

necessary epochs beyond all other culture. Civilization, according to the Greeks, consists in passing from a state of rudeness to a state of gentleness. The state of rudeness was that of the barbarians, of whom the greater part were slaves, who were always kept in subjection. The state of gentleness was that of the Hellenes, where no one ever thought of himself before others, before the gods, his fellow-citizens, and his equals. In that state people were no longer solely friends to themselves, and, consequently, enemies of others, but rather the

friends of gods and men. That was a state of liberality, of generosity and, through that alone, of friendship. Because this was the dominant thought among the ancients, during the heroic ages, we should, according to Leibnitz, familiarize youth with the monuments of their literature. Though there may be different kinds of instruction, there should be but one kind of education, or, more explicitly, but one education, that which is able to elevate each one above himself.—*Translated for Public Opinion from the Paris Revue Bleue.*

THE FARM HOME.

THE grinding competition which at present characterizes the trades, the business and the professions of the great cities is likely to result in turning a degree of attention, at the present juncture of agricultural prosperity, from the anxieties and responsibilities of city life to the comparatively easy and certain pursuits of the country, and to make the young man of the farm more contented with his lot. Poets have sung, philosophers have spoken and sages have written of the glories of the field and forest, but their united anthem of praise has not been enough to stay the rush of the wood and prairie moths to the far seen lights of the city. The fact is that too few americans have any inherent love of tranquility—they are instinctively drawn toward excitement. They are moreover ambitious and seek the intellectual centres for development. But times are changing rapidly toward a betterment of the farmer's condition. Almost the entire land has been not only "claimed" but improved. A few seasons of favourable crops will put the land tillers, especially those of the West, far in advance of

their fondest hopes. They may easily become the owners of wealth as well as the comfortable suppliers of the substantial foodstuffs. This is no time to dream of the soothing influences of rural sequestration. It is a time to estimate the business prospects, the unhampered freedom and the means for personal improvement that are already at hand or can be made to accrue to the lot of the country resident. The advantages afforded by the present public school system, especially under the liberal provisions of some of the Western and South-western States, the building of towns and the establishment of business and manufacturing centres throughout the land, are such as to give the country people many intellectual, commercial and domestic benefits without the anxieties and uncertainties of a great city. The rapidly increasing intercommunication between the country and the city cannot fail to bring about a broadening of ideas, and the adoption of many modern conveniences and improvements calculated to make the home of the prosperous landholder attractive. The