

Educational

For the Post.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.—III.

Tuesday Morning Session.

After the exercises had been opened, and minutes of previous meetings read an approved, the chairman introduced A. N. Raab, of Leck Haven, who speaks upon School Organization. He said: "The teacher should first become acquainted with the people of district. The week before he opens his school he could profitably spend in visiting his patrons. A good plan is, first, to go to the most prominent citizens, learn their views about schools, next go to the other citizens and to the directors.

After opening school, ascertain the standing of the pupils, for the purpose of classification.

In Cameron county an examination is held at the close of every term, in all the schools, for the purpose of grading and classifying the pupils. A new teacher taking charge of a school, has nothing to do but to open the exercises, assign lessons, and go on with his school, the pupils having all been classified at the end of the previous term.

On the first day of school, the teacher should be at the school-house earlier than any of his pupils. He should welcome each one as he comes, and learn his name.

A programme of recitation should be prepared the first day and written on the black-board.

The forenoon sessions should be longer than those of the afternoon.

During recitations the teacher should not permit himself to be interrupted. Rather have two intermissions in a half day than permit interruptions.

If you gain the confidence of your pupils, your work will be half done; get acquainted with the disposition of your scholars, and cultivate it as carefully as you do their minds.

Rules should not be laid down for the government of the school. Teach your boys to act like gentlemen and your girls like ladies. Permit them freely to ask you questions, and answer them in such a manner as to show them that you are master of your subject.

Should vocal music be taught in the public schools? was the next subject taken up. Mr. Henry A. Shuman opened the discussion. He believes that children should early be taught to sing. Teachers should begin with the rudiments.

Position of letters on staff keys, length and kinds of notes, should be taught, and much practice be given in reading notes in all the keys, beginning with that of C. Mr. Charles Albert, who teaches music in his school, heartily endorsed what Mr. Shuman had said.

Mr. Ira Fison was the next speaker. He teaches vocal music in his school, and has made it a success. He writes the notes on the black board, and has his pupils read them and sing them. After two trials they generally can sing a piece. Mr. Wm. Schaff was the last speaker. He also teaches vocal music, and teaches it from the black board, devoting fifteen minutes a day to it. Music cheers up and also soothes the feelings of both teacher and pupils, and should therefore, under no circumstances, be omitted from the exercises of a school.

After a short recess, Prof. Raab spoke on thought in Education. Pupils should be taught to think in everything they do. Most of our residents have been men of limited education, but they had trained themselves to think and thus perhaps were better fitted for the important duties that devolved upon them than others of better education would have been. An educated man can earn a living better than an uneducated one. Mr. Raab said that it took him a year and a half to learn the alphabet, simply because he did not think, and that there are persons yet claiming to be educators, who teach in the same erroneous way he was taught. The word method teaches pupils to think, and is therefore the best. The A B C method should be abandoned—Teachers should use illustrations, and bring them to bear on the minds of their pupils, so that the latter can the better understand what they are taught. In teaching arithmetic no rules should be committed to memory but the principles should be thoroughly mastered. Committing abstract definitions in reading is a waste of time and energy. The meaning of words is best taught in sentences, the pupils giving sentences of their own construction containing the words of which they are to give the definitions.

If a teacher has a method of teaching that is based upon sound philosophy, and he is successful with it, he should not abandon it for another method which may seem better, but which he can not make a success. Teachers should thoroughly study and digest everything before they put it in practice. All their plans should be laid before they begin their schools. The teacher must be a philosopher—a thinker. He must modify theories, adopt new methods and new plans for the improvement of himself and his profession. Of all professions that of teaching should stand at the head, because all others depend upon it. Hence the teacher must be alive and progressive.

REPORTER.

Near Norristown is a limekiln with which a tragic occurrence is identified. On Friday morning a week ago, two horses, nearing the kiln, found the body of a man who had been buried during the night. They attempted to have the horses run away, and whipped the

Paper and its Substitutes.

The Paper Makers of Antiquity.

The first invention of paper manufactured from vegetable pulp is lost in the mists of antiquity. It appears to have been first introduced into Europe from the East, through the Arabians and Persians. The use of paper, according to the modern application of the word, had become common in China at an extremely remote period, and Gibbon tells us that this manufacture was introduced from China into Simeon in 551 B.C., and thence spread over Europe. The Chinese are said to have so great a variety of paper that each province possesses its own peculiar make. The sort commonly known as silk paper is fabricated from the inner bark of the bamboo, or mulberry tree.

The rice paper, so called, is prepared from the inner portion of the stems of a hardy leguminous plant that grows plentifully about the lakes near Canton, and also in the island of Formosa, whence the Chinese import it in large quantities. The stems of the plant being cut into the proper lengths for the sheet, the pith is cut spirally into a thin slice, then flattened, pressed and dried. The Arabians appear first to have introduced the manufacture of paper into Spain. On the oldest specimen extant of this Spanish manufacture a treaty of peace between the King of Aragon and a neighboring potentate, A.D. 1176, is transcribed. A manuscript exists in England, however, written upon cotton paper, bearing date A.D. 1040; but this paper was no doubt imported from the East. Paper at this early period was of exceedingly inferior quality, being coarse, brown, spotty and liable to speedy decay. So much was this the case, that in A.D. 1214 the Emperor Frederic the Second of Germany issued an order declaring null and void documents written on this material, and fixing a term of two years within which they were to be transferred to parchment. Paper had hitherto been manufactured of raw cotton, hemp, or other vegetable fibers; but it now comes to light that fiber having already undergone the process, not only of manufacture but of wear, was better adapted to the purpose, being more easily reduced to a fine pulp.

