

served to the present day. "That which I write now," she promises, "is written before Thine all-seeing eye," and she confesses herself to be a greater sinner than all others: "How easily in society am I influenced to act in a contrary manner to that which an hour before I had recognised as just and holy! How difficult it is to me to be obedient Thou hast in these last few days shown to me."

She prays therefore:—"Lord, let my chief concern be to be conqueror over myself. How can I conquer myself if I do not know myself? I am not capable of knowing myself, Thou therefore must open my eyes, blinded by love of self in order that I may know who I am. Thou standest by my side in the battle and strengthenest my faltering faith. Help me in the conquest of myself, give me Thy Holy Spirit to lead me, to control me, and to teach me of myself."

In spite of her youth Friederike clearly recognised why God had permitted so much trouble to come to her and her family. She felt, indeed, forced to lament: "Lord, my fault it is that the sorrow, the suffering of this time, which Thy loving hand has given me, have not brought forth the fruits which they ought to have done"; but she was able nevertheless to boast: "My soul praiseth Thee that Thou, O Lord, hast delivered me out of the darkness; had I not Thee I should die in my misery. With Thee the burden is light. Now is the time in which I can enter into happy intercourse with Thee, my Saviour." In such wise did the young Christian struggle, with earnest faithfulness, into a true humility and a strong life of faith, and her petition was fulfilled: "Bring me to the lowest step in order that I may win a firm foundation." When she had won this foundation she was prepared to tread in a sphere of work that was wider and more difficult.

The Count of Recke on Overdyk near Bochum, moved by deep sympathy with the misery of the numerous orphaned and neglected children then in our western provinces, the one condition in consequence of the war, the other in consequence of famine, had in 1819 founded a refuge institution, at first in Overdyk itself, then also in the abandoned Carthusian cloister of Düsseldorf near Düsseldorf. A "society for helping others in Germany" was to assist this and similar institutions. It celebrated its first annual festival at Limburg on the Lahn, and met with wide sympathy amongst high and low.

The heart of Friederike felt drawn to this work of love. Her brothers were grown up, and in various positions—the first an engineering officer in Cologne, the second a minister of a

country parish, a third in Bergfach. The younger sister Louisa was quite able to be the mother's help at home. Bound by no pressing home duties, Friederike was able, with the consent of her parents, to follow the dictates of her heart, and to act as voluntary helper with the education of the girls in Düsseldorf from 1825. Her only reward was the joy in the opportunity of exercising love, as she had often prayed: "Lord, give unto me love! He who possesses one spark of Thy love, has everything; whatever he thinks and does is done in God. Thou art love, let me be love!"

She learnt there also to know Institution life with its peculiar arrangements and requirements, saw with her own eyes the work of love begun by the pious Count dependent, without human resources, upon a rich God, and rising, from small beginnings to an ever-increasing importance, and won at the same time two further points of equipment for her future profession.

A severe nervous fever brought her two years of activity in Düsseldorf to an end.

The well-known and kindly town councillor Jacobi, whose daughters were her friends, opened his hospitable doors to her in Pempelfort. The rich intellectual life which reigned in this circle exercised a beneficent and educative influence upon her.

(To be continued.)

King's College Hospital Fete.

The opening on Wednesday afternoon, by Princess Christian, of the long talked of Elizabethan Fair and Fête on behalf of the Removal Fund of King's College Hospital, in the grounds and hall of Lincoln's Inn, was a very successful function. No pains have been spared to carry out the scheme, and olden Cheapside which has been erected on the terrace of the gardens was pronounced to be quite a delightful old-time street, the realistic effect being greatly aided by the Tudor costumes of the stallholders.

Some of the stalls, notably that presided over by Lady Methuen, were under the shade of the trees. Most of them, however, were in the hall, and one that attracted much attention was that furnished by the military hospitals and in charge of Miss Beatrice Jones, the Matron, and the Nursing Staff of the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Millbank.

Lord Methuen, the Chairman of the Fête Committee, has taken a special interest in establishing "work parties" in the Military Hospitals. Of the clever work produced by the convalescents the stall which they furnished bore ample evidence.

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