

of the beings educated ; and the methods employed depend upon our knowledge of the educable nature. How is this knowledge to be obtained? A clear knowledge of the activities of the soul is needed by the teacher. Some knowledge of the facts of which Psychology treats is necessary to its study. Technical terms are necessary, and such as are sanctioned by best usage should be employed. A clear Psychological understanding of child nature is necessarily based, to some extent, on a knowledge of Physiology. The knowledge of relative activity and development of the several intellectual powers in the successive periods of child life determine the principles and methods of teaching. We should not be misled by taking maxims, which have only a limited application, for universal principles of teaching. Under the influence of over-teaching, the pupils reach the high school without the power of self-effort and study. The highest success in teaching is only attained by the teacher's making the methods he uses *his own*. Formal religious introduction is not needed so much in school as the quickening of the conscience by a wise use of religious motives. Psychology is the science of the human soul. The power of the soul to feel is *sensibility*; its power to know is the *intellect*; its power to will is the will. The human soul is a unity in essence, with a trinity of powers and activities, distinct but not independent. The nervous system is the organ of feeling, both corporal and physical. 1. Corporal feelings include sensations, appetites and instincts. 2. Physical feelings include the emotions, the affections and the desires. 3. The soul, in the exercise of its will powers, is largely the controller of the feelings as well as the director of its intellectual activities. The physical feelings may all be cultivated by appropriate exercise. 4.

The phenomena of the sensibility show a close connection of the soul and the body. The feelings affect the vital functions of the body, and in turn are affected by bodily conditions.

The intellect is the knowing power of the soul. The product of an act of knowing is knowledge. 1. The soul is endowed with the power to know directly, and immediately presents objects of knowledge. This is called the *presentative power*. 2. The power of the soul to know its own acts and states, and itself as the knower, is called *consciousness*. Consciousness is an immediate perception of the physical act or state known. The soul is not equally conscious of all its acts and states. The distinctness of consciousness may be increased by directing the mind to the act. The exercise of this power of self-direction is called *attention*. The power of attention is controlled by the will. 3. Sense-perception is the power of the soul that knows directly material objects. Sense-perception involves three co-existent physical elements, viz.: sensation, a feeling; the perceiving of the sensation, an act of consciousness; and the perception of the material object. Sense-perception may be classified as *original* and *acquired*. In perception, the senses may be directed, energized and made acute by attention. The mind distinctively perceives only those objects to which it gives some degree of attention. The powers of attention may be excited by putting an object in an attractive manner. The exercise of attention taxes and rapidly exhausts the nervous energy.—*E. E. White*.

THE Greeks used the letters of the alphabet for numerals. The cumbersome system used by the Romans, and called after them, consisted of strokes (I-II-III-IV) to indicate the