

foremost of pleasing Christ, and not myself? For He 'pleased not Himself,' and His followers must imitate Him. It is not for them to be choosing their own paths. Perhaps He sees that I am in danger of hewing to myself 'broken cisterns which hold no water,' of sitting down too contentedly under my gourd, and so He calls me away to less pleasant scenes, that I may learn to look to none but Him for happiness."

Her eyes had a far-away, dreamy look in them as they rested on the distant hills, which, with their graceful curves, bounded the horizon, and at this point in her musings she dropped her face upon her hands as she breathed a prayer for help and strength. When she raised her head again there was a new look of earnest resolve upon the young face.

"If this is a sacrifice He calls upon me to make, I will try to make it gladly," she was saying to herself; "if this is the work He has for me to do, I will try to do it bravely and cheerfully, and let no one know how much it costs me. For He loves a cheerful giver. So He alone shall know how real a sacrifice it is."

When the luncheon-bell rang, Hattie emerged from her room and took her seat at the table with a calm face that seemed to have a new look of sweetness on it which made it very winning; and Mr. Warlow, as he glanced at her again and again, felt how much he should miss such a sunbeam from beside him. Yet more than ever he realised what a comfort she would be to the two helpless old ladies at Nutford; and he, like his young daughter, resolved not to think of self, but to obey the command to "look on the things of others."

(To be concluded.)

GIRLS' CHRISTIAN NAMES.



VERY name has a history; and, with very few exceptions, to which we shall presently return, every name has a meaning. And sad mistakes are often made by those persons who try to find

out the meaning without paying attention to the history. The girl who imagines that Eunice must mean "you are nice," because it sounds something like it in English, is not much further wrong than she who supposes Arabella to signify "fair altar," because it will divide into the two Latin words, *ara bella*.

The first thing to be done in translating a name is to find out *when* it came into use; then *where* it came from originally; and, lastly, *how* it came. Those who follow these rules will find much to astonish them. They will discover that the apparent origin of some names is quite different from the real one; that some of our commonest names are among the newest importations; and that some names, supposed to be quite new in this country, are very old friends indeed. The remarks which follow must be understood to

refer to the history of Christian names in England only.

The earliest class of names is the British, and very few of these have survived to the present day. Those which have are Boadicea, Guendolen, Guenllian, Guinevere, Kathleen, Malvina, Mona, Sabrina, and Una.

The second class may be termed Roman-British. When the Romans conquered England, it became customary for every man and woman to have both a British and a Latin name, the one having the same meaning as the other. Agnes, or Ignatia, became Nêst in British; Cæcilia became Isoult, or Isoude; Claudia became Gwladis, or Gladys; Helena became Ilan; Innocentia (probably) became Imogen, or Innogen; and Julia became Guala. Of these Gladys, Imogen, and Isoult alone survived.

Then came the Saxon period, to which belong such names as Alice, Bertha, Edith, Elfrida, Emma, Rosamond, Winifred, and all that numerous class which begin or end with *hild*, *adel*, and *ethel*.

The Normans changed our nomenclature completely by bringing in what are known as the names of the chivalric period. British and Saxon names alike disappeared, leaving only a few special favourites to survive; and such names as Amabel, Arabella, Beatrice, Blanche, Isabel, Juliana, Margaret, Petronilla, and Sybil came to replace them. This state of things lasted, more or less, until the Reformation, many of the names dying out as time went on, and a few fresh ones finding their way in, to which latter category belong Anne, Elizabeth, and Mary.

Many long, strange-looking names belong to the earliest part of this period, such as Mazelina, Maticisa, Licontia, Frethesancia, Florianora, Aniflesia, Inglytha, Richemaia, Senicula, Galiena, Pelagia, Orgoylosa, and Preciosa. Few of these were in use after the thirteenth century.

With the Reformation in the sixteenth century began a complete change again, which was still further carried on by the Puritans in the seventeenth. The names of the chivalric era vanished like Saxon and Norman, and a long array of Biblical names superseded them, along with English words used as names. On the one side we find Abigail, Dinah, Drusilla, Esther, Eunice, Hagar, Hannah, Jerusha, Jochebed, Keturah, Leah, Magdalen, Naomi, Phœbe, Rachel, Rebecca, Ruth; on the other, Charity, Faith, Hope, Prudence, Temperance. No great alteration followed this until the present century, when all at once, within the memory of persons not yet old, there was a sudden revival of names of all the ages past—British, Roman, Saxon, and chivalric overwhelmed us together in a deluge. In the year 1800 it would have been pretty safe to guess that any woman would answer to some one of about twenty names; but now she may be called by any one of four hundred.

There are two classes of names which are exceptions to the rule that all names can be translated. The first is, names derived from lost languages, which, of course, have a meaning, but in the present state of knowledge it is not possible to discover it. Of the names used in England, there are three of this kind, two of which are Etruscan and the third probably so—Emily, Lucretia, Lavinia. The other sort are purely invented, fancy names, usually originating with some poet, such as Jessica, Nerissa, Saba. These have no meaning, and never had, though meanings may be found for them in words of different languages which they resemble.

There remains the further category of names which cannot be traced with absolute certainty. Of this kind are Idonia, Muriel, and Theresa. We can only say that they seem likely to come from this or that source. Two of these could be readily traced to the Greek

language (Idonia to ἰδονή, pleasure, and Theresa to Θερίζω, a reaper); but it is very unlikely that they had any such origin, since all old English names of Greek derivation have come to us either through Italy or France. Theresa, on the contrary, reached us from Spain, where it is extremely ancient, while the origin of the others is lost in the mist of antiquity—a fact which, as regards Christian names, generally points either to a Celtic or oriental source, and not unfrequently to the latter conveyed through the former.

Concerning Muriel, Amabel, and Arabella, a few words more must be said. The first is in all probability a softened form of Mirabelle or Marabel. These names, Amabel or Mabel, Arabella, and Mirabel or Marabel, can be traced up, as will be seen by reference to each, to a very early period, when they were represented in Latin by Latin words, and their derivation would, therefore, seem to be from that tongue; but it is desirable to add that their derivation from the Latin may be a mere coincidence after all. Every other name ending in *bel* has a Phœnician origin, and it is far from improbable that these also follow that rule. If we are to derive these names, not from the Latin words to which they are traceable, but from Phœnician or Hebrew roots, then Amabel is doubtless *Am-Baal*, People of the Lord; Arabella is *Ur-Baal*, Fire of the Lord; and Marabel is *Mar-Baal*, Bitterness of the Lord. On this point we cannot be absolutely certain without more evidence than has yet come to light. This Phœnician derivation would make of Amabel the (heathen) feminine of Eliam or Ammiel, and Arabella would occupy the same position with regard to Uriel, or Urijah. How these Phœnician names which are not Biblical originally came into England is a very difficult question to answer. One or two can be traced to Spain, where they have existed from the earliest period; Isabel certainly came to us from this quarter. Amabel, Arabella, and Marabel sprang suddenly into being as familiar English names about the reign of King John, and whence they came there is no evidence to show. But Annabel comes to us from that source whence we might most naturally expect them all—straight from our aborigines, a far echo sounding down the centuries of that old eastern tribe of whom we know so little—the Iberii, who reached us from Spain, and emigrated to Spain from Syria, or its immediate neighbourhood.

Some readers will very likely feel disappointed at the uncertainty which hangs over their names; but this cannot be helped. It is the nature of all things human. Fresh evidence may be found yet—the lost tongue may be recovered, the doubtful derivation settled, the alternative meanings decided, in time to come. But in the present state of knowledge no more can be said than is said here.

It only remains to give a short explanation of the terms and abbreviations used before we pass to the alphabetical list of names.

Celtic includes Erse or Irish, Gaelic, and British or Welsh, which are cognate languages (that is, sprung from the same root, and very like each other), and in many cases the same name, or two names varying very little, will have the same meaning in all the cognate languages.

Date signifies the time, or about the time, when the name was first introduced into England.

Modern Date indicates that the introduction was some time in the present century.

Dim.—Diminutive, or pet name.

Fem.—Feminine. Many more female names are derived from male ones than is generally supposed; and much error is abroad as to which female name is the true feminine of a given male one.

Gothic includes the cognate languages, Anglo-

Saxon (the parent of English); Friso-Saxon (one of the sources of French); and Old German.

Each girl is recommended to look out the *text* attached to her name, as it has been chosen with reference to it, and contains something which she will do well to think about.

ABIGAIL. *Hebrew*. My father's joy. *Date* 1650. *Prov.* xxiii. 15.

ADA. The *Hebrew* name Adah is the second female name mentioned in the Bible, and means congregation or assembly: but historically, the English name Ada is the *dim.* of Adama, *fem.* of Adam, signifying earth, soil. *Date* 1145. *Gen.* iii. 19.

ADELA, ADELAIS, ADELICIA, ADELINE, ADELIZA. These are all variations of one *Gothic* root, *Adel* or *Ethel*: meaning primarily, king; and secondarily, noble. *Date* 1066. *Rev.* iii. 21.

ADELAIDE. *Gothic*. Heather Queen. *Modern date*. *Jer.* xvii. 5-8.

ADELGUNDA. *Gothic*. Gracious Queen. *Modern date*. *Rev.* xxii. 5. Aldegunda is the same name.

ADRIANA. *Fem.* of Adrian. *Latin*. Belonging to the Adriatic Sea. *Modern date*. *Isaiah* lviii. 11.

AGATHA. *Greek*. Good. *Date* 1150. *Matt.* v. 48.

