

The Yachtsman's Manual.*

THE great interest now taken in steam and pleasure boats, and in all subjects connected with navigation, makes this book both timely and valuable to a large class of readers. It is a fully illustrated compilation of the laws, customs, and usages of the navy, the commercial marine, and the yacht club. Chapters are devoted to pilots and pilotage laws and customs, to the use of the compass, barometer, thermometer, and

* The Sailor's Handy-book and Yachtsman's Manual. By E. F. Qualtrough, Master, U. S. N. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

charts. Also to the use and construction of rigging, and to hulls and their classification. Ample space is devoted to steam engineering, the care and use of engines for boats and yachts, steam steering-apparatus, pumps, etc. The United States Life-Saving Service, and the laws of shipwreck and directions for help in all kinds of disasters, are fully treated. The subject is a very large one, and the six hundred pages of closely printed matter contain more information useful to the sailor and yachtsman than in any book yet prepared on this subject. The matter seems to be fully and clearly stated, and the book is provided with a complete index.

 HOME AND SOCIETY.
Women and Business.

Two things should be included in the education of every girl: she should be taught practically the value and use of money, and she should be trained to do some sort of work by which she can earn a livelihood, if need be. Children of eight or ten years of age should have an allowance. They are too young, of course, to be trusted with a large amount of money, but they should be given a fixed sum, and out of that should be expected to get certain articles of dress, say ribbons and gloves. As they grow older, and are learning by experience how to use money, the allowance must, of course, be increased, and the range of articles left to their judgment extended; till at ages varying from fourteen to seventeen, according to the development of the child, a sum sufficient for all personal expenses may be given monthly. Let them use the surplus as they please, let them never in a year overrun the allowance, let them feel the consequences of their folly, mistakes, or self-will. Do not come in and make up deficiencies, unless in very exceptional cases. In this way they will learn wisdom in the use of money; the reasoning faculties, the power of estimating the relative value of things, will be gained while the child is still under the protection of parents, and experience will be bought at its cheapest rate. An account-book, with the left-hand pages devoted to receipts (or all that comes in), the right to payments (or all that goes out), balanced weekly or monthly, should be kept conscientiously and submitted for inspection occasionally.

Any girl with a proper personal pride and individuality will learn to like the independence which this system gives. To have to ask for every article of dress or luxury is somewhat galling to young people, and when it is in a home where strict economy must be practiced, it is sometimes a source of great pain. On the other hand, this plan simplifies matters greatly to the parents, especially in a home of narrow means, by introducing a known quantity into the problem of domestic economy, instead of an unknown one. Some parents object that giving an allowance makes their children too independent, but I do not think this is the case. Children, it seems to me, are practically more grateful for money given freely for their own use, as a regular allowance, than they are for the separate articles purchased for them. They themselves have a chance to learn the luxury of giving,

and they enjoy the presents made to them outside the stipulated sum far more than when bestowed under other circumstances. The independence nurtured by this system is of the right sort.

The second thing which should be thought of in every woman's education is that she should learn some one thing thoroughly, by which she may support herself, if necessary. Just because marriage is a woman's noblest life, it should never be entered into but from the purest motives. No woman should look to marriage for a home—for a maintenance, but always and only for her highest life. Women were not intended to be thrown out into the world to be jostled and wounded in the struggle for a livelihood. It is the veriest perversion of a true social life which makes it otherwise, but it is the part of wisdom to look at things as they are, and to meet the existing conditions. As a matter of fact, women are thrown out upon the world to earn their own livings, to rear and educate their children; sometimes even more than this rests upon them to do. When a woman knows she is competent to earn a living, it will not hurt her if she does not need to use her ability. If misfortune threatens, the knowledge that she is not helpless saves many an hour of heart-sickening despondency, and, if misfortune does come, she is equipped to meet it.

The low prices which women get for their work are due to two causes: its poor quality from want of special training, and the enormous competition in a few fields. When women are well-trained and thoroughly competent, and when they learn (as they are learning) to do something besides sewing and teaching, they will command higher remuneration. There is little to fear from the fact that women will be more independent of marriage than they now are. No really womanly woman ever takes the helm and sails out into strange waters with all the responsibilities of life resting on her without great suffering. It may be that the pain seems light when compared with the torture from which she has escaped; but it is always hard to do a man's work with only a woman's heart to back it. That is no reason, however, why, by our absurd systems of education (or want of education, rather) we should add the element of despondency and inefficiency to the other necessary evils of such a life. We do not make our girls more womanly, but only more helpless.

S. B. H.