

Woman and the Home

The Mother's Substitutes for Scolding

By Thomas Boyd

If we remember that in the household we are making by our own examples the very tone of voice, look and manner of the children, we shall take ourselves to task for giving way in the past to the sharply-spoken word, the irritated look and the untuned voice. When we recall also that the children's spirits are but the more ruffled and their nerves chafed by "scolding," we shall feel that that habit merits our poor opinion, and will welcome any substitute that may prove effective and have fewer ill results. That which we all recognize as "scolding" is not so much in the words as in the manner, perhaps. Besides the counts against it given above, there is this to say that it does not accomplish its purpose. It arouses the combative-ness of the child, puts it on the defensive. Authority, decision, can be shown as well, and better, if the parent is entirely composed or seems to be so.

The son of Daniel Webster said his father's habit with him in his boyhood was to stand him between the paternal knees, gently and firmly clasp him by the arms, and then look at him long and sorrowfully, without speaking, and without anger. He said these mournful looks never failed of effect. Not many parents can bring to bear upon their erring children such a face and such eyes as Daniel Webster; but his method might often work well in spite of that fact. Christ himself only looked reproachfully on Peter when in the hall, after the arrest, that disciple had denied him; yet Peter went out and wept bitterly on account of his weakness and disloyalty.

Gentle and entirely self-controlled talk with the child about his misconduct cannot well fail to influence it. A manner and voice also that manifest the love and benevolence that the mother feels wins, while an irritated method hides the kind intention.

A few decided words, gently uttered, and prompt action in the way of proportionate and necessary punishment are the fitting method and remedy. The child will readily discern if the parent's mind is clearly made up and her will resolute as to the course of action.

None of us wishes to be pictured in the memories of our children hereafter as having been petulant or irascible or lacking in self-control. The scolding manner comes perilously near to giving unpleasant photographs to remain for the years to come. All the ends of family government can be reached without such damaging impressions. Self-poise, serene looks, calm, decisive words are best.

Guarding Against Envy

By Calvin Dill Wilson

It is a somewhat difficult task to guide children into due aspiration and ambition for achievement and accomplishment, and yet keep them free from ugly and injurious envy of those who already have what they are yet striving after. Yet it is necessary for their well-being and happiness and best success that they learn the distinction and keep it constantly in mind. They should have it made plain to them that while aspiration is noble and essential, envy is wrong and harmful. The fact that someone else possesses cultivation or education does not detract from another's chances of gaining the like. They have no monopoly of these attainments; they have not exhausted them or worn them out. They are open to all who will pay the price of persistent effort.

In such matters as good looks, if one finds himself or herself excelled, the only thing to do is to make up by other

qualities for the lack of beauty. A fine manner, voice, bright talk, the gift of song and other such attainments or talents often make the less handsome people more attractive and winning than those who have nothing but good looks. It is so with fine clothes. Teach the children that if others are more elegantly clad than themselves, they may still make up among their companions by gracefulness, good nature, skill in games or other like matters. The leaders among children and young people are not even usually the merely pretty nor the ones who think most of clothes. In any case, impress the child that the way is open for him or her to attain something quite as desirable as others have, even if it is not the same thing.

Dwell upon the harm of envy, that it spoils the disposition, gives an ugly expression to the face, causes bitter feelings and sharp words. More than that, we should rejoice in the fine qualities and talents of our friends. The wise Goethe has said, "There is no defense against superiority except to love it." That is, if our friends are superior and we admire and love them we are identified with them and share their good fortune. If we love fine qualities, the spirit of envy vanishes. Train the child in this better spirit.

Also, the child should know that envy hinders his own chances of gaining the very things which he admires in another. While he is allowing himself to be filled with ugly feelings, he is neglecting his opportunities to train himself and further himself.

Stories and Effects

By Elizabeth I. Adams

When a certain toddlekins had to be amused her mother would take her on her lap and holding a child's illustrated book, would tell a very simple little story from a picture or two. Sometimes she would repeat one story word for word, five, yes ten times, before baby would show any sign of fatigue. Pointing to the objects in the picture she would say, "See, here is a little boy, and he has a face and two hands and two feet, and he wears a hat and waist and trousers and shoes, and he has a little dog. He says to the dog, Come on, Rover, let's run. Rover says, 'Bow-wow, bow-wow,' and away they run down the walk to the street. The boy laughs and says, 'Ha, ha! that's fun! Let's run again!' Boy has fun, dog has fun." Or, it would be, "Here is Susie with her clean dress on and clean shoes. She has a dolly and a little carriage. She says, Now, dolly, I will take you for a ride on the smooth walk under the shady tree." Dolly sits very still and Susie wheels her carriage along. Susie sees a stone in the way, but she does not let the carriage go over it, because she does not want to hurt dolly, or let her fall out."

The mother took great care that all the children in the pictures were good children, did kind things, and yet had good times, plenty of fun.

One of the results of this sort of storytelling was that the child learned to see what was in a picture. She would touch hat and feet and parasol with her little finger. On receiving a new picture she would look at it intently and point to something familiar. Often she would sit on the floor and study her pictures, and, as she learned to talk, name many of the objects portrayed. When she went out with her mother she was very observing, would point to objects such as had been pointed out to her and named in pictures. Also, more than once, she was discovered trying to act out the stories she heard about doll or kitten, or the walk down street.

