

ture personnel of the instructive profession be changed, but the modus must be completely revolutionized.

Society is an organic structure like the human body. The elementary particles of our bodies are arranged in filaments—filaments constitute fibers—fibers, tissues—tissues, organs and a combination of organs—each adapted to its place and functions—may be said to constitute the human frame. Individual persons constitute the original element in society. Of these are formed the lesser circles; the lesser constitute larger, &c., through various steps and gradations, and all together constitute a nation.

As in the human system, there are organs whose functions seem more or less important, and are therefore deemed more or less honorable. So in society, there are circles holding positions more or less useful, and consequently are regarded with more or less esteem. The honor ascribed to an organ of the body is justly derived from its importance to the physical structure; but the honor ascribed to a person or circle in society should be derived from two sources: first, from the good accomplished, and secondly, from the difficulties surmounted in securing that good. To those who through unwitting chance make great discoveries, or otherwise accomplish great good without labor, there is often given much undeserved honor; and also to those who perform great feats which are without good, and perhaps evil in result. A youth once received honor because he could stand upon one foot longer than any other person in Greece; but the philosopher replies, "I have a goose that can stand longer than he." Pugilists and warriors—although the philosopher calls them dogs and murderers—often receive the most enthusiastic praise. Ten thousand people rush to the river's bank to see a man play the fool upon a tight rope; and ten times ten thousand shout with cap in air at seeing one throw a triple somerset upon a chess-board, because he is a very great and successful gambler. But not so with the educator: he buys his honor, he earns a name, he surmounts great difficulties, and achieves great good.

The teacher evidently constitutes an originally designed member in the social structure; for of all animals man possesses the least natural knowledge or instinct, and infinitely the greatest by cultivation. Without culture he remains almost a mere animal: through culture he may rise almost to the dignity of an-