

SCIENCE.

J. B. TURNER, B.A., Editor.

SCIENCE IN EDUCATION.

At the opening of Mason University College, Birmingham, England, on October 4th, Sir Archibald Geikie, D.C.L., F.R.S., delivered an address to the students on the above subject. Space will permit of a reference to only a few of the points touched upon by the distinguished speaker.

The address begins with reference to the influence, on the general educational arrangements of every civilized country, that has been exerted by the rise and progress of science during the present century. The influence has extended in many directions and has resulted in great benefit to the community at large. "Besides the obvious material gains there has been a widening of the whole range and method of our teaching; the old subjects are better, because more scientifically taught, and the new subjects enlist the attention and sympathy of large classes of pupils whom the earlier studies only languidly interested." A word of warning is next given with regard to the danger of the reaction against the dominance of the older education.

It will be a source of gratification to

every true friend of the cause of education to read the plea that is made for the better cultivation of the art of expression among students of science. His broad-mindedness and liberality in this respect are in striking contrast to one-sidedness of some of the exponents of the literary aspect of education. It is possible that this is the distinguished gentleman's method of conveying a hint to the opponents of science that there are two sides to this as to any other question.

The advantages claimed for a study of science are the cultivation of the observation, accuracy and precision in methods of work, thoroughness, breadth the inculcation of the habit of wide reading and patience. The address, which is given in full in *Nature* for Dec. 1st, is one which will repay careful perusal by everyone engaged in educational work.

The end of education is wholly misconceived unless we consider it as aiming to bring the individual into right relations, at as many points as possible, with the world in which he lives and to place him in as full possession as possible of the varied powers and capacities of his nature
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METHODS IN SCIENCE.

PRIMARY PHYSICS AND BOTANY.

EXAMINERS: W. Lochhead, B.A., B.Sc.; G. A. Smith, B.A.

1. "In giving new lessons on a subject always go back on what has been already taught, *i.e.*, prepare the mind of the pupil for the lesson."—*Laurie*.

(a) Discuss the pedagogical principle stated above.

(b) Indicate by questions how you would prepare the minds of the pupils for a lesson on Specific Heat.

(c) Teach the lesson, selecting your own apparatus.

(d) How would you satisfy yourself