

stands, as well as the old women and girls had "silently stolen away" to reappear next morning.

If Paris is the great Caravansary of the world, it is also the home of many thousands of students whose lives are lives of patient endeavor and hard work. There are 5000 medical students alone on the left bank of the river. From eight until eleven o'clock in the morning they must be at the hospitals, and at twelve the lectures commence and are not over until five or six o'clock. There is work again in the evening, and only the nights for private study. Pasteur is one of the workers of Paris, and from morning until night he bends over glasses and tubes experimenting and testing, carrying on the work of science and discovery. Under the laboratory are hundreds of animals on which he has experimented and in his menagerie which he visits every morning is represented almost the whole of the animal kingdom. The very air of Paris seems to stimulate one to accomplish something, and no one is idle in this great city.

The French are a fête-loving nation, and on such occasions, the city goes wild with excitement. The 14th of July is a great day in Paris, to commemorate the anniversary of the Republic. From early morning the

citizens are astir making preparations for the day's festivities and no business is transacted nor shops opened. Shows of all sorts parade the streets, stilt-walkers and peddlers pass under the windows, and in some parts of the city it is unsafe to venture on account of the riot and confusion. In the afternoon a review of the soldiers is held and the Bois de Boulogne is thronged with carriages of all descriptions, humble and gorgeous ones and spectators of every rank gaze on the President and the soldiers. The cafés are crowded to overflowing and all Paris comes out in her gala attire and drinks to "la Liberté et la France." As the shadows grow deeper, and the darkness falls over the city, the bridges and boats on the Seine gleam out in myriads of colored lights, and the Tour Eiffel and the Trocadero are brilliantly illuminated. Gorgeous fireworks delight the people, and music sounds in all directions at the street corners, large platforms are erected for dancing and all Paris dances that night to the honor of the Republic. "Il n'y a Paris" is echoed in all hearts and surely no nation in the world is more patriotic than the French. They love their bright land and gay, energetic life, and sigh after and long for it wherever they may be.

L. A. T.

THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS—*Continued.*

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In order to preserve this continuity, it is essential that the old, the known, must be soundly known and firmly grasped. The pupil should have to unlearn nothing as he advances. The earlier teaching should be designed so that the later can be easily joined on to it. On this account it is desirable that the teacher should have a grasp of subjects beyond what he is

actually teaching, that he may prepare the way for the future. It is a mistake to ask an ignorant teacher to take an elementary class.

Thus the teacher of arithmetic should be watchful to assist the transition to algebra, and the teacher of algebra, should frequently bear in mind the subsequent study of the Differential Calculus.