AGNES. *Greek*. Pure. (Not, as some think, from the Latin *agnus*, a lamb.) *Date* 1102. *Matt.* v. 8. This name has many cognates which look unlike it. The Spanish form is Ines; the Portuguese, Inez; the Welsh, Nêst; its old English *dim.* is Annis.

AGRIPPINA. *Fem.* of Agrippa. *Greek*. Painful. *Psalm* xxv. 18.

ALBERTHA or ALBERTINE. *Fem.* of Albert. *Gothic*. All bright. *Prov.* iv. 18. *Modern date*.

ALEXANDRA (*date* 1155), ALEXANDRINA (*date* 1819). *Greek*. Helper of men. *Gai.* vi. 2. *Fem.* of Alexander.

ALICE or ALICIA. *Gothic*. Noble. *Date* 1105. The original name is Athelis or Adalais [see Adela]; the old French spelling, Alix; the Scotch *dim.*, Alison. *Rev.* iii. 21.

ALINE or ALINA. In many cases, and probably in all, *dim.* of Aveline. *Gothic*. Always gentle. *Date* 1123. *Col.* iii. 12, 13.

ALMA. *Latin*. Chaste. *Date* 1854. *Matt.* v. 8.

ALMERIA or ALMIRA. *Fem.* of Maurice. *Gothic*. Heavenly riches; or the Kingdom of Heaven. *Matt.* v. 3. *Date* 1118.

ALTHÆA. *Greek*. Huntress. *Modern date*. *1 Tim.* vi. 11.

AMABEL or MABEL. *Latin*. Amiable. *Date* 1205. *1 Peter* iii. 4.

AMELIA. *Gothic*. Heavenly. *Col.* iii. 2. *Date* 1714. This name has no connection with Emily, as is commonly supposed.

AMICE or AMICIA. *Latin*. Friend. *Date* 1067. *Prov.* xvii. 17.

AMY. *French*. Friend. *Date* 1332. *Prov.* xviii. 24. Amy is derived from *amie*, a friend, not, as is often fancied, from *aimée*, beloved. It was constantly used as the *dim.* of Amicia, and perhaps of Amabel.

AMYNTA. *Greek*. Defender. *Fem.* of Amyntas. *Psalm* v. 11.

ANASTASIA (*dim.* Anastace). *Greek*. Resurrection. *Date* 1176. *John* xi. 25.

ANDROMACHE. *Greek*. Conqueror of men. *Prov.* xvi. 32.

ANGELA, ANGELICA, or ANGELINA. *Latin*. Angel. *Job.* iv. 18, 19.

ANNE or ANNA. *Hebrew*. Grace. This is the Greek form of Hannah. The English *dim.* is Nanny, Nancy; the Scotch, Annie; the French, Annette or Nannette; the Spanish, Anita. *Date* 1272, but not common before 1390. *Eph.* ii. 8.

ANNABEL (often, but incorrectly, spelt ANABELLA). *Fem.* of Hannibal. *Phœnician*. Grace of the Lord. *Date* 1246. The heathen

equivalent of the Jewish name, Jane; the former meaning "Grace of Baal," and the latter "Grace of Jehovah." *Isaiah* xxvi. 13.

ANNIS. (*See* Agnes.) Anice is quite incorrect.

ANNORA. (*See* Eleanor.)

ANTONIA or (French *dim.*) ANTOINETTE. *Fem.* of Anthony. *Latin*. Flourishing. *Modern date*. *Psalm* i. 3.

ARABELLA. *Latin*. A praying woman. *Date* 1200. *Phil.* iv. 6. This is one of the names misinterpreted by popular error. Because it can be divided into two Latin words, *ara bella*, which mean "fair altar," it is always so rendered, in disregard of its history. It was a favourite name about the reign of Edward I., when it was spelt Orbel, or Orabel. Then, in the fifteenth century, it became Arbel, and later, Arbella (the famous Lady Arbella Stuart always signed Arbella). The introduction of the remaining *a* is quite modern. (*See* previous remarks on this name.)

ARIADNE. *Greek*. Most excellent. *Prov.* xxxi. 29.

ARSINOË. *Greek*. Friend. *Prov.* xxvii. 6.

ASENATH. *Egyptian*. Devoted to Neith (the Egyptian Minerva). *Acts* xxvi. 18.

ASPASIA. *Greek*. Delighted. *Isaiah* xxxv. 10.

ASTRÆA. *Latin*. Star. *Psalm* cxlvii. 4.

ATHALIAH. *Hebrew*. Afflicted of the Lord. *Isaiah* lix. 2.

AUDREY. (*See* Etheldreda.)

AUGUSTA. *Fem.* of Augustus. *Latin*. Royal. *Date* 1714. *Rev.* i. 6.

AURELIA. *Fem.* of Aurelius or Aurelian. *Latin*. Golden. *Prov.* iii. 14. *Modern date*.

AURORA. *Greek*. Dawn of the Morning. *2 Sam.* xxiii. 4. *Modern date*.

AVICE, AVIS, or HAWISIA. *Gothic*. Happy wisdom. (Not, as some fancy, from the French *avis*, advice). *Date* 1150. *Prov.* iii. 17.

AZUBAH. *Hebrew*. Forsaken. *Ps.* xciv. 14.

BARBARA. *Latin*. Stranger. *Date* 1474. *Isaiah* lvi. 7.

BATHSHEBA. *Hebrew*. Daughter of the oath. *Heb.* vi. 13, 14.

BEATRICE, or BEATRIX. *Latin*. Blessing. *Date* 1090. *Gen.* xii. 2.

BERENGARIA or BERENGUELA. (The former is the Portuguese, the latter the Spanish spelling.) *Fem.* of Berenger. *Gothic*. Commanding honour. *1 Sam.* ii. 30. *Date* 1191.

BERENICE. *Greek*. Bringing victory. *Rev.* xii. 11.

BERTHA. *Gothic*. Bright. *Date* 1143. *Dan.* xii. 3.

BLANCHE. *Spanish*. White. *Date* 1245. *Dan.* xi. 35.

BLANDINA. *Latin*. Mild. *Prov.* xxxi. 26. *Modern date*.

BOADICEA. *Celtic*. The Latinised form of the British word *woda*, woad, the plant whence the Britons derived the blue colour with which they painted or tattooed the bodies of their soldiers before going into battle, with the view of terrifying the enemy. *Joel* ii. 11. *Date* about Christian era.

BONA. *Latin*. Good. *Psalm* xxxvii. 3. *Date* 1480.

BRIDGET. *Gothic*. Bright. *Job* xi. 17. *Date* 1480.

CAMILLA. *Fem.* of Camillus. *Latin*. Camel. *Matt.* xix. 24. *Modern date*.

CAROLINE. *Fem.* of Charles. *Gothic*. Tiller of the soil. *Gen.* iii. 17-19. *Date* 1714.

CASSANDRA. *Fem.* of Cassander. *Greek*. Sister. *1 John* iv. 20. *Date* 1219.

CATHARINE. (*Dim.*, Kat (up to 1600), Kitty (up to 1800), Kate or Katie, modern.) *Greek*. Clear running water is the primary meaning: pure or clean, the secondary. The

spelling Catharine only dates from about 1660; but under the older spelling, Katherine, the name has been common from 1233. *Heb.* x. 22.

CECILIA. (Old English, Cicely, which ought not to be spelt Cecily.) *Fem.* of Cæcilius. *Latin*. Blind. *Matt.* vi. 22, 23. *Date* 1066.

CELIA. *Latin*. Heavenly. *Date* 1700. *Phil.* iii. 20.

CHARLOTTE. *Gothic*. Honour to the people. *Prov.* x. 7. *Date* 1682. This is one of the names usually misinterpreted, being commonly supposed to be the *fem.* of Charles, with which it has no connection. Charles comes from *ceorl*, the word which gives us churl and carle: Charlotte from *Gar-lent*. It is the same name as Arlette. The old English spelling was phonetic, Sbarlot.

CHLOE. *Greek*. Green herb. *Isaiah* xl. 6, 7. *Modern date*.

CHRISTIANA or CHRISTINA (older form, CHRISTIAN). *Latin*. A Christian. *Date* 1210. *1 Pet.* iv. 16.

CLARA (*dim.* CLARICE, CLARISSA). *Latin*. Famous. *Luke* i. 15. *Date* 1152. Clarissa is, in England, much older than Clara, which last was hardly known before the sixteenth century, and was then spelt Clare.

CLAUDIA or CLAUDE. *Fem.* of Claudius. *Latin*. Lame. *Modern date*. *Heb.* xii. 13.

CLEMENTINA or CLÉMENCE (French spelling). *Latin*. Merciful. *Date* 1230. *Matt.* v. 7.

CLEOPATRA. *Greek*. Glory of the country. *Prov.* xxii. 29.

CLOTHILDE. *Gothic*. Famous woman. *Prov.* xxxi. 30.

CLYTEMNESTRA. *Greek*. Renowned for sobriety. *Phil.* iv. 5.

COLUMBINA. *Latin*. Dove. *Matt.* x. 16. *Date* 1230.

CONSTANCE. *Fem.* of Constantius. *Latin*. Faithful. *Luke* xvi. 10. *Date* 1066.

CORA. *Latin*. Heart. *Matt.* xii. 35. *Modern date*.

CORALIE. *French*. Coral. *Mal.* iii. 17. *Modern date*.

CORNELIA. *Fem.* of Cornelius. *Latin*. A horn. *Modern date*. *Psalm* cxii. 9.

CRESSIDA. *Greek*. Surpassing. *Prov.* xxxi. 10.

CRISPINA. *Latin*. Crisped, curled. *1 Peter* iii. 3, 4.

