

tropical sense we sometimes understand the *process* by which, under educative influences, and more particularly social influences, the nature of man is developed, as in the savage, unreclaimed state it could not develop, into beauty and grace and strength; sometimes we understand the beauty and grace and strength which *result* from the interaction of the happy educative environment. Culture is strong, robust, self-centred; but in the connotation of the word, concepts of grace and harmony are prominent; so that the word is usually employed to direct especial attention to those acquisitions which render a man an acceptable social unit. A man is not spoken of as cultured because of great learning merely. He may be a profound mathematician or an erudite and yet be an uncultured boor. Culture implies hourly personal illustration of all the refining effects of literature, art and a humane disposition, in speech and manner, which by them are rendered pleasant, graceful, polished.

*Extract 2. Mental Faculties.*—Our senses present to consciousness the world about us, the material universe which constitutes our tangible environment. The eye presents form, colour, size and motion. The ear presents the sounds of the world. Muscular sense reveals the resistances of bodies, their weight, their elasticity and their strength, So by these and other senses we are furnished with the manifold Intuitions of Sense. But all these are given in various orderly universal relations; relations of succession in time, relations of coexistence in space of three dimensions, relations of necessary sequence. From these relations we derive conceptions of duration, of space, of cause and effect, which, with others of like character are the so-called Intuitions of Reason. Further we are conscious of phenomena in our inmost being; of thought, of feelings and of purposes. These, as apprehended by us, are the Intuitions of Self-Consciousness. These intuitions of sense, intuitions of reason, intuitions of consciousness provide the matter of all thought. Thinking consists in storing up, reproducing, analyzing and reconstructing in new aggregates the materials of these intuitions which have been furnished by what has been called the preservative faculty of the mind.

All kinds of mental impressions endure. They endure in two ways. They continue to be felt for a short time after the exciting cause has ceased to act, as the eyes are dazzled