

THE HOUSEHOLD.

MUTUAL GIVING AND RECEIVING.

A plainly dressed mother and child stood by the window of a large toy store on Fourteenth street, New York, in which was displayed many elaborately dressed dolls. The little girl, greatly to the mother's surprise, selected the most plainly dressed doll as the one which she wished to own.

"Why did you not choose one of the more beautifully dressed dolls?" asked the mother.

"Because I want to be my dolly's mamma, not her nurse," was the answer.

How much better if this feeling were shared by mothers who think the way to make their children happy is to gratify them by making a complete sacrifice of their own comfort and pleasure! If mothers would only aim to be the companions of their children instead of the pack-horse of the household, the expected-to-go-without one of the family, as too many mothers are, how much better and more natural would be the family life! Many mothers let their love blind them to their child's best interests, in the mistaken idea that by doing without the articles of dress that are necessary to make a respectable appearance in church or society, that the daughters may be more fashionably dressed, they are adding to their children's happiness. But what a mistake! How surely they are being unfitted for the real battle of life! What false reasoning! "Let her have the new hat; she will have to do without soon enough." "I can stay at home; let her go; she will have to be deprived of pleasure soon enough;" forgetting that by their own treatment they are giving their children false ideas of the real purpose of life, namely, fitting one's self for the necessary burdens and duties which must come to us in our own sphere.

How many young wives and mothers can charge the unhappiness of their early married life—fortunate if they can say early—to the training, or rather lack of training, received from their own mothers! Having been educated to think only of themselves, their own comfort, how can they fulfil the obligations laid on them in their new relations? How many girls go into homes of their own without the slightest idea of the economy which must be exercised, because of a salary scarcely large enough to support one in more than ordinary comfort, and which must now do for two! It is well enough to protest against marriage before support is certain, but such injudicious marriages always have taken place, and always will take place. Sometimes they result in happiness because the wife has been fitted by early education for a poor man's wife, and is prepared to help him.

How much unhappiness might be spared the young wife and housekeeper if she had been taught that in one dollar there are only one hundred cents; and taught to know when, where, and how to buy!

A mother may invite the daughter to accompany her marketing as well as shopping and the knowledge gained will save heart-aches, and often dissension and dissatisfaction, besides the financial gain arising from the difference of buying with or without experience and knowledge. How many girls make fretful, nervous wives, because when placed at the head of a household, in addition to the ignorance which causes much suffering, they learn for the first time that life must be lived even if the seasons come and go without the usual number of bonnets, gloves, and dresses! If the young wife possesses a soul of true womanhood, even with her false views of what constitutes true pleasure, she will prove a blessing to her husband and children; but if, unfortunately, the early training is so firmly engrafted as to bear but the fruit of such culture, then Heaven pity wife, husband, home, and children!

What is the remedy? It is in the hands of mother and child. One is to remember her own struggle, added to and intensified by her ignorance, and by care and training to educate her daughters in such a way that they will be able to meet their new burdens as well equipped as wise counsel and example can equip them; and, on the daughter's part, to remember that the mother has travelled the road in which she will walk; that the experience secured was by much outlay of strength of body and mind; that a knowledge gained from such a source is the most valuable to which she will have free access, even if a little old-

fashioned. If the world has travelled so fast that many of her mother's experiences cannot be repeated, the lessons of patience taught, and the revelation of a love which outweighs every trouble, will enable the daughter to cope better with the new experiences which come from new blessings.

Mothers, teach from your own experience, lay part of the every-day care on the daughters, whether of economies or household duties; and by so doing prepare the growing back for the coming burden. Daughters, listen and learn, because the mother is the friend who has your best interest at heart. Besides, it is your duty to share the burden, so far as you can, of your childhood's home, that the mother may have a little rest and comfort, and be permitted, before she goes to the grave, to know that her children tried to repay a small part of the care she gave them, when she was the only one glad to give them her best strength and to feel herself blessed and not sacrificed in the giving.—*Christian Union.*

DOMESTIC TRAINING FOR GIRLS.

