

classics. One of the classical masters of Harrow, England, after an experience of thirteen years, has arrived at the conclusion that of every 100 boys who enter their large schools, only 25 go to the Universities; or, in other words, that the interests of 75 are sacrificed to those of 25; but we are worse, for in our case it is 90 to 10.

I wish not to be misunderstood on this point: I do not wish to be understood as not valuing highly the importance of the ancient languages of Greece and Rome, both for their own sake and for their value as educational agents; but I would be understood as most decidedly maintaining that they are not superior to some other branches of knowledge in developing the mental powers, and inferior as regards the ordinary business of life; of greatest importance to those who intend to enter the Ministry or legal profession; and, therefore, though these languages ought to be taught in our Grammar Schools, yet this is not their sole or even their chief object.

From the programmes given above, Mr. Editor, and from the few remarks made, you will see that the Grammar Schools have a very important bearing on the subject of Technical Education, and could easily be made to supply nearly all that is required on that head. You have Geometry, Algebra and Trigonometry taught in those schools already; then, from the Act of 1853, you observe that a knowledge of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy is to be communicated; and hence, all the requisite acquaintance in Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, may be obtained, to make an intelligent and even an accomplished artisan. My excuse for this article being so long is, that I deem the subject of much importance, especially to those who do not intend their sons for professions, but yet are very anxious that their children should obtain a sound and rather extensive education, fitting them to discharge their duties, as citizens of this Dominion, with ease and intelligence.

WORKER.

Selected Articles.

THE GLASGOW COOKING DEPOT.

Some writer, we don't know who, has lately very fully described these Institutions through the Public Press. We call the leading points in his article. He says:—

Passing down Jamaica Street my attention was directed to a sign on the lamp—"The Great Western Cooking Depot." A large number of persons were passing up and down a wide staircase, to rooms, or "flats" the Exterior of which from the street presented quite an inviting aspect. Three

rows of handsome plate glass windows, and an ornamental iron front, gave lightness and attractiveness. The three stories all bore the same sign, and at the door were small placards which made the following announcement:—

These premises have been opened for the working classes and have accommodations for dining comfortably four hundred persons at one time.

Prices.

Bowl of Broth	One Penny
Bowl of Soup	One Penny
Bowl of Porridge	One Penny
Plate of Potatoes	One Penny
Cup of Coffee	One Penny
Cup of Tea	One Penny
Bread and Butter	One Penny
Bread and Cheese	One Penny
Boiled Egg	One Penny
Lemonade	One Penny
Soda Water	One Penny
Ginger Beer	One Penny

All of the best quality and always ready

Another bill made the following announcement:

The Upper Hall of this Branch will be specially set apart for a Public Breakfast every day from a quarter to nine till a quarter past ten, consisting of the following dishes: Bowl of Porridge, Bowl of Milk, Cup of Coffee, Roll and Butter—fixed charge, three pence.

The Hall will also be specially reserved for a Public Dinner every day, from one till four o'clock, consisting of the following dishes: Bowl of Broth or Soup; Plate of Beef—hot or Cold; Plate of Potatoes; Plum Pudding—fixed charge, 4½d.

N. B.—Prices of each Article at all other hours, and in all other parts of the Establishment, same as usual.

Still another Bill gave a list of various similar places in other quarters of the city, stating that in each there was a separate room for females, and that all the daily papers were to be found in their establishments, open to the free use of the public.

Mr. Corbet, long familiarized with the necessities and requirements of the labouring poor, put into operation a plan which he had long before conceived of opening a place where the workmen could obtain good food at small rates. While the motive on Mr. Corbet's part was purely benevolence, there was nothing in the conception at war with the principles of business. It had not escaped the observation of so shrewd a social economist that food purchased and cooked on a large scale, at first cost, and with all the appliances for the time and labour which capital could command, could be readily sold at prices very much lower than the usual rates, and of a much better quality.

The money necessary to establish this first and succeeding depots Mr. Corbet considered as money lent to a business enterprise on good security; and for the use of this Mr. Corbet asks an interest of five per cent.

Though these establishments are called "cooking depots," the term does not fairly express their character. They are dining rooms or restaurants on a large scale. The Brounielaw Depot was at an early day a complete success, and by the close of 1862, there were thirteen branches—being one established for every two months. At the present time