## THE HOUSEHOLD.

## ROCKING THE BABY.

I hear her rocking the bnay-
And I faney I feel the dimpled arms
That round her neck entwine, As she rooks and rocks the baby,
In the room just noxt to mi
I hear her rocking the baby
Each day when the twilight comes,
And I know there's a woild of blessing and lov
In the "baby-by" she hums.
I can sce the restless fingers
Playing with " mamma's rings,"
The sweet, little, smiling, pouting mouth That to her in kissing clings, As she rocks and sings to tho baby,

I hear her rocking baby Slower and slower now, And $I$ hear she is lenving her good-night kiss Onics cyes and cheols and brow
From her rocking, rocking, rooking, I wonder would she start
Coull she know through the walls between us She is rocking on a heart-
While my empty arms are aching
For a form they may not press,
And my empty heart is breaking
In its desolato loneliness?
I list to the rocking, rocking,
In the room just nest to minc.
And breathe a prayer in silence
For the woman who rocks the baby
In the room just neat to mine.

## THE MOTHER'S MOTIVE AND IN-

 FLUENCE.I am impressed, daily, with the care we must take to train our children in correct physical habits, the infinite patience, the untiring watchfulness a mothicr needs, to
start everything in the right direction, and keep it going in that way. How much greater the need, important as the other greater the need, important as the other
is, to start the will and the affections in the right direction, with the right motive power. I am convinced that wo cannot begin 500 early to impress a little child with its relation to, and obligation to the
Lord Jesus. Every mother here will, Lord Jesus. Every mother here will,
doubtless, recognize the thrill I felt, some weeks since, when kneeling with my little boy to ask Jesus to bless and keep him, as is the nightly custom, the little fellow looked up into my face and saicl:
"Jesus, me." The tirst dawning of a gleam of his relationship to Jesus, who, we trust, is to be the Master, of his life lost, I felt then, in making lovo to Jesus lost, I felt then, in making love to Jesus
and consciousness of duty to him the spring of every motive in his little life. Of course, it is an intinitely slow process, but if that end is in view, it must be a sare one. With this end in view we will not tell our children stories of tho Master and what he thought, simply to interest them, but with the express purpose that they may be won to love and imitate. "All religious instruction," siys a well-known writer, "should be given to children with a referonce to practice. If they are taught that God is their Creator and Preserver, it is that they may obey, love and adoro. him. If that Christ is their Almighty Saviour, it is that they may love him and serve him." It is with the definite object of making
their relations to their God and Saviour their relations to their God and Saviour the ruling, controlling motive of their lives.
I am sure we must begin very early (how carly the dawning intelligence of each child must suggest to each watchful mother) to
isk, and to teach them to ask for themask, and to teach them to ask for them-
selves at ench recurring step. What would selves at each recurring step.
Jesus do? What would Jesus think?
A mother told me not long sineo of a little incident in the training of her two sons, who are now grown men, and both She heard high voices in the room where they were playing. She went to the cloor and found them quarrelling. The little fellows, about five and seven years of arge, did not desist at her approach ; so quietly she asked them the familiar question in that
household, "What would Jesus think?" household, "What would Jesus think?" Immediately they
asked to be forgiven.
How different from the question so common, nlas ! in many homes, "What will
peoplo think?" That may give a voneer
of politeness which hardly bears the test of $I$ with the utinost care, working very slowly time. The other, taking hold of the inmost springs of being, and reaching up to the unseen, becomes a deep, abiding and controlling influenco.
But Oh! clear mothers, how absolutely essential is it thit these be tho motives that yule our lives and conduct, if we would in any wise effectually train our ehildren telligencer.

