

world much, and one way of paying his debts is to read for his less fortunate neighbors, the young, the aged, the blind, and the sick, etc. We see, therefore, that the child learns to read to acquire knowledge or thoughts and to impart knowledge or thoughts. To get the utmost possible advantage from reading the child must be able to gather rapidly from the printed page, and to read to others with ease, in a pleasing tone of voice and so as to convey the exact meaning of the writer. But it is of little use to put this useful tool—the art of reading—into the hands of the child, unless at the same time we teach him on what material to work with it. He may spend all his life in reading the frivolous, or the base or both. Better for him if he had never learned to read. Let all the extracts of reading be of the highest tone. How reading should be taught to secure the three points brought out in this discussion will be considered next month.

—THE foundation of knowledge must be laid by reading. General principles must be had from books, which, however, must be brought to the test of real life. What is said upon a subject is to be gathered from a hundred people. The parts that a man gets thus are at such a distance from each other that he never attains to a full view.

*Samuel Johnson.*

—WORDS OF INTERESTING DERIVATION COMING FROM THE LATIN.—Companion is from “con,” with, and “panis,” bread. He is therefore one who shares your bread. Umbrella is from “umbra,” a shade; ounce and inch, from “incia,” a twelfth part; vague, from vago, I wander—wandering in thought. The word terrier is from “terra,” the earth, so named from the fact that the terrier goes into the ground for animals that burrow. Contagion is from “tango,” I touch; study, from “studium,” zeal; victuals, from “vivo,” I live; stable is the standing place from “sto,” I stand; vain, from “vanus,” empty; vehicle and convey, from “veho,” I carry; develops, from “velum,” a covering, and “de,” off; ventilate, from “ventus,” wind; virago, from “vir,” a man; vile, from “vilis,” cheap; vicissitude, from “vicis,” change; and envy, from “in,” against, and “vides,” I see. Perhaps the most interesting of all is trivial. Trench says of it, “Trivial is a word borrowed from the life. Mark three or four persons standing idly at the point where one street bisects at right angles another,