

investigation and costly experiments. And yet the results obtained are easily comprehended and are of such transcendent importance to society, that it is necessary that all our leading teachers should be familiar with them.

A knowledge of sanitary laws would have saved more men in the Crimean war and in the American rebellion than were killed by the opposing forces on both sides. A knowledge of sanitary laws would keep in check or stamp out many of the most fatal diseases. It would insure to a large proportion of the rising generation that health which helps to make life enjoyable.

Knowledge is power. Anyone who gains and assimilates any kind of knowledge, even from books, acquires some power, but if the knowledge is important he acquires much power.

There were about seventy-seven candidates who wrote on sanitary science. There were six questions (five to be answered) out of perhaps 150 or 200 equally important questions that might have been asked. The minute knowledge of the text shown was quite remarkable—a knowledge which cannot fail in leading to sanitary improvements in every community where those candidates happen to be living.

An example of the answers given will serve to illustrate these principles :

1. WRITE NOTES ON MALARIA—"There are two theories about the cause of malaria. One is, that the spread of malaria is due to minute organisms called germs which float about in the air ; the other is, that it is due to gases arising from the decomposition of organic matter. It has been proven recently that the bite of a certain kind of mosquito produces malaria. This can be prevented by ridding the district of them.

"The following are some of the facts which have been observed about malaria :—It is most potent at the place of its origin ; most active at the rising and setting of the sun ; more active in summer than in winter ; it has a great affinity for water, so that if a sheet of water intervene between a place and the seat of malaria the disease will not spread to that place even if the wind is blowing in the direction of the place ; it has also a great affinity for trees, so that trees intervening also prevent its spread. A little quinine, taken daily, acts as a preventative. If it seemed necessary to build a house, or other habitable building near a place where malaria was epidemic, it should not be built just on the ground, but should have a stone foundation and a layer of cement under it."

(To be Continued.)

[OF THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.]

### The Summer School of Manual Training, and Some Results.

It augurs well for the future of manual training in New Brunswick that the number of students in the Summer School just closed was greater than the first which was held in Fredericton in July, 1900. In the first Summer School the students were all young. Some of them were Normal School students who had barely seen its beginning a few weeks previous. But in this second Summer School, while there were young teachers, and a few bright scholars, there were also, at least, one inspector of schools and a number of those who have served years in teaching. These evidently intend to keep young and fresh for their work, to know and do, or be able to judge of others doing on this latest development of our educational system.

Being a visitor to the Summer School in Centennial Building, there arose a picture before my mind as I walked away. I seemed to see these teachers a few weeks hence, each in his own school. On an early Friday evening they invite scholars of certain ages to stay awhile after school that they may show them something of interest. Their models of cardboard and woodwork are at hand, and one by one, in well chosen order, are exhibited and explained. Or it may be that the cardboard is sufficient for one such half-hour, and the woodwork models are reserved for another evening. These talks are clenched with the question : "Would you not like to learn to make these things?" In that hour, and with the hope of "making something," the teacher has won her most indifferent scholar. All of them go out to become manual training missionaries. With the enthusiasm which belongs to youth, they will talk it to mothers, then to fathers, among whom will be found some trustees. It will be one more illustration of "interest the children, and they will bring in the better things."

Then I saw these teachers writing courteous notes to the trustees, asking an interview of an hour after some school day. Before that body of great possibilities to a settlement, a town or city, if only they lay hold of great principles, the teacher gives an exposition of manual training as an aid in perfecting education. Each model is shown in the order of illustration of principles, and patient answer is given to all the questions which the trustees may ask. Thus I saw each student go out from this Summer School to talk, to illustrate, and, if opportunity is given, to teach manual training. These will be pioneers, blazing the path, smoothing some difficulties, making the road, along which our provincial school board will later come along with authority.

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