

and the well-informed maid, the end before the educator is not simply to secure these—for they may accompany a miserable and wasted life—it is to train those committed to his care, so that, if they live to rise up as members of a coming generation, they may be prepared so to act their part, that their course shall be peaceful to themselves and useful to others. Now, I wish to shew that there is a science, which will be a most powerful means in the hands of a good and earnest teacher, to equip the young student for active life, and arm him against temptation. It is a science that deals with the principles that regulate the movings and workings of society. Tangled and confused as these movements seem to be to a cursory observer, a firm grasp of some of the elementary principles that determine them, throws light and order into what otherwise appears darkness and confusion.

That I may not seem, however, to claim too much for the science whose advocate I am, I may make my notion of its purpose clear by an oft-used illustration. Everyone knows that a ship is provided, before it leaves port, with charts, and also with numerous instruments to assist the captain and crew to reach their destination in safety. A voyage must be very short where it is not necessary that a ship's course should be frequently altered to avoid rocks, sands, and other obstructions, all of which are marked on the chart. The chart of itself will not make the ship's course safe. It would be of small use if the captain were incapable of readily interpreting the marks traced upon it, and of profiting by the indications thereby obtained for steering his course. Both the captain and his officers must know how to use their charts and instruments. In addition to this knowledge, they must possess willingness and ability to act in all the emergencies

likely to await them from storms, fires, collisions, and other perils of the sea, and must be vigilant, sober, courageous, and indefatigable, as well to keep out of trouble as to get out of difficulties and dangers when they are unavoidable.

Now life has often been spoken of as a voyage—a voyage from birth to death—a voyage beset with dangers, fears, anxieties, sorrows, and suffering; but also interspersed with the pleasures of sympathy and affection, of hope, of exercise, and study, and of enjoyments secured by prudence and effort. Let us continue the figure, and ask what kind of a thing a chart of industrial life would be, and what sort of instruction would be required for its use. The science of Conduct is the chart of industrial life.

In studying the laws and regulations which it will be his duty to obey, the thoughtful mariner sees that the purpose of all these laws and regulations is to make navigation as effective as possible for all who frequent the deep—not for him only, nor for a few, but for all. And where each navigator is careful to understand and obey the rules prescribed for the good of all, each in reality enjoys as much advantage and suffers as little loss and hardship as can reasonably be expected in the profession to which he devotes himself.

In like manner, the science of Conduct, the chart of industrial life, prescribes the rules and regulations which it can be proved conduce to the general good—not to the good of one or a few. Nevertheless, not only every society as a whole, but also each individual in it, will prosper in proportion as these rules are generally understood and obeyed.

With the best of charts and the clearest of instructions, no captain must fancy that his own unaided qualifications suffice for his safe guidance in all circumstances and situa-