

Dr. Wood's

Norway
Pine
Syrup

Don't Blame Mother For the Children's Colds

Despite all the mother can do the youngsters will run out of doors not properly wrapped up; have too much clothing on; get overheated and cool off too suddenly; get their feet wet; kick off the bedclothes, and do a dozen other things the mother cannot prevent. Mothers will find that a few doses of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is all that is necessary to check the colds before any serious trouble may develop.

Price, 35c. a bottle; large family size, 65c.; at drug and general stores; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PROTECTION OF ROSES IN THE WINTER TIME

The roses have had their final winter protection put on in the shape of ever-green boughs, spread over the entire beds in such a way as to shade the rose bushes as much as possible, as well as to hold the snow, thus preventing alternate freezing and thawing.

There are a number of factors entering into the question of frost injury or winter or winter-killing of roses. Of course, evaporation is one of the most important. Even in cold weather, there is a slow evaporation of moisture from a living twig. If this evaporation is more rapid than it is being supplied by the roots, the twig shrivels and eventually dies.

The rate of evaporation varies but it increased by exposure to high winds and bright sun. Protection of a rose bush against these two factors, as well as against alternate freezing and thawing, will greatly decrease the amount of winter injury. More winter-killing is done by alternate freezing and thawing, by the winter's winds and the winter's sunshine, than by cold.

We have also hilled up a number of our roses with earth to a height of eight to ten inches, mulching the entire area later with well-rotted manure, making sure that all holes between the plants are filled in. Naturally it is too late in the season to do this but it should be borne in mind for another year, as roses hilled up just before the final freeze-up mulched with manure, and finally covered with ever-green boughs will probably winter better than when protected in any other manner.

Protection Against Mice in Orchards

Several weeks ago we put mice protectors on all the young apple trees. The material used was a good grade of white building paper which was wrapped around the trunk of the tree and tied in position both top and bottom with binder twine. Owing to winter setting in so early this year, it is quite possible that a good many orchardists have overlooked protecting their young trees against the ravages of mice. Even at this late date, providing the snow is not too deep, steps should be taken immediately to provide such protection. Extra precautions should be taken to ensure the paper fitting snugly against the ground. If a small opening is left at any one place, it will enable mice to gain access to the trunk of the tree. The snow will have to be scraped away from the base of the trunk, the paper put on carefully and if ashes gravel or some similar material is openings which may be present, time available, a little scattered around the outside of the paper will fill up any resulting in a first class job, even although the ground is frozen.

THE M'INTOSH APPLE ONE OF THE FINEST

(Experimental Farm Note)

Of the many varieties of dessert apples produced in various parts of the British Empire, the McIntosh is undoubtedly one of the finest, and in fact, considered by many, the best. New Brunswick orchardists are indeed fortunate in being able to produce this apple to perfection, and they have not been slow in recognizing the possibilities of this variety. At the present time, approximately one-fifth of the total commercial apple production of this Province is McIntosh, and this proportion will be increased during the next few years, as there are many young trees just coming into bearing.

This variety has been under test in the orchards at the Dominion Experimental Station at Fredericton, N. B. for many years, being included in the first plantings. Individual tree records of every tree in these orchards show that the McIntosh is perfectly hardy under our conditions, a vigorous grower and productive, with a strong tendency toward annual bearing.

Although the orchardists have recognized the possibilities of these McIntoshes, but how about the wasp who seals the caterpillar in the hole?

It sounds like reasoning, said Dr. Twitmyer, but how about the wasp who seals the caterpillar in the hole?

A FLAXEN - HAired GIRL WHO HAS VENTURED INTO THE SCIENCE OF WORD-MAKING

(New York Sun)

The delightful stories that are going the rounds in Piety Corner, the rural community where Tamsey, a seven-year-old girl, makes her home, have all been excelled, in her father's opinion, by her adventure into the science of art of word-making.

Tamsey has never been orthodox in

So far as the general population is concerned the Cuban object lesson appears to be that the more often the offices change hands through a clash of arms the worse the times grow.

Perhaps the Cubans have demonstrated that seizure of a government by force will cure economic depression for those who get the public offices, though even that conclusion still is open to dispute. It will have to be determined by future events.

