

III. Papers on Female Education.

1. FEMALE EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A French traveller has given the result of his extensive observations in Germany, in regard to the practical education of German females. The plan is somewhat novel and original; but its benefits, in view of the many contingencies of life, cannot be denied. How much better it is for the youth of both sexes to be educated competent to discharge the responsibilities they must sooner or later assume in life, than to grow up altogether unfitted for any station which involves industry and thrift! The German routine of domestic education is worthy of the consideration of thoughtful and prudent parents. And if the example of high birth is of any value, the following instances afford illustration where both the rich and the noble know how to condescend to be useful:—

"The culinary art forms a part of the education of women in Germany. The well-to-do tradesman, like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good housekeepers. To effect his object, the girl, on leaving school, which she does when about fourteen years of age, goes through the ceremony of confirmation, and is then placed by her parents with a country clergyman, or in a large family, where she remains for one or two years, filling what may almost be termed the post of servant, and doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship to domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this—she receives no wages. On the contrary, her parents often pay for the care taken of her, as well as for her clothing. This is the first step in her education of housekeeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or in that of some hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditure, and of the servants employed in it, and assists personally in the cooking, but is always addressed as *Fraulein*, or *Miss*, and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive a similar training, with this difference, however, that they receive it in a princely mansion, or a royal residence. There is a reigning queen in Germany at the present moment, who was trained in this way. Consequently, the women in Germany are perfect models of order and economy. The richest lady, as well as the poorest woman, is well acquainted with the market price of provisions; and it gives one real satisfaction to see her bustling about from one part of the house to another—now peeping into the nursery to see how the children are going on, then looking into the kitchen to see that the cook is doing her duty, and that everything is perfectly clean, and generally giving an eye to everything and everybody, keeping all well up to their work. In short, she is the soul of the house."

With such domestic education and management, it is not a matter of surprise that the Germans, as a class, should generally be prosperous, and rapidly accumulate means and comforts about them, wherever they are found settled in America.

2. EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

An hour in the morning is spent in gardening, the girls having under cultivation about two acres of land. Besides this, the girls do all their own work, such as washing, ironing, and other housework. Some of them are quite skilled in crocheting and other fancy work. Every afternoon the whole company, with their lady teachers, either go to walk or indulge in the aquatic sport of bathing and swimming, for which the river affords a fine place. Many of them are said to rival the mermaids in the celerity and grace with which they glide through, over and under the water. Most of them acquired the art of swimming before they entered the school. This is a part of school instruction too often neglected. Every girl and boy ought to be taught to swim.

Special pains have been taken to provide the scholars with all the modern appliances for exercise and out-door sports, such as swinging, rope jumping, etc., in which they exhibit all the zest and skill of their fair-skinned consins in this and other climes. With them, however, as with other juveniles, each sport has its day and then goes out of fashion, and to the skill of the teachers is left to provide new ones.

The girls are all taught to sing, and special attention is given to this branch of instruction, which requires early training to develop it properly. Most of them sing any of the tunes in the two native tune books, and also many of the more modern hymns and songs composed by the poets of Hawaii.—*Honolulu paper*.

3. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF GIRLS IN FRANCE.

At the suggestion of the Empress Eugenie the Government has decided that a certain number of girls educated at the Imperial

school for orphans of military men at St. Denis shall be provided with places in the telegraph offices. From 15 to 30 pupils are now practising daily on the telegraph apparatus, with a view to qualify themselves.

IV. French and English Statistics.

1. THE FRENCH CENSUS.

The census of France for 1861 has just been published in a bulky volume. The French number their population once in five years, twice as often as the United States or Great Britain. Considering the almost stationary condition of the French population, this frequency would seem to be almost unnecessary, but in a country where the government undertakes to do so much in the way of regulating public affairs, there may be reasons for a national "stock-taking," which do not exist in nations where matters are left more to self-regulation. The French population increases very slowly compared with some other countries; a fact which those who are familiar with the social life of France will find no difficulty in explaining. Where the marriage relation is to a large extent discarded, it is to be expected that population should make slow progress.

The following statistics show the population of France at each census, from 1836 to 1861:—

Census of	Population	Increase	Annual inc. Per cent.
1836.....	33,540,910
1841.....	34,230,178	688,269	0.41
1846.....	35,400,476	1,170,308	0.68
1851.....	35,783,170	382,684	0.22
1856.....	36,139,364	356,194	0.20
1861.....	36,917,264	777,890	0.32

It would thus appear that during the 25 years ending with 1861 the population has increased only 3,76,346, or less than 10 per cent. During the same period the population of Great Britain increased from 17,421,000 to 23,284,907, or 33 per cent. From 1836 to 1860, also a period of 25 years, the population of the United States increased from 15,000,000 to 30,333,000, or nearly 110 per cent. It is all the more remarkable that the French population should have increased so little, as compared with that of Great Britain, considering that the French population has contributed but few emigrants to other countries, while the British population has been heavily depleted by emigration to America and Australia. It is also necessary to remember, in comparing the rates of increase between France and the United States, that of the increase above alluded to, 4,573,863 is due to immigration. Apart from the accessions from this source, the increase in this country for 25 years is 75 per cent.

The French census furnishes some singular facts, showing the disinclination of the French population to emigrate. Of the 36,864,678 souls composing the purely French population of the Empire, but 3,883,579 were domiciled out of the departments where they were born; more than 88 per cent. of the entire population were living in their native departments. This fact strikingly illustrates how strongly local attachments predominate in the French character; at the same time it does not argue strongly in favor of the enterprise of the Frenchmen. Considering, however, that one half of the French population is employed in agriculture, this adhesion to "local habitation" is not so remarkable.

Seven-eighths of the whole population is Roman Catholic. The Protestants number 802,339; the Jews 79,094; other sects 12,095.

The following table gives the number of persons employed in the various trades or professions, with those dependent upon them, that is, the heads of families, with their wives, children, &c.:—

Employment.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture.....	9,919,888	9,954,655	19,873,443
Manufacture.....	5,524,880	5,475,147	11,000,027
Commerce.....	745,219	792,657	1,537,876
Various professions connected with the above three.	78,433	69,733	148,166
Other employments.....	77,957	95,404	173,391
Liberal professions.....	960,601	589,398	1,549,999
Clergy.....	79,584	124,893	204,477
Professions not specified...	1,259,764	1,639,150	2,898,914
Total.....	18,645,276	18,741,037	37,386,313

The agricultural population is 53.15 per cent. of the whole; the manufacturing, 29.42 per cent; the commercial, 4.11 per cent; the liberal professions, 4.15 per cent; the miscellaneous, 0.9 per cent; and the clergy, 0.5 per cent. In England the agricultural popula-