

of culture thus transmitted to the Greeks and vitalized by their own quickening genius were again borrowed by the other European nations during the early stages of their civilization, we find in tracing the history of all nations their refinement and culture coming as a result of their civilization, and along with it.

Culture implies of necessity development and therefore individual action. The true "practice" of the human being is not that in which he discharges best a task which has no essential relations to himself, it is that which calls forth and develops all his human powers—the man in the man.

Matthew Arnold defines culture as "the study of perfection." According to him it is something to be acquired by one's own efforts, and we commit the unpardonable sin by not seeking it. Culture is a self development and above all is an inward operation. The first motive which ought to impel us to the study of perfection and the endeavor to see things as they really are, is the desire to augment the excellence of our nature and to render an intelligent being yet more intelligent.

The character of perfection as culture conceives it is a growing and a becoming and it is not possible while the being is isolated. While advocating physical exercises as a means of intercourse, and as laying a good foundation for mental cultivation Mr. Arnold says that all these exercises should be done by the way, while the formation of the spirit and character must be our real concern.

Arnold, himself a poet, says culture is of like spirit with poetry. Speaking of Arnold, Edwin Whipple says:—"When he writes verse from his inner self, from his heart of hearts—he moans: when he writes in prose, he is prone to assume the air of the supreme being, condescending to those whom he graciously applauds. His exacting taste demands the culture of a few highly educated people who occupy the state-rooms, though genius and saintliness may be among the motley assemblage in the steerage."

The slightest taint of vulgarity repels him as though it were an inexpressible sin, yet Mr. Birrell tells us that Mr. Arnold's creed was liberalism, and that no living man is more deeply permeated with the great doctrine of equality than Arnold. Mr. Arnold's idea is that culture does not try like religious and political organizations to teach down to the level of the inferior classes, but seeks to do away with