Intosh, and have taken the utmost pains in their growing and packing methods with the result that an exceptionally high class article is being placed on the market, the consumers of the Province are not as well acquainted with this variety as they should be. A marketing experiment, carried on by the Fredericton Experimental Station during the season of 1932-33, in which McIntosh apples were placed on the market in cellophane-covered containers, holding one dozen apples each, proved conclusively that this variety possesses such individual merit as to enable it to command a premium over other varieties. All that is necessary is for the consumer to become personally familiar with the variety, which is in season from the first of November until the last of February, and considerably longer if kept in cold storage, and the marketing problem, in connection with New Brunswick McIntosh, will be solved.

her pronunciation of words. That is to say, she was not an orthodox baby so far as lisping and prattling were concerned. Her father and mother never talked baby talk to her. They always spoke to her as they spoke to each other. They spoke clearly and they used the simplest words and also struck upon a system of using synonyms in order to help her understand the meaning of new words.

For example, the father would say: "Let us go down to the water—the brook—the little river." Tamsey would thus acquire at least one new word.

Last summer they went for their holiday to a village that lies in the very arms of the blue sea on the far side of Nantucket. There, in company with the few other children in the colony, Tamsey played in the sun and began to study her swimming instructions again.

One day she met with the inevitable fate of all children who play in the water of the ocean at that point. She came upon a barnacle. There were several of them—a horde in fact—growing on the old timber that her knee struck. It was a hard blow because she was going somewhere in a hurry and her skin was bruised and broken.

Tamsey cried, of course, and was much distressed until her father and mother bandaged the wound and told her the salt water and the sun would help to make it heal rapidly. She was carried back to the timber—the vestige of an old schooner—and there her father showed her the ugly dun-colored barnacles.

"Those are barnacles Tamsey," he said, "and they hurt the knee or the hand when you go too close."

"Barnacle?" repeated Tamsey. The father said that was the word and left her to think it over. For several days—and probably nights, too—Tamsey pondered upon the word "bar-

nacle." No one knows what went on in that pretty flaxen-haired head of hers. She sought no help and asked for no lessons from the dictionaries. She was, it may be said, thoroughly determined that the name of that ugly object on the timber should be changed. This decision was made because Tamsey liked barns and the word "barn." She saw no reason why such a pleasant word should be associated with "that awful thing that gave me this scar on my knee."

She at last solved the problem and, during the morning swim, called her father to the old wreck.

"What are these, Gabriel?" she said pointing to the barnacles, just visible through the lapping water.

"Barnacles, Tamsey, just those same awful barnacles."

"No," said Tamsey, "they are sharp-pickles. That is their new name."

So far as Piety Corner is concerned the word barnacle is no longer in good usage.

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TRAIN YOUR CHILDREN AS YOU WOULD YOUR PET CANINE

(Philadelphia Bulletin)

"A cat," said Believ-it-Or-Not Rip-ley "makes six trips to move five kittens. Not being able to count she always goes back for one more."

"A chicken can't count to six, but she can count to three," said a friend who professes to know.

"If you take away from her all of her brood but one or two chicks, she's distracted. If you leave three, she is perfectly happy. She doesn't know the difference because she can't count past three."

Can't she? I asked Edwin B. Twitmyer, LL.D., Ph.D., professor of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania. How far can animals count and which are the best counters?

"None," replied the professor, "there is no experimental evidence to show that any animal can count. If a cat goes back for a kitten that isn't there, she is probably following a scent left by the kittens. She knows her offspring by their scent and she can tell when one is missing by a difference in the feel against her body. A mother hen also reacts to certain stimuli."

Trained dogs and horses that "count" are only doing tricks, Professor Twitmyer said. They are responding to a cue and are no more able to count than is a new born babe.

Dr. Twitmyer, interested in the behavior and the ability to learn of animals and children, some years ago taught "Mimi," his chimpanzee, to say a few simple words. She called him "papa." Next to papa, "banana" was her favorite word.

The professor has owned and trained many dogs. He believes that if parents trained their children more as they would a dog, results would be more satisfactory.

One trains a dog by a simple repetitive process, using as motivators pain and reward, the two most powerful learning stimuli. He advocates this method for children.

