and drawing to the full upon the child's instinct for constructiveness. Just as by drawing and painting the idea of a flower studied is most naturally expressed, so by paper and cardboard, reel and matchbox, the ideas gathering round "Kitchen," "The Park," etc., are most effectively expressed. What we see we make: "What we make we see. The Teachers Book of Toy Making, by Clara E. Grant, Evans Bros., London.

By pencil-drawing is not simply meant drawing with a blacklead pencil, as some people might imagine. We mean all forms of pencil and hard points. Thus, besides the ordinary blacklead pencil, we include Conte Crayon, Certa Lævis, Charcoal and Stump, and any other hard point used in drawing. The general term for this kind of work is firm point drawing, in contradistinction to soft or flexible point drawing as applied to the brush. Broadly speaking, there are two methods or styles of shading with pencil or hard point. The first is what we will call, for want of a better name "mass" or "solid" shading, and the other is well known as "line shading" or "hatching."

The mass or solid method is the one we shall first deal with and explain, and it can be used by all children of any age from the juniors to the top classes in the senior school. In this method the pencil is simply rubbed backwards and forwards until the surface is smoothly covered to the required tone, without any interstices showing in the shading. This is the style which every child naturally adopts, if it is asked to shade any drawing unaided by any instruction on how to shade. It is one of the recognized methods of shading in all art schools, so our readers may confidently adopt it in their classes. The "line" method is the system of representing shade by lines only, very closely packed together, and sometimes crossed. Pen and ink sketches are, for obvious reasons, done in this style, and many magazines, such as "Punch," "The Strand," etc., are largely illustrated by this means. We recommend our readers to carefully look at the sketches in "Punch" for this style of work. No higher sanction than that of "Punch" is needed throughout the world.

The book of pencil drawing, by E. A. Branch, Evans Bros., London.

It is important to remember, especially in view of the growing introduction of "Individual Occupation" work, that children are now getting very largely only their own talk, without the corrective and enriching assistance once given them by their teachers.

In the Montessorian method, e. g., the child acquires his teacher's help individually — just the word he, himself wants at the moment, and the Montessorian apparatus is singularly lacking in objective interest, so that, even when acquired, his field of vocabulary is a narrow one, and this limitation becomes intensified when nursery rhymes, fairy stories, and collective games are excluded.

Phonetic Training — then, again, it is necessary to guarantee that the area of "sounds" is covered more definitely than is possible in chance converse — to make sure, i. e., that we are developing power to articulate all possible sounds, together with a kind of "mental scence" of particular sounds. The phonetician who drills "babies" in sounds, and the Montessorian teacher who helps her children to "trace" sand letters will reply that this aim is met by these exercises, but we

think the time has come to recall the old psychological truth that little children are not interested in separate sounds as such. They demand words and things as the basis of speech interest, and, therefore, it seems better to take the whole word as the vehicle for securing.

- (a) Power in articulation.
- (b) An appreciation of sound-values.
- (c) Gradual extension of vocabulary.

The Teachers Book of Language Exercises, by Clara E. Grant, Evans Bros., London.

War's demand for a dry nation will be pointed out by Representative Edwin Yates Webb, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and author of the Webb-Kenyon Act, in The Sunday School Times of May 5. The Webb-Kenyon Act empowers the individual states to prevent liquor shipments from wet states into their own borders. The masterly manner in which Mr. Webb drew this act was attested when the Supreme Court in January declared it to be constitutional. Congressman Webb says:

"If our national life is at stake, our soldiers and sailors are the prop upon which such a life rests, and every drunken or drinking member of our armed forces weakens to that extent our national prop. The statement seems to me to be axiomatic. If so, then it is unthinkable that our great country, while in a life and death struggle, should permit one drop of whiskey to go into the hands or mouths of its fighting forces. We should, therefore, have by all means a law prohibiting, under severe penalties, selling or giving intoxicants to any soldier or sailor of the United States.

"But a sober army cannot long endure if it is dependent upon a drinking or drunken population."

Mr. Webb states "that the President and his advisers have the liquor problem now under consideration," and then he goes on to show what Congress could do to give us National Prohibition. It is a timely utterance, and should be read in full as it appears in The Sunday School Times, published by The Sunday School Times Co. 1031 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Mosses with a Hand-Lens is the title of a book of 208 pages, dealing with the more common and more easily recognized mosses and Liverworts of the North-eastern United States and Eastern Canada. The work, while provided with easily worked keys to the families and genera, and with clear, concise, descriptions to the species, is non-technical in character. In this particular lies one of its chief values to the ordinary botanist, and the students of nature-study in general. The book is printed on good paper, is neat and attractive in appearance, and very beautifully illustrated throughout. Nature students and botanists have many calls for just such a work as this. Price by mail, \$1.75. For sale by the Author, A. J. Grout, Ph.D., New Dorp., Richmond Co., Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.—H. G. P.

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