air; to borrow Plato's phrase, it was "the power of the wind on the human soul." History showed how, through the Roman age to our own, Greece had everywhere helped to educate gifted minds, through which her light had radiated in ever-widening circles, and it had entered as a vitalising essence into the most varied forms of modern thought. All that was most beautiful and instructive in Greek achievement was our permanent possession, and it could be enjoyed without detriment to those other studies which modern life demanded. In recent years there had been a vast increase in the number of those who had come under Greek influence, not indirectly merely, but directly through their own study of Greek literature and art, and as regarded literature this was largely due to the issue of really good translations. Neither Latin nor German, nor even French, however, lost so much by translation as Greek. Greek was the most perfect among the forms of human speech; in fact, it was a perfect organ of expression. They ought all to rejoice in the remarkable success of the experiment that that society had made in teaching the language. To his mind it was a movement likely to mark the beginning of a time when a first-hand knowledge of Greek would be much more widely diffused, and he commended the new enterprise to the heartiest sympathies of all who were interested in classical and literary studies of any kind. It would be a notable and fruitful result if the interest felt in the Greek language should grow into anything that could fairly be described as a popular interest, and in view of what had already been accomplished such a hope was not chimerical. He hoped and believed that the society would continue to prosper more and more, and that it would bring forth honour to London.—*The School Guardian.*

GEOGRAPHY.

THE WOODS OF BRITISH GUIANA.—The United States consul in Demerara, in his last report on British Guiana, gives some interesting information respecting the timber of that colony. The varieties of lumber are numerous, in colour from dark red to almost pure white, and in specific gravity from nearly double that of water to less than half. The principal building timbers are green-heart, mora, wallaba. The first is a most valuable wood, being classed with teak in the regulations at Lloyd's, while its durable qualities are placed on a level with oak. It is heavy, very close grained, gray with a greenish cast, and may be obtained fifty or more feet in length, and squaring twelve to eighteen inches. Under water and in the tropics it is superior to all other timbers, house frames a hundred years old having been found still unperforated by worms. The mora is not quite so close grained as green-heart, but it is classed with it at Lloyd's and is almost equally durable. Its colour is reddish, and it may be obtained as large as green-heart. Wallaba is a dark red wood, with an unpleasant odour when new, very durable, but not obtainable in such large-sized logs. Being easily split, it is commonly used for making shingles, palings, cask and vat staves, etc. Other timbers are particularly suited for special purposes, such as the bullet tree, which was formerly considered the only timber fit to be used for the arms and shafts of windmills. Then there is the silver bally, which is light, and suitable for boat-building, because it