CUNEGUNDA. *Gothic*. Gracious queen. *Prov.* xi. 16.

DAGMAR. *Danish*. Bright as the day. *Isaiah* viii. 20 (marginal reading). *Modern date*.

DAMARIS. *Greek*. A wife (literally a tamed woman). *1 Tim.* ii. 11. *Modern date*.

DAPHNE. *Greek*. Laurel. *Hosea* xiv. 5, 6.

DEBORAH. *Hebrew*. Bee. *Prov.* x. 4, 5. *Date* 1650.

DIANA. *Latin*. Light. *Date* 1251. *Rev.* xxi. 23.

DINAH. *Hebrew*. Judgment. *Fem.* of Dan. *Psalm* cvi. 3. *Date* 1650.

DIONYSIA or DENISE. *Fem.* of Dionysius, or Dennis. Touched by God. *Date* 1162. *John* vi. 37, 44.

DOMINICA. *Latin*. The Lord's Day. *Isaiah* lviii. 13, 14.

DOMITIA. *Fem.* of Domitius. *Latin*. Conquering. *Rev.* ii. 7.

DORA, DORIS. *Greek*. Gift. *James* i. 17. *Modern date*.

DORCAS. *Greek*. Wild roe. *Psalm* xlii. 1. *Date* 1650.

DOROTHEA, DOROTHY. *Greek*. Gift of God. *John* iv. 10. *Date* 1487.

DRUSILLA. *Greek*. Oak tree. *Matt.* iii. 10.

DULCIBEL (*dim.* Dulcise). Old spelling, Doucebelle, Dowsabel. *French*. Fair sweetness. *1 Tim.* ii. 9, 10. *Date* 1240.

(To be continued.)

of beef skirting, may be used instead. Many people use sausages for the purpose, but cheap sausages are not to be recommended. Put six ounces of flour into a bowl with a little salt; break an egg into this and beat thoroughly, adding a spoonful or two of water to make a smooth paste. Stir in a little less than a pint of milk. Grease a pie-dish, arrange the pieces of meat in it, season them with pepper and salt, pour the batter over, and bake for one hour.

Fish constitutes nourishing and wholesome food; some sorts, such as plaice, flounders, conger eel, ling, hake, haddock, mackerel, etc., are very cheap, and we hope that in the course of a year or two they will be cheaper still. Cods' heads also are frequently sold for twopence each, and excellent picking may be obtained from them. Here are two or three recipes for cooking fish:—

STEWED FISH.—Take any kind of white fish. Wash it quickly and dry it; then cut it into two-inch squares. Put it into boiling water to cover it; bring it to the boil, draw it back, and let it simmer gently for a few minutes till it is done. Take up the fish and thicken the water in which it was boiled by adding to it a tablespoonful of flour, mixed smoothly with a gill of milk to each pint of water. Stir the sauce till it boils; add a slice of butter or dripping, and keep boiling for ten minutes. Put in the fish, let it get hot once more, and turn the whole into a dish. Eat with vinegar and pepper.

FISH PIE.—Take fish, prepared as above; remove the skin and bones, and tear the flesh into flakes. Measure it and mix with it an equal quantity of cold mashed potatoes, a little dripping, pepper and salt. Put the mixture into a well greased pie-dish, place a little dripping on the top, and make hot in the oven. If liked, cold boiled rice may be used instead of potatoes; or the potatoes and fish can be placed in layers in a well greased pie-dish and baked.

BAKED FISH.—Hake and conger eel, both excellent fish, may, when they are to be had at all, be bought very cheap—at about twopence per pound. Prepared as follows they will furnish a delicious dinner. Flat fish may be cooked in the same way. Clean the fish; if it is flat, divide it through the bones; if round, cut it into slices. Melt a good slice of dripping in a tin baking-dish; arrange the fish in this; pour over it about two tablespoonfuls of water mixed with a little vinegar, sprinkle on the top a seasoning mixture composed of a small onion, boiled and chopped, breadcrumbs, pepper, and salt. Put pieces of dripping here and there upon the fish, and bake till the flesh leaves the bones easily. Time according to thickness. If a piece of hake, cod, or conger eel can be obtained, and a wire stand (to be bought for a penny) to raise the fish above the tin, is at hand, the fish may be laid upon the stand, the vinegar and water may be poured underneath, and sliced turnips, sliced onions, or sliced potatoes may be put in the tin. The fish can then be baked gently and basted frequently for about an hour. When half cooked the fish should be turned over, that it may be equally cooked.

Herrings both fresh and salt are largely consumed by the poor, as are also haddocks fresh and dried. It is scarcely necessary to say how dried and salt fish should be cooked. Fresh herrings are excellent when opened, emptied, boned, seasoned and rolled, put into a pie dish with vinegar and water, and baked for three-quarters of an hour. A few potatoes baked in a jar with herrings thus pickled form a most appetising dish.

Good soup is wholesome and nourishing, but it is not so much made or used as it deserves to be. The following is Mrs. Buckton's recipe for an excellent vegetable soup. Put a quart of water into a saucepan,

and while it boils prepare the vegetables by cleaning and cutting into small dice an onion and a lettuce. Throw these into the boiling water, with two ounces of green peas, and two potatoes cooked or uncooked. Mix a tablespoonful of flour or oatmeal with two ounces of dripping, add this to the soup with pepper, salt, and a pinch of sugar. Simmer gently for nearly an hour, mix with half a pint of boiling milk, and serve with sippets of bread. If liked, carrots or dried peas can be substituted for the green peas, but dried peas will need to boil for two hours or more.

SCRAP PIE.—Put a pound or more of lean scraps of meat (beef or mutton, or both), cooked or uncooked, into a saucepan with carrots, turnips, onions, and a couple of potatoes cut into slices. Season with pepper and salt, and pour on cold water to barely cover the meat. Bring the water to a boil and lay on the top of the meat, etc., a stiff crust made of suet or dripping, which has been rolled to fit the saucepan. Put the lid on the pan and simmer gently for an hour and a half. Pass the knife round the crust every now and then to keep it from burning, and serve with the meat and vegetables on a dish and the suet crust cut into quarters and laid upon it. If meat cannot be obtained, this pie may be made of vegetables alone.

Porridge can scarcely be too highly recommended as nourishing food. The Scotch, who are a hardy race, almost live upon it. Yet it is scarcely worth while to give directions for making it, for those who appreciate its value will not need the recipe, and those who do not will scarcely be induced to try it. Perhaps I may be allowed to remind my friends that one pound of oatmeal, ground pease, haricot beans, and semolina will give a man as much strength as three pounds of lean meat. The following is the ordinary method of making porridge:—Boil a little water and add a pinch of salt. Sprinkle a little oatmeal into the boiling water, and beat vigorously with a wooden spoon or knife till the required thickness is obtained. Boil for a few minutes longer, still stirring the preparation briskly, pour the porridge out, let it stand a few minutes, and eat with treacle or sugar and milk.

SUPERIOR PORRIDGE.—Soak a heaped tablespoonful of coarse oatmeal in a pint of water overnight. In the morning put the saucepan with the oatmeal and water on the fire and let it boil, stirring it occasionally to prevent burning till wanted. It may be eaten in twenty minutes, but will be improved by long boiling.

Broken bread is frequently given to the poor, and a great scandal is created because they throw it away instead of using it. Very often, however, they do not know what to do with it. An excellent pudding of broken bread may be made by pouring boiling water upon the pieces, letting them soak for awhile, then draining them, and beating them up with a good slice of dripping, some coarse sugar, currants, and nutmeg. The mixture thus prepared may be turned into a greased pie-dish, and baked in a well-heated oven till it is brightly browned on the top. It may be eaten hot or cold.

CHILDREN'S CHEAP PUDDING.—Stew a little cheap fruit of any kind, sweeten it, and spread it upon broken bread, pour cold milk over, and let the bread soak for awhile. Children will eat this pudding with great relish.

Few dishes are more nourishing than peas, lentils, or haricots made into soup. The process in all cases is the same. Soak the beans, then draw off the water and boil them in three times their bulk of fresh water till soft. They will take three hours or more, and a little dripping should be thrown into the water with them. Flavour the soup as convenient, rub it

through a colander to keep back the skins which are not easy of digestion, and serve very hot. A crust of bread boiled with soup is a great improvement, and, when it can be procured, greasy stock in which fat meat has been boiled should be used instead of water to make the soup.

An excellent supper for a working man can be made from cheese and rice. Cheese, it will be remembered, is more nourishing than meat, and can generally be digested without difficulty by those who work in the open air. Take a quarter of a pound of rice, put it into a saucepan with cold water to cover it, and bring it to the boil. Drain it, and put it back into the saucepan with three-quarters of a pint of milk and a little pepper and salt, and boil it gently till tender and rather dry. Grate a little cheese finely (dry, stale cheese will answer for this purpose if it is not hard); place alternate layers of boiled rice and grated cheese in a greased dish, and let cheese be the uppermost layer; put little pieces of dripping here and there upon the top, and brown in the oven. Serve hot.

Lentils or haricot beans may be soaked and boiled till soft, then eaten either as a vegetable or as a substitute for meat. They are excellent prepared as follows:—

HARICOT BEANS.—Boil the haricots till tender, and drain them. Mince a small onion finely, toss it over the fire, and mix the beans with it. Serve hot.

LENTILS.—Boil the lentils till tender, and drain them. Melt a slice of dripping in a saucepan, and throw in an onion finely chopped. Stir in a teaspoonful of flour, and add a little of the water in which the lentils were boiled to make a thick sauce, with half a teaspoonful of vinegar if liked. Put in the lentils, and let them simmer softly for a few minutes. Serve hot.

