

TRAINING TODAY'S BOYS AND GIRLS

When to Encourage and When to Neglect the Child.

"CUNNING" AGE IS PERILOUS

Little One Then Is Apt to Receive Too Much Attention, and Not Enough Later, When It Is Needed.

By SIDONIE M. GRUENBERG.

Every child is sometimes in need of encouragement, and every child can profit from wholesome neglect. But we are very likely to apply our neglect when sympathetic attention is most needed, and we are just as likely to bestow admiration at the very moment when calmly ignoring a child would do him the most good.

A new baby is always interesting, and usually receives attention out of all proportion to his needs, and also out of all proportion to his special merits. Still, he may escape without receiving any real injury from the eyes and hands of doting friends and relatives. But when the child gets to the "cunning" age it is different, especially if he happens to be one of the "irresistible" kind. For then the child must receive all kinds of sense stimulations and opportunity to exercise his muscles. But there is no special need for him to become conscious of his own charms. Indeed the greatest charm of childhood, its utter unconsciousness, too quickly loses its bloom just because we find the cunning tricks and the awkward speech so irresistible.

A mother of three was comparing notes with a mother of four. The first observed that the youngest had reached the point where she would call mother and nurse and the older children to witness everything she was doing. At first this was looked upon as just a little cunning trick, then it became a nuisance. Finally the mother began to have misgivings. Perhaps, she had thought, the child is getting too much notice. What had happened was that the child, having derived much satisfaction from the approving smiles and admiring remarks of the elders, had acquired the habit of depending upon these manifestations of affectionate regard for her own comfort and happiness. The mother feared that perhaps the child was becoming too conceited. The other mother had had a similar experience, but she thought that it was only the youngest child that passed through this stage. The youngest receives attention from the adults, as did the older children, but he gets the same kind of attention from the older sisters and brothers.

If the youngest child in the family is spoiled more frequently than any of the others, it is probably because of the overstimulation of his self-regard no less than because of the various indulgences showered upon him by the other members of the household. He suffers for the want of an opportunity to work out some of his own problems in his own way.

When the child gets to be in the neighborhood of nine or ten years, when all the cunningness of childhood has worn off and before the new interests of adolescence have made their

enn, we allow him to take his disillusions from the hands of unkind strangers and unkind accident. When sympathy and encouragement are most needed, the supply is apparently exhausted.

The demand that the youngest make upon the other children must be considered chiefly from its effect upon the youngest. Bessie happened to be "sensible" and accommodating to a child, so that there was no difficulty whatever in getting her to make concessions to the younger Jeanie. Tearing Bessie's book was readily forgiven, because Jeanie was so young and did not understand. Bessie would take a dose of bitter medicine just to encourage Jeanie. Bessie stayed home from the picnic or the party because Jeanie would cry because left behind. Bessie divided her apple and her cake because Jeanie wanted more after consuming her own.

If Bessie suffered from this excess of sacrifice and "considerateness" it was probably in the direction of becoming more and more indifferent to the things that a normal child should care about. But the injury to Jeanie was the cultivation of the attitude that took for granted the satisfaction of every desire and every whim. To have allowed Jeanie to cry after Bessie went



We Leave Him to His Own Resources; We Let Him Flounder Around as Best He Can!

to her party, to have reprimanded her for injuring Bessie's property, to have left her without more cake after her own was eaten, would have helped her more than the indulgences she received.

A household consisting of adults and children of various ages is a complex establishment to manage, and it takes thought and tact and insight to allot to each what is his due. And in considering what is due to children, we must not overlook their share of education—the education which comes through neglect and disappointment, as well as that which comes through sympathy and encouragement.

MISSOURI MOTTO WORLDWIDE

All Persons Want to Be Shown, Thus Proving Themselves Human Beings.

The Connecticut youth who bit into a golf ball displayed a thoroughly human curiosity. He wished to prove for himself whether what he had heard about the deadliness of the core was true. From the time manufacturers began making the present style of ball they have warned people against its danger.

