

bride's family should bear all other expenses of the wedding. 2. "Dear friend," or "Dear Miss Blank" would be quite proper, for the "Dear" at the beginning of a letter is merely a courtesy, and need not indicate any warmer feeling than friendship.

MAY.—1. If you are speaking to an intimate friend of her parents, you can say "your father and mother," but it is usually better taste to say "Mr." and "Mrs." 2. Stir the starch while hot with a wax candle, and you will thus produce a great degree of gloss on the collar when ironed. 3. It is not necessary to thank your entertainer for the pleasant evening, although a slight remark of the kind is very pleasing. In the case of the evening's entertainment being given specially for you, it is obligatory on you to thank your hostess on leaving.

DAISY N.—"Bread fritters" are very nice made as follows: Cut bread in small slices and cut round. Make a batter with 1 egg, 1 pint of milk and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of flour. Spread some jam on a few of the slices of bread, and lay as many slices over them, like sandwiches. Dig all into the batter, then fry in boiling butter or fresh lard. When of a light brown color, pile them on a dish and sprinkle slightly with white sugar. They should be very hot when served.

K. A. G.—Galileo was a native of Pisa, born in 1564; was the first constructor of a telescope available for scientific purposes. He discovered the satellites of Jupiter, the mountains of the moon, the spots and rotation of the sun, also the laws of weight, and the use of the pendulum, and maintained that the earth moved round the sun.

#### Queries.

BETSY would like a recipe for making soft soap without boiling, and also wants to know if hard soap can be made without boiling; if so, how? Can any of our readers tell her?

#### Recipes.

BOILED MILK ROLLS.—Put two quarts of flour in a pan; then take 1 qt. of new milk and boil with a tablespoonful of lard and two of white sugar. When nearly cool make a hole in the flour and pour in the milk, adding a teaspoonful of fresh yeast. Let it rise an hour, then work well and add flour enough for a stiff dough. When well risen, work into rolls, turnovers or any shape desired, and bake quickly.

QUICK DESSERT.—Cut cold gingerbread or stale cake in pieces, lay in saucers and serve with scalded cream sweetened, or pudding sauce.

TIN-WEDDING CAKE.—Rub 1 cup of butter and 3 of sugar to a cream; add 1 cup of milk, 4 of flour, 5 eggs, 1 teaspoon cream tartar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of citron. This makes two loaves.

DELICIOUS MUTTON CHOPS.—Wipe and clean the chops and season with salt and pepper. Lay one chop in a sheet of buttered letter paper and fold the edges closely together, and broil in a wire baster until the paper is charred to a crisp, without allowing it to blaze. When done break off the paper. In this manner the chop is free of the smoked and burnt look, and is especially delicate.

MOULD OF JELLY AND BLANC MANGE.—Fill the flower of the mould with blanc mange, leave it to harden, then pour in an inch thick of calves foot or lemon jelly, leave it to harden, then blanc mange, and so on till the mould is filled.

PIE CRUST GLAZE.—To prevent the juice soaking into the crust and making it soggy, wet the crust with a beaten egg just before you put in the pie mixture. If the top of the pie is wet with the egg it gives it a beautiful brown.

PRESSED BEEF.—Boil a shank of beef till tender, chop it not very fine, boil down the liquor until three pints are left; three quarts of chopped meat, three pints of liquor, three teaspoonfuls salt, three teaspoonfuls pepper, one-half nutmeg; pour the liquor over hot; set away till cold and then slice in thin, even slices.

APPLE SAUCE WITH MEAT, is prepared in this way. Cook the apples until they are very tender, then stir them thoroughly so that there will be no lumps at all; add (the sugar and a little gelatine dissolved in warm water, a tablespoonful in a pint of sauce; pour the sauce into bowls, and when cold it will be stiff like jelly, and can be turned out on a plate. Cranberry sauce can be treated in the same way.

