

some when they are distasteful? In the Manual Training classes, punishment is felt when a lad is prevented from going on with his work. Is it not time to abandon the notion that discipline—intellectual, moral and physical—is to be gained only through doing what is disliked or by refraining from doing what is agreeable? Expenditures of love by the teachers on the pupils, by the pupils on their work, by the parents on the results of the joint efforts of both, are the most precious as they are the most potent of all factors and forces for advancement. That is the more excellent way in education to which the hand of Manual Training points.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Kindergarten takes its name from two German words signifying a children's garden. It has come to indicate the method of teaching and training and also the place where these are carried on. A gardener does not furnish plants with leaves and fruit to be attached to them. He does everything necessary that they may grow. Since the order of mental growth is Desire, Action, Sensation, Thought, the desire of the child must be quickened towards an action or series of actions, having an educational value. Thus mental growth begins and power is gained.

NOT TRADE SCHOOLS.

Manual and practical instruction (under the name of schools of industry) was advocated a century ago mainly as a means to fit the children of artisans to earn their own living successfully. These schools were more generally promoted in Germany than elsewhere and were not educationally a success. Manual and practical instruction is now recommended as an educational means for developing intellectual and moral qualities of high value in all children, without particular regard to the occupations they are to follow afterwards. It is not technical education, although it gives, during the period of general education, the necessary preparation whereby anyone may derive the full

measure of benefit from technical instruction at a later age.

DIFFERENT FROM APPRENTICE WORK.

The Manual Training room is not a workshop where operations are carried on with a view to the commercial value of the articles turned out. A workshop is a money-making institution, whereas a room for Manual Training as part of a school is for the training and developing of the children, without regard to the intrinsic value of the work turned out, or the length of time required to make any particular object. The course is really a series of exercises so arranged as to have educational results.

THE BEGINNING IN LONDON.

Manual Training in the primary schools was begun in London, England, about 1886. As woodwork was not then recognized by the English Education Department as a subject to be taught in elementary schools, the School Board was unable to use public moneys to maintain it. Next year a grant of one thousand pounds was obtained from the Drapers' Company through the City and Guilds' Institute. A joint committee was formed whereby the funds were administered. The Manual Training was found so thoroughly useful and acceptable that it was speedily extended. In 1890 woodwork was recognized by the English Education Department as a school subject. The School Board was thus enabled to expend its own funds upon this branch of school work; and in the same year money was provided by Parliament for grants for it from the Imperial Exchequer.

WHAT I SAW IN ENGLAND.

In both of the two past years, I have visited some of the primary schools in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and other places. So far as I could learn, the Manual Training centres established in England in 1890, did not provide for the boys from more than 50 schools. It is estimated that in 1900 the Manual Training cen-