

never understood by parent or teacher—yet, tied about his neck is a *clavis symphonia* with which anyone may unlock his heart and control his life. Rather an ideal sketch you may think, and doubtless Plato's description fits better with your experience—"and of all animals the boy is the most unmanageable, in so much as he has had the fountains of reason in himself not yet regulated; he is the most insidious, sharp-witted, and insubordinate of animals." What concerns us to-day is that about the fifteenth year there comes a change in this mysterious being—physical, mental, and moral. Consciousness that he is a man and has man's duties is forced upon him, and repeating the tragedy of the Garden, he awakens to the knowledge of good and evil. It is fitting to mark this change with a change in his education. Plato did it. Following two three-year periods devoted to general and humane studies came the maturer pursuits fitting the young citizen for service in the State. My plea is to follow this plan, as for one profession at least it is most desirable.

At fifteen a boy should have had sufficient general education—the three R's, a fair knowledge of the history and literature of his country, and in the public schools enough classics to begin a technical training and to pass the ordinary entrance examination. Now comes the fateful period in which the bent of