mathematics, physics and chemistry they say but let the languages go. Now in what way are these scientific subjects practically useful to the great majority of us. Probably the most of us, three or four years after we have left college will have still a lingering idea that H_2S is a very odoriferous gas and that H_2SO_4 is the acid most used in reactions. Arithmetic is, I think generally conceded to be the most practical of the sciences. But anyone, who knows how to add, subtract, divide and compute interest and discount, can make his way through life without much discomfort. Probably Geometry is best adapted to develop the reasoning powers, but to how many it becomes simply a work of memory and through no fault of theirs oftentimes; if a fairly hard exercise is placed before them, they are entirely at sea. On Algebra, considerable time is spent both in our academies and colleges but the great majority of us have still to find its practical application.

We were probably at one time intimately acquainted with the binomial theorem, but now it is doubtful if we would recognize our old friend if we met him on the street. To sum the whole thing up, in most of the cases which arise in everyday life, we shall have but little advantage over those who have never studied at an academy or college. There is no doubt now but that instruction in scientific subjects is absolutely necessary to all. But after a certain point, are we to force it on unwilling and unreceptive minds? No, but we can, in a great measure, if not entirely compensate for it by a study of the languages. In this particular case, the ancient languages seem to have the advantage over the modern.

For in the latter, we are generally greatly aided, by the order of the words. But who, on studying Cicero or Demosthenes for the first time has not gazed with an amazement akin to awe at the long and complicated sentences. This apparent confusion constitutes one of its chief excellencies, for no matter how anxious we are to shirk it, we cannot avoid doing some original work. How tame and lifeless is that person's apprehension of English words, who looks up their etymologies, if indeed he looks them up at all, in a dictionary, however skillfully constructed, compared with the person who reads them in the documents in which it is contained. Everyone will allow that it is a very interesting and valuable bit of information to know that electricity comes from a Greek word, meaning amber, though certainly one may use the word electricity for all practical