I have only given a few out of the many dishes which might be named, which cost little, and yet are wholesome and nourishing. We must not forget, however, that the poor have frequently to contend with an insurmountable difficulty in their cookery, and that is scarcity of fuel. How can those who have very little coal, and perhaps no oven into the bargain, prepare their food properly? It is very easy for us who have every needful appliance and utensil to say what others should do; yet very likely if we were in the place of these poor creatures we should not do nearly so well as they do. Let us, therefore, while trying to help our poorer brothers and sisters, be very charitable in our judgment of them, and remember who it was who said, "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

PHILLIS BROWNE.

GIRLS' CHRISTIAN NAMES.

(Continued from page 40.)

EDA. *Gothic*. Happy. *Date* 1229. Psalm cxxviii. 4-6.

EDITH. *Gothic*. Happy. *Date* 850. Psalm lxxxix. 15.

EGIDIA or GILETTA. *Fem.* of Giles. *Latin*. A little goat. *Heb.* ix. 12. *Date* 1239.

ELA. *Gothic*. All. *Deut.* vi. 5. It is doubtful whether this was ever used as a proper name by itself: it seems rather to have been a *dim.* of names ending in *el* or *ela*, such as Adela, Isabel, etc. *Date* 1110. The same may be said of Ella, which is, however, much more modern (as a female name) than Ela.

ELEANOR, ELEONORA, or LEONORA. (Elinor is simply a spelling by sound, without regard to derivation). *Celtic*. Bright-haired as gold. The old *dim.* of this name is Annora,

further contracted in modern times to Nora or Norah. *Date* 1137. Luke vii. 38.

ELECTRA. *Greek*. Amber. Ezek. i. 4, 27 (only verses where mentioned).

ELELEDA. *Gothic*. Flower of all. Prov. xxxi. 29. *Date* 654.

ELFRIDA. *Fem.* of Alfred. *Gothic*. All peace. (It is rather a curious fact that the Queen with whom we always associate this name was not called Elfrida, if her own signature is to be taken in evidence. She signs Alfdryd and Ælthryd, a name which has just the contrary meaning of All-threatening.) *Date* 830. Matt. v. 9.

ELIZA. *Gothic*. Hidden wisdom. Here is another of the misinterpreted names. Eliza is always taken to be a *dim.* of Elizabeth, whereas in reality it does not even come from the same language. It is the old English name Else (pronounced like Wales, but with a sharp s), rendered in French Aleyse, and in Latin Alesia, and in modern times generally confounded with Alice. Its older French form was Alise (of which the modern French name Elise is a corruption), and it is a *dim.* of Héloïse. (See Héloïse and Louisa). *Date* 1247. Psalm li. 6.

ELIZABETH. English *dim.*, Bess, Bessy (until 1700), Betty, Betsy (until 1800), Libby, Lizzie (modern); Scotch *dim.*, Elspeth, Elsie. French *dim.*, Lisette. German *dim.*, Else. *Hebrew*. My God hath sworn. *Date* 1166, but came into common use 1464. Heb. vi. 18.

ELLEN. *Fem.* of Alan. Old spelling, Elaine; *dim.*, Nell, Nelly. Irish form, Aileen. *Date* 1220. *Gothic*. Bright-haired. Matt. x. 30. No connection with Helen.

ELVIRA. *Fem.* of Aubrey. *Gothic*. Rich in purity. *Modern date*. Came from Spain. Psalm li. 7.

EMILIA or EMILY. From the Etruscan name Æmylia, and therefore cannot be interpreted with the least certainty, as the language of Etruria is wholly lost. Some have supposed it to mean Lily, and others Gentle. But these are really either mere guesses or mistaken derivations. (No connection with Amelia.) 1 Chron. xxix. 15. *Date* 1714.

EMMA. *Gothic*. Mother. *Date* 1000. Isaiah lvi. 13.

EMMELINE. *Gothic*. Gentle mother. *Date* 1084. Isaiah xlix. 15.

ERMENGARDE or HERMENGARDE. *Gothic*. Brave guard. Eph. vi. 10. *Modern date*.

ERMENSTRUDE, ERMYNSTRUDE, or HERMENTRUDE. *Gothic*. Valiant for truth; or, Brave darling. *Modern date*. 2 Tim. ii. 3.

ERMINA or ERMINIA. *Fem.* of Arminius or Herman. (The former is only the Latinised form of the latter.) *Gothic*. Brave. Joshua i. 9. *Date* 1800.

ERNESTINE. *Fem.* of Ernest. *Gothic*. Earnest. Phil. i. 10. *Modern date*.

ESMERALDA. *Italian*. Emerald. Rev. iv. 3. *Modern date*.

ESTHER. *Persian*. Star. (Ashtoreth in Hebrew, and Stella in Latin, mean the same thing.) *Date* 1640. Job. xxv. 5.

ESTRELLA or ESTRELLA. The first is *Italian*, the second *Spanish*, both meaning Star. Psalm cxlviii. 3. *Modern date*.

ETHEL. *Gothic*. King, or Noble. *Modern date*. 1 Cor. i. 26.

ETHELBURGH. *Gothic*. Queen of the City. *Date* 600. Prov. xxxi. 31.

ETHELDRED. *Dim.*, Audrey. *Gothic*. Threatening queen. *Date* 650. Prov. xxi. 19.

ETHELFLÆD. *Gothic*. Royal flower. *Date* 870. Luke xii. 27.

ETHELWITH. *Gothic*. Powerful queen. *Date* 830. Deut. viii. 18.

EUDOCIA or EUDOXIA (the latter is more correct). *Greek*. Good glory. 2 Cor. iii. 18. *Modern date*.

EUDORA. *Greek*. Good gift. 1 John v. 11. *Modern date*.

EUGENIA or EUGÉNIE. *Fem.* of Eugene. *Greek*. Well born. *Date* 1234. Acts xvii. 28.

EULALIA or EULALIE. *Greek*. Well-spoken. Eph. iv. 15. *Modern date*.

EUNICE. *Greek*. Good victory. 1 Cor. xv. 57. *Date* 1552.

EUPHEMIA. Scotch *aim.*, Effic. *Greek*. Melodious. *Date* 1272. Psalm xvi. 1.

EUPHROSYNE. *Greek*. Cheerful. Phil. iv. 4.

EURYDICE. *Greek*. Good judgment. John vii. 24.

EUSEBIA. *Fem.* of Eusebius. *Greek*. Reverent. Isaiah lxvi. 2.

EVA or EVE. *Hebrew*. Living. Deut. xxx. 19, 20. *Date* 1176.

EVANGELINE. *Greek*. Gospel (which means good news). Luke ii. 10, 11. *Modern date*.

EVELYN. (See Aveline.) Eph. iv. 31, 32. *Date* (female) 1780.

FABIA. *Latin*. Working. *Fem.* of Fabius. 1 Thess. iv. 11.

FANNY. (See Frances.) John viii. 36. *Date* 1700.

FAUSTINA. *Dim.* of Fausta, which is *fem.* of Faustus. *Latin*. Prosperous. 3 John 2.

FELICIA, FELICITA, FELICITAS. *Fem.* of Felix. *Latin*. Happy. *Date* 1215. Prov. xvi. 20.

FEODORA. (See Theodora, of which it is the Russian form.) Rev. xxi. 6.

FIDELIA. *Latin*. Faithful. Rev. ii. 10. *Date* 1700.

FLAVIA. *Fem.* of Flavius. *Latin*. Golden. Job. xxiii. 10.

FLORA. *Fem.* of Florus. *Latin*. Flower. Psalm ciii. 15, 16. *Date* 1670.

FLORENCE. *Latin*. Flourishing. *Date* 1221, but very uncommon before present century. Psalm xcii. 12-14.

FRANCES. *Dim.*, Fanny. *Fem.* of Francis. *Gothic*. Free. *Date* 1390. 1 Cor. vii. 22.

FREDERICA. *Fem.* of Frederic. *Gothic*. Rich in peace, or the Kingdom of Peace. *Modern date*. Col. iii. 15.

FRIDESWIDE. *Gothic*. Holy peace. *Date* 1464. 1 Thess. v. 23.

FULVIA. *Fem.* of Fulvius. *Latin*. Golden. Job. xxii. 23, 24.

GABRIELLE. *Fem.* of Gabriel. *Hebrew*. My strength is God. Isaiah xxvii. 5. *Modern date*.

GENEVIEVE. *Gothic*. Strong woman. *Date* 1265. 2 Tim. ii. 1.

GEORGIANA or GEORGINA. *Fem.* of George. *Greek*. Tiller of the soil. *Date* 1710. 2 Thess. iii. 10-12.

GERALDINE. *Fem.* of Gerald. *Gothic*. High honour. *Modern date*. John xii. 26.

GERTRUDE. *Gothic*. True honour, or Loving honour, or Honourable love. *Date* 1520. John v. 44.

GISELA or GISELLA. *Gothic*. Pledge. Psalm lxxxvi. 17.

GITHA. *Gothic*. Songstress. *Date* 1000. Psalm xcvi. 1, 2.

GLADYS or GWLADIS. The British form of Claudia, which see. *Date* about Christian era.

GRISFELDA. *Dim.*, Grissel. *Gothic*. The derivation of this name is a little uncertain, but it most likely means Old Age. *Date* 1469. Prov. xvi. 31.

GUENDOLEN. *Celtic*. (Probably) Fair plain. Heb. xi. 16. *Modern date*.

