

for them and do all the joining together. At 12.15 we go over to the schools to help give about 200 children their dinner. They have soup with meat and vegetables in it and currant pudding. We have to carry their basins to be filled with soup & to take round the slices of pudding. The children bring their own basins, and we have a great variety:— soap-dishes, beer-cans, cake-tins, sugar-basins, tea-cups &c. This work does not give one an appetite for dinner. In the afternoon I go to read to 96 old women at the Workhouse—this is my favourite work, although reading in such a large room becomes rather tiring after a time. The women take such an interest in the story and are always so pleased to see one. At 6 P.M. we have our G. F. S. Candidates' Class, about 100 girls aged between 8 and 13. They do needlework, & have recitations, songs and games. Supper at 7.30 and at 8 Girls' Friendly Society Recreation Meeting. I am a Working Associate and my work is generally to play games with the younger members who feel rather "out in the cold" among the elder ones. The meeting ends with a hymn and prayers at 9.30.

Wednesday.—Children's Breakfasts at 8 A.M. This is one of the mornings on which I dust the drawing-room, this takes nearly an hour. Afterwards I write out songs and recitations for the evening Band of Hope Class. The afternoon my younger sister and I always spend at our grandfather's, but I have to be home at six for the Band of Hope children who come to learn songs, recitations, dialogues &c. They leave at 7.30 which is supper-time. Evening service is at 8, and at 9 we have a teachers' Bible Class in the Schools.

Thursday.—I dust the drawing-room, answer my questions for the Teachers' Class study & do needlework. In the afternoon 1st Thursday in the month Church Society Sewing Meeting, 2nd Thursday, Dorcas Meeting. Another Thursday I may go visiting with Mother or to the National Gallery with my sisters who are students there. But I do not often have time for this, in fact I have only been three times this year. At 6 P.M. we have our Junior Band of Hope which is like the meeting described in "How to Manage a Band of Hope" in the "Girls' Own Paper." This is over at 7.30, & after supper we go to the Senior Band of Hope, one week work; needlework for girls, fretwork, carpentering, cork-cutting etc for boys; another week games, and another, speech and entertainment.

Friday.—Children's Breakfasts at 8 A.M. This is our freest morning when we have time for needlework, practising and study. Children's Dinners at 12.15. In the afternoon I and my two elder sisters go for our singing-lessons. I have been obliged to give up music lessons because of a diseased bone in my right hand which renders even writing and needlework painful at times. At 6 P.M. I have any children who are backward in the Examination Class. At 6.30 there is a Cantata practise, and at 8.30 a class of Senior Band of Hope girls for their Examination I like this least of all as some of the girls are bigger than myself, making it rather awkward to teach them.

Saturday.—I do my mending, make cakes, as Mother prefers the cakes we make, and very often wash our little dog—a white Maltese

terrier. Either in the morning or afternoon I have 80 copies of questions to take off the Mimeograph (which is a sort of cyclostyle) for the Senior Sunday Scholars. On Saturday afternoon we often have a Rehearsal of the Cantata for the C.E.T.S. Fête at the Crystal Palace. Mother conducts these Rehearsals & we help with the different parts in the singing. The evening is usually free to prepare the Sunday School Lessons for the next day, except on the Saturday before the 1st Sunday in the month when there is a Communicants' Meeting.

I have not assigned any special time to visiting, for we do it when we have time or when there is a special necessity. I also go frequently with Mother to visit the three Board Schools of which she is a Manager.

In the summer my work is slightly different, excursions, treats, athletic sports, country holidays and a Flower Show taking the place of some of the other meetings. There are also the children's dresses to make for the Cantatas we have twice or three times a year.

Of course in addition to this there are extra services at Church, Committee Meetings, Entertainments to take part in, & Balance Sheets & Reports to draw up, these come at odd times; but I trust from what I have written it will be seen that though I am a "Stay-at-Home" girl my time is fairly well occupied.

I declare the statements in this paper to be true.

"CARNATION"
All Saints' Vicarage, London.

VARIETIES.

"TAKE CARE, MARIA!"—"Take care, Maria!" said a farmer's wife to her servant; "don't lean so far over the well. You might fall in, and then we should be obliged to get our water from the stream."

HOW TO MEASURE THE HEIGHT OF A TREE.

There is a very simple way of measuring the height of a tree which can be practised by anyone on a sunny day or in bright moonlight. All the apparatus that is necessary is a straight stick of any length.

Draw a circle with a radius (half the diameter) of a little less than the length of the stick. This will be done by holding one end of the stick, say, two inches from its end, and moving the other end around, making the circle with a knife or a chip.

Then place the stick in the ground exactly in the centre of the circle, perfectly upright, and press it down until the height of the stick is exactly the same as the radius of the circle.

When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the circle, then also the shadow of the tree will be exactly the same measurement in length as its height. Of course in such a case the sun will be at an exact angle of 45 degrees.

Measurements of this character can be best effected in the summer, when the sun is powerful, and has reached a good height in the heavens, and when the trees are clothed with living green, so as to cast a dense shadow.

To many to whom this idea may not have occurred it might be made annually a matter of interest thus on summer days to take the height of prominent trees, and so to compare growth from year to year.

THEY USED TO WEAR MIRRORS.—The ladies and the gallants too of Queen Elizabeth's time felt the constant necessity of consulting a mirror to reassure themselves into a pleasing sense of self-satisfaction. In Jonson's *Cynthia's Revels* (1600) Amorphus says, "Where is your page? . . . Place your mirror in your hat as I told you, so!" The men wore mirrors as brooches or ornaments in their hats; the ladies at their girdles, or on their breasts, or in the centre of their fans.

WORTH WHILE BEING HOPEFUL.—Hope never hurts anyone, it never interfered with duty; nay, it always strengthens to the performance of duty, gives courage and clears the judgment.

THE FASHION HAS CHANGED. Change of fashion is the tax laid on the vanity of the rich by the industry of the poor.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC I.

TWO mighty masters in the realm of sound!
For pathos, fervour, grandeur, one is known;
One, for harmonious melody renowned,
Invests it with a charm that's all his own.

1. When Normans seized on Erin's fertile soil,
And conflict fierce forbade all hope of peace,
They built a town, the Irish force to foil,
And called their warlike settlement
"Porte Leix."*
Sad years roll on—the unhappy English
Pale
(Of constant mutual violence the scene,
Wherein attempts at concord ever fail),
Excites the pity of an English Queen.

* Pronounced "Porte-Leece."

Her hands of colonists there settle down,
Their labours and their skill success
rewards;

So old Porte Leix is made a county town,
Whose altered name her memory records.

2. Who was it that first tracked the mighty
stream,

That stream of many rivers in the south,
And, spite of great privations, toil extreme,
And constant dangers, reached its deltid
mouth?

3. As twice foretold, a dweller by the sea
Whence flowed the traffic more than
from the land;

For in the waters should "abundance be"
And ample "treasure hidden in the
sand."

4. A mountain stream, which, as a fruit, you
eat,

Although it is not every taste I suit;
Sometimes I'm bitter, sometimes I am
sweet,

And relished most when with another
fruit.

5. The famous horse of a most valiant knight,
A steed that, low in flesh, in bone was
high;

He bore his master well in many a fight,
But brought him home at last in peace
to die.

6. By students founded, as a resting-place
When from their Universities they come;

Here every subject study may embrace,
While art and science here may find a
home.

Athletics, foreign travel, are pursued,
And rhetoric strives the truth to well
discern;

While those with missionary zeal endued
Among the veriest poor their life-work
learn. XIMENA.