

Each cost £1,000. The sixty-six children lodged and cared for in these cottages are in nearly every case those of flower-girls, and range from the age of eight months to fourteen years. They are not dressed alike, but each in pretty neat suitable clothing. How much we should like you, who have seen them in the streets of London, to look at them now, bearing, we allow, the marks of their early sufferings in their faces, but oh! so very happy. Everything about them is clean, healthy, and pleasant; and over them all the kindest little matron. Let us introduce you to little Sukie, a bright sturdy little child *now* with *grey hair*, who in the first five years of her existence endured such suffering as it is quite impossible to contemplate. Mr. Groom first made her acquaintance in the middle of the night in Oxford Street. She was in the grip of a powerful ferocious-looking man, and her cry of "I ain't got no more" showed him the state

of things. When at length the man flung her off with a kick from his heavy boot, her little basket of flowers had been trampled in the mud. She had literally no home; you have seen her father, and her mother was in prison. This little child had never lain in a bed, and she seemed half frightened when she saw where she was expected to sleep. She curled herself up, pulling the clothes over her head as she used to do with the mother's shawl on the doorstep, and it was months before she could be taught to lie down properly in bed. And when she was dressed in her new clothes, she walked up and down in the utmost wonder and delight. This is only one of the sixty-six, nearly every one of whom has an equally pitiful story. Those old enough go to school, and are taught all the useful things expected of respectable children. We should like to go into the details of these cottage homes if space permitted, but we will only say another cot-

tage is wanted as a crèche for the babies, and this is the same as if we said another £1,000 is required.

This is not by any means all that is being done for the flower-girls. Go down to Covent Garden on any market morning, and see the missioners looking after their bodily and spiritual needs. Go to No. 12, Clerkenwell Close, on Monday afternoons, and see the flower-girls from sixteen to sixty years of age working at garments, paying in their little savings, telling their sorrows to sympathetic ears, and being helped on their way. Mr. Groom and his body of workers—what have they not done for the flower-girls? and how much more would they do if outsiders would help them with their means?

The little branch worked by the good Rector of Spitalfields and Sister Bessie must not be overlooked. God grant them all success in their work among the flower-girls!

## INTELLECTUAL PARTNERSHIPS;

OR,

### HOW MEN MAY STIMULATE THE MENTAL LIFE OF WOMEN.



**T**RULY, we are living in an age of educational progress, and nothing more strikingly illustrates the march of our nineteenth century civilisation than the largely-increasing numbers of high schools and colleges for the better education of

women. Our grandmothers had no such opportunities of improving their minds, and they would probably open their eyes with astonishment could they but see the immense educational advantages of our times. Public libraries and courses of lectures are available in most towns; every branch of science, of art, and of literature is open to us; scholarships are founded for our exclusive benefit, and we are invited to take active interest in the social and political problems of the day. It is at last more fully recognised that true civilisation is impossible, unless the education of women be as thorough and as progressive as that of men.

But in spite of these advantages, it must be admitted that women, as a rule, are not intellectually as vigorous as might be desired. Generally speaking, they have not that thirst after knowledge which eagerly grasps at opportunities. Defective training in past generations is doubtless one of the causes of this mental torpor; but amongst the more immediate causes are—the lack of stimulus, the want of incentive, and the pressure of household cares. When one thinks of the cramped, home-bound life of many women, one is not surprised at the early stagnation of their minds, at their narrow views, poverty of ideas, and lack of interest in all things not purely domestic. With men it is different. They must perforce go into the world; their business relations bring them into contact with "all sorts and conditions of men;" the daily intercourse and friction with other minds keep their own fresh and alert; their public duties stimulate and develop their faculties, and their powers of observation are inevitably quickened by travel.