We have, therefore, specimens of paper made from rags as early as the fourteenth century, the oldest extant being a letter from Juarez to Louis the French of France, dated A.D. 1315. The continued importance of this manufacture still necessitated the transference of all important documents to parchment, or vellum. This parchment was often cut into bands, joined endwise so as to form rolls, some of the jingles requiring as many as twenty feet long. In 1540 was this plan discontinued till the 18th century, when the codex, written on both sides, became general. It must not be imagined that ancient law-parchments were always lengthy affairs; however, there being a tract of 150 folios bearing A.D. 1233 and 1252 only twelve inches by five wide, and a will written in A.D. 1255 two inches by three and a half.

The principle of paper-making has been the same from time immemorial, the only change being the material used and the machinery employed. The fibrous substance is cut and bruised in water until it becomes a fine, soft pulp. This is taken up in a thin layer upon a frame of fine wire cloth that allows the moisture to pass through, when the pulp speedily congeals into a sheet of paper. The sheets are first pressed between felt, which being removed, the paper is again subjected to a powerful pressure and dried. It is in this state fibrous, like blotting paper; but the sheet is now dipped in size, and again pressed and dried.

For printing paper, however, the size is added to the pulp on the entire. Some idea may be formed of the improvement effected by machinery in this manufacture when it is stated that whereas by the hand process the paper took more than three months to complete, the rags may now be put into the mill one day, and the paper is ready for delivery the next. Scarcely a fibrous vegetable substance exists that may not be turned to use in this manufacture. Jacob Christian Schor, of Ratshofen, in 1765, wrote a work on experiments in making paper from other materials than rags, which is printed on sixty varieties of paper, made from as many different substances. And in 1786, the Macquarie Vilets published in London a small book printed from paper made from marsh mud; at the ends are leaves of paper manufactured at Bruges from twenty different plants, such as nettles, hops, reeds, etc. But, these, as well as straw, can only be considered as substitutes to supply the deficiency of rags, not as in any way superseding that material.

An attempt was made to blow up Miles's seminary, at south Williams town, Mass., a short time ago. A keg of gunpowder was buried in the cellar, but was discovered and removed. The incendiary students then threw a barrel of hot coals in the cellar to set fire to the building, but without success. Two students, the supposed ringleaders, have been sent home under the escort of the principals.

A Dutchman, in describing a pair of horses he had lost, said: "They were very sleek, especially the off one. You look so much like both I could not tell either from which when I went after one."

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F. J. ZELLER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Centreline, Snyder County, Penna.
All business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to. Will practice in the Courts of Snyder and Clinton counties. Can be consulted in the English and German languages.

Oct. 20, 1871.

CHARLES HOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Selinsgrove, Pa.

Offers his professional services to the public.

Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office two doors north of the Keystone Hotel. Jan 5, '71.

SETH MITCHELL,
Justice of the Peace & Conveyancer.

Troy Township, Snyder County, Pa.

Attorney, Conveyancer, and all other business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to. Postoffice address: New Berlin, Clinton county, Pa.

Aug. 15, 1871.

THE CRESCE

AND T

A volume of THE CRESCENT for the month of October, 1870, is now on sale.

It contains a number of interesting articles, and is well worth the price.

Price 25 cents.

Address HUGHES BROS., Publishers, 721, State Street, Philadelphia.

July 12, 1871.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters

from the Estate of George W. Hower, of Centreline, Snyder County, Pa., postmaster, are herewith transmitted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the deceased, to whom immediate payment will be demanded, and who will present them for settlement to

L. L. MANDECK, Executor.

John K. HUGHES, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Penn Twp., Snyder Co., Pa.

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It is perfectly PURE free from acids, and other injurious qualities that injure flour.

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MUCH less quantity in the manufacture of

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is the most delicious of all preparations for

Pudding, Blame-Mange, Cake, Etc.

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Northumberland, Pa.

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All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 17, 1871.

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(State St., Waynesboro),
Centreline, Snyder Co., Pa.

PETER HARTMAN, Proprietor.

This long established and well known hotel

having been purchased by the undersigned, will be a share of the public eat houses.

PETER HARTMAN, April 6, 1871.

NER B. MIDDLESWARTH,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
AND CONVEYANCER

McCure City, Snyder Co., Pa.

Collection and all business pertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace will be attended to.

July 22, 1871.

EAGLE HOTEL,
No. 227, North 3rd St.,
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R. D. CUMMINGS, Proprietor.

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EXISTS all in the market in the quantity

and quality of its work, will cut corn

silks, with ears of corn unbroken, as

really as hay or straw.

It received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition

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Length of cut, half inch, inch, and one

and a half inches, which can be changed in a second.

No. 1, cutting capacity of 4x12

inches, and will do more work than any

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Its price is \$45.

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