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get Kingsley's "Water Babies," and Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring." This last book is far too little known, and in the writer's experience, it. like the poet's Phyllis, "Never fails to please." The "Story of the Nürnberg Stove," by Ouida, is delightful, but avoid the same writer's " Dog of Flanders," sometimes recommended for children's reading, but heart-breakingly sad. " The Nürnberg Stove" may be had from the Charles E. Merrill Co., New York, for fifteen cents. Miss Martineau's charming * " Feats on the Fiords," telling of the life in work and play of Norwegian children, does not appear in any of the catalogues at hand, nor does "Boys of other Countries," Bayard Taylor's entertaining account of boys whom that famous traveller has known. Surely these are to be found in a cheap edition. An old favourite of the writer's, "Sea Kings and Naval Heroes," has long been lost sight of, read to pieces by admiring boys. Perhaps some friendly correspondent may be able to supply the publisher's name. E. R.

* "Feats on the Fiords," is published by Blackie & Sons, London, at one shilling.

Review's Question Box.

Where should the study of geometry begin in school? is a question that a correspondent asks of the REVIEW.

It begins in the kindergarten and primary grades where the cone, cylinder, cube and other geometric shapes are constantly handled by the pupil and used by the teacher in presenting ideas of form and outline. Thence onward through the grades the progressive teacher will present the subject more and more definitely by means of drawing, measurement and geometrical construction, aided by a suitable text-book and other resources at her command, until the high school is reached where the study of formal geometry may begin.

A. L. C.-We wish to get a picture of Lord Strathcona of suitable size for a school room, and write to ask if you can tell us where one may be procured.

You might try Notman & Son, Montreal, or W. & D. Downey, London, Eng., for the photograph. Do not know of any local dealers who years, I did not think so; but for the last two or three years I find a marked improvement in the size of the flower clusters. I measured one this year which was over twelve inches from the base of the flower stalk to the tip, and estimated that it bore about a hundred and fifty flowers, while clusters of forty or fifty flowers were frequent.

J. V.

In the October REVIEW a question was asked by a reader concerning the spider's webs which appear on the grass in late summer and autumn days. The following extracts from the London Spectator contain much that is explanatory of the work of these spiders and is beautifully descriptive of the Indian Summer season:

Of earthly things, the least earthly of all are the films and threads of gossamer which float in the still days of St. Luke's Summer (Indian Summer). Mediæval legend saw in them the remnants of the shroud in which the Virgin Mary ascended from earth to heaven, and later fancy the material from which fairies spun their garments, or which they used to harness to the cars their winged steeds of the insect world....

The still autumn hours are often known as "gossamer weather." They are the days of perfect rest after the fulfilment of the year, the ripening of all its fruits, the maturity of all its young broods of birds and beasts and fishes. The halcyon days of spring were calm enough to have engendered the pretty story that the kingfisher's nest could float unbroken on the waters of the Grecian seas. But far greater in the real calm and tranquility of the clear and sunlit skies in which these almost imperceptible threads of insect silk and their tiny spinners can float upwards thousands of feet to the serene and cloudless levels of the autumn skies. ...

What we see of the gossamer is so beautifully described by Gilbert White that if it were the only passage surviving among his writings, it would be evidence of his incomparable powers of sight and expression. It says almost the last word as to the appearance of the webs at this time of the year. He wrote of the close of the third week of September:

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have it. Can the Ground-nut, (Apios tuberosa) be improved by cultivation? After trying it for some

On September 21st, 1741, being then on a visit, and intent on field diversions, I rose before daybreak. When I came into the enclosures I found the stubbles and clover grounds matted all over with a thick coat of cobwebs, in the meshes of which a copious and heavy dew hung so plentifully that the whole face of the country seemed,