Nothing is more significant of the social condition of a people than the training of its girls in domestic life. In Germany the daughter of the nobleman, of the prince, and of the small shop-keeper, learns alike to cook, to sweep, and to keep house. After the training in books is over, Fraulein Lena and her Royal Highness, Princess Sophie, both begin their home education. There are establishments where they are taken by the year, as in a boarding-school. In one month they wash dishes and polish glass and silver; in another they cook meats; in another bake; in the next "lay down" meat for Winter use, or preserve fruit, make jellies and pickles, sweep and dust. Plain sewing, darning, and the care of linen are also taught, and taught thoroughly. The German "betrothed" is thus almost always a thorough housekeeper, and spends the time before marriage in laying in enormous stores of provisions and napery for her future home. In France a girl begins at twelve years of age to take part in the household interests. Being her mother's constant companion, she learns the system of close, rigid economy, which prevails in all French families. If there be but two sticks of wood burning on the hearth, they are pulled apart when the family leaves the room, even for a half hour, and the brands are saved. The nourishing soup, the exquisite entrees, and the dainty dessert are made out of fragments, which in many an American kitchen would be thrown away. The French girl thus inhales economy and skill with the air she breathes, and the habits she acquires last her through life. English girls of the educated classes seldom equal the German and French in culinary arts, but they are early taught to share in the care of the poor around them. They teach in the village school, or they have industrial classes; they have some hobby, such as drawing, riding, or animals, to occupy their spare time with pleasure or profit. Hence the English girl, though not usually as clever or as well read as her American sister, has that certain poise and aplomb which belong to women, who have engrossing occupations outside of society, beaux and flirting.—*Youth's Companion.*

REFINED TABLE MANNERS.

Refined table manners mark not only good breeding, but good feeling; and whatever else in the day is to be hurried, the dinner is not. It takes time to enjoy delicate flavors, and to appreciate those dishes which ought to be real works of art, not only in order that the gastric juice may have time to thoroughly mingle with the food, but that we may rise from the level of the animal to that of a higher order of being. Health, happiness, harmony, wait on our habits, which affect our mental condition more than we can well realize. Bad temper is frequently nothing but another name for indigestion. Irritability, peevishness and dyspepsia are the certain results of bolting food when the body is weary and the mind pre-occupied. Then follow hasty words, a rasping temper-gloom and fault-finding, and peace flees from the threshold. The sunniest disposition, the most affectionate heart, cannot withstand the wear of years, and two lives, which might have blended together beautifully, are sundered as far as though an ocean rolled between.—*Household.*

THE KEEPING POWER.

A correspondent of the *New York Witness* writes to the Home Department in that paper as follows:—

I have been a professor of religion for over thirty years, and am a person of quick, impulsive feelings and strong besetments, and I am sorry to say that this has troubled me very much all through my Christian experience. About two months ago I was brought in contact with one who loaned me books and talked with me on the subject of being fully saved as the only way out of my difficulty, and a duty as well as a privilege. I was heartily sick of my old life of ups and downs, and had been longing for deliverance from the shackles that bound me. I was led to give up everything—body, soul and spirit—into the hands of my blessed Redeemer, and to trust Him fully, venturing entirely upon His Word. I found, the next day, a blessed, peaceful rest. And, strange to say, temper and strong besetments were all gone, and have not troubled me since. Oh! bless the Lord for this blessed release from sin. I then asked Him to give me His keeping-power, since I had given up all to Him, and, sure enough, He did. There seemed to be a power or an influence with me all the time. Many a time I have wanted to do something or other that was not exactly for the glory of God, but this power seemed to restrain me. Thoughts would often come to my mind, too, and I would be about to open my mouth, when this power would restrain me. I felt this influence around me all the time. If the children broke anything, it did not disturb me in the least; and if there was any unpleasantness I seemed to bring the spirit of love among them at once. I did not tell any one of my new-found peace, for I did not feel like talking to any one, but to hold continual communion with my blessed Lord and Master. The change in me was so great that my wife told me afterwards that she thought I was going to die, and she felt quite alarmed about me. Oh, bless the Lord for this keeping-power! I can say to my friend, "His grace is sufficient."

RECIPES.

ALMOND BLANCO MANGE.—One quart of milk, one ounce of Cooper's gelatine, one-quarter pound of almonds, blanched and pounded, with one tablespoonful of rose-water to prevent oiling, three-quarters cup of sugar. Soak the gelatine one hour in a cup of the milk. Heat the rest; add the almond paste, and stir over the fire three minutes, then put in the sugar and gelatine and stir five minutes more. Strain through thin muslin, pressing hard. When cool, pour into a wet mould and set upon ice or in cold water to form. Eat with cream and sugar. It is a good plan to blanch the almonds the day before they are to be pounded.

SPANISH CREAM.—One-half box of Cox's gelatine, one quart of milk, beaten yolks of three eggs, one small cup of sugar, two teaspoonfuls flavoring extract—orange is very good in this cream—a little soda. Soak the gelatine in the milk two hours, stir in the soda and heat, stirring often; when scalding hot pour upon the beaten yolks and sugar and return to the farina-kettle; boil one minute, stirring ceaselessly; strain through tarlatan, and when cold flavor and put into a wet mould. Set on the ice until wanted and eat with cream and sugar.

