

spoken of as ribbing.) With the crimson rib 14 rows; join on the white wool and rib 7 rows; join on crimson wool and rib 7 rows; then 7 more rows of white and 105 rows of crimson. Take off 96 stitches on another needle, and with the remaining 96 stitches rib 60 rows. Take up the other 96 stitches and rib 60 rows on them.

Now join the two sides and knit entirely around twice. On the third round narrow four times, once on each side of each shoulder seam: knit 3 rows and narrow as before. Continue to do this until there are but 120 stitches left, then rib 18 rows and join on the white wool: rib alternately 5 rounds white and 5 rounds red until there are 8 stripes in all, the red being last, and bind off as loosely as possible. This completes the body and rolling collar.

To Make the Sleeves.—Take up 12 stitches on each side of the shoulder seam, and knit across once; then take up one stitch at the end of each row, until there are 88 stitches on the needles. Take up the remaining 32 stitches at the under side of the arm's-eye and rib entirely around. Rib 75 rows, then narrow twice directly under the arm; rib 3 rows and then narrow twice again at the same place. Continue to do this until there are but 88 stitches left on the needles. Rib 7 rows, then with the fine needles rib 36 rows for the wrist. Bind off loosely. This finishes one sleeve; the other is ribbed in like manner. Thread a darning needle with the crimson wool, and darn in at the shoulder seams and where the sleeves join the body. These are the weak places. Be sure to leave the ends of the wool loose, so they will not draw when the garment is put on.

DOMESTIC SUBJECTS.

By EMMA CHURCHMAN HEWITT.—No. 5.—FAMILY REPRESSION.

From the time when he first begins to show a consciousness of his surroundings the baby becomes a thirster after knowledge. His eyes open wide in wonder; his hands reach out eagerly to grasp experience; his feet lead him into all sorts of unexplored by-ways: even his little snub nose and the button of a mouth beneath, when they are not experimentally smelling and tasting on their own account, form, of themselves, an animated interrogation point.

How unjust we grown people are to those same little interrogation points! Even for us who have left some decades behind us in our flight through time and have, therefore, gained a greater or less store of experience, life possesses probabilities and possibilities all as yet unexplored or even hinted at. Though we have learned the self-control which forbids our showing upon the surface the eager search with which life is filled, everything within us reaches out in the self-same way to the unknown, the unattained: until the grave closes over man almost the only thing of worth that life holds for him is the knowledge that is withheld.

We know all this, but we do not recognize it, or, recognizing it, we ignore it. This surely must be so or we would not perpetually treat the eager little questioner to the impatient "hush," which is so often the only response he receives to questions that arise most frequently from a desire to know.

And what if the questioning be not, according to our minds, legitimate? (That may be false judgment on our part, little as we like to think so.) What other means have the little souls of finding out those things which cause them to be devoured with curiosity? How are they to learn the distinctions between right and wrong, good and evil, if they do not ask? The human consciousness is constantly in a state of unrest if it be in a healthy condition, and the treatment of this state should be constructive rather than destructive, though the latter line is the one upon which most parents base the training of their children, reluctantly as the fact must be admitted. Repression at every point where there seems to be a promise of exuberance of growth inconsistent with adult life as now known. Repression of tastes, repression of wishes, repression of affections! All must be brought under the stern regulation of rule and measurement. Whatever exceeds the line must be lopped off. But only up to a certain point does the analogy between the plant vegetable and the plant human hold good. *The human plant cannot be pruned without doing it serious injury*, nor can it be dwarfed in one direction without assuming abnormal proportions in another. It may be trained and led to seek the light in some new direction, but the time honored system of "don't" has proved the undoing of many a parent who had no suspicion as to what the real want of success might be attributed.

Would you then let children do as they please and become the spoiled, unmanageable beings we so often see?

Yes, my good madam, let them do as they please, but first see that they "please" to do right. There is too much recognition of evil in the world. Evil exists certainly, but why should it be kept before the minds of children by constant admonitions not to do this or that when, perhaps, nothing in their natures has as yet been appealed to by this especial form of evil? Our army of soldiers is led to move in one direction by following the flag

they love, not by shunning one they hate. There will not be a great necessity for repressing evil tendencies if the standard of right be set up for all to follow and evil ignored wherever possible.

One of the most dreadful of all things in dealing with children is so repressing them that they are not allowed to analyze their own motives or give a statement of the argument which led them to a certain action. A child may commit a disobedient action from a perfectly pure motive. Mistaken zeal, a hope of special approval when the thing was explained, has led many a child into an action diametrically opposed to commands. Alas! That explanation was never permitted, and the child was punished instead of receiving approval for judgment. Every child before being condemned should be accorded a just hearing before a judge that should be impartial and able to weigh evidence and motive. Were this plan faithfully pursued, many an uplifted hand would be dropped without inflicting the hasty blow, for the motive would be found to be lack of judgment rather than a desire to do wrong. And if the former, it is probably clearly the parents' own fault.

We should remember that a child resembles a traveller, in foreign lands and has no means of learning what he wants, to know but by his eager "why?" His habits of observation are as yet unformed, or, at least, undeveloped, so he has nothing upon which to base his judgment but that which is told him by those who have been longer in the country than he. Upon the manner in which this information is conveyed (if it be conveyed at all), depends much of the future of both parent and child. A hasty "don't" or an impatient "because—I tell you to" may close the subject for the time being, if an apparently unnecessary question has been put, but the wise parent will explain rather than repress the spirit which has prompted the "why?" This means will establish a perfect confidence between parent and child and will ere long lead to such a communion of thought between the two that requests or commands will be met by obedience founded on respect, and will be unquestioned because heretofore reasons have been given and their justice acknowledged.

In other ways is this wise. A command once given stands for the hour only; a reason once given stands for all time and saves future questioning.

"Mother, can I go down Harrow's lane for daisies this morning?"

"No."

"Why?"

"Because I say so."

Result—the eager questioner snubbed and sullen; the mother master of the situation for the time being. But to-morrow and next day again comes the same eager question, with the same result, until further requests are angrily forbidden.

If on the contrary the mother had quietly given a good reason for the refusal, there would have been no further trouble or loss of dignity. If she had said, for instance, "No, the grass is high, and you will get your feet wet," or "I do not wish you to go, because there is a case of scarlet fever down there," or "Farmer Harrow's fierce bull is loose," the whole question would have been settled in a moment.