

The Child and the Church.

(Continued from 3rd page.)

to get his hand to his mouth, he must wait till some chance activity in the spinal centres should bring it there. Should he wish to turn his head in a given direction, he would find himself without the means of doing so. He is, as some one has said, a spinal-cord creature.

A child cannot begin to control his movements till the fibres that carry the necessary orders begin to do their work. So we find him endowed with a marvellously fine and complex set of tools for delicate tasks, but he cannot make use of them. He has fingers, but they might as well all be thumbs; a tongue, but he cannot frame a sentence; feet and legs, but they cannot carry him anywhere.

And the way is long and arduous wherein he grows from this helpless condition to the self-control of maturity. Inhibition means more than most persons suppose. It is the hardest lesson man has to learn. Observe a child of three or four. How little power of self control he has. He cannot inhibit or control his impulses to action. Stand him before you and tell him to keep perfectly still. You might as well talk to the wind. He cannot keep still. The conscious effort hurts him. His muscles twitch, his body sways, tensions appear about his eyes and mouth. His activity can only be controlled by something external upon which his interest is centered. If he tries to control it he fails. A normal child is never still in the strict sense of the term.

A certain manufacturer of children's rubbers has recognized this lack of control in his youthful customers, and puts a cushion or buffer on the heel of his product just where the foot of the restless little sitter strikes on its backward swing. It is to be hoped that the child's Sunday School teacher, to say nothing of his parent, is as wise as the maker of his rubbers in making allowances for his undeveloped state.

When your little boy spills his mug of milk over the clean table cloth, remember, before you take the matter in hand, that whereas your own brain issues its orders to well-trained servants in eye and hand and foot by well-trained messengers in nerve and fibre, those little hands are only learning the rudiments of accurate motion, and that behind these startled eyes efforts were initiated and orders given that were never fulfilled.

The centres that control the largest muscles are prepared for service first, and there is a definite order in which the others come under the control of the will. The last to report for duty are those which control the combinations of various members, for such complex tasks as writing and drawing, as well as those still higher centres that control impulses and desires of a more obscure and subtle character. Neurologists have shown that this course must be followed in the growth of the child. How difficult, then, is it for him to adjust himself to his environment? He cannot observe the proprieties, conventionalities, and manly things of mature life, for these things depend upon the control of natural tendency from motives derived from long experience.

When our little one innocently asks our bald-headed visitor why his head is so shiny, and otherwise shocks the proprieties; when, grown older, he breaks a bit of parlor trumpery, or answers heedlessly or passionately, before you say that these things are the result of the old Adam in him and must be excused with the strain, think whether it would be fair or not to say that the ability to prevent them has not been fully developed, and ask yourself who is responsible for its development.

Self-control during adolescence is of the utmost importance. We have seen its necessarily gradual development with regard to the purely physical muscular activities. But as we approach those inhibitions in the moral realm, the matter increases in interest, import and complexity.

The youth is now growing to a fuller self-consciousness. New feelings and desires take possession of him. This is the age in which the powerful sex-instinct is developed. It is the critical period of life. The child's future is made or marred here. All depends upon the proper exercise of this wonderful sex-instinct. The secret of success lies in converting the more immediate satisfaction of the senses into a higher equivalent, into enthusiasm for some form of science such as botany, chemistry, geology, some form of art as etching or painting. Best of all, into some form of more direct helpfulness of humanity and service of God.

This is the age when, with the development of self-consciousness comes a sense of independence and freedom, a sense of ability to govern his own conduct, and of responsibility. It is now that he refuses to be any longer treated as an infant. How many parents lose their children here? How many children are orphaned at this stage? The parent treats the boy or girl as an infant to accept his will. The child is conscious of an inward monitor himself and his nature experiences a revolution against outside dogmatic control that often approaches the pathological. He should be advised, guided, sympathized with taught to rule himself, and only controlled by outside constraint as a last resort.

