

statesman and the scholar. Classical allusions are the warp and woof of all polite literature of the present day. Terms of art explicable only in the life and customs of Greece, fill every literary work which commands the praise and study of the reading world. Perhaps over no part of literature have the Greeks wielded so wide an influence as in that of *mental philosophy*. A writer has said "It is interesting to note that even in abstract thinking, there is nothing new under the sun." *Heroclitus* held, *vo* thousand years before *Hegel*, that contradictory propositions may be consistent; and *Parmenides*, a few years later, that "All is one," and "Thought and being are identical." *Socrates* was a patron of the inductive method, a system which Francis Bacon no more originated than he did the other laws of thought; *Plato* enumerated the laws of sufficient reason, universally attributed to *Leibnitz*; the ontology of *Plato*, covered with the moss of ages, still remains one of the most perfect systems in existence. *Aristotle* numbers amongst his followers, *John Stuart Mill* and *Grote*. The cosmogony of *Lucretus*, and the automata of *Descartes*, are essentially the same problem; and *Sir William Hamilton* exhibited an insatiable desire to show that the philosophers of antiquity either consciously or unconsciously held the same opinions as himself on all the debatable questions in philosophy.

Thousands of volumes have been written, all having their starting point in the systems of thought, worked out by the ancient Greeks. It is remarked by the greatest critics that in their most striking features, the theories of the ancients have been reproduced in modern literature. Large numbers of men, so important has been the need of correct translations of the Greek fragments, have spent their lives in tracing out the true and original copies. In *Plato's* translations alone, there are over forty editions, nearly as many translations, three lexicons, besides criticisms too numerous to trace. This shows that even on the thoughts and ideas of one man, an wonderful inductive philosophy to which all the advances of science are due, in its most improved form, rising by inductions from phenomena to their causes and then descending by deductions from those causes to

immense pressure of time and thought has been brought to bear. We ask, where indeed, could be found a compensation for the great literary world, moulded as it has been the last four hundred years in its highest relations, were it possible suddenly to snap asunder the threads that bind it to antiquity?

Again, in the study of NATURAL SCIENCE, we find that the broadest fundamental culture is necessary. The master-minds in this study must take a broad and extensive range of both ancient and modern thought, in order to find out the relation existing between the two, and to see to what extent modern thought has been influenced by the antique. All that has been done in the fundamentals to the time of Roger Bacon had been done by the Greeks. The broadest science of Arabia was nothing but Greek science translated, and was mainly the channel through which Greek ideas were introduced into Europe. In this way, our age, long ago employed in the sciences, all the essential ideas of the Ancients we understand, not simply what they knew, but in many respects infinitely more. The materials which they left have not only been collected, but in many ways enlarged. The knowledge which was with them a child has gradually grown into a mature and nearly perfect form. It is to these wonderful people we owe the masterly works, which are being and have been written on this subject.

From the original writings of *Aristotle* sprang the first bud of science. He became, through the influence of Alexander the Great, the head of the scientific commission which accompanied the Macedonian army in the conquest of Asia. After Alexandria was built it became the centre of a powerful scientific school; astronomy, anatomy, mechanics and mathematics were cultivated with great success; the city contained dissecting rooms, botanical gardens, menageries and an observatory. Thousands came from all the known world to imbibe these truths. Here, as well as over the whole territory of science, the most gratifying activity prevailed. In this school scholars were instructed in the science of zoology, which *Aristotle* is said, by competent judges, to have created as the real instigator of the inductive procedure in search for truth. To him also belongs the honor of giving to the world the