Undoubtedly, many women pursue the higher walks of literature with enthusiasm and success, but they are chiefly those who use their brains to obtain a livelihood. Here and there a girl may be found who, when her

school days are over, will follow up some particular study in music, or art, or languages; but unless she have some incentive or outward encouragement, her efforts are likely to prove spasmodic and unfruitful. Should she get married, her studies will gradually cease; or if she have much leisure time, she will probably degenerate into a devourer of third-rate fiction. It is a significant and not very creditable fact, that women are chiefly responsible for the mawkish and sensational novels which form the bulk of our circulating libraries. Women are the subscribers, women are the readers; and were it not for their demands, the supply of this literary rubbish would be greatly diminished.

There may be many ways of quickening a woman's mind, but the greatest and most abiding stimulus comes from her father, husband, or brother, and this is the point I wish to emphasise in this paper. The influence of one sex over the other is indisputable, and a man who possesses the affection of a woman has a more powerful leverage over her mind than any public teacher or female friend can possibly have. Women are swayed through their affections; they find their chief happiness in serving and pleasing those whom they love; and it is because of the unrivalled influence men can exert over the women nearest to them, and because of the exceptional opportunities the home-life affords of using such influences, that I urge them to take a more active interest in exciting healthy mental activity in their womenkind.

There are some men who regard us as the merely ornamental sex. Women to them are idols or playthings, creatures to be caressed and petted, and surrounded by luxuries. Now, I have nothing to say against the petting—as a rule we women get too little of it—but the woman is to be pitied who is nothing but a beautiful doll; and those whose flatteries have made her such ought to be blamed. Nor would I discourage the man who takes a thoughtful interest in the physical comforts of a woman; but he should be equally thoughtful for her mental food and equipment, or he will be allowing the body to banquet while the mind starves. Many a man, who would be angrily critical if his wife or sister violated the canons of good taste in regard to dress and deportment, will view with indifference the bad taste she may show in her choice of literature. She is left free to rove, unreprieved and unwarned,

through the garbage of "shilling shockers," "penny dreadfuls," and even the chronicles of our police and divorce courts. Considering the demoralising effects of this kind of reading—which is not mental food, but rather mental poison—such indifference is deeply to be deplored.

On the other hand, some men regard women as mere domestic machines; as creatures whose destiny is to cook (they always put the cooking first), mend clothes, nurse children, and look after the comfort of mankind generally. Far be it from me to depreciate the incessant, unselfish labours of the woman who "looketh well to the ways of her household," who is indeed an angel on the hearth, and who has helped to make the word "home" revered wherever the English language is spoken. But I must dissent from the theory that woman's chief work is—

"To sit and darn,  
And fatten household sinners."

Her true destiny is not fulfilled if any of her powers remain undeveloped. Why was she endowed with mental faculties, if they were not to be used? The mind, like the body, will dwindle and die, if deprived of appropriate food and exercise, and the result will be a stunted character and a one-sided life. Moreover, God made woman to be, not the plaything nor the slave, but the companion and helpmate of man. True companionship implies a certain degree of equality, and a similarity or sympathy in tastes and pursuits. How, then, can a woman be a true helpmate or companion to a man, if her mind be sluggish while his is active; if she have no sympathy with his literary tastes, and cannot converse with him intelligently upon his favourite topics? Can a girl, indifferent or ignorant concerning the studies and hobbies of her brother, be all a true sister ought to be? Can a mother train and develop the minds of her children, if her own faculties have been neglected?

There are still a few people, even in these enlightened times, who think that a highly educated woman loses interest in her more prosaic home duties, and makes a bad house-keeper. And, possibly, they mentally picture a big-boned creature, with inky fingers, a pen behind her ear, and slippers down at the heel—one who has a sublime contempt for dinners and dress, and who is so absorbed in her