Spanking O.K. at Right Time.

Spanking he finds is an excellent stimulus. But children like dogs should be spanked immediately after they have done wrong. Waiting until papa comes home in the evening to administer the punishment is worse than useless. A child of six or even older does not reason. The delayed punishment bewilders him develops resentment and often does real harm.

Professor Twitmyer also deplores the common practice of warning a child that if he keeps on "doing that," it's right hand only. Another porcupine will get spanked, and then after he has disobeyed half a dozen times and the parent has lost her temper, finally spanked him. It is no longer punishment to the offspring but a battle between two wills. She should be spanked the first time. Adults erroneously credit a child with the ability to distinguish between right and wrong, and interpret his conduct in terms of adult ideas. Even a baby who reaches for something when a parents says "no!" not have to reason to connect the word "no" with an unpleasant smack.

Ignore all the "fancy theories," Dr. Twitmyer advises mothers, use your own common sense and above all, set up a simple repetitive program and adhere to it. The trouble with many mothers is that they are unwilling to see a program through. They let too many other matters break their routine. Today they bathe baby at 10 a.m. Tomorrow they want to spend the morning shopping so they bathe baby at night. And baby gets all upset.

Pick Baby Up When He Cries

Dr. Twitmyer is no member of the Don't-Pick-Baby-Up School. He thinks that if a baby under six months cries there is probably a reason and it should be picked up and made comfortable. There is more danger of up-

setting its nervous system by not handling it than there is of teaching it that if it cries it can be picked up. A mother herself can learn to recognize that kind of a cry when a baby becomes old enough to try it out.

Young babies contrary to common belief do not cry because they are "in a temper." They do not exhibit "will" until they are about six months old and they are not ready to be trained until that age, "when their neutral muscular mechanism is integrated."

Because animal behavior is less varied and less complicated than human, the psychologists have used animals for formulating "the laws of learning."

They have used fish, crabs, porcupines, cats, chickens, spotted turtles and monkeys in their experiments.

Lowest Animals Can Learn

Though they have no brains, even the lowest animals can learn, Dr. Twitmyer pointed out—using learning in the sense of adapting the organism to a new environment.

The nature of a fish was reversed. It was trained to stop snapping at minnows.

A pike was put in an aquarium and separated from minnows by a panel of glass. After it had stubbed its nose enough times trying to reach its prey it refused to go near the minnows even when the glass was removed. It had profited by experience and had modified its conduct accordingly. It had also learned to turn and swim parallel to the glass. Not being able to reason, it continued to do this when the glass was no longer there. Crawfish and even sea minnows have been taught to run simple mazes by the trial and error method. They are put in a maze in which there are several blind alleys. One alley leads directly to food. After many trials they accidentally find the right path. Once having found it and learned it, they ignore the blind alleys. A rat that has learned to run a maze can do it in the dark, even after a lapse of 100 days.

The Turtle Learned How

It took a spotted turtle 2,100 seconds to reach its destination with its head out. It took 2,100 seconds to reach its destination with its head in. The first time it threaded a maze. The 50th time, it eliminated all wandering, took a direct path and made the trip in 35 seconds.

A Canadian porcupine that was ambidextrous was taught to eat with child that if he keeps on "doing that," it's right hand only. Another porcupine was taught to reach for cabbage with its right hand and carrots with its left.

A porcupine in a puzzle box learned accidentally that it could release the door by pulling a plug with its back right foot. After that it always turned around, backwards and used that foot for escaping.

A little chicken separated from its brothers and sisters will go any length to reach the others, it was always believed. Dr. Twitmyer has had chicks that law down for a nap while trying to find the right path to the others. Some psychologists claim that if there are two paths, a long and a short one, once it has discovered it. Dr. Twitmyer's chicks always took the path they happened to find first, whether it was the shorter or longer.

There is a school of thought which claims that animals do reason—that even insects reason. This school points to the wasp who deposits her eggs in a hole in the ground, stings a caterpillar on the back of the neck, knocking him unconscious, drags him to the hole and seals him in tight with the eggs, so the young wasps when they hatch may have fresh food.

It sounds like reasoning, said Dr.