It is at this stage that the religious nature of the child asserts itself with fullest vigor. This is the age of "long, long thoughts," of conscious choices, of decisions. Consequently, this is the age of conversion, i. e., the fuller consciousness of a personal relationship to God and of responsibility for the recognition of that relationship. Heretofore the life has been, or should have been, one of unquestioning dependence upon the goodness, loving kindness and reasonableness of the parent. But now the life is thrown back upon itself. What matter then, it may be asked, what the past training has been? This past training determines present choices. This is where the child takes up unconsciously the character the past has formed in him, the habits it has generated in him, and makes them his own for life.

"The child is father of the man." Given the proper training in his earlier stages, and the rule guarantees the formation of proper choices as the age of choice comes on, and without any of those agonies of emotional stress in which many have been made to connect the religious life with an event rather than with a growth. The abrupt form of such religious conversion, however, not an essential to a determination to take up religious responsibilities. Rather is it, as already hinted, indicative of defective training.

Finally, in this matter of control, what a flood of light is shed upon the development of moral conduct when we remember that the centres of self-control are not fully matured till from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age. This is about the time we speak of persons "settling down" or "getting steady." We see now what the expressions really mean. Shakespeare speaks true when he says: "Our own precedent passions do instruct us. What levity's in youth!" No man is fit for his life work till

he has learned self-control, till he is fully developed. And it is no surprise to us to see that the world's great men have taken up their calling at about this age.

We arrive now at differences between the child and the adult in the senses. Much that has already been said is applicable in this sphere. The child learns to see, hear, taste, and smell just as he learns to walk; that is, by developing the inner centres that correspond to the outer organs.

The centre of vision in the retina is developed after birth. The newborn child cannot really see for some weeks, and, for some time after sight comes to him, can see but dimly. The ability to see clearly, to measure distance, and to grasp the third dimension is of very slow growth. Knowing this, one would never expect from a child the visual ability of an adult.

The sense of hearing also develops very slowly and unevenly, and the ability to distinguish the finer distinctions in sounds is of comparatively late growth.

The senses of smell and taste are exceedingly elementary in the child, only the greater differences being noticed.

The child has not the means for accurate analysis possessed by the adult. He is liable to make mistakes, may mistake one sound for another, or see things in their wrong proportions. And the memories of these things may easily become mixed. His distinguishing faculties are elementary. His world is another world than ours, because the world reveals itself to us through our senses. Relations between his objects are unstable to him and constantly changing.

In view of all this, care should be taken in judging the moral significance of a child's acts and words. He may describe an event as it did not take place, but as his limited senses testified to him that it did.

It is always safe, therefore, to satisfy yourself that the child's senses did not lie to him before you accuse the child of lying to you.

Closely related to the exercise of the senses is the imagination. Through the senses comes knowledge of the outside world, and it is with this material, supplied only by the senses, that the imagination works.

The young child is essentially imaginative. The world is a new place to him. Things possess no ordered relation to each other. Laws of cause and effect he knows nothing of. Nothing is extraordinary, nothing surprises him. He is more cynical than the cynic. The most grotesque and the most ordinary events are equally possible to him. It could not be otherwise, because, lacking experience of reality, he lacks the one thing necessary to correct his conceptions. By an abnormal imagination is therefore, as necessarily a characteristic of childhood as a limited ability to write, sew, play the violin, digest salt codfish, or give true and exhaustive evidence concerning any event in life.

The young child walks through a fairland of hobgoblins and jabberwocks. Bears, lions and tigers disport themselves beneath immense

trees that reach the sky. Stones, flowers and trees think, speak and go at will. It is no matter of surprise to him that an old woman should live in a shoe; no miracle that cows should jump over the moon and boys climb bean-stalks to lands above the clouds. To him there is no miracle. So a corpulent Santa Claus will always come down an enaculated chimney and get of a tiny fireplace to reach his Christmas tree. It is only through the land of Christmas trees that the land of the Burning Bush is reached. And the fireplace of childhood, in God's good time, becomes the Shekinah of His abiding presence.