The Despotism of the Juniors

I wonder why we so often forget that the older children are as much to be considered and as carefully guarded as the little ones who are not very far from boyhood? Your boy of twelve or four-

teen is drawing a map that must be taken into school the next day. He is preparing a lesson that requires close attention. He is writing his theme, and is not finding the task easy. Along comes the little brother. He tries to climb upon the big brother's knee, he snatches a pencil and makes a mark upon the map, or he insists upon interrupting the home work of the older lad by little forays and dashes and requests for a story, until the patience of the older boy is exhausted. Repeated efforts to send the little one away proving futile, there is finally a scene and a skirmish, rough words are spoken and the smaller child begins to cry and goes with a grievance to his mother. Three times out of four the mother catches up the little one, kisses and hugs him and reproves her older child for his ill behavior. He has not behaved ill, and his right to do his work in peace has been invaded, but for him there is no sympathy.

A girl of ten or twelve is generally willing and happy to assist in the care of the younger ones in the family. She helps them to dress and undress, devotes a good deal of time to them, and is her mother's affectionate aid in their upbringing. It is not to be expected that she shall invariably wish to take the little Ruth or Jimmie with her everywhere on walks and rambles, and it is right that she should have some time to call her own and be at peace when talking with her classmates and other friends of her own age. The little children do not mean to be tyrannical, and would not be if they were not given to understand that every one must yield to them the instant they appear. After a while, if other babies arrive and they are deposed from sovereignty, they are sometimes very much surprised.

There is almost no downfall in the course of human life so complete and sudden as that which takes place when a new baby ascends the throne. The older child, hitherto reigning undisputed, looks amazingly large in comparison with the wee bundle in the nurse's arms, and is at once lifted out of the realm of infancy into that of maturer life. It requires on the part of parents a great deal of tact and forethought to adjust the places of the children as they should be. Often, indeed, the beginning of tyranny is established when the claims of the tiniest one are set in the foreground, and the preceding children are a bit neglected.

In the ideal home a system of mutual helpfulness reaching around the circle, binds the household together in perfect harmony. The little ones have an undoubted claim on the caresses, the care and the loving protection of those who are older. This being admitted, it is for the parents to see that the older ones also are immune from interruption that hinders them from proceeding with the work that they are daily obliged to do.

Business Methods in Keeping Accounts

How to Keep Books that will Show Where the Money Goes

By Doris Richards

Two things are to be gained by keeping close accounts. One is, that one keeps out of debt, and the other is, that one has greater comfort on the same income, for the purchasing power of money becomes a known quantity, and there are a hundred things about saving or planning wisely that come under consideration, which are never noticed unless the searchlight of a cash payment is turned upon them.

The popularity of the telephone is responsible for some carelessness on the part of housewives in daily management of accounts, but this convenience need not be one's undoing if care is exercised. Whether you shop by telephone or go to market, inquire the price or articles that day. A store-keeper may be perfectly honest, but he may have more than one grade of goods or more than one sized package of the same article, and you may be given the most expensive or the largest article, when the smaller would be sufficient.

It is better to do one's marketing by careful selection. Housekeepers living in a city can often save by watching advertisements for special sales, and here

the telephone may prove an asset, for one may telephone to several shops, to find where one can buy to the best advantage that day, goods to be sent C. O. D.

The charge account prevents to a large degree, this liberty of selection.

But some women may say: "This is all about how to keep out of debt, but I began wrong. I am in debt, and cannot see light ahead, what shall I do?"

Do not despair, but begin the reform at once. There are two ways. Start paying cash for everything. Save on the daily expenses in every possible way. At the end of the week or month, whenever one's allowance comes in, pay what can be spared on the old bills. In this way the debts will creep down slowly but surely, and there will be keen interest in practising the necessary economies.

The second plan is the same, without the admission to the store-keepers that the charge account has stopped. Pay something on account, on each bill at the end of the month, taking care that there is a certain sum paid, over and above that month's expenditure. Exercise every care, cut down every possible luxury. Calculate a good apportionment of the monthly income as it is, not as you hope it will be, counting in a certain sum towards the debts.

When one is free again?—Ah, by that time the lesson is learned, as to what Business System in keeping accounts really means, and how it can make for a family's happiness.

The Grandmother

By James Oppenheim.

The glory of her face still lives with us,
The glory of her heart works in our hearts,
The glory of her Soul is warmth of Sun,
And light of Sun, and in her holy presence

Hushed are our wild world hearts with
pouring Peace!

Ah, golden days, ah, mellow Indian
Summer,

Ah, golden Autumn of the year of
Man—

The days are hers, the golden days are
hers!

She has known Life; she has known
earliest dreams

Of wandering childhood, earliest girl-
hood dreams,

Earliest womanly love; the passion of
the Mother;

The burden of the Maker of the Home;
The pangs of Birth; the quicksand clutch
of Death—

Wife, woman, toiler, mother, guardian,
nurse—

O lowly angel of three generations!

She has gone through it all; all dreams
we know,

All pangs we seek to tear from our torn
hearts,

All joys that thrill us, all wild hours of
grief,

All folly, wisdom, all that makes up
life,

Has she gone through—gone through
unknown to Fame,

Unhonored, unapplauded, meek and pure,
And lo, now she emerges from the Fight,

The Smoke and Thunder and the Noise
of Life,

Radiant, mellowed, and the golden days
Are hers; the golden Autumn days are
hers!

Unvexed by brawling problems of the
hour

Her very glance solves all; she brings to
us

A sweet solution of the Life on Earth,
Yea, tender touches of eternal God.

Not preached in words, but raining from
her Soul

As Autumn haze in the golden Indian
Summer

Fills through the woodlands, and the
World is lost.

Joel Chandler Harris, the author of
"Uncle Remus," was at his desk one

night when an old-time reporter looked
over and said: "Joe, how do you spell

"graphic"? With one 'f' or two?"

"Well," said the kindly Uncle Remus,
who was too gentle to hurt even a com-

mon adjective, "if you are going to use
any, Bill, I guess you might as well go

the limit."

Clean Stomach, Clear Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.