of difficulties for young minds, the multiplication table. Instead of eleven or nine tables being required for calculation but seven are now to be used. Moreover the two most difficult are done away with. We subjoin the multiplication table as it will appear in the Octimal System:

Twice	Three Times	Four Times	Five Times	Six Times	Seven Times	Eight Times
1 are 2	1 are 3	1 are 4	1 are 5	1 are 6	1 are 7	1 are 10
2 " 4	2 " 6	2 " 10	2 " 12	2 " 14	2 " 16	2 " 20
3 " 6	3 " 11	3 " 14	3 " 17	3 " 22	3 " 25	3 " 30
4 " 10	4 " 14	4 " 20	4 " 24	4 " 30	4 " 34	4 " 40
5 " 12	5 " 17	5 " 24	5 " 31	5 " 36	5 " 43	5 " 50
6 " 14	6 " 22	6 " 30	6 " 36	6 " 44	6 " 52	6 " 60
7 " 16	7 " 25	7 " 34	7 " 43	7 " 52	7 " 61	7 " 70
10 " 20	10 " 30	10 " 40	10 " 50	10 " 60	10 " 70	10 " 100

It will be seen at once that such a multiplication table as we have outlined will be much more easily mastered by the beginner than that in use at present. Moreover for such as have already learned the table now in use the change to that of the new system will be easily effected. It is evident that a considerable change will be necessary in the whole realm of numbers, if the new system is adopted, but inasmuch as such adoption will probably not be made for sometime to come, it could be anticipated by the gradual mastering of the new system and by its introduction at first within certain limitations. And we would even advocate its adoption at once, believing that whatever difficulties might arise in the radical change that would ensue such would be more than counterbalanced by the greater convenience and practical value of the new system. That it would render necessary a change in an almost unlimited area of life is no argument against its adoption inasmuch as if it is a simpler system and has an adaptability to the requirements of life equal to that of the decimal system the claim of future generations makes its adoption imperative. We hope to show, however, in a later paragraph that it has