A boy begins his experiments when against the admonitions of his parents he burns his fingers on a hot plate. He continues them when he takes his first watch to pieces to see how the wheels go round. A Californian, who declared that snake venom could not possibly be fatal to a man, recently permitted himself to be bitten by a newly discovered serpent scientist declared was deadly. He succeeded in proving that the snake expert was right. Many folks have always mistrusted sea stories about the man-eating proclivities of the shark. Before another year has passed there will be those who will insist on more proof than has just been furnished on the Jersey coast.

The motto of Missouri is the motto not of a state, but of humanity. All want to be shown. Men undertake adventures in political, social and business life, risk their lives in scientific experiments in unknown, dangerous lands because they believe that they can succeed where others have failed. If they did otherwise they would not be human.—New York Sun.

Japanese Politeness.

Mr. C. E. Donohue, the brilliant war correspondent, who succeeded in wiring the fullest and quickest description of the Portugal revolution by hiring a yacht and escaping from Lisbon to Vigo, was kept in Tokyo recently much longer than he wanted. He was making a survey of the East, intending to reach the Russian front via Serbia, and had trouble in making the difficult journey.

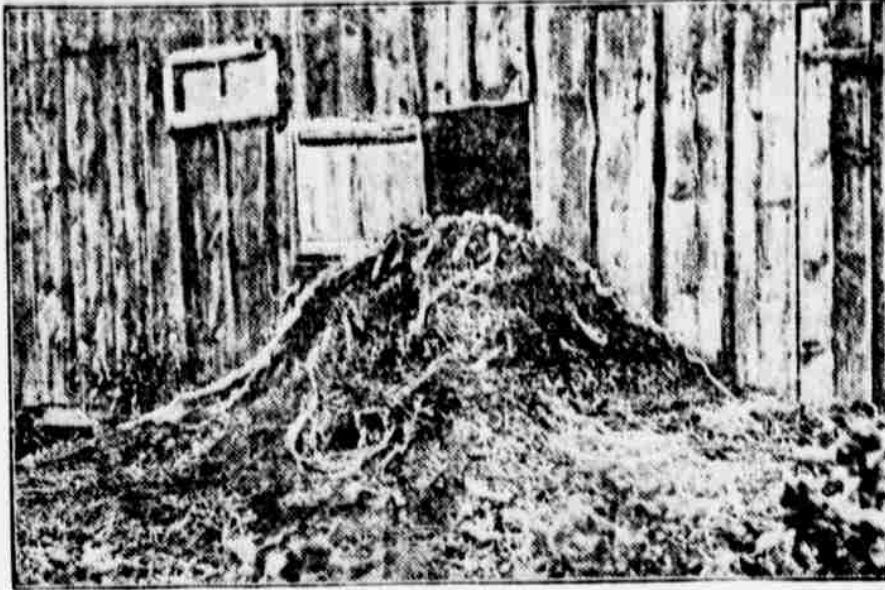
He tells this story: "A little Japanese policeman who had been watching me glanced furtively at a conversation handbook, and then crossed and spoke in English:

"How do you do," he said in careful tones, "sir or madame, as the case may be?"

Why Orchestras "Tune-Up."

"Why," asked a visitor to the theater the other day, "do members of the orchestra always worry people possessing nerves, like myself, by tuning up their instruments?" It is all a matter of thermometer, according to a musician. The temperature in different parts of the building is different and the instruments have to be tuned in the temperature of the place in which they are going to be played. As a rule, the air in a theater becomes warmer as the performance progresses and so the instruments have to be tuned several times.

NEGLECT IN PRESERVING MANURE



WASTEFUL METHOD OF HANDLING MANURE.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No farming people have ever been able economically to maintain the fertility of their soils without the use of live stock. Farming without the use of manures is a waste of energy and results in the exhaustion of soils. The neglect in preserving and increasing the quantity of farm manures has resulted in a great drain on the natural resources of the American farm, especially in the southern part of the United States. The lack of intelligent care of the waste products and the convenient form of commercial fertilizers have jointly been responsible for the almost general neglect of farm manures. A much greater value can be had from commercial fertilizers when used wisely in connection with manure and green crops.

