The Nation.

author propose that each school day twenty minutes of the noted should be sacrified to attention gymnastic—by other means to free the mind from the intensely rigorous effort, under strain of active readiness. They extend their study by watching monotonous. The whole thing must be reached seven minutes later in all details. They follow the plan they have envolved after seven or ten minutes, a whole page of prose read to them a single time, having first trained them in a method for doing this. One example of the type of work given: "Tom Brown at Rugby" is very good and a valuable piece, almost as bad as "So we start into the garden to cut out our age." Some are the more banal extracts from the Daily Journal, and still more amusing stuff about New York society, paragraphs about meetings in country towns, with a lot of scenes of genuine audacity, pure into, etc. These are mixed with the more superficial ones of press and verse. She compares the procedure in opening the day with dumb-bell exercises. Something like this has been practiced before, but these are elementary methods fully set forth, and others will lag behind. If teachers will only put them into practice, not flailing to expose their own stupidity, but keeping before their minds the broadest results to be attainable, they will, of course do something to make the next age better for the last.

Let an ideal Mrs. Adam quote an excellent passage from Robert's little book on analysis, and that the incidental leads us to believe that, in the remainder of the school, she is guided by an intelligent use of the principles of scientific psychology upon which effective teaching must be founded.


Now one may make up this volume, of which the first is devoted to the two men of Wordsworth and Dryden: the first a large house which has been almost wholly demolished, and the second a small country house half a mile distant from Writtle, and not of special interest. Another chapter deals with two houses—Kingsley Hall, near Reigate, and Harley Hall, not far from Shugborough, and connected with the family history. These two buildings are good examples of the very small English manor house common to central England. In each case the house is described in a sketchy way, with but brief mention of details which seem interesting if one could know of them. In each case, also, a single sailing drawing explains the general character of the structure. The other chapter deals with each manor-house more or less. The only lodging which gives anything interesting about the general design of the house is that of Little Astley at page 107, but there are several slight drawings of others, of course, and the little which are attractive. In each case we get a very fair account of the story and of family traditions, including genealogies, and some account of any architectural study. Being what it is, and being well written, the book is of considerable interest and of some value to those who like the story and of family traditions, including genealogies, and some account of any architectural study. Being what it is, and being well written, the book is of considerable interest and of some value to those who like the story and of family traditions, including genealogies, and some account of any architectural study.


The soil is composed of about three hundred parts. King has brought together a vast amount of important and interesting information regarding the origin and behavior of soils. With a right sense of perspective, and he does fairly well with the older as well as with the very latest results of research, and he has arranged all his facts in a convenient manner. The marvellous multitude which soils sustain to water and the atmosphere, to the forms and the highest forms of vegetable life, and, indirectly, to all animal life, are dealt with in an attractive way.

A few of the engravings cannot be truthfully called illustrations, for they are crucial to be explained. For instance, in the section designed to show "the work of the common labourer during a single day on the farm," there is a picture of a good baling-case which lies on the dirt-covered surface of the ground. In close proximity to the watch the soil is rather less distinct, that is a little dis- tinct, perhaps to be interpreted that the earthworms were more or less frightened by the ticking of the watches; but it is equally clear that no watches had been laid out overnight, in a heavy

rain. It is probably intended to show the use of the earthworms. Other cases with much to be desired are those which attempt to show the distribution of the roots. It is possible that none of the theories of the root comes from the redaction in size, by a plan- ing process. Aside from these exaggerations of size and of the area of the earthworms, the evidence of the present condition of the ma-

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