

Science.

A COURSE of lectures on Engineering work for first year students in all courses has been instituted by the Faculty. The lectures will be given in the Physics lecture room at four o'clock. The lecturers, subjects and dates are as follows:

1. The Scientific Profession—Oct. 22, Prof. Goodwin.
2. Mining—Oct. 29, Prof. Gwillim.
3. Electrical Engineering—Nov. 12, Prof. Gill.
4. Chemical Engineering—Nov. 20, Prof. Guttman.
5. Mineralogy—Dec. 10, Prof. Nicol.
6. Railway and Municipal Engineering—Jan. 14, Prof. A. Kirkpatrick.
7. Structural Engineering—Jan. 28, Prof. Macphail.
8. Mechanical Engineering—Feb. 11, Prof. Willhofft.
9. Metallurgy—Feb. 25, Prof. S. Kirkpatrick.
10. Sanitary Science—March 11, Dr. W. T. Connell.
11. Geology—March 25, Prof. M. B. Baker.

The object of these lectures is first to bring professors and students closer together. Again, many students come in undecided which branch to enter, many indeed, come in without any knowledge of Engineering at all and the first year does not settle this in a great many cases. It was thought then that a course of lectures by the heads of the various departments would in some degree help to solve the difficulty.

The first Faculty lecture was delivered by Dr. Goodwin on Friday last, the subject being "The Scientific Professions."

The first great question to be asked in choosing the profession is "Am I suited to the engineering profession?" The second is naturally "Which one shall I follow?" or "Which one suits me best?" The speaker went on to show how the scientific professions were becoming the gate to leadership and management. Thirty years ago practical science meant complete information which could be turned to account in practical life. Now it is seen that the useful part of science is first, the scientific habit of thought, and next, the knowledge of the fundamental principles and methods of a science such as will enable one to solve one's own problems as they arise. Men who deal with cut and dried formulae and rules are not to be relied upon. The necessity of a good mathematical training was next dealt with. The best plan for a student, not proficient in this branch, was to choose a course where mathematics was least required. There is plenty of room in the Engineering profession for men whose business ability and superior judgment will outweigh any lack of proficiency in mathematics. An engineer, however, *must* be accurate. Reliability is one of his first essentials; if he lacks it, this fact is sure to come out in a collapsed bridge, bursting dam, a false analysis or a lying report.