The use of barnyard manure is the best means of improving the condition of the soils, and the importance of carefully preserving all the manure products on the farm for judicious use on the cultivated fields cannot be too strongly impressed on the farmers.

One of the principal reasons for the small value sometimes realized from manure of any kind is that it has not been properly handled and through exposure and neglect has lost a large percentage of its plant food. Probably from 75 to 90 per cent of the fertilizing value of a crop is left in the manure after passing through the animal. Since the fertilizer in soluble form and the manure quickly begin to ferment with loss of nitrogen, we have some idea of why it is of the utmost importance to protect the manure supply from leaching by rains, excessive fermentation, or from other sources of loss.

The Cornell university experiment station found that as much as 50 per cent of the plant-food constituents in manure may be lost by leaching and unnecessary fermentation. The problem is how best and most economically to prevent this loss. The best plan where it is practicable is to haul out the manure regularly, spread it upon the land, and plow it under. The best results usually are obtained by turning under shallow. The next best plan is to keep the stock under sheds or in stables with sufficient litter to absorb all liquids. This treatment will not only take up moisture but the continual trampling of the animal will exclude all air, so that the accumulation may go on without injury to its quality until a convenient time to remove

and spread it on the land. The litter or waste matter used for bedding not only serves its purpose in helping to preserve the manure, but adds considerably to it. When neither of these plans can be advantageously used, a cheap shed conveniently located may be substituted and all manure carried to it is removed. Care must be taken to prevent heating, which is likely to happen when horse manure predominates. This can be remedied by adding water when needed.

While the farmer may buy plant food in the form of commercial fertilizer, it will not have so beneficial an effect on the crops as an equal amount contained in barnyard manure. The commercial fertilizers do not add vegetable matter, do not promote bacterial activity, and do not correct mechanical defects of the soil to the same extent as manure. A ton (2,000 pounds) of well-preserved manure from a well-fed horse contains about 18 pounds of nitrogen, 5.2 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 0.6 pounds of potash. Assuming a value of 20 cents a pound for nitrogen and five cents a pound each for phosphoric acid and potash, this plant food would cost \$2.70 if bought in the form of commercial fertilizer.

Manure Produced by Stock.

It has been estimated that the various classes of farm animals will produce about the following quantities of solid and liquid manure during a year:

Quantities of manure produced in a year by farm animals:

Animal	Solid Pounds	Liquid Pounds
Horse	12,000	3,000
Cow	20,000	8,000
Sheep	750	300
Pig	1,800	1,200

By keeping stables of horses and cows well bedded with litter the above quantities of manure can be greatly increased.

The amount and value of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in manure produced by different kinds of farm animals are shown in the accompanying table.

While the actual plant food contained in a ton of well-preserved barnyard manure is worth at least \$2.50, it is safe to say that the farmer will derive nearer \$4 worth of good from it. Barnyard manure not only furnishes plant food but greatly improves the mechanical condition of the soil and multiplies beneficial bacteria.

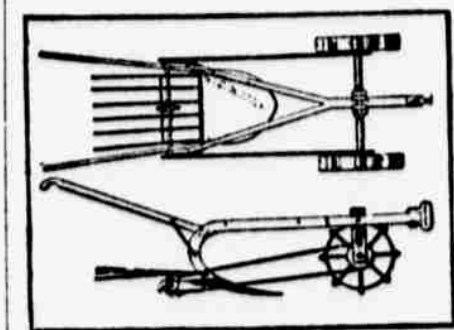
COMPOSITION, AMOUNT, AND VALUE OF MANURE PRODUCED BY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FARM ANIMALS:

Animal	Analysis (pounds per ton of 2,000 pounds)			Amount and value per 1,000 pounds live weight per day and year.			
	Nitro- gen	Phos- phoric Acid	Potash	Value Per Ton	Value Per Day	Value Per Year	Value Per Year
Horse	92.8	9.8	8.2	\$2.70	48.8	\$0.6658	\$25.00
Cow	1,565.0	8.6	6.8	8.8	2.45	74.1	98.6
Sheep	1,104.4	15.4	7.8	11.8	4.06	24.1	69.3
Pig	1,482.6	16.8	7.8	6.4	4.07	33.6	170.1

DEVICE FOR DIGGING TUBERS

Blade of Machine Lifts Potatoes and the Vibrating Rods Shake Off All Loose Soil.