"ologies" and "isms," as to be deaf to the cries of her children, and blind to the hopeless misery expressed on her husband's countenance. But such female monstrosities are rarely, if ever, met with; and such unloveliness of character is not necessarily produced by mental culture, since we occasionally find among the lower and ignorant classes equally unnatural and neglectful wives and mothers. Fidelity to domestic duties depends very much upon the standpoint from which a woman regards them. A Christian woman, whether talented or not, will fulfil all her duties conscientiously and cheerfully, and will regard no work as menial which tends to the welfare of others. But if an active intelligence animate a conscientious worker, all duties will be so much the better performed. The woman who has studied physiology is not, "when pain and anguish wring the brow," any the less skilful as "a ministering angel." A knowledge of the chemistry of cookery will not render her dishes less tasty or digestible. If social problems have aroused in her an enthusiasm for humanity, her affections for those in the home will not necessarily be weakened—nay, they will probably be enlarged. If her reasoning faculties have been cultivated, her conversational powers will not in consequence be less fascinating, even though she should occasionally get the best of an argument with a masculine opponent. Mental culture should not, and does not, as a rule, rob a woman of her womanliness, nor render her less lovable; and the biographies of our most eminent women will confirm this statement.

The exceptional influence exercised by the stronger over the weaker sex has already been pointed out. Let us now consider a few of the methods a man might adopt in order to stimulate the mental life of, say, his wife or sister (I am of course assuming the case of a man who is really of superior intelligence to the woman under his immediate influence). In the first instance, he might take an active interest in her reading, and encourage a wise choice of books. He may thus, more or less gradually, according to her capacities, introduce to her the masterpieces of literature. If he discover in her a bent of mind towards some particular study, or a special talent, he may, by sympathy, help, and judicious praise, spur her on to its highest development. But not only should he endeavour to elevate her literary tastes: he should also seek to awaken her powers of thought. This is best done by conversation bearing upon her reading. Every book read, whether of science, history, theology, poetry, or fiction, should be discussed, analysed, and criticised. She would thus acquire the habit of thinking, in addition to that of reading, and would digest what she had read; her logical faculties would be strengthened, and her memory enriched. Such debates would acquire an intenser interest, if both were equally absorbed in the same study. This fact leads me to specially urge every man, who has himself an intellectual hobby, to seek to inspire a kindred enthusiasm in his feminine companion. He of all men is likely to be successful in rousing her from mental sluggishness, and for obvious reasons: the subject in which he takes interest will possess a double interest in her eyes; she will be sensitive to the compliment he pays her in asking her to share his studies; and if he also request her help, he will furnish her with the most powerful incentive possible. The consciousness of working with a definite aim, the thought of rendering actual help to one whom she loves, will bear her through many difficulties and discouragements.

Do not suppose that the benefits of such a partnership will be all on the woman's side. No; they will be equally great to the man. In the effort to stimulate the mind of another, his own will be quickened. He who would teach, must himself first understand his subject, and

feel also the necessity of being accurate in his instructions. The interchange of ideas with another mind, alike interested and alert, could not be otherwise than advantageous. Then, as regards practical help: If a man's hobby require quick perceptions and delicate fingers—as botany, for instance—then the help of a woman will be invaluable. If occupied with literary work, her sympathy and criticisms, and her assistance in copying manuscripts and hunting up references, will also be of great service.

The same community of ideas ought to prevail between the working-man and his wife. He is surely better occupied in reading the newspaper aloud to her, while she sits darning his socks on the other side of the hearth, than if he were angrily settling the affairs of the nation with his boon companions at the public-house. And I may here remark, in passing, that if working women only realised how closely the welfare of the working classes is interwoven in current political questions, they would take a much keener interest in politics than they now do. Although possessing no direct power at the polling booth, they can exercise an immense influence over their husbands and sons who are enfranchised, by encouraging in them a lofty ideal of political duties and responsibilities.

How frequently you may hear a business man, who has climbed from the foot of the ladder, attribute his success to the wife who has shared with him the anxieties of business life, who has been not only a sympathetic but a working partner, who has economised and toiled with him, and identified herself with all his interests. And you will find that their mutual struggles and experiences have not only developed them individually, but have also intensified their affections. Now, if this be true of business life and work, why should it not be equally true of mental life and work? In most of the affairs of life, two heads are better than one, especially if one happen to be a woman's.