## THE GIRL AWAY FROM HOME.

A girl who leaves home for the purpose of caming a livelihood in another place should connect herself with some church as soon as possible.
If she joins any of the guilds-such as the Ginls' Friendly Society, or the King's Daughters, it will afford pleasant companionship, and give her at once a circle of safe acquaintances, who may develop into warm, personal friends. If she stands in need of advice or assistance which the home circle cannot give through letters, she will generally find that her Sunday school teacher, or the wife of her pastor, will be a safe contidant.
In selecting her employnent, she should
feel that iny work that is feel that iny work that is honest is respectable, no matter how lowly the posi-
tion. She should not be too ready to shed tears if things go a littlo wrong, or take offence at criticism. The very finct that a offence at criticism. The very fict that a
girl is away from friends and lome, and girl is inway from friends and home, and new position, will tend to render her more sensitive than she is naturally, but she should remember that her employer is not expected to take this into consideration,
and that her work must be gauged, as a and that her work must be gauged, as a
young man's would be, by its real value young man's would be, by its real value.
An emplover has a right to find fault with work that he is paying for, when it is not done as he requires. It is his standard that must be adopted, and no favor should be asked or expected in consideration of her sex.

No expenditures ought to be made that will exceed her income, ind no pecuniary obligation incurred to man or woman out
side her own kindred. side her own kindred.
The average boarding-house, which most girls with homes at a distance are obliged to seek, is not the best place for them, and every effort should be made to obtain board with a private family, or in some place obtained through the auspices of the Foung Women's Christian Association.
There is one thing needful for every gir home ind daily and hourly, whether hor -and that is her own self-respect. With this as a monitor she cannot go far from right, no matter what her circumstances or
surroundings may be.-Elizubeth March in surrounding
Household.

## SA VING WORLD.

"You would scarcely believe," sajd a lady to a caller, who dropped in one morning, "but I haven't swept my parlors we would ordinarily callsweeping them, I am sure you will agree they don't look it. Of course, I litve points in my favor, as there are no children- about the house, exept those of casual callers; but even then should not be such a slave to a sweepingdity as most of my friends are. To begin With, I never allow my rooms to get littered up. T'o be sure, etermal vigilance is rather hard work, butall the samo, I think
it pays. I never sed a scrap of any sort on the carpet without picking it up at the first opportunity. I tako pains to keep things as far as possible in their places, and between you and me, what I think is the in my rooms in $I$ cims ret along with For years my life was a burden with bric-a-brac and trinkets and ornaments and draperies and fancy inticles of every description, looked after daily. Now I keep within easy reach a very lirge soft square of flannel. This I wring very dry out of clean water, and once in a whilo move an arti-
cle of furniture and wipe the dust off from the carpet under it with this cloth. I never bother myself to go over the whole room at one time, but just keep track of the places where dust is most likely to acrather lirge eloths. I wipo un the dust
with the utinost care, working very slowly
and between overy article I take the cloth to the open doore or window and give it it thorougle shaking. In this way I not only clear the dust off from the articles in the room, but leeep it from the carpet and get it out of the room altogether.

There is science in cverything, even in dusting a room, ind I contend, and with it fair array of facts to prove $m y$ statement that if the parlor is properly cared for, ono sweeping in a month will answer every purpose. Of course, sitting-roons and din-ing-rooms need more cire, but then, onco a week is plenty, if the dusting-cloth and brush are used with discretion and thor
oughness."-Housekeeper.

## EVERY DAY ECONOMY.

The following is from an article on this subject by Georgia B. Jenks in the harities Review: "We need to larn new whs of making common things pilatible. There are many combinations, or rathe disguises, to be learned, that transform cooking from commonplace drudgery into the learning and discovery of something new each day. Most penple, and justly,
too, dislike the old-fashioned bread pudling, but if you trinsform it into is "queed of puddings" by using ten minutes in meak ing the white of egg into a meringue, and dding it speonful of jelly, you have accomplished the economical purpose of the reitd pudding, and given infinitely more way a half-cupful of palmon or a cupful of canned tomatoes made into soup, with the addition of a quart and a half of milk and crackers makes a vory good firteen-cent
supper or breakfast fon four people, while supper or breakfast for four people, while these same ingredients uncombined would be only a very unsatisfactory part of a meal. A crust of bread grated, an egre and-a tough piece of steak can be made into very palatable croquettes, the choppingknife accomplishing what the teeth could not. No one cook-book or person has a monopoly of the ways of making everyday nods palatible, and giving them variety. Time, patience, and thought will find them
if one earnestly sets to work to accomplish if one earnestly sets to work to accomplish
something in accordance with these plans."

