

school should have *two* Black Boards; on one of which some verse from the Word of God should be always exhibited, a different one appearing every day. The eye taking this in at a glance, interest may be excited, and the *truth* instinctively, as it were, instilled into some minds, which might otherwise hear it with apathy or indifference.

The more thoroughly the teacher has his own bodily senses trained, the more successful will he probably be in the discharge of his duties in all respects. Whatever benefit mature minds might receive from the instructions of those who, although deprived of sight or hearing, have the ability to instruct their fellows notwithstanding, it would scarcely be the young whom we could expect to benefit by such teaching. How almost hopeless to them would be the task of receiving instruction from such a source alone; how sad for them if none else could be had! Even where these faculties are impaired or naturally feeble, under how manifest and manifold disadvantages must both Teacher and Scholars generally labor—the one in communicating, the other in receiving instruction; the one in securing, the other in yielding necessary attention and obedience. Let us merely glance at some of the special uses the eye serves to a Teacher in the discharge of his daily duty. How readily, in a well-arranged and well-conducted school, can the idlers be detected, and the diligent scholars noticed; the source of any disturbance reached, and the remedy applied, without the Teacher's changing his place, or almost speaking a word. The well-behaved will meet his searching eye unflinchingly; those who are not, will most commonly shrink from it—not always perhaps, for some are as bold in acting a lie as in uttering a positive untruth, and if the Teacher's eyes are not open, some children will cunningly elude the blame they deserve, and even contrive to throw it on others. It is of no small consequence to save the lungs as much as possible by using the eyes aright, and applying timely remedies where anything wrong is observed; and the scholars will very soon discover for themselves whether or not their Teacher has the right use of his eyes, and turn their knowledge to account. Under a Teacher's eye, some of the scholars may very properly be called on, to assist him occasionally in hearing recitations. Real benefit may accrue from this plan, occupation being given to some who, if unemployed, would probably be creating or adding to confusion; and opportunity afforded for shewing confidence in others, in such as a Teacher feels he can safely trust with the temporary charge of a class. Nor, perhaps while unable to propose any equivalent and altogether satisfactory substitute, should serious exception be taken to a practice which sometimes prevails, of causing particular scholars to look out for and report to the Teacher on misdemeanors of other pupils; but a very careful appointment of suitable monitors, whether for reading or supervision, is always essential, and a constant general oversight by the Teacher himself. I would not seek, however, where it could be avoided otherwise, to use a child's eyes as evidence against his schoolmates, where any fault is discovered, the perpetrator of which is unknown; since it is needful to throw as few temptations to deceit as possible in the way of the young, and they may be led, inadvertently, at first, into a process of deception, by such means. We are ready sometimes to think that there are those who can almost read the heart, detect its hidden emotions, and praise or blame with wonderful correctness independant of outward manifestations