GUENLLIAN. *Celtic*. White linen. *Date* 1357. Rev. xix. 8.

GUINEVERE. *Dim.*, Jennifer. *Celtic*. Bright as silver. Mal. iii. 3. *Date* 480.

GUNDRED. *Gothic*. Speaking graciously. *Date* 1118. Col. iv. 6.

GUNILDA. *Gothic*. Gracious maiden. *Date* 1258. 2 Peter iii. 18.

GWEN. *Celtic*. Fair. Prov. xxxi. 30. *Modern date*.

HAGAR. *Hebrew*. Stranger. Exod. xxii. 21. *Date* 1640.

HANNAH. *Hebrew*. Grace. Psalm cxii. 4. *Date* 1630. (See Anne.)

HEBE. *Greek*. Youth. Psalm cx. 3.

HEDWIG. *Gothic*. Happy warrior. 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8.

HELEN or HELENA. *Greek*. Attractive. *Date* 1205. 1 Peter iii. 1. (No connection with Ellen, or Eleanor.)

HELOISE, or ELOISE. *Gothic*. Hidden wisdom. *Date* 1180. 1 Cor. ii. 7. (See Eliza and Louisa, which are variations of this name.)

HENRIETTA. *Dim.*, Harriet. *Fem.* of Henry, or rather Harry, the older name. *Gothic*. Rich lady. *Date* 1625. Luke xii. 21.

HEPHZIBAH. *Hebrew*. My delight is in her. Isaiah lxii. 4. *Date* 1650.

HERMIA. *Greek*. Gain. 1 Tim. vi. 6.

HERMIONE. *Greek*. Violet of Hermes (the Greek Mercury). Hosea ii. 8.

HERODIAS. *Greek*. Belonging to Hera (the Greek Juno). Isaiah xlii. 8.

HESTER. (See Esther.) *Date* 1780.

HILARY or HILARIA. *Latin*. Joyful. Isaiah lxi. 10. *Date* 1201.

HILDA. *Gothic*. A girl. Psalm cxliv. 12. *Date* 614.

HILDEGARDE. *Gothic*. Guarding maiden. 1 Sam. xxv. 32, 33.

HIPPOLYTA. *Greek*. Loosing horses. Prov. xii. 10.

HONORIA or HONOR. *Latin*. Honour. *Fem.* of Honorius. *Date* 1498. Psalm xci. 15.

HORATIA. *Fem.* of Horace. *Latin*. Worth looking at. Ezek. xxviii. 17. *Modern date*.

HORTENSE. *Fem.* of Hortensius. *Latin*. Cultivated. Isaiah v. 4.

HYPATIA. *Greek*. The best. Col. ii. 10. *Modern date*.

IANTHE, IONE. *Greek*. Violet. Matt. v. 5.

IDA. The *Greek* name Ida may mean Seeing; but, as an historical English name, Ida is simply the *dim.* of Idonia, which see. *Date* 1247. Isaiah xxxiii. 17.

IDONIA. A name of doubtful derivation. It may be *Celtic*, in which case it probably signifies The Island Mountain. It is also spelt Idonea. *Date* 1228. Isaiah xl. 4, 5, 15. Edna is a variation.

IGNATIA. *Fem.* of Ignatius. *Latin*. Lazy. Prov. xiii. 4. This was also used as the Latin synonym of Agnes.

IMOGEN, sometimes spelt Innogen, is probably a corruption of Innocentia, a Latin name meaning Innocent. *Date* little after Christian era. 2 Cor. v. 21.

INGEBORGA. *Gothic*. Angel of the city. Gen. xviii. 26-32.

IPHIGENIA. *Greek*. Daughter of might. Psalm cxl. 7.

IRENE. *Greek*. Peace. *Fem.* of Irenæus. John xiv. 27.

IRIS. *Greek*. Rainbow. Gen. ix. 16.

ISABEL. This is the true old English spelling, Isabella being an importation of Italian spelling, only about two centuries old. The name is constantly misinterpreted, being supposed to be a corruption of Elisa-bella, or even to be derived from "Isabella colour," a dirty yellowish white, so named in compliment to a Spanish princess called Isabel about 250 years ago. Isabel is a Phœnician name, the same which we recognise in our Bibles as Jezebel, and is the heathen counterpart of the Jewish name Jochebed, both meaning Glory of the Lord. *Date* 1070. 2 Cor. iii. 18.

ISIDORA. *Fem.* of Isidore. *Greek*. Gift of Isis (the Egyptian goddess). Hosea ii. 8.

ISMENE. *Greek*. (Probably) Isis, the Moon Goddess. *Date* 1420. Psalm viii. 3, 4.

ISOULT or ISOUDE. The *British* form of Cæcilia, which see. Christian era.

(To be continued.)

and on this particular occasion there were many very experienced servants amongst the applicants. Yet the gentleman who saw them at his office in the city, and made all the inquiries, finally decided on engaging a girl of eighteen, to fill the place of one who had been more than half that number of years in the situation.

Much surprise was expressed at his decision, but he was quite able to justify it.

"I was struck," said he, "with the beautiful neatness of the girl's dress. I was sure that she was not got up for the occasion; but all about her was suggestive of habitual purity and tidiness, and her clothing, though good and clean, bore traces of careful wear. It had evidently been used for some time, but well used. I was further struck with her modesty of manners and propriety of speech. She told me frankly that she had no one but her mother to refer me to for her character, as regarded the work itself. She was the eldest of a family, and had never been in service; but the second girl would now be able to take her place, and there were too many of them for all to be maintained at home by the father's earnings. She knew things would be very different in such a house as mine, but mother had always made her do her work well, and she was willing to learn. Would I try her and give her wages according to what she was worth?"

Father and mother were much more particular about the family she went into than about the money. Would I see "mother" before I fixed on anyone, and her own Sunday School teacher too?

I could not help thinking, whilst the girl spoke, pleaded indeed, in her honest, innocent way for a trial, that she had in her the making of a first-class servant. I agreed to see "mother," but fixed no time for my call, and I made it during the morning.

The sight of that orderly home and its busy occupants was better than any number of written characters.

There was no running away to make herself presentable, but the girl came forward with a smiling face, and looking just as neat in her working dress as she had done in her outdoor garments.

I had made some inquiries about the family, and found that the parents were God-fearing people, and extremely particular about the training and associates of their children. So I engaged Eliza, aged eighteen, to fill the place of the departing Anne, aged thirty; and I and mine had cause to be thankful for the decision which brought into our house an excellent servant, a warm-hearted, pure-minded girl. She was thorough in her work, and what she did not know at first she was quick to learn; because her heart was in it, and she honestly desired not only to do enough to satisfy, but her very best.

The mother made one remark which amused me a little at the time. "I am so glad you are willing to engage Eliza," she said. "I am quite content for her to come to you, for I made most particular inquiries about your place before I sent the girl to see about it."

The good woman meant it as a compliment, and I understood her and appreciated it. I like "my place" to have a good name, but some lady friends tossed their heads, and said, "What an impertinent speech! To intimate that she had inquired into your character!"

And very proper too. Every girl that values her own character should be anxious to serve under the roof of a master and mistress who fear God, and who, caring for their own immortal souls, are likely to care for the bodies and souls of all around them also.

I had two sisters from one family, and when, after seven years' united service, the second left by her father's wish to learn a business, I

wrote and asked for the only remaining daughter, a girl who had never left home to take a situation, and whom I had never seen. I frankly told the parents that, after my experience of their mode of training daughters, I would rather take one who had thus been brought up in the faith and fear of God, though comparatively ignorant, than the most accomplished servant without such home-training.

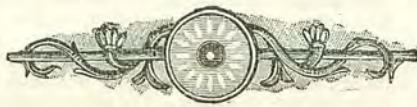
I received a grateful reply, accepting the offer and returning hearty thanks for the comforts and Christian privileges enjoyed by the elder sisters whilst under our roof.

Number three duly arrived, and—well, perhaps if I say that she came more than eight years ago and is here yet, nothing more need be added. To the fact that we have considered Christian training as of greater importance than mere skill in household duties, my husband and I attribute much of the comfort and happiness we have enjoyed in regard to those domestic arrangements that depend upon our servants' work and character.

To you, dear girls, I would say, "Be more anxious to serve those who themselves serve the Lord Christ," and will allow you the religious privileges of which they know the value, than to obtain a situation where a mistress is indulgent because indifferent, or for the sake of easy work or high wages.

In seeking employers, determine to put your Heavenly Master's service first of all. If you serve Him well, no fear that you will fail in your duty to them. Remember that He said, "I am among you as he that serveth." That He found His joy in doing the will of the Father, and that He "who, being in the form of God," yet, for our sakes, "took upon Him the form of a servant, humbled himself, and became obedient unto death."

(To be continued.)



GIRLS' CHRISTIAN NAMES.

(Continued from page 135.)

JAEL. *Hebrew*. Mountain goat. *Levit.* xvi. 21, 22. *Date* 1650.

JACINTHA. *Latin*. Hyacinth. *Isaiah* xl. 6. *JANE*. *Fem.* of John. Old forms, Joan, Joanna; *dim.*, English, Jennet, Jenny; Scotch, Janet, Jeanie, Jessie; French, Jeannette, of which the English form is Janetta.

Hebrew. Grace of the Lord. *Date* of Joan, 1200 or earlier; of Jane, 1472; Joan finally gave way to Jane about 1540. *Isaiah* xxx. 18. *JAQUILINE* or *JAQUETTA*. *Fem.* of James. Old English form, Jaquit, *dim.* Jake. *Hebrew*. Supplanter. *Date* 1420. *Gen.* iii. 15.

