

by his friend, the Rev. Samuel Wray, who has himself passed to his reward. Ten of the most eventful years of Mr. Simpson's life were spent as a missionary in India. He was there throughout the awful days of the mutiny. The record of those years is as interesting as a romance, and throws much light on mission life and mission work, their difficulties and dangers, their trials and triumphs. Returning to England he was occupied for fifteen years in some of the foremost circuits of the Connexion, and emphatically ceased at once to work and live. He died in the District Meeting in 1881, a few weeks after the death of his friend, Dr. Punshon, to whom he paid a loving tribute within a few minutes of his own death. Such noble lives as that here recorded make both earth and heaven the richer.

*Education in Relation to Health.* By DANIEL CLARK, M.D., Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

In this vigorous pamphlet Dr. Clark points out the imminent danger of permanently injuring the brain-power of the young by the prevalent practice of "cramming" at school and college. "At no time in the history of the world," he says, "has education been more diffused among the people, and at no period have nervousness, excitability, brain exhaustion, and insanity been so prevalent. It is well to consider, if there exists any connection, and if so, how much, between national nervousness and forced education, between juvenile brain tension and adult brain debility. It may be we are discounting the future by forcing mental growth in the young beyond the natural capacity." He points out the delicate structure of the brain and the important functions it has to perform. "Mental overstrains in youth and manhood," he says, "is becoming a peril to the more civilized races." His conclusions as to education are that it should be conducted somewhat as follows:

"1. No teaching beyond object

lessons up to six years of age. 2. Object lessons with reading and writing up to nine years of age. 3. Reading, writing, arithmetic in its four primary divisions and geography up to twelve years of age. 4. The preceding, with history and primary arithmetic and grammar, up to fifteen years. 5. From this age such studies as will assist the girl in feminine duties and the boy to some definite employment or profession. 6. No studies in the evening until after fifteen years of age. 7. Three hours daily of school time up to nine years of age, four hours to twelve, and six hours until fifteen years of age. 8. After fifteen years of age studies to be intermingled with congenial and useful mechanical work. This to apply to both sexes."

*The High Churchman Disarmed. A Defence of Our Methodist Fathers.* By W. P. HARRISON, D.D. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House.

The author of this book, with whom we became acquainted at Richmond, in May last, is a quiet, plodding man, whose position as Book Editor of the Southern Methodist Church makes him widely conversant with literature. In addition to his numerous other duties is now added that of editing the *Southern Review*, which is to be issued six times a year instead of four as hitherto.

This book has been written in reply to certain authors of the "High Church" type, who are disposed to indulge in some little flings at Methodism, and as far as possible to disparage the founders of that system which has now become so widely diffused and well established, especially in America. Dr. Coke, who was empowered by the father of Methodism to found the present Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as John Wesley himself, have often been traduced by those who claim to be the lineal descendants of the Apostles.

Dr. Harrison has done his work well. His volume should have a wide circulation, and ought to have