

give warmth and life to the scene and relief to the eye by contrast with the cold white snow.

We observed one or two attempts, last winter, to use white as a dress material. They proved a failure as they must always do in our climate. White woollen goods cannot stand the test of the pure white of our snow. The dress by contrast becomes yellow.

In middle age, the dress must be brighter in colour and richer than in youth. And as we have called your attention to the picture of youth, modestly attired in white, equally pleasant is it to see an aged couple treading down life's path—everything, dress, manners, and pace—quiet, simple and dignified; all their surroundings in strict harmony with their years. The secret of dressing well is by no means to dress expensively, but may be summed up in very few words. The style of dress should be exactly adapted to the climate and individual; should be modest, quiet, and retiring, harmonious in colour and decoration, and of good material.

We do not agree with those who denounce dress as frivolous and unworthy of our attention. We dislike it as much as they do when it is devoid of good taste. Dress should be to the person what a frame is to a picture, subordinate, to help not to overpower or detract from the beauty of the human form. To a quiet observer of character, dress is often taken as an index of the tastes and habits of life, and has been termed "a species of body phrenology."

But the use of the body is not for the purpose of displaying dress as some people seem to think, but dress is for the body and should combine use and comfort, and by no means distort the human form. A proper knowledge of the beauty of which, should be studied on correct principles by every young lady, for when properly developed, it is beauty of the highest order. The superior softness and delicacy of their bodily frames, with the tender sentiments and sensations which emanate from their hearts, may be said to combine the highest degree of human, moral and physical beauty, and have been most beautifully touched on by our great poet:

"For contemplation he, and valour formed,
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace,
More fair, more winning soft, more amiably mild."

And while our fair readers are studying how to adorn the physical body, a proper regard to the cultivation of the mind should claim their first attention, imparting to it a moral beauty which is more to be desired than any adornment of the body, for few but will endorse the sentiment contained in the saying of Socrates "that when he saw a beautiful person he always expected to see it animated by a beautiful soul."

THE PHRENOLOGY OF CHURCHES.

BY REV. JAMES BENNET.

As you drive along the road you see what are evidently churches or chapels: but it is difficult to say what those other buildings are intended for,—possibly, school houses—may be, barns; but hardly places of worship. So it is in the city. The cathedral proclaims itself; the tall spire tells its own tale; but there are certain square, unornamented, ungainly structures that are of