Many instances are recorded of the happiness and advantages resulting from such union of minds. The wife of Sir William Hamilton, the eminent philosopher, was a conspicuous example of a cultured and practical helpmate. When Sir William was elected Professor of Metaphysics at Edinburgh University, his appointment roused bitter opposition, and his opponents prophesied his certain failure. He determined, with the help of his wife, to prove the falseness of such predictions. She threw herself heart and soul into his work, looked up references, copied out his notes, and sat up with him night after night preparing his lectures—her pen and brain as active as his. The success he attained as a lecturer was due in a large measure to the help she rendered at this critical period of his career. When his health gave way, and paralysis laid him low, her energy, cheerfulness, and willing hands still upheld him; and his biographer says that, but for her heroic labours and practical ability, Sir William's greatest works would never have been published. Equally fortunate in his wife was Dr. Buckland, the great geologist. She enthusiastically aided him in his work, with both pen and pencil. For many months she daily wrote at his dictation, and she utilised her natural talent for drawing, by supplying the illustrations to his published works. She was exceptionally clever in repairing broken fossils, and many fine specimens now in the Oxford Museum were restored, by her skilful fingers, from a heap of small fragments to their original shapes. But her fondness of these pursuits never led her to neglect her household affairs, and her son tells us she personally superintended the education of her children every morning. No one can read the life of Thomas

Hood, without feeling great admiration for his helpful and lovable wife. He had many adversities and afflictions, one being that of chronic ill-health; but his wife's unflinching courage and good sense buoyed him up in all his weary struggles. She thoroughly appreciated his genius, and continually assisted him in his literary work. He had such confidence in her judgment, that all his works were submitted to her for correction and revision, before being sent to the publishers. Few wives have had a sweeter love-letter than the one in which he thus acknowledges her worth: "I never was anything, dearest, until I knew you; and I have been a better, happier, and more prosperous man ever since. Lay by that truth in lavender, sweetest, and remind me of it when I fail." We have a noteworthy example of sisterly helpfulness in Caroline Herschel, whose brother, Sir William Herschel, was the famous astronomer. She assisted him day and night in his observations and calculations, and his great achievements in astronomical science were largely due to her acute perceptions and shrewd advice. William Wordsworth, too, owed much to the sympathetic comradeship of his sister Dorothy. When harassed and depressed by the attacks of hostile critics, she consoled and cheered him, and inspired him to fresh efforts. He alludes to this close intercourse when he speaks of

"Those sweet counsels between heart and head,  
Whence genuine knowledge grew."

Instances might also be given of similar companionships between fathers and daughters; but enough has been said to show the help an intelligent woman can give when once her interest has been awakened.

It is surely not necessary to say much about the pleasures of such companionships. Conversation plays an important part in our social and home life, and our enjoyment of it is greatly enhanced when those about us have active and well-developed minds. The fireside chat, the country ramble, the holiday excursion, will yield double delight if shared with one who can think, sympathise, and converse intelligently.

Were any other argument needed to strengthen the plea for the mental culture of women, I would point to the fact that the mothers of nearly all great men and women have possessed minds of unusual vigour and intelligence, and have fostered all that was noble in their children. Not only, then, for their own sakes, and not only on behalf of the gentler sex, but also for the sake of coming generations, men should take keener interest in the mental development of the women in their homes. Sheridan, speaking of men's responsibility in this matter, says:—"Women govern us. Let us render them perfect; the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the mind of woman depends the wisdom of man." And Tennyson wisely observes—

"The woman's cause is man's. They rise or sink  
Together. Dwarfed or God-like, bond or free,  
If she be small, slight-natured, miserable,  
How shall men grow?"

