

low a safer and happier road to prosperity. This advice is not without foundation. Some persons seek the city without duly considering the advantages which attend the measure. They take the step because of a vague glamour which to them surrounds city life, or from an over-drawn notion of its respectability. But on the other hand, as many leave the country for good reasons, we must admit that the movement is the result of no trifling cause.

It is claimed, and doubtless with truth, that more people flock to the city than it can sustain. The balance of attraction is evidently on the side of the latter; yet it does not follow that this is necessarily the case. Life, whether in country or city, is largely what people make it, and the greater attraction of the one is not a necessary result of an essential lack of advantages in the other.

The rush to the city is because the farm does not present sufficient inducements to retain a numerous class of young people. The western farmer in his headlong pursuit for independence in the near future, till all the ground he possibly can and allows himself little time for recreation. He thus becomes a drudge doing his work much as if it were a machine. He leads, also, an unsocial life, isolated as he is from his neighbors.

His sons see in farm life nothing but a repetition of this, and so turn to more inviting fields of labor. These drawbacks might be materially lessened. Farming, in itself, merits Washington's eulogium of being "the most noble and the most useful occupation of man." But farmers do not make their homes sufficiently attractive. By "making haste" more slowly, they would suffer no material loss. They could do more toward relieving farm life of its monotony and isolation, and by maintaining greater social and intellectual advantages, tempt more of their children to remain at home.

THE CLASS OF '78.

The present Commencement has ended the seventh year of our University, and a class of seven graduates has departed from our midst. It is but a coincidence, of course, that the number seven be true of both these events, though a similar case has happened in every previous year but one.

The pioneer period of our school is now at an end. With the departure of the present class, no students who entered during the first two years will remain. Our University has been steadily emerging from the unsettled condition of an newly opened institution, and it will now present the appearance of older colleges with their gradual changes.

The class of '78 is larger than any of its predecessors, and future ones, doubtless, will soon be much larger. This expectation seems warranted by the prosperity of our young and growing state, and the interest of its citizens in the cause of education.

The members of the class have maintained a record highly honorable to themselves as well as gratifying to the patrons of the University. As we bid farewell to them, we hope that their future will be prosperous and that they will not cease to advocate the interests of the institution of which they have been members.

WAYLAND BAILEY

is a brother to Prof. Bailey of our University. He came here in the Fall of '75, and entered the Junior class in the classical course. Previous to this time he had pursued his studies in Chicago. He was absent all last year and was chiefly occupied in teaching in Pennsylvania. In his studies, Mr. Bailey has developed a preference for the sciences, having reached in these a high grade of scholarship. His society affinities have been with the University Union. He is of medium size, with dark hair and eyes. As to the calling he will follow, we can not speak with certainty, but have heard