## A SAND BAG.

Cold weather is the season for earache, and mothers with young children who are subject to this affliction will tind a sand bag almost invaluable, as it will hold the heat ir long time, and its composition is such as to render it easily adjustable to the affected part.
Make a flannel bay ten inches square, and fill it with fine, clean sand that has been thoroughly dried in the oven.
Make a cotton bag to draw on ove the flamnel, tis this will prevent the sand from sifting out.
This sand bag will also be found useful in cases of toothache and facial neuralgia. Place it in a hot oven on a plate when you wish to leat it.-Houschold.

## USEFUL HINTS.

Conneased milk, beaten up with one egg and in little pulverized sugar, will make an excellent filling for cream puft
Use fresh, rreen grapo leaves to julace on the top of pickles in jars, instead of cloth, Change them occasionally.
Purcinase laundry soap by the box of one hundred pounds and keep in a dry, warm place, and it will become hard an last much longer.
A Bruise may be prevented from dis coloring by immedintely applying hot water, or a little dry starch, moistened with cold water, and placed on the bruise.
Foi Neuralomimake a small muslin bag and fill it with salt ; heat it hot, and place it against the aching spot; it will retain the hent for a long time and, will greatly relieve.

Pur a teaspoonful of ammonia into quart of water, and wash your brushes and combs in this, and the dirt and grease will disappear. Rinse well, shake and dry
To Clear a stove of clinkers puta handcold remove the clinkers with a cold chisel.

## SELEOTED RECTPES.

Panned Egas.-Bufter palty pans with sulponth
sides; on the bottom of cach, sprinkle a litilo parsley, then drop in each me egs, and bake in he oven until set.
Frevor Drassing.-Mix together (in the mustiard, one-half saltspoonful of pepper, three
tablespoonfuls of good olivo oil, fev drops of tablusponfuls of good olive oil, it fow drops of
onion juice, and one and one-lialf tablespoonfuls onion juice,
of vincgar.
Scaliopred Conn.-Butior a shallow baking
 bittered, mintilthe dish is full, having crumbs on top. Pour over cnough milk to nuarly cover it,
and bake thre-fourths of an hour in a good oven. Egas Wriri Tomatons.-One nud a half cup-
fuls of tomntoes, stewed and strained, i pinch of sodn, one leasjominful of butter, two teaspoonfuls of flour sat nad pepper to taste six or cight
cerks. Heat the tomatoes to the boiling point add. to them the tomatoes to the boiling pand seasoning then tho
ndilter rubbed into the fous. Scrunible six or
but eight eggs, and pour around them the tomato Fisi Here very hot.
FISM HASH.- Boil six good-sized potatoes and while hot chop then fine coanghther with three or
four slices of boiled beet. Put ine mixture on four slices of boiled beet. Put the mixture on
the stove in a gramite stewpan, add a good-sized picec of butter and beat thorolighly with a silver grunish win parsley, picteces of beet and carrot
cut in fancy shapes, and slices of hard-boiled cut in
eggs.
Pread beten Brean.--Put a loaf of light, flaky int moderate oven. It will take abont thenthe fire minules for this. Trake from the oven, and
with a fork ters the soft part into thin raged with a fork terr the soft part into thin, raged pieces. Spread these in a panand put them in a
hot oven to brown. It will take about fiften
ninutes to make them brown and crisp Ser ninures to make them brown and crisp. Secre
it once on n napkin. Always serve cheese with at onec on a na
pulled bread.

PUZZLIBS NO. 18.


> cilarade.

My. first is inclination. My second is not high. My fhird is in fisli. My fourth is wand ering. Mr irst and second are pronounced like kind
of tre. Myifist and third like fi word that
means disposed. My sccond and fourth like a
word that menis tientening word that means wrentening.


ANSIVERS TO PUZZLES No. 17.
Decaritation.-Drum, rum.

## 1. P late. 2. HI unility. 3. I dols. 4. I ot. i. I nense. 6. P laister:-Philip.

Enigma-Original charade.
Drop- Vowir Bebig Verse.-'This is my com-
mandment, that yo love one mother as have
doved you.-John $15: 12$. oved you,-John $15: 12$.
f Worn

## Ford Hale Square.



Correct answers received

