly use: it is *fusible*, (w. b.) When gold melts there is no *dross* left: so we call it a *perf* (w. b.) metal. Look inside the ring:

C. It is stamped.

T.—Another word for *stamp* is *impression*: so we say gold is *impressible*. (w. b.) Is glass impressible?

C. No.

T. Right. Gold can be beaten out into thin, very thin, leaves; what do you call this quality?

C.—Tenacious.

T.—No; this quality is called *malleability*. (w. b.) Is glass malleable?

C.—No.

T.—Did any of you ever try "pounding out" any metal?

C.—Yes, we've beaten out lead balls flat.

T. Then lead also is malleable. Gold is *ductile*: (w.b.) that is, it can be drawn out into wire. Read now from the blackboard the properties of gold.

C. It is hard, yellow, smooth, shining, heavy, tough, tenacious, solid, opaque, fusible, impressible, malleable, and ductile.

T.—Name the uses of gold, and I will write them on the board.

C.—It is used for money.

T. Instead of money say coins.

C.—For coins, watches, rings, brooches.

T.—Use some word to express all such things as rings, brooches, pins, buttons and studs.

C. Will jewelry do?

T. Yes: are there any other uses to which gold is put?

C.—Picture frames.

T.—No.

C. Well, to cover picture frames.

T.—You are right, this time; what do you call this *overlaying* other things with gold? What are the edges of this book?

C.—Gilt: and overlaying with gold is called gilding.

T.—You are using your thoughts well, and I am pleased; gold is also used for goblets, vases, spoons and such things. Now, read from the board the uses of gold.

C.—Gold is used for coins, watches, jewelry, gilding, for goblets, spoons and vases.

T. Where is gold found?

C. In mines, in the ground.

T.—Right: so because it is found in mines it is called a mineral. But in what countries is it found?

C.—In California and British Columbia.

T.—Yes, it is found in most hot countries and some cold ones.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Teachers, let your first questions to your class be:—

(*a*). Review of previous lesson.

(*b*). Lessons drawn from previous lesson.

(*c*). Questions upon present lesson, as:—

(*a*). Definite,—some point to be explained.

(*b*). Logical,—some information to be gained.

(*c*). Questions requiring thought in answering.

THE OBJECT OF QUESTIONING.

(*a*). To increase the pupil's knowledge.

(*b*). To develop originality.

(*c*). To develop individuality.

(*d*). To awaken thought.

(*e*). To deepen previous impressions.