In conclusion, let me urge every girl to cultivate all the faculties God has given her, whether she get any outside help or not. I would say, choose the best books by the best authors, and thoroughly master them. Do not be discouraged by the first difficulty, and pronounce those books dull which are not easily understood. Keep nibbling away, and the appetite will come with the eating; and, having once tasted the delight of grappling

with and conquering an intellectual problem, like Alexander you will hunger and thirst for other victories. But do not let your studies make you so self-absorbed, as to induce indifference to the pursuits of other members of the household. Keep an alert and open mind towards all healthful subjects. The woman who unceremoniously sweeps away as so much rubbish her husband's botanical collections, who frowns at his museum of curiosities, who turns up her nose at the "nasty smells" of her brother's chemical experiments, or who

yawns at the name of politics, may be an estimable person in her way, but she is shortsightedly throwing away splendid chances of deepening her influence and enlarging her own mind. On the other hand, the woman who combines an active intelligence with practical ability, who is both head and heart, and who concentrates her talents upon her daily duties—whether great or small—possesses an influence compared with which the mere bestowal of the franchise would be as nothing. Such a woman truly fulfils her destiny; hers

is a full-orbed life, an ever-expanding life; "to know her is a liberal education." We cannot all be Lady Hamiltons or Caroline Herschels, but we can be as faithful to our duties as they were to theirs. Let us, then, so use our opportunities, that not one of our talents may be wasted, and let us religiously consecrate all our powers to whatever duties fall to our share. We shall thus obey that too-neglected clause of the Divine command—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with . . . all thy MIND." ALICE LEE.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

## HOUSEKEEPING.

E. E.—The crust or fur which forms in the inside of tea-kettles may be chipped off with a chisel, or they may be sent to a tinman's if you cannot do it yourself. It is not dangerous, and it keeps away rust, and makes a kettle last longer. But it will require more fire to make the kettle boil if it has a fur coating inside. It is said that the formation may be prevented by keeping an oyster-shell or a marble always inside the kettle. But prevention is better than cure, and if the kettle be carefully cleaned after use, the incrustation will not form. Sixty grains of sal ammoniac put into a kettleful of water and boiled for one hour is said to remove the coating.

ONE OF "OUR GIRLS."—Wedding cards are again fashionable. They are sent after the wedding, and need not be accompanied by cake, unless to near relations and intimate friends.

EUSEBIA, H. H., and others.—The method in which the gloss is put on linen is somewhat of a trade secret. It is generally in the mixing of the starch and the use of the polishing iron that it consists. One recipe is—2 ounces of starch mixed in half a pint of cold water; then half a teaspoonful of borax in a teacupful of boiling water poured into it, and when it is cold, mix with the starch, and at the same time add a tablespoonful of turpentine, and mix all together with the hand.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

M. A. H. F.—Send your cloak to a dyer. You are sure to spoil it yourself.

FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE perhaps has her last meal too late, which causes restless sleep. Do not eat after 7.30 p.m.

J. TURTLE, KITTY, and MAY should make enquiries at the Young Women's Christian Association Emigration Department, 316, Regent Street, W. All servants should go out under some supervision, and be met on arrival.

NIMBLE SNIBS.—1. Cannot you make the pieces of material into some kind of patchwork?—2. June 30, 1876, was a Friday.

GOOD OLD JACK was very rude not to answer an invitation, and we think she should apologise and say what caused the omission.

SERVANT.—Say, "Excuse me for a few minutes," or, "I hope you will forgive my leaving you for a moment."

ST. BRIDE.—Full crape mourning for a parent should be worn for six months, and black for the year. It would not make any difference whether they were "aged" parents or not. Grandchildren wear mourning for six months.

FLEET.—Palpitation of the heart is often caused by a bad state of the digestion. If you try to acquire the habit of walking upstairs without stooping, and, while writing, holding yourself quite upright, you will not feel the exertion half as much as if you stoop. Your spine will support you apart from your muscles.

FAITH.—If you take muffins at afternoon tea, or buttered toast, you had better take one of your gloves off, unless you particularly wish to spoil them.

