

term, meaning "profile," which originated in the view of Mount Athos, as seen by Asiatic Greece. Of the derivation of the word Africa, very little is known, as a rule it is given as meaning "wanderer," probably from a nomad tribe near Carthage. The only continent about whose title we can be certain is America, and we all know it received its name from Amerigo Vespucci. The name Asia was first applied to a small district in Lydia, which was watered by the Cayster, here was the city of Ephesus, from which some suppose the title Asia to spring. But as a rule it is thought to be from "ushas," "Lard of the dawn."

Many places have been named from rulers and warriors. Alexander, the Great, bestowed his name on fifteen cities, but only six are now called by their original title. Since his time changes have been wrought in the word, until now we can hardly recognize Alexander in the forms "Isanderick" or "Samarcand." But "Alexander" was not always given in name of the great conqueror; a Pope of that name and also the Emperor of Russia, gave their name to places. Not only has Cæsar left his name in the word Czar, but in Cæsarea and others, among which we are surprised to find "Jersey," "Constantinople," "Victoria," "St. Petersburg" and "Washington," all remind us of those from whom they received their appellation.

Many names have been derived from tribes, as England, the land of the Angles, Jutland, the land of the Jutes, France, the land of the Franks, and Arabia, the land of the Arabs.

Scattered here and there over America, we find places bearing names which the Indians have given them. The Englishman not seeing the beauty in some of these, has changed them for some not nearly so pleasing to the ear.

In tracing some names it is necessary to go back to the days of Mythology, especially in Greece, where so many places are given the names of gods and goddesses. Perseus on his journey home from the conquest of the Gorgons, stopped at the palace of Atlas and asked his hospitality, which was refused, Atlas also attacking Perseus, who in self-defense produced the head of Medusa; immediately the giant Atlas became a

mountain, which was so high that the heavens were supposed to rest on its summit. Thus Atlas is represented as bearing the world on his shoulders. From this fable we have the same Mount Atlas.

So far we have spoken only of names of places derived from words; the search for words derived from names of places furnishes another very interesting study. In some cases the names of things are so nearly like the names of places, that we have no difficulty in finding their origin. Guinea, calico, china, sardines, canary, are examples. The Newfoundland dog, the Shetland pony and the Maltese cat, all remind us of their original home. Many wines are named from the places of the same names, as Champagne, Burgundy, and others. Fruits and flowers as well as minerals derive their appellation from local names, lemon from Lima, coffee from Caffa, peach comes in a very round about way from Persia, topas comes from Topazos, an island in the Red Sea, and alabastrum from Alabastrum.

ADELA.

TITLES OF BOOKS.

When the gray dawn of morning had risen in the east, and, hastening on, spread in full glory over paradise, revealing to our first parent the wondrous beauty of the home God had provided him, we find Adam busily engaged in selecting names for the animal creation. It is written: "And Adam gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field." His wife he called Eve, and their beautiful home, redolent of wild flowers and resounding with the melodies of song birds, was called the "Garden of Eden." But the early existence of titles is not all. One of the patriarchs was called "Jacob," meaning a supplanter, because God had said, "The elder shall serve the younger." But when the angel of God met Jacob at Peniel and wrestled with him, he caused his name to be changed to "Israel," a man who prevails with God and sees him face to face. Thus we see that care was taken to select names bearing an appropriate meaning. In later years this custom has been disregarded, but in reference to the titles of books it is expedient that a careful selection be made. A title should bear directly on the subject about which