

DO YOU UNDERSTAND YOUR CHILDREN?

BY RUTH BRERETON.

The understanding of children is a gift inborn in some people's natures. We see it illustrated by the spontaneous friendliness with which a child will greet some strangers. Perhaps it might be an apparently uncouth wayfarer, with whom the child is brought in momentary contact, but the man instinctively knows what to do and why, and the child unquestioningly responds. Then we are startled to find the reverse true, and with equal surprise note that an educated person, who fain would make advances toward the same child, meets with an uncomfortable and reluctant greeting, or else the child turns away altogether, both of them unaware of the deep-lying reason.

But the understanding of children can be acquired or developed by any one who has a sincere desire to possess it. Like all worthwhile attributes, it has to be gained at some expense of effort by any one not fortunate enough to be born with it. The essence of it is sympathy and tact. Sympathy demands an imagination that enables a grown person to put himself in the child's situation, that makes him grasp the child's all-important viewpoint. To the gifted ones, this comes without effort. There is a tie between the child and that adult which unconsciously draws them together, so that the child realizes that the older person understands, and the older person can impart whatever he feels fitting, and know that the child will receive it willingly. It is this spirit of trust and of mutual give and take, which so many parents find lacking in their relations with their children. This is the source of so much unhappiness on the part of both, and is at the root of many avoidable mistakes. Parents who know that they have this handicap, would do well to consider it thoughtfully and apply the remedy in time.

HABITS FORMED EARLY.

The time to solve this problem is during the earliest years of a child's life. A child of three or four years—happy, irresponsible as he may appear outwardly—is already establishing habits which reflect their influence through all his later years. As a kindergarten teacher, I have found that there is the greatest variation observable in the relations between even these small children and their respective parents. One child runs eagerly to his father or mother, telling of any event of the day which has particularly aroused his enthusiasm, sure of his parent's instant interest, which is shown with a few leading questions or congratulations. Another child goes gravely to meet his father, looks at him with a sort of dutiful awe, responds to any embrace, perhaps, but all with a reserve that marks instantly a gap between that parent and child.

A worried mother takes her child to school and says (and this happens all too frequently): "I can not do anything with Billy at home, and so I am bringing him to kindergarten." Inquiry develops that his attitude toward his parents is one of extreme bad temper and general unreasonableness. But what is his attitude toward the child? And whose attitude came first?

After a short time the mother returns to say that Billy has changed. The same child who was brought in kicking and screaming and known to have this attitude toward his parents every time he will come in conflict with them, will invariably turn into a sunny, generous and thoughtful child, having character and "stuff" in his make-up. This happens just as soon as the atmosphere of understanding, which the kindergarten affords, envelopes his harassed little soul. He will blossom forth, suspiciously at first, but with ever-increasing confidence as he finds his difficulties understood, until he appears a different child. The same atmosphere of happiness, content, and understanding can be developed at home. At this stage, wise parents will make efforts to win back their child's confidence, and go forth with him to his new-found consciousness of his own worth, and his rightful attitude toward others.

Too often parents are taken up with a multitude of duties and give but a moment to finding out their child's problems and how he is meeting them. The child quickly senses this, and learns a reserve that protects him against a hasty or annoyed reply of his parents to his wondering questions. "Don't bother me now; don't you see that I am busy?" Hearing this habitually, after a while he simply doesn't ask them. But those questions and problems, little, passing forgotten ones in his tender years, grow bigger as he develops, and the habit of reserve, formed as a child, grows, too. But he must have answers, and he finds them elsewhere, from people, or books, or harmful sources, from which his parents would give all they possess to have kept him.

GREATEST OF MISTAKES.

This same thing happens when a child finds immature and perhaps amusing ideas laughed at by tactless parents. He is puzzled and hurt; soon keeps them to himself, and a reserve is established which probably never will be broken. As the years go on, this gap brings about a heartache and loss, which any parent and child who have suffered it, will recognize as one of the greatest deprivations that they have experienced. It could so easily be avoided if parents would try to see these problems with the child's vision first, and then with tact and gentle-

Pasteurizing Cream on the Farm.

Pasteurizing cream means heating it to a temperature of 140 to 150 degrees. In creameries this is done by specially devised machinery, but on the farm it is not so easily performed.

