

work has been done in determining the quantum of knowledge possessed by children at certain ages. For example, such results as those stated in Dr. Stanley Hall's "Contents of Children's Minds" are of great utility in affording an appreciable starting point for intellectual building.

In the realms of the Emotional and Volitional, the investigation is naturally attended with more difficulty than on the lower plane, and the results are less certain owing to many other conditions, such as heredity and environment, which so largely affect the basal interests and impulses and the organization of character itself. For example, when it is found that the little children of California prefer orange to any other colour, one is apt to wonder whether, in the solution of the problem, oranges and gold have not entered into the equation. Many practical subjects, such as children's games and plays, the hygienic results of vertical writing, etc., have been carefully investigated during years of patient enquiry.

Perhaps the most fruitful results have been achieved through bringing to bear upon the study the discoveries which have recently been made in Experimental Physiological Psychology.

By microscopic observation of nerve cell structure, and by motor and other tests, many facts can now be posited with certainty in regard to such questions as habit and fatigue, which were scarcely more than hypothetical a few years ago.

It is found that the large fundamental muscles develop earlier than the small accessories and that it is therefore natural for the young child to use the larger muscles. It is also difficult and dangerous for him to continue for a long time at work demanding minute muscular activity. This principle (with due limitations) is being applied in many kindergartens and primary grades. Very fine work is almost entirely discarded. Materials for objective illustration are made larger than formerly. The tendency in writing and drawing is toward the whole arm movement, large letters, and rough outline. In songs and physical exercises, the principle of resonance is being applied. The selections chosen are more classic, and the stride longer than before.

Much attention has been given to the subject of fatigue. Sandow and others have claimed that for perfect physical development a person should never continue exercise after being completely fagged out. Experimentation seems to verify this principle, and, further, to establish the fact that in order to secure the best results in work of any kind the worker should know in what way to alternate rest and exercise in order that