

brain quicker, whose spirit is entering into living peace." The very best society is to be found in our book-cases, a society of kings and statesmen who stand waiting to gain an audience and who impose only two conditions, labour and merit. Wise men hide their deepest thoughts. The reader must seek earnestly to find them. He must feel with his authors, go into their hearts and learn what is true and righteous. The English people are unable to do this because they have become corrupt; they cannot understand thoughtful reading because they have despised literature, science, art, nature and compassion. They have become a grasping money-making mob. These national faults are conditions of illiterateness and want of education in the habits of thought. Rich treasuries of learning await them, through these they may advance truly in life and become lords and kings.

The second lecture, "Of Queen's Gardens" follows directly from the first. Education confirms a kingly power in mankind. How far should this power be allowed to woman? Mr. Ruskin discusses (1) The ordinary power of woman (2) The education which is to fit her for this power and (3) Her queenly power with respect to the state. Shakespere has few heroes but many heroines and with few exceptions they are all wise counsellors and pure examples. Scott also represents his heroines as strong, true women. Chaucer wrote a legend of Good Women. The Egyptians gave their spirit of wisdom the form of a woman. Woman's power, judging from these wise men, is for rule not for battle; her intellect is for decision not for invention. She is guarded from all danger by man, whose power she supplements.

The education which is to fit her for this power must be both physical and mental. Her physical frame must be moulded, then her mind must be tempered with all knowledge that will enable her to understand the work of man. Since her intellect ripens faster her range of literature should be less not more frivolous. If she have access to a good library she will choose what is best for herself. Moreover her education is not complete without the aid of Nature. But the broadest question is:—"What is woman's office with regard to the state?" She is to assist in the ordering, comforting and adorning of the home. Enlarge her sphere, and let her fulfil these duties to the state. Let her seek after the power to heal and to redeem—the power that will place her on a throne and make her a true queen.

In the preceding pages, the substance of these lectures has been given without comment. A discussion of some of