In this connection a word about the truthfulness of young children is again in order. Not only is a child liable to mistell the events of his life because his senses have misled them, but, under the influence of his imagination, he will rehearse things most preposterous to his elders, but entirely credible to himself. Here is a point where great care needs to be taken. If the child is checked too sharply, he may lose confidence in you for thus laying about you so rudely in his little world. Hawthorne has read a lesson in the "Snow Image" that many "common-sensible" people need to learn. On the other hand too much indulgence in the weaving of tales may form a strong habit which will lead to mischievous results in after years when such things should be outgrown.

To the child there is no inherent or reasonable distinction between truth and falsehood. Asked for the facts about an event, all things being equal, he will tell the simple truth. But other things not being equal, he will be influenced by motives to one side or the other. To save himself from punishment, or to gain some desired end, he will discard in an instant the righteousness of truth. Children are not by nature prone to wilful falsity, and they learn to lie just as they learn to tell the truth. And they can be taught to do the one or the other with about the same effort.

There is danger of overemphasizing the wrong of an untruth in a child not only on account of the foregoing reasons, but because the tendency among older persons to attach the enormity of the offence as committed by the adult to the same offence as committed by the child, thus teaching the little one to think of himself as being worse than he is. Good habits are not learned by magnifying the enormity of bad ones, but by forgetting them, and a child is easily discouraged.

We will now consider the child as a thinking being. His limitations in this respect are very great. A child is, at first, incapable of possessing what is called a general notion. Men, tree, watch, goodness, are general notions, or abstract words. Father, the little apple-tree, mother's watch, are particular notions, or concrete terms. The child learns first about his mother's watch, then a friend's. Some day he sees a shop window full. If you speak of the watch to him, he thinks of some particular one of those he has seen. But some day the word flashes on him in its general sense, and he thinks of "watch" without reference to any particular one. This is the way a child learns to think. He must always begin with the concrete, or particular, and through the concrete work his way slowly to the abstract or general.

Goodness has no meaning to the child apart from some good person. His father, his mother, his Sunday School teacher, are good. He does not know what love is in itself. He loves his brother, his playthings, his cookies. But by and by the meaning of love enters the growing soul.

This is the only way the child reaches the general notion, and the reason of it is that the part of the brain that deals with the general notion, or the abstract, is the last to develop. Hence the futility of beginning at the wrong end by using abstract terms to the child, of telling him to "love the good" for instance. Hence, also, the necessity of telling a story about some particular child who did some particular thing that was good. All wise primary and junior Sunday School teachers should, therefore, use the story-telling method.

Tennyson well says: "For wisdom dealt with mortal powers Where truth in closest words shall fall. When truth, embodied in a tale, Shall enter in at lonely doors."

Hats have diminished so rapidly that they have all but reached the vanishing point.

The new silhouette shows high collars, fitted sleeves, snug waist lines and flaring skirts.

Mailine is to be much used for the brims of street hats, and evening hats are of mailine altogether.

One of the new mantle coats with a half cape is an exact copy of the Belgian officers' overcoat.

There are three ways of having a full skirt to flare, by shirrings, plaits and the circular cut.

Hr. Grace Notes.

The King Edward Brigade under command of Col. James, and accompanied by the British Band, attended Divine Service at St. Paul's Church last night.

Mr. Frank Morris, son of Mr. Joseph Morris, keeper of Harbor Grace Island Light, met with an accident on the island early on Saturday morning. He was hunting sea birds and in some way he slipped and the gun falling exploded, the charge entering his thigh. He was quickly taken to Bryant's Cove, the nearest settlement, and Dr. Cron, of this town, summoned. The doctor attended to his injuries which, we are glad to say, are not so serious as at first thought.

