

ever, relates to the use of the eyes and ears and hands mainly. It aims to provide employments of a simple nature that shall please children—while it trains their budding faculties in a gradual way, to discriminate closely the nature of common objects, to be exact in regard to form, color, proportion, number, and other qualities that enter into the constitution of things with which our daily life is associated. This work of the Kindergarten is of high importance as preliminary to the entrance upon the more serious studies of the school, but it chiefly concerns the organic centres that relate to the intellect. There is some moral exercise, to be sure, associated with the child-garden, but it is incidental to the association of the little ones, and does not enter definitely into the formularies of the instruction.

Human character is colored by the strength of its motives, and the coloration seems more conspicuous according to the line of action pursued by the individual. Motives arise from suggestion influencing one's more active feelings or instincts. Ill-regulated feeling imparts an unworthy or spasmodic character to motives, and the practical faculties that respond to these motives having received thorough systematic training, may do their part skilfully, but at the same time with the achievement of material success the man may sink in moral turpitude and mendacity.

Here and there the example occurs of the lawyer, the bank officer, the business man, pre-eminent for shrewdness and tact in the management of the affairs in his charge, whose lapse from moral integrity becomes known to the world through some gross fraud. With every intellectual faculty trained to a high degree of activity, giving him power to estimate with minute exactness the probable outcome of this or that enterprise, he was sadly wanting in the one element most essential to self-control, moral discrimination. This not because he was born without the faculties that constitute the moral sense, but because they were not trained to perform their normal part in the operations of his mind.

It seems to be commonly expected that the moral elements will take care of themselves, and at the proper time, whatever that may be, will come to the front and exercise their rectifying influence. The disciples of heredity are heard declaring that this one is vicious or criminal because he has not enough of the moral elements in his mental economy, and that another is upright and noble because he is so fortunate as to have inherited a large share of these desirable elements. It would seem, according to the opinion of some, that accident had much to do