However, in cases where there is difficulty in getting the cream to churn, when there are bad flavors on the cream, when the butter is going to be stored for winter use, or a mid-flavored butter is desired, Mr. W. F. Jones, Chief of the Division of Dairy Manufacture at Ottawa, is of opinion that it pays to pasteurize. When steam is not available an ordinary wash-boiler half filled with water may be set on the stove and the shot-gun can containing the cream set in it. The shot-gun can is illustrated in Mr. Jones' recently published Bulletin entitled "Butter-making on the Farm," available at the Publications Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa. It is a well-soldered, plain bottomed tin about 8 inches in diameter and 20 inches deep. The cooling can be done in a tub or box in which ice has been placed. The cream must be stirred continually while being heated.

When putting the cream to churn is the only difficulty advises Mr. Jones, a temperature of 145 degrees will be high enough. When the flavor on the cream is bad or if the butter is going to be kept for several months, the best results will be secured by heating to a temperature of 165 or 180 degrees. A cooked flavor will be given the butter, but that will pass away in ten days, leaving a mild sweet flavor. All the cream for a churning should be on hand when pasteurizing is done and the cream should remain at churning temperature for three hours at least before churning.

Pasteurizing cream, it is pointed out in the bulletin, usually requires a slightly lower churning temperature than unpasteurized. If the butter comes soft the churning temperature of the cream should be lowered.

Rid of Rats.

Some folks don't mind going down cellar and having rats scamper across their feet. But A. S. Parrish does. So he got rid of the rats. The material used was barium carbonate.

Six mixtures of barium carbonate were used, in every case using one part of the carbonate with four parts of bait. The first and very effective one was mixed with watermelon and left in places safe from the livestock on the farm. The next morning he killed several rats that were wandering about outside in a half-dazed condition. This was followed by using ground apples, scraped potato, sorghum syrup, hamburger and salmon. These were spread on pieces of cardboard and left only one night. That which was uneaten was collected and burned in the morning. The following day a different material was used.

No rats are now in evidence. A. S. says some of the ones that died in out-of-the-way places smelled pretty bad for a while, though. "It was worth it to be rid of them," says he.

A stained porcelain sink or bathtub can be cleaned as follows: Scrub first with hot water and soap to remove grease, then place in the sink or bath one or two tablespoonsful of fresh chloride of lime. Add vinegar or lemon juice to make a paste and rub the stains with it, then rinse with clean water.

THE OLD COOKIE JAR

The old stone cookie jar sighed as it looked about it at the shining, white enameled boxes and cans in the neatly painted bins. The white can were lettered in gold and had little scenes painted on them in blue.

"I wish I were not so plain, but I can't all be beautiful, I suppose," said the old stone cookie jar with a deep sigh. "Anyhow, I am glad to have such pretty things to look at."

"You are so popular, that you can afford to be plain," remarked a handsome bread box. "You are by far the most popular thing in the entire pantry."

The cookie jar was really much pleased at this, though it said: "You forget the jam jar."

The jam jar flushed with pleasure, as it said modestly: "Bread and jam is a popular combination, I admit, but even the two of us are not so popular as cookies."

The flour bin spoke in a deep bass voice and said: "You are right. The cookie jar might not take a prize in a beauty contest, but it certainly would win first prize in a popularity contest. Why, who ever heard of a child darting into the pantry and seizing a handful of flour?"

"Or of ginger? Or of mace? Or of salt? Or of mustard? Or of salt?" sang a neat row of boxes.

The sugar jar smiled and said: "It does happen to me sometimes, but not nearly so often as to the cookie jar. Oh, no, by no means!"

The cookie jar refused to be entirely comforted. It said: "I wish to be beautiful like the rest of you. So beautiful that people would want to make pictures of me and write stories about me. Besides, without flour and sugar and salt and other things there could be no cookies. So the rest of you really share my popularity."

Just then Mary III came into the pantry and put her hand in the cookie jar.



1279
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SUBTLE FLARE.

The flare as designed by Paris appears with new grace and motion in this lovely daytime dress, which emphasizes simplicity by its long full sleeves and deep V-shaped front. A large bow of the shimmering satin is placed at the joining of bodice and skirt, and a plain back adds to the slenderness of line. The diagram shows just how the pattern is put together, and No. 1279 is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years (or 34, 36 and 38 inches bust only). Size 18 years (36 bust) requires 3 1/2 yards 39-inch, or 2 1/2 yards 54-inch material. Price 20c.

