

CLASSICS.

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BRADLEY'S ARNOLD.

BY M. A.

Exercise 25 A.

1. Virtuti tuæ invidetur. 2. Mendacibus nunquam creditur. 3. Vos vero, nonne liberi esse vultis? nolite servi fieri; servis nihilo plusquam liberis parcetur. 4. Interroganti ei nihil respondere visus es. 5. Tantum abest ut nobis odio sis, ut tibi etiam faveatur. 6. Ego recte mihi fecisse videor; tu vero potest fieri ut aliter sentias. 7. Utri a rege faveatur quæram. 8. Acriter hodie pugnatum est; cras diutius atque atrocius certabitur.

Exercise 25 B.

Tum subito a tergo conclamatum est; et nescio quo pacto toto est trepidatum agmine. 2. Aienti mihi credidisti; illud intelligere non possum, cur neganti fidem habere nolis.

3. Pueri mihi ægre persuasum est, ne nauti factus maris, ventorum, tempestatum vim experirer; senex domi sedere otiosus malo quam aut navigare aut peregrinari; tu haud scio an idem sentias. 4. Hac tanta felicitate contentus esse debuisti, nec id egisse ut nimia postulando omnia periclitere. 5. Tantum abest ut in nobis sit sævitum ut defectione et rebellionis majorum nostrorum semel atque iterum sit ab Anglis ignotum. 6. Vir fortis videtur fuisse frater tuus, sed satis constat in hac eum re temerarium se atque improvidum præbuisse. 7. Primus ex eo populo videtur civis noster fieri voluisse; ultimus pristinæ libertatis memoriam senex conservasse dicitur.

Exercise 56.

Tum ad Cortesium conversus vehementissime in Hispanos invectus est, qui in fines suos sine ulla justa causa bellum inferrent et cives suos in defectionem aut invitarent aut cogèrent. 2. Ne cuiquam parceretur edixit, qui vel necandis captivis vel legatis violandis interfuisset. 3. Tum regulus, vir fortis et intrepidus, circumstantibus undique armatis, ad victorem conversus suorum timiditatem increpuit, qui se Hispanis dedendo liberta-

tem ac dignitatem res pretiosissimas projecissent. 4. Non prius se urbe excessurum pollicitus est, quam omnes qui ex hesternæ cæde superessent incolumes intra muros duxissent. 5. Quæsit ex eis qui multi circumstabant num, qui regem suum salvum vellet se sequi et omni adhibita celeritate excelsi qui fidem ac iurandum violassent poenas vellet sumere. 6. Quum ad summam montem pervenisset, convocatis ad se legatis fluvios ostendit qui Italiam versus defluerent. 7. Ne avit se commissurum ut iis fidem haberet qui non solum ignavosæ atque infidos præstitissent verum omnia etiam tum, in tali reipublicæ tempore, commodis suis atque utilitatibus posthabituissent.

SCIENCE.

SCIENCE TEACHING.

BY BAIE CHALEUR.

Before entering upon a discussion of methods of teaching science it is of the highest importance to consider the objects to be kept in mind in studying science. The method we adopt will depend largely upon the object we have in mind. If our object be merely to give our pupils information; if it be merely to acquaint our boys and girls with what scientists have learned of physics, botany, zoology and chemistry, then we shall adopt that method which will enable us to accomplish our object most surely, expeditiously and successfully. But if our object be a different one; if it be to make our pupils think, to train the intellect, we shall adopt an entirely different method. Again, if our subject be to prepare pupils for passing an examination our method will change with the change of object. Once more, our aim may be to give such a knowledge of the sciences to our boys and girls as may be of actual use to them throughout life. If this latter be the teacher's aim, then his method must be suited to the aim, and such as will secure its fulfilment. To summarize, a teacher may have in view in all his science teaching one or more of the following objects:—

1. To prepare for examinations.