JOSEY.—Fifteen carat gold is more serviceable in a watch-chain than eighteen. If merely for a necklet, or if for a ring, the latter would be preferable. The term "carat" refers to the weight of unalloyed gold. It is the name of the seeds of the Abyssinian carat-flower, which, being usually all of the same uniform weight and size, are employed in weighing precious stones and gold. Our gold is alloyed with silver, the foreign with copper, which accounts for the difference of colour, while the purity of the metal may be one and the same respectively. Our sovereigns are, like our wedding-rings, of twenty-two carat gold. Were the piece without alloy, it would be twenty-four carat; consequently, if half be alloy, it would be twelve carat.

NET-BROWN MAYDE gives us no idea as to the description of situation which she desires to obtain abroad. She had better write for advice to Miss Pryde, 152, Rue de la Pompe, Paris (Avenue du Bois de Boulogne).

KATE.—Write to Miss Emily Jones, Two Waters, Hemel Hempstead, and tell her what you have said to us, as she is the Secretary of the Ladies' Associations for the Care and Training of Friendless Girls. There are many of these, and she will direct you. We do not know your address, or might give some names of officers or of ladies that you could visit. For instance, Lady Bayley, of 14, Hyde Park Street, W., is President; and Mrs. Rawlins, 13, Harewood Square, N.W., is Secretary for training homes in Paddington and Marylebone.

Miss H. POLHILL-TURNER, Assistant-Secretary to the Willing Hands Society, requests us to notice this institution for the aid of Chinese missions. Four methods are suggested in which the work may be assisted of "spreading Christ's Kingdom in China"—i.e., the presentation of four articles of needlework (fancy or plain), paintings, or anything saleable, and a subscription not less than one shilling per annum (thus becoming a member); by becoming an associate, sending a less number of contributions; by giving a yearly subscription only; or by donations. Miss Turner's address is—The Cottage, Blunham, Sandy, Beds.; or, Miss Reade, Meldreth, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, Hon. Secretaries.

ALICE MAUD D.—See our answers to intending emigrants. Write to the Government Emigration Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., and they will send you the necessary papers. You should name your age and business, and ask advice as to where you might obtain employment, cost, etc.

ENTRE NOUS and WOULD-BE EMIGRANT.—You would have every assistance and advice, as well as protection, if you were to emigrate under the auspices of the United British Women's Emigration Association. President, the Hon. Mrs. J. Stuart-Wortley; Secretary, Miss Leffoy, 17, Eldon Road, Kensington. They secure for you proper protection on the voyage, and reception on arrival. The Emigrants' Rest is at 27, Colquitt Street, Bold Street, Liverpool. Board and lodging, 2s. 6d. per day; and probably one night there would suffice before being conducted on board the ship. There is also the Church Emigration Society, 49, Victoria Street, Westminster; Hon. Secretary, Miss C. E. Denison, 196, Cromwell Road, S.W. Charge is taken of the emigrants on the voyage and on their arrival, and they are assisted in finding work. From whichever society you prefer to apply to, you will obtain advice as to the destination to which, with your qualifications, you had better go. Certainly write to us again. The Young Women's Christian Association, Regent Street, would also help you in your emigration.

MOTHER.—If you design any of your girls for situations as "mother's" or "lady-helps," you might do well to send them to a "farm school" recently opened by a lady at Caterham, Surrey. Girls can be trained there in "all the duties of a country home." For any girl who wished to emigrate in that capacity, such a course of training would be most desirable to supplement the acquirements requisite in a nursery governess and lady's maid.

NANCY.—The average age at which women marry in this country is not very accurately calculated, as in about 22,483, or eleven per cent. of the marriages, the ages are not given. But the average taken of the rest was 28 years in men, and 24.5 in women. It would be much better for the happiness, health, and general well-being of our young countrywomen, and the advantage of their children, were they to delay their marriage till the age of 24 or 25. They would know their own minds better, have acquired more knowledge in the management both of young children and of their homes, and have given some time to the service of their parents on leaving school.