The blade of this machine lifts the potatoes and also some earth; the vibrating rods free potatoes from the



Potato Digger.

earth. It is claimed that the digger is simple in construction and light in draft.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

INSURE HEALTH OF POULTRY

Handful of Charcoal to Each Gallon of Mash Will Prevent Many Bad Cases of Indigestion.

A supply of finely ground charcoal is good health insurance for poultry. A handful of charcoal to each gallon of mash will prevent many a bad case of indigestion which is the forerunner of the various liver troubles that annually carry off many a promising chick.

BEST SOIL FOR STRAWBERRY

Rich Sandy Loam is Most Desirable—Plants Demand an Immense Amount of Moisture.

The best type of soil for strawberry culture is a rich sandy loam but most any kind of a soil will produce good crops provided it is rich, well-drained and of loose texture. Strawberries demand an immense amount of moisture, and for this reason the soil should be in good condition to hold large quantities of it. As the water-holding capacity of a soil depends largely on the amount of organic matter present, there should be an abundance of it in the soil. This can be supplied by turning under a green manuring crop or a heavy application of manure.

RED PEPPER AS STIMULANT

Plenty of Balanced Ration and Properly Arranged House Vastly Superior in Value.

The use of red pepper as a stimulant for laying is largely a myth; plenty of a balanced ration and warm quarters, properly lighted and ventilated, are all vastly superior in value to make hens lay as compared with excessive feeding of such a condiment as red pepper. Adding a little condiment occasionally to a hot wet mash will stimulate appetite when the fowls do not appear to be eating as well as usual. It should not form a part of the daily ration, even in cold weather.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE" \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

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Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.



HAD GRAND DAY'S SHOOTING

Amateur Sportsman Thoroughly Enjoyed Himself Until Unfortunately His Supplies Gave Out.

"Awfully sorry, old chap," said the host, greeting his guest, who had arrived for a week-end with the guns, "but I shan't be able to come out today! However, a sportsman like you'll be able to get on by yourself. Here's a gun, and here's a bag of ferrets. Keep well in the wood, and you ought to 'ave plenty of sport."

So away went the cockney sportsman, gloriously arrayed in glaring leggings, deer-stalker and Norfolk jacket.

At about twenty-min p. m. the mighty hunter returned.

"Well, old' you get on, ole chap?" asked his host.

"Oh, grand! Capital sport! Got any more?"

"Any more what?"

"Why, any more of those squirrel things you gave me in that bag. I've shot that lot!"—London Tit-Bits.

Just Once.

"Van Skinn is an awful tightwad. I don't suppose he has ever been known to give a cent to charity."

"Oh, yes, he has. He gave a plugged nickel to a blind man once, but only after he had made perfectly sure that he couldn't pass it on anyone else."

A magazine has been patented for carrying an extra load of tobacco along the stem of a pipe.

His Regiment. "Regiments! Regiments!" said Prof. Hilary McMinsters before the Harvard Medical school.

"There are too many nonsensical regiments, young gentlemen. I prefer the regiment of Mark Twain to all such rubbish."

"Mark had a very strict regimen, you know. He never smoked but one cigar at a time, and never smoked while sleeping."

"He never ate ment except with his meals, and he never drank except at meals and between meals."