Yesterday, the day set apart for special prayers for peace in the Catholic Church, was one of the finest days for the season, and large numbers of the denomination visited the Cathedral and offered up prayers for world's peace. The C. C. C. had two of their number on guard at the door of the church all day. Two lads were on guard for two hours, when they were relieved by two others and so on throughout the day.

Some of the young ladies of the town are arranging for a 10 cent tea on Thursday evening and night of this week for the benefit of the poor. The tea will probably take place in the British Hall.

Sunday next will be known in the Methodist Church as Anniversary Sunday. A special programme has been arranged for Sunday School and evening service.

Two young ladies while coming from the South Side, on Saturday evening, fell through the ice near the Point of Beach. They were rescued by a young man, but not before he, too, had a cold bath.

Cruelty to animals is one of the most pitiable things imaginable. Fancy a man getting from his "Vic" and throwing stones at his own horse. This is not the only way this poor brute is ill-treated. Hope the police will soon "catch on" and have the man punished.

CORRESPONDENT.

Harbor Grace, March 22, 1915.

Economy

GAS COKE yields 44 per cent of radiant heat, whereas coal gives only 19 per cent under the same conditions.

GAS COKE is clean to handle.
GAS COKE is smokeless.
GAS COKE gives a clear red glow.
GAS COKE lasts longer than coal.
Light the fire with paper and sticks and a little coal. When once burning make it up with Coke, the cheapest solid fuel.

For a limited time only, the St. John's Gas Light Company will deliver in any part of the town at \$5.50 per ton, or \$2.25 per half ton.

BRITAIN TO RECEIVE 30,000 WOUNDED.

London, March 18.—The British Red Cross is now preparing to receive 30,000 wounded soldiers from the front, Sir Frederick Treves, the famous surgeon and head of the department of applications of the society, said to-day.

According to his statement, two new hospitals are being made ready—the lunatic asylum at Chichester, which will have 1,000 beds, and a new institution near Waterloo, to be called King George's Hospital, which will be the largest in England and will have 1,650 beds.

"It is true," said Sir Frederick, "that the War Department has issued a call for 3,000 physicians to do work for Lord Kitchener's new army. These physicians will practice in England in convalescent homes and hospitals for the sick who have been brought back. It was necessary, he explained, for these physicians to be British subjects, as they would have a military rank and be on the pay roll of the British army as regular officers. Though the Red Cross, he went on, appreciated the many offers from Americans, it would be impossible to accept them for this work. However, he thought he could safely offer to find work for all first class American surgeons and physicians who would volunteer for other work of the Red Cross. He explained the need of the additional 3,000 physicians, and said it was absolutely false that many physicians who had volunteered at the outbreak of the war had been killed or lost.

Farmers!

Book your orders NOW for Potato Manure and Potato Phosphate (for potatoes), Bone Fertilizer, Animal Fertilizer and Dissolved Bone (for all root crops), Ground Bone, Nitrate of Soda (for hay).

The time is getting short when you will require the above.

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD., Agents for Swift's Fertilizer Co. mar10,15

Grove Hill Bulletin This Week!

New Radishes and Lettuce.
Daffodils, Tulips and Carnations in various colors.
Orders being booked for Easter Flowers.
Wreaths, Crosses, etc., always to order.

J. McNEIL,
Waterford Bridge Road.

THE Giant JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR, 50c.

With 7 Blades!

The Real Thing.
No Complication.

A Keen Cutter,

Cleans Instantly.
The Wonder of the Town.

For sale at the Central Pharmacy, J. M. F. Wadden, J. M. Devine's, National Stores and

Chesley Woods

Sole Nfld. Distributor,
140 WATER STREET.
Outport orders 5c. extra to cover postage.

Rogell's MASSAITA

A NEW AND TOTALLY DIFFERENT TALCUM POWDER

Not only softer, smoother, more satisfying than any other, but distinguished by the "True Oriental Odor," a fragrance inimitable in its subtlety and charm.