OMELETTE AUX CONFITURES.—Seven eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, half cup of milk (or cream), grated peel of half lemon, half cup of marmalade or jam. Beat yolks and whites apart and very stiff; add sugar, lemon, and milk to the yolks; then, with a few rapid whirls of your "beater," the whites. Put the marmalade in the bottom of a neat bake-dish (buttered) pour on the omelette, and bake until it has puffed up high and begins to "crust" well. Serve at once, or it will fall. Eight minutes should suffice to cook it—at the outside.—*Dinner Year Book.*

Soups.—In making soups from "soup bones" choose those which are very fresh, and with a plentiful supply of meat, and remember that boiling too long gives a disagreeable gley flavor which is by no means desirable. The bones and meat should be nicely washed and put in a kettle with cold water to rather more than cover, adding one-half teaspoonful of salt to each quart of water. Heat slowly, skim carefully as it nears the boiling point and boil not more than four hours. Remove the bones and meat and strain the broth into a large bowl. Cut the meat from the bones, carefully removing any bits of gristle, and when cold cover closely. The next morning remove the fat from the cold broth (it should be clarified, and will be found excellent for "shortening") and put it in a porcelain kettle, adding water to make the desired quantity and a tablespoonful of rice for each quart. Peel and slice two or three potatoes, a carrot—two if small—and an onion, if liked; cut a slice of turnip in small squares and shred the quarter of a small cabbage fine, and add them all to the soup when it begins to boil. Cover and simmer for an hour, add if desired a little of the meat cut in small pieces and let it just boil up. Of course, more

salt and pepper, if liked, is to be added if the soup is not sufficiently seasoned, and two or three stalks of celery chopped rather fine, and added a few minutes before serving improve it for many tastes. If any is left it will be just as good "warmed over" for next day, or part of the stock can be kept for a different soup, using the rice but no vegetables, and adding, half an hour before dinner time, a pint or more of canned tomato and one tablespoonful (heaping) of browned flour mixed to a paste with cold water. Strain, and serve with toasted bread, cut in small squares, or browned crackers.

PUZZLES.

CHARADE.

The all-victorious Roman
Hath raised the eagles high,
The Carthaginian foe man
Right proudly to defy.

Forth marched in noble daring
The leader of the day,
A mighty second bearing
In all the stern array.

Ye glorious ranks, assemble!
"Push on, my first," he cried,
"And soon their whole shall tremble,
And crushed shall be their pride."
P. R. HAVERGAL.

PATCHWORK SQUARE WORD.

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1.
A gentle bird;
A precious stone;
A cover, third;
Of girls' names, one.

2.
A handsome fish;
Of nuts the rind;
A useful pit;
A plum, you'll find.

3.
Some mountains high;
Thieving, you'll grant;
A man in power;
Part of a plant.

4.
Guiders of ships;
A bitter tree;
The queen of flowers;
Plants live in me.

5.
That which is chief;
A piece of ground;
A bright blue flower;
Where birds are found.

PROGRESSIVE ENIGMA.

I am a word of six letters. My 1, 2, is a relation. My 1, 2, 3 is a light blow. My 1, 2, 3, 4, is the head. My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, is a plate. My 2, 3, is a preposition. My 2, 3, 4, you did at dinner last week. My 3, 4, 5, 6, is a shelter. My whole is apparent.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

I'm in old, not in new;
I'm in pink, not in blue;
I'm in love, not in hate;
I'm in early, not in late;
I'm in sorry, not in glad;
I'm in funny, not in sad;
I'm in tender, not in hard;
I'm in hinder, not in retard;
I'm in well, not in fount;
I'm in valley, not in mount;
I'm in want, not in wish;
I'm in veal, not in fish;
I'm in chalk, not in paint;
I'm in devil, not in saint;
I'm in pretty, not in quant.

A tiny flower of modest hue;
'Tis neither purple, red, or blue;
It's name was once to Christ applied
Ages before He lived or died.

HANNAH E. GREENE.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN LAST NUMBER.

CHARADE.—Parsouage.

HIDDEN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.—Shanghai, Wales, Negro, Chili, Slave, Greece, Brussels, Turkey, Cayenne, Cod, Sandwich, Bordeaux, Cork, Oranges, Guinea, Caroline, Canary.

TWO SQUARE WORDS.—

I.	II.
OPAL	SNOW
PACE	NONE
ACRE	ONCE
LEEK	WEEK

CROSS PUZZLE.

I C H E
A C H E S
C R E A T I S
C H A I R T Y
T R A I N E R
M O T H S
A Y E

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from Alex. P. Gray.