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sympathy for all occupations." (Branford, 1904).

SCIENCE AND OCCUPATION.—In an address with this title (*Journal of Education*, June, 1904), Mr. Benchara Branford expounds "this deep truth, that all theory, all knowledge, all the broad groups of sciences, originally sprang from the experience gathered by man from one or other of his numerous occupations." "We must not imagine that science floats, as it were, in the clouds, serenely isolated from the hum and bustle and occupations of the busy world, and developing in some mysterious way of its own." "Science ultimately sprang, and is continually springing, from the desires and efforts of men to increase their skill in their occupations by understanding the eternal principles that underlie all dealings of man with Nature and of man with his fellow-men." "And if science ultimately has sprung from, and is continually springing anew from, occupations, science has repaid the debt both by rendering those who follow her teaching more skilled in their occupations and by actually giving rise by her discoveries to absolutely new types of occupations. One of the great conditions of human progress is this unceasing reciprocal relationship between occupation and science, each constantly producing and being produced by the other. Out of many