

printed, written and spoken,—the printed and written words (symbols for ideas) are studied at the expense of the ideas themselves. This leads to false or partial ideas and weak imagination. The vision is used too much, the pupil reading and writing at the expense of eyesight. The focal length is frequently shortened, and the too frequent use of fine finger movements required in writing causes, in many cases, nervousness and chorea (St. Vitus' Dance). The remedy suggested for these troubles is that "Some of the time given to writing should be given to larger movements, to hand and arm movements,—finger co-ordinations coming last. This also improves the writing."

ART STUDIES IN PUBLIC SCHOOL WORK.

Mr. Edward T. Steel, through whose far sighted sagacity Mr. Leland's work was taken over by the Board of Education of Philadelphia, in his report as President of that Board in 1881, states the relation of Industrial Art Work to ordinary school studies in these words:— "Mr. Leland was among the first who realized the necessity of combining manual with mental instruction. It is admitted that the needed general instruction of this kind cannot embrace the special arts and the trades, but must be of a preparatory or rudimentary character, such as training the eye and the hand, and including design and the principles of construction. In this connection, and as a fundamental part of Industrial Education, it is proper to state here that marked progress is being made in the teaching of drawing."

In his report for 1883 President Steel said, "Manual and mental co-education, which is destined to become the system of general education of the future, has a far deeper root and foundation than the incidental conditions of the trades. It is nothing less than the adjustment of instruction to the enlightened purposes of life, as understood at the present time. . . . The complaints of our system of education, which are becoming more and more pronounced, have their justification in the fact that its underlying principle of abstract teaching was devised for the preparation of philosophers and metaphysicians."

THE HYGIENIC VALUE OF CLAY.

"No medium better than clay will ever be devised to fulfil the plastic requirements of educational thought-expression, as is witnessed by its universal use in the arts and industries of all nations since the beginning of history."

In this brief sentence Prof. Tadd admirably sums up the value of clay as a working medium. It may be added that its cheapness and accessibility also commend it. Common blue clay is the best, and it