

Question on what you have read when you see that pupils have grasped author's meaning, let them verify it in the structures they have brought,—the teacher seeing that each pupil is looking at proper part. In this way proceed until you have read the whole book to the school. Now I venture to say, if any teacher will set out to teach Botany in this manner she will find that even the youngest scholars are interested. She will likewise find that the pupils, as a whole; will study other various subjects more intelligently, and best of all, will go forth from school taught in however slight a degree to observe and compare; or, as Carlyle says, to read; thus possessing in themselves means of acquiring stores of knowledge as they journey along the highway of life.

PREHISTORIC MAN IN EGYPT AND SYRIA.

A gala meeting was held by the Victoria Pathological Institute of London in the second week in May, at which its members gave a worthy welcome to Vice-Chancellor Dawson, C.M.G., of McGill University, Montreal, at whose instance the British Association visits Canada this year. The Society of Arts kindly lent its premises for the occasion, and its great theatre was crowded in every part long before the hour of meeting. The chair was taken by Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M., K.C.B., F.R.S., who—after the new members had been announced by Captain F. Petrie, the secretary—welcomed Dr. Dawson amid loud applause, and asked him to deliver his address: It was on "Prehistoric Man in Egypt and Syria," and was illustrated by large diagrams, also flint implements and bones collected by Dr. Dawson himself on the spot during his winter tour in the East; Professor Boyd-Dawkins, kindly assisted in the classification of the bones. In dealing with his subject, Dr. Dawson remarked that great interest attaches to any remains which, in countries historically so old, may indicate the residence of man before the dawn of history. In Egypt nodules of flint are very abundant in the Eocene limestones, and where these have been wasted away, remain on the surface. In many places there is good evidence that the flint thus to be found everywhere has been, and still is, used for the manufacture of flakes, knives and other implements. These, as is well known, were used for many purposes by the ancient Egyptians, and in the modern times, gun-flints and strike-flints still continue to be made. The *débris* of