JEMIMA. *Hebrew*. Fair as the day. *Date* 1700. *Prov.* xi. 22.

JERUSHA. *Hebrew*. Possessing. *Deut.* ix. 6. *Date* 1650.

JESSIE. (*See* Jane.)

JEZEBEL. (*See* Isabel.)

JOCHEBED. *Hebrew*. Glory of the Lord. *Psalm* l. 23.

JOCOSA or *JOYCE*. *Latin*. Joyful. *Date* 1250. *Psalm* xxxiii. 1, 21.

JOSEPHINE. *Fem.* of Joseph. *Hebrew*. Adding. *Modern date*. *Matt.* vi. 33.

JUDITH. *Fem.* of Judah. *Hebrew*. Praise. *Date* 1070. *Psalm* cxlvii. 1.

JULIA. *Fem.* of Julius. *Dim.*, Juliana, Juliet. *Latin*. Soft hair. *Date* 1177. *1 Peter* iii. 3, 4.

JUNIA. *Fem.* of Junius. *Latin*. Youth. *Isaiah* xl. 30, 31.

JUSTINA. *Fem.* of Justin. *Latin*. Just. *Date* 1262. *Psalm* xxxvii. 16.

KATHLEEN. *Celtic*. Light on the dark waters. (No connection with Katherine). Catalina is the Spanish form. When Queen Katherine of Arragon came over to England, the name Katherine was bestowed on her as being in the English mind the nearest form to her own name, Catalina; for there is no such name in Spanish as Katherine. But Caitlin (Kathleen) still survived in Cumberland in the last century, though it had long been lost in other parts of England. *Date* probably before Christian era. *Matt.* v. 16.

KETURAH. *Hebrew*. Incense. *Psalm* cxli. 2. *Date* 1650.

KEZIA. *Hebrew*. Cassia. *Psalm* xlv. 8. *Date* 1650.

LALAGE. *Greek*. Talkative. *Psalm* cxli. 3. *Modern date*.

LAODICE. *Greek*. Judging the people. *Psalm* xcvi. 9.

LAURA, *dim.* Lauretta. *Latin*. Laurel. *Fem.* of Lawrence (the true *fem.* is *Laurentia*). *Date* 1207. *Jer.* xvii. 7, 8.

LAVINIA. *Etruscan?* (Meaning unknown, if so; but if it be taken as a *Latin* name, it signifies Washed). *Date* 1234. *John* xiii. 8.

LEAH. *Hebrew*. Weary. *Gal.* vi. 9. *Date* 1650.

LEILA. *Hebrew*. Night. *Psalm* xlii. 8. *Modern date*.

LEONORA. (*See* Eleanor, of which Leonora is an Italian form, and Leonor the Spanish.) *Modern date*.

LEOPOLDINE. *Fem.* of Leopold. *Gothic*. Bold as a lion. *Modern date*. *Prov.* xviii. 1.

LESBIA. *Greek*. A drinking cup. *Psalm* xvi. 5. *Matt.* x. 42.

LETITIA. *Dim.*, Lettice (*date* 1280), Lettice (*modern*). *Latin*. Gladness. *Psalm* xvii. 11.

LILIAN, *LILIAS*. *Latin*. Lily. *Modern date*. *Matt.* vi. 28, 29.

LILITH. *Hebrew*. Rendered Screech-owl in *Isaiah* xxxiv. 14; the literal meaning is some dreadful night-preying monster. A more uncomplimentary name could scarcely be. *Modern date*.

LINDA. *Gothic*. Gentle. *Modern date*. *Prov.* xvi. 24.

LOIS. *Greek*. The last. *Date* 1630. *Phil.* ii. 3.

LOUISA. *Gothic*. Hidden wisdom. *Date* 1690. Derived from Heloise, through its Italian form Aloisia or Aloysia. *Col.* ii. 3.

LOUISE (not the same as Louisa). *Fem.* of Louis. *Gothic*. Famous warrior. *Date* 1694. (Louis is a corruption of Clovis or Chlodwig.) *Prov.* xvi. 32.

LUCRETIA. *Etruscan*. Meaning unknown. It may be cognate with Lucy, and signify Light. *Date* 1556. *1 John* i. 7.

LUCY. *Fem.* of Lucius; *dim.*, Lucilla, Luciana, Lucinda, etc. *Latin*. Break of day. *Date* 1100. *Rom.* xiii. 12.

LYDIA. *Latin*. A woman of Lydia (a country of Asia Minor). *Acts* xvi. 14. *Date* 1630.

LYSANDRA. *Fem.* of Lysander. *Greek*. Deliverer of men. *Job* xxix. 12.

LYSIMACHE. *Greek*. Ending strife. *2 Tim.* ii. 24.

MABEL. (Contracted from Amabel.) *Latin*. Amiable. *Date* 1090. *1 Tim.* vi. 11. (*See* introduction.)

MAGDALEN or *MADLINE*. *Greek*. A woman of Magdala (a town in Palestine, which in *Hebrew* means tower). *Prov.* xviii. 10. *Date* 1520.

MALVINA. *Celtic*. White (or fair) mountain. *Date* before Christian era. *Psalm* xlvi. 1.

MARCIA. *Dim.*, Marcella. *Fem.* of Marcus or Mark. *Latin*. Civil. *1 Peter* iii. 8. *Modern date*.

(To be continued.)

should be doing you a cruel injustice if I answered you differently. I have thought of you and liked you always as a very kind friend—almost a brother."

He interrupted her. "I am glad to hear you say 'almost,' Helen. I am not your brother, so dismiss that idea. You say you are unhappy, so am I. You cannot be more unhappy than I have been. Why may we not make each other's happiness?"

Why, indeed? How had she the heart to thrust this generous, devoted friend away from her—she who had no friends and was in such sore need of them? What was there in the life before her if she did so? Already it had broken her health and crushed her spirit. The barest necessities of existence were hardly forthcoming, and there was rent owing, the hire of piano and furniture to be paid for; a multitude of difficulties to be met single-handed. And a haven of rest was opened for her. Rest. Was it not happiness in itself? Only to be free from these gnawing, heart-breaking cares. The temptation was strong.

"I have only three hundred a year at present, Helen," John went on, seeing her hesitate, and taking it as a favourable omen; "but it will be more by and by, and we would be content to live modestly. We could still help the father and mother. I have saved something."

Three hundred a year! It seemed a mine of wealth compared with their present rate of living. It flashed into her mind that Edward Leslie's private income, which he had declared too little for his own wants, had been exactly this sum. And John was ready to help her parents upon it. Could she avoid comparing the two men?

"I ought to have told you," she said, hanging down her head and speaking spasmodically, for the subject was unutterably painful, "that, but for these troubles, I should have married someone else?"

John was taken aback. "Do you know, Helen," he said, presently, "I feared that; but tell me, is it at an end and why—was it your doing or his?"

"His," Helen replied, truthfully, adding hastily, "it had never been a definite engagement."

"He was none the less a scoundrel," John muttered, angrily. "Forgive me, Helen, the man was not worthy of any good girl's love. Can you not forget him? I am content to wait—two, five, ten years, if you will."

Could she forget? It was her only chance of renewed happiness. Hers was a clinging, affectionate nature. It could not be torn down and survive the cruel wrench, except by fastening its tendrils elsewhere. Something of this was apparent to her own heart. She longed to be able to accept all that was offered her, if only she might truthfully and conscientiously do so. It was a relief even to have told John the true state of the case.

"You are too good," she exclaimed, humbly; "I do not deserve your love."

"Nay, Helen, you deserve ten times more than I can give you, in every

way. But I do not want to distress you. Your happiness is only dearer to me than my own, for over this matter I am very selfish, but it is dearer to me, and I would not have you sacrifice yourself, even to grant me my heart's desire. Write to me in a week; do not answer me now. Then, if it must be 'no,' I will go away again—perhaps to America, I have thought of it before—and try to forget. Say good-bye to your father and mother for me; I cannot see them tonight. Helen, good-bye."

Very wistfully he held her hand for a moment, as if he longed to say more, but dared not. Then he went out quickly, closing the door softly after him, and disappeared in the gathering gloom.

He was gone. Helen sat down by the window, and, burying her head in her hands on the kitchen table, sobbed as if her heart would break.

(To be continued.)

GIRLS' CHRISTIAN NAMES.

(Continued from page 235.)

MARGARET. English *dim.*, Peggy, Meg; Scotch, Maggie. *Greek.* Pearl. (Those who render this name Daisy are under a mistake. Marguerite, the French form of Margaret, also means a daisy in that language; but the name is much older than its application to the flower.) *Date* 1100. *Matt.* xiii. 46.

MARGERY. *Dim.*, Madge. Older (Scotch) form, Marjorie. *Celtic.* The western sea. *Date* 1100. No connection with Margaret. *Psalm* cxxxix. 9, 10.

MARIA. The *Greek* form of Miriam, and the Italian, Spanish, etc., of Mary. (See both names.) *Modern date.*

MARIAMNE. (See Miriam.)

MARIAN or MARIANNE. A combination of Mary and Anne, which see. *Date* 1550.

MARION. The French *dim.* of Mary, which see. *Date* 1450.

MARTHA. *Hebrew.* Bitterness. *Date* 1290. *Ecc.* vii. 26.

MARY. (Original form, Miriam; softened by Greeks and other nations to Maria, which the French further softened to Marie, and we adopted it from them, spelling it Marie or Marye until the close of the sixteenth century.) Very many *dims.* English: Mall, Mally, Moll, Molly, Poll, Polly; French: Marion, Mariette, Mariot (whence the surname Mariott). *Hebrew.* Bitterness. The exact meaning is the bitter taste left in the mouth by sea-water. *Eph.* iv. 31. *Date* 1216, but not common before 1500.

