

lively, will receive admiration of some sort, even if she is severely criticised for her other deficiencies. But a young lady who can see the beautiful only in art and literature, and neglects it in her dress and her house; who can solve a mathematical problem easier than direct her cook's operations, and uses her needle more awkwardly than her pen, may make up her mind to be unappreciated and unpopular. I can fancy nothing more desolate than a home presided over by an unfeminine woman, nor anything more grating to a refined taste than contending for the mastery with man. Unless a woman is prepared to renounce every graceful feminine attribute, she assumes to be greatly man's superior, when she asserts herself capable of doing all he can do in the field of learning. Can she so entirely shake off the duties and renounce the pleasures of her position as mother, daughter, &c., as to place herself in an equally advantageous position as he? Possibly if she had the same rearing from the cradle she might compete successfully, though what benefit would be derived from such a course I am at a loss to know. Rivalry, then, where victory is denied, appears foolish and impolitic, and although a fine intellect adorns a woman in the eyes of all noble minded men, still it must not be cultivated to the prejudice of those graceful tastes and useful acquirements without which a lady loses her fascinations, and forfeits her natural and proper place in the social circle.

I think it will be agreed that a training, producing either of these types, would, to an enlightened and liberal mind, be inefficient and one sided. Yet we have here all the elements of a good education. The useful, the beautiful, and the intellectual. The error is in separating them; to render them valuable they must be combined, but what a task is this? A young man is only expected to study those things that will advance his future prospects; if he is destined to be a farmer, he is not obliged to learn Greek and Theology, any more than a candidate for the professions is required to understand agriculture and commerce. When his work is over in the field or the office, he is not supposed to go home and assume the housekeeping department; nor is it detrimental to his reputation if he does not shine in the drawing room, and neither dances nor sings; of course these accomplishments would make him more popular, but not alter his social standing, or lessen his domestic importance. But if a woman is only useful, or ornamental, or intellectual, she must fail in playing a successful part in the drama of life; she is expected to live three existences; she must excel in household management, adorn the social circle and be capable of discussing the affairs of the nation, the tendencies of a new book, or listen intelligently to a political controversy, or a treatise on the midge. She must make an apt remark at the right place, or her companion will think her stupid, while at the same time she is manipulating a difficult piece of sewing, or perhaps speculating on the result of a new method of cooking oysters. This is a homely illustration of what is expected of a well bred and well educated lady, and yet this is the gigantic undertaking. No wonder then there are so many failures, no wonder that the becomingly dressed graceful girl often annoys and disappoints us with her silliness; the sensible well-read woman disgusts us with her ill arranged household and neglected children, and the model house-keeper