

self by mental exercise is better known than what is told him." Mr. Bain is like a racer which makes a very awkward start but afterwards does some excellent running. In the next chapter, for instance, devoted to the "Bearings of Psychology," he is fairly into his work, and says much that is instructive. He defines the three great functions of the intellect to be discrimination, agreement and retentiveness, and, of course, gives prominence to the latter. He lays stress upon the necessity of repetition to make perfect; enjoins morning for the severer subjects of study; and thinks that mental activity is much greater in winter than in summer. "Summer studies," he says, "are comparatively unproductive" (p. 26). We doubt whether this assertion will receive universal assent. He thus expresses himself as to the future substitutes for corporal punishment: "It is in graduated artificial inflictions, operating directly on the nerves, by means of electricity, that we may look for the physical punishments of the future that are to displace floggings and muscular torture" (p. 62). He rightly holds loss of temper on the teacher's part, however excusable, to be really a victory for wrong-doers, but indignation under control is a mighty weapon. "That quietness of manner that comes not of feebleness but of restraint, and collectedness, passing easily into energy when required, is a valuable adjunct to discipline. To be fussy and flurried is to infect the class with the same qualities; unfavourable alike to repression and to learning" (p. 110). "It [indignation] supposes the most perfect self-command, and is no more excited than seems befitting the occasion. Mankind would not be contented to see the bench of justice occupied by a calculating machine that turned up a penalty of five pounds, or a month's imprisonment, when certain facts were dropped in at the hopper. A regulated expression of angry feeling is a force in itself" (p. 77).

He very properly condemns mere lecturing to pupils unaccompanied by catechetical drill to make them reproduce what they have heard, and shows a thorough appreciation of

the ability of the instructor who can put just so many facts pointing to a conclusion before a class as will enable the pupils to succeed in reaching it by their own mental efforts. He points out very clearly that the authority delegated to the teacher exists for the benefit of the governed, and not as a prerogative pertaining to the teacher's office; that it is a means, by restricting free agency and thus abating human happiness, of preventing far greater evils than its exercise inflicts. In speaking of the motives that can be employed with children, he shrewdly remarks: "To talk to them about riches, honours, and a good conscience is in vain. A half-holiday is more to them than the prospect of becoming head of a business" (p. 104).

It was the discovery of this disagreeable truth that caused the great and good Dr. Arnold so much searchings of heart about his Rugby boys. In the next paragraph we are told the reason why a disciplinary rule cannot always be made apparent, but if rules were made only when their necessity becomes apparent, the skilful teacher would have less difficulty in enforcing them.

While on this subject Mr. Bain enumerates as important aids to discipline, good physical surroundings, airy and spacious class-rooms, organization, or methodical arrangements: "To these follow the due alternation and remission of work, avoiding fatigue and maintaining the spirits and the energies while the teaching lasts" (p. 109). But with all these he does not anticipate an early millennium for the schoolmaster. "The fear is that till the end of time the sympathy of members will continue to manifest itself against the authority of the school" (p. 111). One of the most unsatisfactory parts of this important chapter is that devoted to prize-giving. We had looked for an utterance of no uncertain sound on this vexed question, but we have read carefully the two pages devoted to an apparent discussion of it without being able to discover what Mr. Bain's opinions upon it are. He is more outspoken upon the matter of corporal punishment; his remarks upon which are worth quoting: "With all these resources ingeniously ap-