MATILDA or MAUD. (The last, when joined with *hild*, a girl, becomes Matilda.) *Gothic.* Honour (Maud); honourable woman (Matilda). *Date* 1066. *1 Sam.* ii. 30.

MAY. In Scotland, this is the *dim.* of Marion; but in England it is rather to be referred to the month of May. *Modern date.* *Psalm* civ. 30.

MELISSA. *Greek.* Honey. *Psalm* cxix. 103. *Modern date.*

META. *Latin.* Goal, turning-point. *Modern date.* *1 Cor.* ix. 24, 25.

MILLICENT or (more correctly) MILISENT. *Gothic.* Heavenly wisdom. *Prov.* viii. 11, 13. *Date* 1155. (Those who judge of a name by appearance, without regard to history, are apt to suppose this a Latin name, and derived from numbers. This is quite a mistake.) Melusina is an old form of the name.

MILDRED. *Gothic.* Speak gently! *Date* 900. *Matt.* v. 44.

MINNA or MINNIE. *Gothic.* Love. *Modern date.* *1 Cor.* xiii. 4-7.

MIRIAM. *Hebrew.* Bitterness. (See Mary.) *Date* 1650.

MONICA. *Greek.* Abiding. *1 John* ii. 28. *Modern date.*

MURIEL or MERIEL. Derivation doubtful, but it is most likely a corruption of Marabel or Mirabelle, which is either *Latin*, meaning Wonderful; or *Phenician*, meaning The bitterness of the Lord. (See introduction.) It is just possible, but not likely, since the one is about as old as the other, that Muriel may be a *dim.* of Mary. *Date* 1232. *Isaiah* ix. 6.

MYRA. Certainly a *dim.*, either of Almira or of Mirabelle. (See Almeria and Muriel.) *Eph.* iii. 8.

NAOMI. *Hebrew.* Pleasant. *Psalm* xvi. 11. *Date* 1700 (?).

NATALIA. *Latin.* Birth (of Christ). *Isaiah* ix. 6. *Modern date.*

NINA. (Probably from) *Spanish.* Child. *Luke* xviii. 17. *Modern date.*

NORA or NORAH. (See Eleanor.)

OCTAVIA. *Latin.* Eighth. *Ecc.* xi. 2.

OLIVE or OLIVIA. *Latin.* Olive. *Date* 1200. *Fem.* of Oliver. *Habb.* iii. 17, 18.

PAMELA. *Greek.* All-melodious. *Date* 1580. *Psalm* lxxi. 23.

PAULINA or PAULINE. *Fem.* of Paul. *Latin.* Small. *Date* 1300. *Eph.* iii. 8.

PENELOPE. *Greek.* A turkey. *Date* 1570. *Matt.* vi. 26.

PENEU. *Hebrew.* The Face of God. *Rev.* xxii. 4.

PERPETUA. *Latin.* Eternal. *Heb.* vii. 25.

PETRONILLA. *Dim.*, Parnel. *Fem.* of Peter. *Greek.* A piece of rock. *Date* 1200. *Psalm* lxi. 2.

PHILADELPHIA. *Greek.* Loving her brethren. *Date* 1560. *1 John* iii. 10, 11, 16.

PHILIPPA. *Fem.* of Philip. *Greek.* Lover of horses. *Date* 1220. *Psalm* xxxii. 8, 9.

PHILLIS. *Greek.* Loving. *Date* 1650. *1 Cor.* xiii. 13.

PHOEBE. *Greek.* Light, or Fear. *Psalm* xxvii. 1. *Date* 1650.

PRISCILLA. *Dim.* of Prisca. *Greek.* Old-fashioned. *Jer.* vi. 16. *Date* 1630.

POLYXENA. *Greek.* Very hospitable. *Heb.* xiii. 2.

PORTIA. *Latin.* Portion. *Psalm* cxix. 57.

RACHEL. *Hebrew.* Ewe. *Date* 1625. *Psalm* xxiii. 1, 2.

RADEGUNDA. *Gothic.* Speaking graciously. *Prov.* xxii. 11.

RAHAB. *Hebrew.* Gracious. *Prov.* iii. 34.

REBEKAH or REBECCA. *Hebrew.* Slip-knot. *Prov.* vi. 20, 21. *Date* 1630.

REGINA. *Latin.* Queen. *Date* 1205. *Gen.* xxii. 28.

RENÉE or RENATA. *Latin.* Born again. *Fem.* of René or Reignier. *John* iii. 3.

RHODA. *Greek.* Rose. *Cant.* ii. 1. *Date* 1650.

RICHENDA. *Gothic.* Rich in courtesy. *Rom.* xii. 10.

ROSALIND or ROSALIE. *Gothic.* Sweet rose. *Date* 1600. *Cant.* ii. 1.

ROSAMOND. *Gothic.* Rose of peace. *Date* 1133. This is usually (but mistakenly) supposed to be *Latin*, and rendered rose of the world, or pure rose. *Isaiah* xxvii. 3.

ROSA. *Italian.* Rose. *Modern date.* *Cant.* ii. 1. (The English word rose used as a name is as old as 1256.)

ROSANNA. (A mixture of Rosa and Anna, which see.)

ROSINA. *Italian.* Little rose. *Modern date.* *Prov.* xv. 16.

ROWENA. *Celtic.* The mountain ash. *Date* 453. *Prov.* xi. 30.

(To be continued.)



THE SCARECROW.

and serviceable, made for use and not for show, although I felt rather proud of it, as more common-sense in style than some of the ever-varying phantasies of fashion. I made it with a skirt descending a little below the knees, over a pair of full trousers or knickerbockers, as we now call them; whilst a jacket well furnished with pockets completed my costume.

It must not be supposed I remained a prisoner at home all this time; on the contrary, I seldom passed a day without going out in search of game, bringing back a hare or a wild-fowl. I was equally content, though, with a dinner of shell-fish, whenever I failed to provide myself with animal food. Salt, that very necessary adjunct to a meal, I was fortunately able to procure in sufficient quantities and of good quality by evaporation of sea-water, for accomplishing which I lighted a fire on the beach and spent whole days there.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SPRING RETURNS.

AS the days began to lengthen, I remained more in the open air, watching the spring break forth in all her beauty, and from time to time visiting the now familiar spots in my island. My most frequent visits were to my corn-field, where I was at last gratified by the appearance of the tender blade, and forthwith set to work with my axe to construct a hedge around; I also stuck a scarecrow in the midst to frighten away the numerous birds. It was on one of these excursions I met with a large family of chickens, whose parents I recognised as the same fowls I had rescued from the wreck; I left them to run wild and produce as many more as possible, trusting to chance to discover their eggs when required. Later on I hoped to be able to domesticate them, but at present had no convenient place for them.

Soon after this I made a little journey to the small isle in the lake. I had to

swim to it, and found it so luxuriant and sheltered a spot that I collected the brood of chicks and consigned them to it; by making this their home I should always know where to find them when wanted, and thus be saved the trouble of searching for them. I should have placed my cow here had she not been needed so frequently to act as a beast of burden; nor would the isle do altogether as a farmyard, in consequence of the difficulty of transport.

Here I found potatoes growing freely, though their quality was not such as cultivation will produce, so I set to work to divide a portion off for garden ground by making a kind of paling.

Observing the lake to be well-stocked with fish, as might naturally be supposed in a country where, apparently, the foot of man had never trod, I bethought me how I could best entrap the finny tribe, whether by net or line. I remembered the tall reeds I had rowed between at the entrance of the Nile, and thought what fine rods they would make; but having no hooks, and angling requiring more time than I had to spare, I reverted to the idea of netting. Here, however, was a similar difficulty: I had not sufficient cord with which to make a net; but that "necessity is the mother of invention" I now proved. Fixing a stout pole some distance in the water, I attached a long rope to it, then fastening a bait, in which was hidden a crooked nail, to the end I left the whole to such fortune as Providence might grant me, and started off to secure one of the canes.

My walk leading me through El Dorado, I was gratified by remarking how vegetation was thriving, and my knowledge of botany teaching me what was useful and what hurtful, I gathered several fresh green young plants with which to vary my table. Amongst these was the nettle, so wholesome during the spring, and which, could we English people divest ourselves of our prejudice and ignorance concerning it, would afford us a good and cheap vegetable; I also found sage and squills, or wild onion, both valuable for their medicinal properties. All these things being safely placed in the pouch which hung by my side, I was again proceeding on my way when I was intercepted by a thick underwood, through which it seemed impossible to make my way. I was turning aside to take another route, but a very delicate perfume arresting my attention, I stopped

to see whence it proceeded, and discovered that it was a thicket of the clove-bearing tree which had formed a barrier to my progress, and the scent from the young buds of which had thus embalmed the air.

Having reached the river's mouth, I cut a fine bamboo and at once retraced my steps, intending to take home a supply of cloves, not as a luxury, but for the sake of their medicinal qualities, and was busily engaged in gathering them when I heard a tremendous screaming of birds, and looking around saw several gaudy parrots perched upon the branches. I suppose they objected to an intruder within their domains; at any rate, they continued their shrill noise the whole time I remained.

On my way back I examined my line, and finding, rather to my surprise, considering the rudeness of my fishing tackle, that a fine fish had been caught in my toils, I again baited the line and returned home with my spoil.

(To be continued.)

GIRLS' CHRISTIAN NAMES.

(Continued from page 355.)