In addition to *Massaita*, we carry a complete line of *Lazell's Famous Specialties*, including the most exquisite perfumes, delightful Toilet Waters, superb Creams, and Powders of unquestionable excellence.

At all Druggists, St. John's, Nfld.

CEMENT

Just received ex "Graciana" from London.

White's Portland Cement,
In Barrels and Bags.

H. J. Stabb & Co.

mar10,15

Beef, Butter, etc.

Ex Train Monday:

Beef, Hogs, Mutton, Lamb, Butter.

JAS. R. KNIGHT

Our Volunteers.

The number of volunteers enlisted with the Second Contingent to date is 1427, the following having enlisted yesterday:—

Edmund Hanrahan, Hr. Grace.
Joe Ezekiel, Hr. Main.
Jas. Woodford, Hr. Main.
Ernest Barnes, Topsall.
Robt. Hickey, St. John's.
Peter Hudson, St. John's.
Hm. Byrne, St. John's.
Steve Rogers, St. John's.
Jas. Adams, St. John's.
Hy. Frost, St. John's.
Ed. Keough, St. John's.
Dan J. Quirk, Bay Bulls.
Leo F. O'Driscoll, Avondale.
Robt. Tilley, Kelligrews.
Wm. Duke, Fox Hr., P.B.
Reg. S. Stanford, Grand Falls.
Patk. Murphy, Conception Hr.
Christopher Murphy, Conception Hr.
Yesterday morning the men were put through squad drill at the different armories, and in the afternoon company drill was held at Government House grounds. The men of No. 3 Platoon had rifle practice at the South Side Range, where some good scores were made.

DOING TOO MUCH.

"I fear I'll do too much," said James, "I'll more than earn my pay; I don't intend to bust my hames, a-totting round all day, for such a stipend as I get in this dod-gasted store, and if the boss would see me sweat, he'll have to pay me more." "The day is far too short," said John, "for all I wish to do; the hours fly past, and daylight's gone, before I'm half way through. And though my pay looks pretty sick, I'll work like old Sam Hill, till boss observes that I'm a brick, and leads me to his till." The boss was keeping tab on them, as bosses always do; to James he said, "Young man, ahem! We have no use for you. The lad who fears he'll do too much with tramps will roam the pike, and when he's old he'll be in touch with poor farms and the like." To John he said, "I've marked your gait, since first you came last fall, and early you have toiled and late, although your pay was small. Oh, all the time and every day, such lads employers seek; and I will now increase your pay by fifty cents a week."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.
CHAS. E. SHARP.
Hawshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

Meeting of the Sealskinners.

The annual meeting of the Sealskinners' Union was held last night. The reports presented were satisfactory. The same rates as were in effect last year will apply for 1915. Election of officers resulted as follows:—
President—G. Reid.
Vice-Pres.—C. Whitten.
Treasurer—D. Courtney.
Secretary—G. Cook.
Committee Men—J. Ford, J. Whitten.

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The time is getting short when you will require the above.

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New Railway Station.

The new railway station at Briggs Junction, which is being built to replace the old building destroyed by fire some time ago, is now nearing completion and will be ready for occupation next month. We understand that the new station will be more spacious than the old building and will be fitted with all modern conveniences to meet with the demands of the travelling public.

The New Sealer.

Baine Johnstone and Co.'s new sealing steamer Iceland is now being rushed to completion, and will be launched, it is expected, some time in May month. Work on the ship has been delayed on account of war circumstances. Capt. Randall who will command the Iceland is now in Glasgow.

Smallpox at Trepassey.

Dr. Brehm has been apprised of a case of smallpox at Trepassey and the patient is quarantined at his home and attended to by Dr. Glynneth who will endeavour to prevent the disease from spreading. This is the first smallpox case heard of in the city or outports for several months.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns.