

The Alphabet of Success.

Attend carefully to details.
 Be prompt in all things.
 Consider well, then decide positively.
 Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.
 Endure trials patiently.
 Fight life's battle bravely.
 Go not into the society of the vicious.
 Hold integrity sacred.
 Injure not another's reputation.
 Join hands only with the virtuous.
 Keep your mind free from evil thoughts.
 Lie not for any consideration.
 Make few special acquaintances.
 Never try to appear what you are not.
 Observe good manners.
 Pay your debts promptly.
 Question not the veracity of a friend.
 Respect the counsel of your parents.
 Sacrifice money rather than principle.
 Touch not, taste not, handle not, intoxicating drinks.
 Use your leisure for improvement.
 Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.
 Watch carefully over your passions.
 Extend to every one a kindly greeting.
 Yield not to discouragement.
 Zealously labor for the right, and success is certain.—'Ladies' Home Journal.'

Disorder in the Home.

As we read the following pictures so graphically drawn by Dr. Dodds in 'Health Culture,' who of us but can call to mind houses we know, to which these words might refer? And who of us does not inwardly resolve that the latter picture shall represent her home? . . .

The whole house presents a scene of confusion; every department is run helter-skelter. The meals rarely come at seasonable hours, and sometimes they do not come at all: the bread is underdone or overdone, and a good many things get scorched. The matron of the house is fretful and nervous; she generally finds fault with the children, or the servant if she has one. The atmosphere in such a home is not inspiring, and often it is anything but agreeable. If there are callers they find the house in disorder, and the mistress rather untidy in her personal appearance. Things have not gone on just right, and excuses are given.

If the children are sent to school, they are apt to be late; sometimes at the last minute the lunch is not put up, and a little money furnished to get something to eat at the bakery. The morning work is either done in a hurry, or it is put off till another time; perhaps there is sewing that must be attended to, or some mending is needed. If so, the next thing is to find the scissors, the needle and thimble, and to get quietly to work before something else demands attention. The time spent in hunting the thimble alone, is often sufficient to do half the work that was planned. Then a neighbor calls on an errand, and the housewife stands at the door talking till she is thoroughly tired out, when all at once she remembers that something in the house or out of it needs her immediate care.

The dinner hours slips by, and a light lunch is snatched up; or the work in the sewing-room is continued, little attention being paid to the needs of the stomach. If anything is fed regularly in that house, it is either the cat, which makes its wants known, or the dog (there may be two or three) who helps himself to something that is lying around. At night the husband comes home, and ten chances to one there is no appetizing meal in readiness for him. The children when they got home from school, help themselves freely to what they found in the cupboard—generally something left over from the day before. At a late hour the family meal is prepared, and everyone being ravenously hungry, too much food is eaten. This necessitates a late bedtime, and also getting up late next morning; either that, or the hours which ought to be devoted to rest and sleep, are cut short.

Quite in contrast to all this, is the home in which the lady of the house is mistress of it. She not only sees that her work is done at seasonable hours, but that every chick and child is carefully trained into orderly habits. Breakfast, dinner and supper come at regular hours, and nothing is left to chance. The head of the house is never flustered or in a hurry; she plans her work as she wants it, and permits very few things to interfere with it. If a neighbor woman calls she is invited in,

and they both sit down to rest and chat; or if the call is a brief one, the work is not seriously hindered.

One of the worst things about a disorderly mother, is the force of the example that she sets to her children—not to speak of similar traits that she transmits to them. Moreover, work that is rushed through or done out of season, is rarely satisfactory; and the state of mind that it begets, leads to moroseness and discontent. Another thing in regard to disorderly people, is that they are not apt to be cleanly; how can they be? Of a truth it is said, that cleanness is next to godliness, and order is heaven's own law.

Manners for Children.

There are few portions of household training that are more neglected than the education of children in the habits of eating. In the family it is the easiest thing in the world to grow careless or indulge in various practices not permissible in polite society, but, all the same, these habits are formed, and the children, as a natural consequence, grow up in such ways. It is small wonder that when they find it necessary to go out into the world they are obliged to have a thorough course of training to unlearn the habits of early life.

The only excuse for this is when the parents are themselves totally ignorant of the proprieties of life. It is a poor comment on bad manners when the young person in response to reproof says, 'We always did so at home.' And no parent should permit it to be possible for the child to cast any such reflection on the guardian of its tender years. It is comparatively easy, once the habit of discipline is established, to compel the observance of the rules that govern good society. If parents do not know them, they should realize the necessity of learning them before they attempt the training of little children.

It must be a very unhappy reflection to father and mother when they come to comprehend the fact that their children are in disgrace because of lack of correct teaching. But this is often the case, and, though children accuse the parents of being the cause of such unpleasant consequences, there are many instances where young people feel it keenly.

It is unquestionably the fact that a good deal of what is complained of by parents as neglect on the part of children comes from the feeling that they have been allowed to grow up in ignorance of many things which they should have known, and have experienced so much annoyance and discomfort on this account that they feel sensitive and sore of spirit in consequence.

It is natural enough to feel a certain degree of resentment towards those who are the real cause of serious unhappiness or social disgrace, and whether it is the parent or someone else seems to make no difference; indeed, the responsibility which attaches to that relationship but increases the discomfiture.

Social etiquette classes for the mothers of families might be a departure, but they certainly would be a lasting benefit to the rising generation.—'Christian Globe.'

Take Care of Your Health.

People have no right to be careless concerning their health. First, they have their own duties to do and they cannot do them properly without health; second, no person can be sick without interfering with the rights and the privileges and comforts of others. Probably three-fourths of the sickness and disease in the world could be prevented by a little care, and what a shame it is for people who ought to be, and 'might be' well and useful in the world, to make themselves ill, and dependent, and miserable, and so hinder others from their work, and weary them and make them ill, when a little care might have prevented it all. Hence all persons should be thoughtful and careful about their health.

Christians especially should care for their bodies, which are the temples of the Holy Ghost, and their health which is necessary for effective service for the Master. No one but a brute would wish to work a horse till it was sick. Yet many who claim to be Christians will work themselves, and their families, in a way which would be cruel in the case of a

horse or a mule. People must learn to be careful of the Lord's property, and Christians are not their own; they are bought with a price, and should, therefore, glorify God in their bodies.—'Morning Star.'

Suggestions.

To remove dirt from porcelain sinks, bathtubs, and marble wash-bowls, dampen a woolen cloth with gasoline, and rub over the places. The dirt will instantly disappear, leaving the surface clean and polished.

To Clean Fur.—Take equal parts of salt and flour, mix and heat in an oven, taking care not to color the flour in doing so. With a clean piece of flannel rub this mixture into the fur, which must afterward be shaken and brushed till it is quit free of flour.

An oft-quoted saying has something about the little foxes, eating the grapes, and it is by the accumulation of trifles that burdens develop. One trifling matter in the use of gas for cooking is the habit of removing a kettle or saucepan from the burner before turning off the gas. Another extravagance is allowing the flame to flare up all around the dish. If the gas merely acts upon the bottom of the pan without appearing at all against the sides, one is using all the strength of the heating power.

Here is an English recipe for polishing furniture: Shave yellow beeswax into enough turpentine to make it of the consistence of paste. When it is dissolved apply with a soft flannel rag to a part of the surface to be polished.

A bit of pumice stone is to be found on the dressing table of most women these days, and is invaluable in removing all traces of grime on finger tips or around the nails.

Never hang a mirror where the sun's rays will fall upon it. The sun acts upon the mercury and clouds the glass.

The best pie plates are those of tin with straight sides about an inch high, so there is no danger of the contents of the pie running over.

An effective eradicator of mildew and ink is salts of lemon, which may be had at any drug-shop. Wet the spot, moisten the salts and apply.

Recipes.

Creamed Ham.—Put one tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan; when melted add one tablespoonful of flour, mix until smooth; add half a pint of milk, and stir continually until it boils; then add one saltspoonful of salt and two dashes of pepper, one cupful of finely minced ham, and a tablespoonful of finely minced parsley. The amount of salt will depend largely upon the saltiness of the ham.—Selected.

Cold Slaw.—This is a creole dish and very delicious. Cut very fine a quarter of a head of firm white cabbage. Put it into a covered dish, pour over it half a cupful of vinegar, one-half tablespoonful of salt and toss it about lightly with a fork. Into a skillet pour one-half scant cupful of milk, a teaspoonful of butter and one-quarter cupful of sugar. Beat one egg light. Let the milk come to a boil, mix a teaspoonful of the milk with the egg, add sugar and butter, allow it to cook until a custard is formed, then pour over the sliced cabbage. Allow it to become very cold before using. As vinegars differ, do not use so much if very strong.

Corn Soup.—One can of corn, one quart and

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