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Yorkshire Pudding Cooked With Sausage.

Luscious looking and brown, and tasting as good as it smells, this is a grand dish to set before the family on a cold winter night. Left over bits of meat may be used with the sausage to make it go further.

In the bottom of a pudding dish place one and one-half cups of sausage meat or about twelve small sausages, squeezed closely together. Pour the following mixture over the top:

One egg, 1/2 cup flour, 1 cup milk, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder.

Beat egg slightly, add half the milk. Then mix and sift together the dry ingredients and add alternately with the remainder of the milk. Beat well and pour over the sausage meat in the dish. Bake in hot oven—400 degrees—for forty minutes.

KEEP CLEANING TOOLS IN ONE PLACE

A well-arranged cleaning closet is just as important as an orderly linen closet, well-stocked grocery and jelly shelves, or a neat kitchen cupboard.

The dilly-dally used in polishing floors and furniture, especially if moistened with kerosene oil, are a serious fire hazard unless they are kept in a covered fireproof container. A tin or galvanized-iron can with close-fitting lid is good for this purpose. Tools will last longer and work better if put back in the closet clean and ready for use the next time.

CARE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF MOPS.

Once a week, or oftener if necessary, the box of the carpet-sweeper should be opened over a dampened newspaper, the dirt emptied out, and the hose and lint cleaned from the brushes with a button-hook, coarse comb or old scissors. The mechanism should be kept properly oiled. A vacuum cleaner should be looked after in the same way, except that in addition to the cleaning the bag should be emptied.

Dry or oiled mops should be well shaken each time after use, and occasionally washed in hot soap-suds, rinsed in clear hot water, and dried as quickly as possible. Oiled mops can be renewed by pouring on a few drops of kerosene or floor-oil and letting them stand until the oil spreads through the strings. If too much oil is used the floors will be darkened, and a surplus of oil will be left on the surface.

Dust cloths should be washed frequently, because a little dirt comes out more easily, and because dirty cloths often leave as much dust as they take up and will scratch highly-polished surfaces. The oil in "dustless" cloths can be restored by adding to the rinse water a little kerosene or floor-oil (about one tablespoonful to a quart of water), or by pouring a few drops of oil on the dry cloth, rolling it tight, and letting it stand until the oil spreads evenly.

House cleaning often seems a hard task and it pays to plan the work carefully and to keep the home clean rather than labor to make it clean.

GOOD TOOLS MOST ECONOMICAL.

Well-made, durable tools are generally most economical in the end, though they may cost more at the outset. It is well, of course, to have a complete set of tools and materials for cleaning the many kinds of materials in the house, but this does not mean that a large collection should be bought haphazard. Some cleaning devices will not be used often enough in the ordinary house to justify their ex-

S.S. LESSON

February 21. Jesus Raises Lazarus From the Dead, John 11: 1 to 12: 1. Golden Text—I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.—John 11: 25.

ANALYSIS.

I. PREPARATION OF THE DISCIPLES, 1-16.
II. PREPARATION OF THE SISTERS, 17-32.
III. THE MIGHTY ACT, 33-44.
IV. THE CONSEQUENCES, 45-57.

INTRODUCTION.—This is the latest of the seven miracles in John, and, like the first, is connected with the life of the family. It is memorable because of its display of power in that one who had been dead for several days because of the consequences which follow death, leading as it did the Jewish authorities to take final steps to bring about the death of one whose power and influence they could not destroy. The miracle was wrought in part as an act of loving compassion for these sisters who were so dear to him, but also to impart a correct knowledge of himself as the only hope of a dying world. Vs. 25, 26 furnish us with the heart of the message. Resurrection is not due to an external act of power, but is the sure result of having the life imparted by Jesus. "He that believeth on me shall never die." The fact that this miracle is omitted from the other gospels has caused considerable surprise, but we may remember that the Synoptists are concerned with the Galilean ministry and that two instances of the raising of the dead are given (Mark 5: 32; Luke 7: 11), while all the evangelists subordinate all their narrations of wonder to the supreme miracle of the resurrection of Jesus.