DAISY E. BANKS.—We thank you for your charming letter. Your writing is good. *The Girl's Indoor Book* is now being issued in separate parts.

LOY.—If the brother and sisters live in the eldest married sister's house, or even if they share the expenses for rent, living, and service with her, she is the housekeeper, and naturally mistress of the house by right of birth and her position as a married woman, and is the person who should give invitations.

SYNTAX.—1. The final "p" in the name "Malaprop" is sounded.—2. The plates should be brought in all together and laid on the dinner-wagon (if there be room for more than the dessert service), or on the sideboard, and the plates that have been used changed one by one. The vegetable dishes should be brought in on a butler's wooden tray, and thence removed to the dinner-table. We have given an article on "How to Wait at Table," vol. viii., p. 488—No. for April 30th, 1887.

RHODA.—Your question has been answered more than once. There are exceptions to nearly all rules. In the case of a young girl and the entrance of an old gentleman, it would be more seemly for her to rise when he advanced to take her hand; and certainly if in a social position higher than her own. Writing fairly good.

ATHELIS.—On consideration of your case, we do not see cause for your continual distress. If you have repented, and strive to speak evil of no man, you would be guilty of a still greater and additional sin in turning your back on the Lord's Supper.

BARBARA.—We think, with your advisers, that so young a man may change his mind when more matured, and he has seen other girls who may seem better looking to him, and have more social advantages and means of support. In your case we should prefer to keep the friend who is not so likely to give you up; and you may do better yourself, especially as you say that "he is not good company!" No wonder the friend "feels in the way" when walking out as "gooseberry."

ROSE BUD "longs for something more exciting than cooking," and would consider "hospital nursing, or matron in a school for gentlemen only, would be just the thing." At the age of twenty-eight she is not too old for nursing; but the "excitement" she would find in the scenes and the work of a hospital would be very far from agreeable! Such a vocation should be adopted with a willingness to deny yourself in all and every way for the love of God and man—not for the self-gratification to be found in such painfully exciting sights. She would not be eligible for the position of matron in any institution, as she is not sufficiently well educated.

SORRELY PERPLEXED.—You have placed yourself in a serious difficulty by allowing yourself to become attached to a man, and by also encouraging him, before a due consideration of your disagreement in religious faith and feeling. When the mischief is done you ask for advice; and under such circumstances we can scarcely be expected to give an opinion. If you have plighted your word to him, knowing that he is not a religious man, you could not jilt him—it would be dishonourable. The only thing you could do would be to tell him you had acted with great indiscretion, explaining why, and referring the case to him. Tell him you fear that your union would not be for the happiness of either, but that, having given him the right to withdraw his proposal, you were ready to keep your word to him if he were perfectly satisfied.

A WOULD-BE ABSTAINER.—Sal volatile is used in cases of fainting and sickness, and is often valuable in indigestion. The chemist will write instructions for the proper dose on the bottle. Either hot or cold water can be used with it.

MIGNON.—1. It is not usual to give the addresses of authors without their leave. It would be an intrusion to do so.—2. You can find a full list of her writings in any of her books.

MAGGIE.—Newfoundland is the oldest of all our colonies. Its discovery by John Cabot dates back to June 24th, 1497. The discoverer did not win more than fame and his own personal satisfaction, for there appears a note in the Privy Purse amounts of expenditure in the same year (August 10th)—"To him that found the New Isle, £10." It was not, however, until the year 1583 that Sir H. Gilbert formally took possession of it in the Queen's name (Elizabeth). The visit of the Portuguese navigator, Gaspard de Colteral, was subsequent to our discovery of the island by three years.

THE SHEPHERD'S FAIRY.—Leave cards when you call in a formal way when your friend is not at home.

MARIAN.—The 4th November, 1876, was a Saturday.