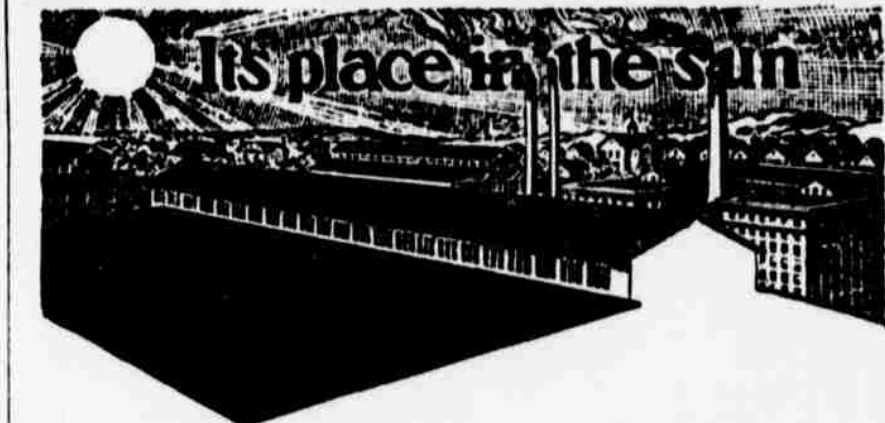
"His father took a drug store for a bad debt in Mark's boyhood, and among the stores were nine barrels of cod liver oil. These lasted Mark seven years. The rest of the family had to get along with the Ipecac and nuxvomica, Mark being the pet. He was, in fact, the first oil trust. He got it all."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher.

In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Intimidated. Aunt—Why didn't you scream when he kissed you? Niece—He threatened me. Aunt—Threatened you? Niece—Yes; he said if I did he'd never kiss me again.

Stam has no paper or pulp mills.



To hold "its place in the sun," is the avowed purpose of a great nation's conflict. To hold "its place in the sun," is the object of every business in the great fight for industrial and commercial supremacy.

To be able to hold "its place in the sun," is the supreme test of an asphalt roof. It is the sun, not rain or snow, that plays havoc with a roof. If it can resist the drying out process of the sun beating down upon it, day after day, the rain or snow will not affect it except to wash it clean and keep it sanitary.

Certain-teed Roofing

takes "its place in the sun" and holds it longer than other similar roofing, because it is made of the very best quality roofing felt, thoroughly saturated with the correct blend of soft asphalt, and coated with a blend of harder asphalt. This outer coating keeps the inner saturation soft, and prevents the drying out process so destructive to the ordinary roof.

The blend of asphalt used by "The General" is the result of long experience. It produces a roofing more pliable than those which have less saturation, and which are, therefore, harder and drier.

At each of the General's big mills, expert chemists are constantly employed to refine, test and blend the asphalt used; also to experiment for possible improvements. Their constant endeavor is to make the best roofing still better.

The quality of CERTAIN-TEED is such that it is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply). Experience proves that it lasts longer. Behind this guarantee is the responsibility of the world's largest manufacturer of roofings and building papers.

General Roofing Manufacturing Company World's Largest Manufacturer of Roofings and Building Papers. New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Seattle, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Richmond, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney. Copyrighted 1916, General Roofing Manufacturing Co.

Ask your Lumber Dealers to buy Certain-teed Products from Curtis, Towle & Paine, Lincoln Distributors



Tearing Bessie's Book Was Readily Forgiven Because Jeanie Was So Young and Did Not Understand.

appearance, he is likely to be least attractive. It is now that he reflects most completely the manners of the elders, and it has been observed that these reflections are not always of a most agreeable kind. One can, therefore, understand that people are likely to overlook the girl and boy at this period. If they are the older children in the family the younger ones take all of our attention. And if at this age they are the youngest the parents are likely to have grown somewhat weary and the novelty has worn off.

Thus it happens that at the very time when the young child can find enough to keep him busy exploring the qualities of the objects and materials he finds about him we intrude upon his mind with irrelevant praise of his awkward performances in a manner that draws his attention from the outside world to his own feelings, his own likes and dislikes, his own moods. But later in life, when the child comes to be concerned with questions of mine and thine, when he is wondering about relations between man and the outside world, when he longs for the power to give expression to his uneasy stirrings, we leave him to his own resources, we let him flounder about as best he