ROYSIA, ROHESIA, ROESE, or ROISIA, is an old English name, date about 1180; often confounded with Rose. Derivation doubtful.

RUTH. *Hebrew.* Beauty, or Friend. Prov. xvii. 17. Date 1630.

SABINA. *Fem.* of Sabinus. *Latin.* Savin. (An herb.) Date 1249. Psalm ciii. 15.

SALOME or SHELLOMITH. *Fem.* of Solomon. *Hebrew.* Peace. John xvi. 33.

SAPPHIRA. *Hebrew.* Sapphire. Job xxviii. 12, 16. Date 1650.

SARAH. *Hebrew.* Princess. Date 1175. I Peter iii. 5, 6.

SELINA or SELENE. *Greek.* The moon. Date 1707. Psalm cxxxvi. 9.

SERENA. *Latin.* Calm. Date 1229. Isaiah xxxii. 18.



A FINE FISH.

SIDONIA. *Hebrew*. Fishing. Matt. iv. 19. *Modern date*.

SILVIA or SYLVIA. *Latin*. A wood. Ezek. xxxiv. 25. *Date* 1600.

SOPHIA. *Greek*. Wisdom. *Date* 1590. Eccl. vii. 19.

SOPHRONIA. *Greek*. Sober-minded. Titus ii. 5. *Modern date*.

STEPHANIE. *Fem.* of Stephen. *Greek*. Garland. Rev. ii. 10. *Date* 1376.

SUSAN or SUSANNA. *Hebrew*. Lily. Hosea xiv. 5. *Date* 1228, but uncommon until 1550.

SYBIL or SIBYL. *Greek*. The counsel of God. *Date* 1090. Acts ii. 23.

SYDNEY or SIDNEY. Either the cultivated island, or a corruption of St. Denis. *Gothic*. *Modern date*. Isaiah li. 5.

TABITHA. *Hebrew*. Gazelle (the most beautiful animal of the deer kind). Habb. iii. 19. *Date* 1630.

TAMAR. *Hebrew*. Palm tree. Psalm xcii. 12.

THEODORA or THEODOSIA. *Greek*. Gift of God. *Date* 1643. Psalm lxxxiv. ii.

THEOPHANIA. *Greek*. Manifestation of God. *Old dim.*, Tiffany. *Date* 1214. 1 Cor. vi. 19, 20.

THERESA. Derivation uncertain; possibly *Greek*, meaning The Reaper, but more likely a corruption of Thirza, which see. Psalm cxxvi. 6. *Date* 1640.

THIRZA. *Hebrew*. Pleasant. Col. i. 10. *Modern date*.

THOMASINA. *Fem.* of Thomas. *Greek*. Twin. *Date* 1369 (old spelling, Thomasia, *dim.* Tamzine.) Eccl. iv. 8-10.

TRYPHENA. *Greek*. Effeminate, dainty. 1 Tim. v. 6. *Date* 1650.

UNA. *Celtic*. Wave. James i. 6, 7. *Modern date*.

URANIA. *Greek*. Heavenly. Phil. iii. 20.

URSULA. *Latin*. A little bear. *Dim.* of Ursa. *Date* 1175. Isaiah xi. 7.

VALERIA. *Fem.* of Valerius. *Latin*. Eagle, or Healthy. Psalm ciii. 5. *Modern date*.

VERONICA. *Greek*. True image. Col. iii. 10. *Modern date*.

VICTORIA. *Fem.* of Victorius or Victor. *Latin*. Conqueror. *Date* 1819. Rev. xxi. 7.

VIOLANTE. The Spanish form of Violet: old spelling, Iolande, Iolanthe, Yolande. Cant. v. 13. *Modern date*.

VIRGINIA. *Fem.* of Virginus. *Latin*. Virgin. 2 Cor. xi. 2. *Modern date*.

VOLUMINIA. *Latin*. Well-wishing. 2 Cor. xiii. 9.

WILHELMINA. *Fem.* of William. *Gothic*. Defending many. *Date* 1321. Isaiah xxxiii. 2.

WINIFRED. *Gothic*. Peaceful conqueror. *Date* 1558. (This name, as used in Wales, is a corruption of Guinevere, and has nothing to do with the real Winifred.) 1 John v. 5.

ZERUIAH. *Hebrew*. Cleft, rift. Exod. xxxiii. 22. *Date* 1650.

ZILLAH. *Hebrew*. Shadow. Psalm xci. 1. *Date* 1650.

ZILPAH. *Hebrew*. Dropping. Prov. xix. 13. *Date* 1650.

ZIPPORAH. *Hebrew*. Bird. Luke xii. 6, 7. *Date* 1650.

ZOE. *Greek*. Life. Mark viii. 35. *Modern date*.

ANECDOTES OF QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

MARTHA BRAITHWAITE, the niece and biographer of the good quakeress Christine Majolier Alsup, has recorded some interesting anecdotes of the Queen and of some of the Royal Family.

"One of my greatest treats, the full value of which I did not realise as a child, was to go

with my aunt to Buckingham Palace, or Windsor; where she had the extreme pleasure of seeing the young princes and princesses from time to time. She had become known to them in this way. Madame Rollande, a great friend of my aunt, became French governess to the Royal family. My aunt often visited her; and, in consequence, often saw the Royal children. Her sweet manners won their love; and they very early gave her the name of 'La Bonne Dame.' They wrote and spoke to her chiefly in French. It was natural that Her Majesty the Queen should often hear her children speak of 'La chère Bonne Dame;' and that the Queen should inquire of Madame Rollande who the lady was. Her Majesty was informed that Mrs. Alsup had spent most of her early life as the adopted child of William Allen, who had been a kind friend and one of the executors of the Duke of Kent. The Queen remembered his name, and wished my aunt to be told that Her Majesty was graciously pleased to allow the continuance of intercourse between the Royal children and Mrs. Alsup.

"From that time many were the interesting visits paid by my aunt to Buckingham Palace. I accompanied her in most of them, and was most kindly received. I should have forgotten many details had not my aunt liked to tell me of things I had said as a child. One of these occasions was a most special visit, when the Queen herself had expressed a wish to see her. Being myself unable to accompany my aunt, Mrs. Ashby, of Staines, went with her. The interview that followed was deemed the most rare privilege. The conversation was carried on in French, a gracious courtesy to a Frenchwoman. Incidentally the Queen expressed her approval that my aunt still retained her 'pretty costume,' as she termed it—i.e., that of the Friends. These visits were looked upon by my aunt as involving a grave responsibility—a responsibility which increased as the Royal children grew up. She accepted them as an opportunity given her by God of interesting those in high position in the welfare of the poor and suffering. They indeed always show the greatest sympathy for all good works; and were ever ready to give their support to efforts made to promote the well-being of suffering humanity.

"This intercourse was much aided by the courtesy of the different ladies who held the position of governess to the Royal family; and between them and my dear aunt the kindly feeling deepened into lasting friendship.

"As time passed on, and the Royal marriages took place, it was, on each occasion, a great pleasure to my aunt to give something of her own work. This was always accepted with the kindest acknowledgment. So much was her work admired that she had the honour of knitting a *couvre-pied* for the Queen. My aunt was very clever with her fingers, and was an adept in knitting, which she called her 'play work.' Of her skill the Crown Princess of Prussia says, in thanking her for some babies' shoes: 'They are so beautifully worked that the best knitters here cannot succeed in copying them.'

"In times of special joy and sorrow my aunt always wrote to express such true and kindly sympathy as could not but touch a chord in loving hearts, such as theirs are known to be. One sad occasion, which called for the deepest sympathy, was the death of the Prince Consort, for whose noble character she had the greatest regard. To one having these feelings of loyalty the 'Life of Prince Consort' was made doubly interesting by coming as a gift from the Queen, with the following message, sent through Mademoiselle Norel, in French:—'The Queen sends you the first volume of the Life of the Prince

Consort, which Her Majesty thinks you have not perhaps got; and which will interest you, more especially from the attachment you have always felt towards the Royal family, by which Her Majesty has been much touched.'

"The death of the beloved Princess Alice was very deeply felt by my dear aunt. She had received, but a few days before, a most kind letter from the Princess herself, through her secretary—the Baroness de Grancy—expressing thanks for a letter relating to the loss of her child, whom she was so soon to follow. With the letter came also a very sweet photograph of the Princess.

"Mrs. Alsup received many little gifts from the Royal family—chiefly photographs; the most valuable being one—cabinet size—of the Queen, from Her Majesty herself, with her autograph upon it. Another gift was Her Majesty's book—'Our Tour in the Highlands.'

"At the time of my aunt's greatest bereavement, when she lost her dear husband, the heartfelt Royal sympathy was very precious to her. The Queen at once sent a message of condolence; and of the kind letters received from the Princesses, one from the Princess Christian was full of the sweetest comforts. The Queen's message, again sent through Mademoiselle Norel, ran thus:—'Her Majesty deeply shares your sorrow, and has charged me to express all her regrets, and the hope that you will be sustained in this affliction by the One that you and good Mr. Alsup have always served with so much zeal. The Queen desires to have the photographs of you both, if you have any.' On receiving this message, my aunt, amid her own overwhelming sorrow, felt the consideration due to the Queen, and asked me to fetch her writing materials. I raised her in bed, and supported her whilst she wrote a letter of grateful acknowledgment, and enclosed photographs of herself and her husband."

These incidents thus brought to light in the memoir of a comparatively unknown life, are gratifying illustrations of what all know by rumour, the kind, thoughtful, sympathetic spirit of our good and gracious Queen.

NEW MUSIC.

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