I. PREPARATION OF THE DISCIPLES, 1-16.
Jesus is busy in Perea about 26 miles from Jerusalem, when the message comes that Lazarus is sick. The sisters doubtless expect that he will come at once. However, Jesus delays, just as God still seems to delay. Perhaps because he wished to test the faith of his followers, or because he desired to lead up to the great act of power, or because he had a task in that place which he must finish, and ship to come before duty. His own explanation is that thus the glory of God will be revealed. When he does decide to go the disciples suggest the danger involved in this, in reply to which Jesus declares his complete dependence on the Father. A man is safe till God's purpose with him is accomplished. There are twelve hours in the day time enough for all that is required. If one uses the sunlight he need not stumble. If, however, a man looks away from God who is the light, he is in darkness and may fall. "To walk in the day is to walk in the light of God's revealed will."

II. PREPARATION OF THE SISTERS, 17-32.
Jesus proceeds to Bethany to prepare his friends that they may be able to appreciate the meaning of the great act he is about to perform. Martha and Mary along with the Jews of that day believed in a final resurrection, and they respect the message of comfort with which their friends had tried to help them. But Jesus wishes to lead to a firmer ground for their hope. Jesus is already in himself eternal life, and faith in him imparts this new life at once. "Christ comes as the present bestower of life that shall never die," vs. 25, 26.

III. THE MIGHTY ACT, 33-44.
Jesus now manifests his dominion over death by his mighty act.

V. 33. He groaned in the spirit. He was indignant either at the tiny army of sin and death which had wrought such havoc in the race (vs. 38), or at the hypocrisy and unbelief which he finds all around him.

V. 35. Jesus wept. The compassion of Jesus. These tears are the evidence of the deep love he bore toward these sorrowing sisters, and show how tender was his heart. They are the tears of one who said, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, I will give you rest." Jesus was a man of feeling. "It is not with a heart of stone that the dead are raised."

V. 41. "Father, I thank thee. The source of the power of S. S. is found in the Father. He prays always for those things that please God."

V. 44. "He that was dead came forth. Others had often come to the dead to receive, but in vain. Jesus' voice is heard in the depth of the grave and is obeyed. He has the keys of death."

IV. THE CONSEQUENCES, 45-57.
The result is that faith is awakened in many of those who had come to console the sisters, while others hurry off to the authorities to tell them of these wonderful things. But the rulers listen without sympathy, and this mighty work only seeds these Jews to call their council and to come to the conclusion to proceed at once to the arrest and condemnation of Jesus.

My Sewing Machine.
My sewing machine is a real household friend; but, like all other friends, I find it needs consideration and sympathy, so I spend an hour or so occasionally getting it into a pleasant humor and it repays me a hundred-fold.

I keep it more than merely dusted. I see that it is always immaculately clean and that no threads and bits of lint are allowed to accumulate beneath the presser foot. A small stiff brush is a wonderful aid in this cleaning process; it keeps all the machinery free from dust and does it so easily and quickly.

Then I am a little particular about the oil for the sewing machine. I find that it is wise to use only the finest of machine oil, the kind that is expressly for sewing machines. Other oils are too heavy by far.

But I don't use a great deal of oil. I like to oil the machine often, but too much oil makes the delicate machinery gummy; gummed machinery is often responsible for that worn-out feeling after a day's sewing.

Once a week I put just one drop of oil on every part of the machine where there is friction. That keeps everything running easily and smoothly, chiefly my disposition.

Then occasionally, when, despite all my attention, the machine seems to be sulky and to "run hard," I fill the oil can with kerosene or alcohol and run over the entire works with that. Then I remove the needle and work the pedal hard for a few minutes.

I find when I have wiped and changed the sewing machine and oiled it again with good oil it is in such smiling good humor that it almost sings when I begin my sewing, and what work we do accomplish together then!

I find it a good plan always to keep the sewing machine covered when it is not in use. Then it is protected from dust and from inquisitive little fingers which might so easily get hurt.—M. K.

Silk handkerchiefs and ribbons washed in salt and water, and ironed wet, look like new.

ONE STEP TO CURE

In Keeping Red-Dr. Make Ribs Restore F

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