#### PRIZE ESSAY.

##### Family Government.

WRITTEN BY MISS JESSIE ROBERTSON,  
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Family government—what is it? Without attempting a metaphysical definition of what it is, we would say it is to the family what government is to the nation, and upon it the future usefulness, success and prosperity of a family, or the lack of these, largely depend.

We think parents should insist upon and receive obedience from the tenderest years—as soon as a child knows what wrong is it can be taught to do right. Obedience to a parent's wish is better learned earlier than later in life. When we speak of parents demanding this obedience from their children, we do not mean that it can be exacted only by threats and punishment. Some children, of course, are more wayward than others, but at least nine out of ten children, if properly taught from their earliest years, will obey their parents from other motives than fear. In this matter of early training we think many parents err. How often the remark is heard, "Oh, I don't mind him now; when he gets older I shall correct him." If parents would sow seeds of future worry and discomfort, let them continue such a course with a child. When children reach the age of two or three years a mother can do more by guiding than forbidding. To illustrate: We know a mother who, when her little one meddles with something it is in danger of spoiling, tells the child to move a chair, bring papa's slippers, lay away a knife, or some such simple little matter. The child's attention is thus drawn from its former occupation, and that without screaming or kicking. If the mother would indiscreetly shriek, "Come now, stop that!" the probable result would be a family fray, ending in either a whipping, or a corner behind the pantry door for the offender.

As children grow older and go to school, books and toys may be made a means of training. In the home, at school, on the streets, everywhere, idleness is ever the nurse of trouble and sin; therefore let children be kept busy. Let them, of course, have plenty of

out-door exercise, but discriminate wisely between invigorating play and useless idleness. As in earlier years, insist upon prompt obedience. That parent who says "No" to a child, and then, because of its tears and sobs and ill-temper, allows the "No" to become "Yes" deserves to suffer the penalty which such indecision justly entails. This is the parent of whom it is said, "She can do nothing with her children—they can neither be coaxed nor driven." Children properly taught know that a parent's "No" means "No," and that further entreaty is useless; therefore, when the parents of such children wish to go away, leaving their children at home, there is no need of the abominable deceit we have often seen practised by parents—must we say it?—by women called mothers, who send their children out of the way while they steal out a back door to avoid the tempest of tears and anger which inevitably comes when the deceit is discovered by the child. In little matters, however, it is better to lead rather than thwart; request rather than command, and in every matter children should be encouraged to confide fully and freely in their parents. The latter we know is a difficult matter, but much rests with the parents. We know one mother who, when the children's bed-time comes, retires with them a few minutes to speak of the day's events. It is a commendable idea, but many mothers in the country who perform the combined duties of cook, dairy-maid, house-maid, and seamstress, as well as general manager of the household, find it impossible to take the time. We would suggest, however, as a partial remedy for this lack of time, fewer ruffles on the little garments and plainer food for growing boys and girls. A few minutes each day taken with the children when young is surely rewarded a hundred fold—nay, a hundred times an hundred fold—when a family grows up, an honor to the community and a comfort to parents as the journey of life to them nears the western horizon.

We come now to speak, lastly, of the most important stage of family government, viz., that government which must be exercised with most judicious care when the children have attained to that period of life which immediately precedes manhood and womanhood. Their temporal and eternal welfare is based in a great measure on the physical, mental, moral and spiritual influences thrown around them at this critical age. We mention the physical because many boys and girls are shamefully negligent of that pearl of price—good health. It is such an important factor in the proper discharge of duty that we deem it worthy of special mention. Parents should teach children that it is positively sinful to abuse the casket, the delicate construction and divine workmanship of which is both "fearful and wonderful." Plain diet, simple amusements, and a moderate amount of physical exercise, will, in all ordinary cases, result in a fair degree of good health. But even more important than the physical well-being is the formation of character, which, including mental, moral and spiritual development, renders this period of life an anxious one indeed to those parents who feel as they should the heavy responsibilities devolving upon them in the training of a family. Physical, mental, moral, spiritual—what intensity of purpose, what patient sowing