

shares with Sociology the character of being perhaps the most backward of the applied sciences. In many other directions the splendid inventiveness of man has made giant strides—

Παντοπόρος· ἄπορος ἐπ' οὐδέν ἔρχεται
Τὸ μέλλον. Ἄϊδα μόνον φεῦξιν οὐκ ἐπάξεται.

We have mastered the principles of aerial flight and wireless telegraphy; our submarines navigate the depths of the sea; we can analyze and weigh the planets. But many of the problems of poverty are still unsolved, and agriculture, the earliest and most universal of the sciences, makes but slow progress. It even appears probable that many parts of the globe's surface are cultivated with far less success now than in earlier centuries. In our own country no land drainage on scientific lines appeared until 1835; and the formation of artificial soils by mixture, discussed by Columella and even earlier writers, is still in its infancy as far as England is concerned.

The complaint, so often heard in country districts, that the agricultural population "does not count" is not without foundation. Of the eleven chapters in Mr. Masterman's admirable book *The Condition of England*, only one deals with the sociology of the countryside. "Nobody," said a farmer to