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London, Ont., Monday, April 24.

Public Funds.

A SENATOR PARDED at Sarnia a few days ago, THOMAS MARSHALL, M. P., Liberal Whip in the Ontario House, made a very fair criticism of the financial methods followed by the finance minister of the province of Ontario.

As a case in point, Mr. Marshall instanced the placing of a loan in the fall of 1920 for \$5,000,000, a 15-year loan, bearing interest at 6 per cent, repayable at par. In one month this attractive offer with the best security in the world, brought in orders for \$16,000,000, the price of the bonds being \$92.34. The treasury should have finished with the first issue of \$5,000,000, for better terms could have been obtained. Instead, through inexperience, they let the whole issue go, and it cost the province a million dollars.

Mr. MARSHALL did not charge that there was wilful intention to run the province into a serious loss in this loan; he did not suggest that there was any graft in it. He made the one big point, viz., that the loss the province sustained was through inexperience and from lack of expert financial ability in dealing with such matters.

Going on from this he developed the idea that the country, whether in provincial or federal circles, needed a greater realization of what it was to spend public funds.

In that he was on solid ground. For too many years the people have pursued the idea that getting money from the government was like drawing it out of thin air; that it came from sources that were mysterious and in ways that were mysterious.

The cure for much of this loose thinking is coming in the way in which the taxpayers of this country have to put up the money to run the affairs of state. When they are called upon to pay up in the form of direct and indirect taxes they are going to get a correct realization of "where the money comes from." Whether the lesson will result in there being fewer people who are out showing the governments where they can spend money to advantage remains to be seen.

Mr. MARSHALL was perfectly right in his two main points:

1. Looking after the finances of the province or the Dominion is work for an expert, and
2. That public money, in the last analysis, comes from the public themselves.

Cleaning House.

THE BRIGHT days of spring make everything look shabby, and the mind of the house-proud woman anxiously turns to thoughts of the inevitable cleaning and renovating, which her household possessions require when the pitiless rays reveal unpleasant truths. However, happily, the task which lies before her is not altogether unpleasant; for there is genuine satisfaction to be gained from regarding the result when the work has been accomplished. And, thanks to the invention of numerous labor-saving devices, a house can nowadays be thoroughly cleaned from cellar to attic without creating the state of chaos and general discomfort which was formerly unavoidable. Once upon a time the period during which the annual spring cleaning was in progress was a time of domestic upheaval and trial to the temper—not to mention the terrible fatigue which it entailed, but nowadays the work can be done far more thoroughly than of old, and in less than half the time, by employing the modern devices which save labor and increase the efficiency of the workers.

Indeed, it may be truly said that spring cleaning has ceased to be the tyrannical monster which it was in the past. Then, as the pages of the old domestic papers show, it was a time of domestic earthquake which supplied the artists with many humorous situations—situations which were more humorous to the onlookers than to the actors in them. Tired women and disconsolate men surveyed the carpetless rooms and stairs with horror—and the state of ruin to which what was once a comfortable home had been reduced made many sad hearts. But today a general upheaval of the house is no longer necessary—not woman who has any pride in her capacity as an organizer would tolerate for an hour the terrible discomfort which used to reign for days; and for the happy change which has taken place the modern woman has to thank the inventors of the ingenious machines which have been provided for her benefit. Moreover, the modern woman has the satisfaction of knowing that, when the task has been completed, the work of cleaning will have been more thoroughly done than would have been possible by the old methods.

Who Said Annexation?

HON. P. C. LARKIN, at an early stage of his official residence in London, England, has found it necessary to deny the report that he said the continuance of the cattle embargo was "placing a potential weapon in the hands of the annexationists of the prairie provinces." When the matter was first brought

IT LOOKS LIKE MORE ROUGH WEATHER.



to the attention of the Canadian parliament, it was discounted at once, and put down as the work of some party who had been feeding words and phrases to Mr. LARKIN.

An old campaigner, and an old westerner like Hon. Mr. MOTHERWILL, was not alarmed by the report, claiming that similar statements had been made much nearer home. The inference brought Hon. Mr. MOTHERWILL to his feet, and the burden of little ARTHUR's speech was to provide for himself an alibi against any such statements or sentiments.

It is no doubt splendid political tactics for Conservatives to place on the pages of Hansard as much material as possible showing that they dislike annexationist talk, and seeking to establish a claim to 100 per cent simon pure loyalty.

In so doing Conservatives are taking it for granted that the country has a short memory, or one that is put together like a sieve.

In the campaign of 1911, Conservatives talked annexation, seeking to hang it on the Liberals at that time. They plastered and placarded the country from coast to coast with the most insulting posters, showing Canada being taken over and handed to United States. Others had two flags, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, with the word, "Underneath, 'Under Which Flag?'" The miserable inference was there as plain as mud. If the country chose to adopt the Liberal policy of that time the result would be annexation to United States. That was the charge the Conservatives of that time were hurling against the Liberals, and it was on that plank and platform that they carried the whole campaign.

We had the same thing in 1921, when the MUGGER crowd sought to drive an election on the tariff to the exclusion of all else. The cry was the same—the billboards carried the same idea. United States was once more prepared to take over Canada if the country dared to turn out the Tories.

The country did turn them out and this country's capital has not been removed to Washington.

The Conservatives have cried "annexation" for political purposes, when they knew it was the veriest sort of rubbish.

They are not called upon to rise in the House of Commons and hold up holy hands when the word is reported to have been said in London, England. The Conservatives, on the platform, in their speeches, on their billboards, shouted annexation whenever it suited their political purposes so to do.

Small wonder that the House sits back and laughs when the hon. leader of the smallest party in the House rises to prepare his alibi.

Buying Eggs.

MERCHANTS of Blenheim are thoroughly convinced that there are a lot of eggs in the country.

One merchant advertised that his store would give a pair of shoes for the most eggs brought in in three days, and this offer was followed by another, advertising that to the person bringing in the most eggs would be given a box of soap. This was not enough, and an east end merchant advertised that he would give a hundredweight of sugar for the most eggs, and this offer was met by cross-the-street opposition, who advertised three cents above the market price.

The result was a deluge of eggs that swamped some of the storekeepers. At one of the east end stores the proprietor reported that he had taken in from one person, the winner of the bag of sugar, 244 dozen, with another contestant bringing in 220 dozen.

Not all are said to have been good, either, a leading citizen having broken every egg in two dozen purchased without finding a fresh egg in the lot, this particular purchase

evidently having come in a lot that had been used in an incubator.

The big question is who is going to buy these eggs? If there are dozens of them old, and not fit for use, some buyer is going to get soaked sooner or later, and the reputation of the merchants themselves will suffer as a result.

The question naturally follows, if there is such a surplus of eggs in the country, what becomes of them in the usual way? It must be a fact that the local markets are not absorbing them fast enough to keep them in the "fresh" stage.

This egg-buying contest brings out a fact that makes it very clear that our system of selling and storing eggs in the interests of the ultimate consumer is as yet a fairly crude affair.

LITTLE 'TISERS

After a man's wife gets the seeds all in it's a popular pastime for him to ask the boys up to see his garden.

One association is giving a prize to apply to reckless auto drivers. A London traffic cop puts in this one.

Following the recent wet weather around here the works department had complaints of some wet cellars. It was hard to know whether to send some of the engineer's men or page the police department.

The Toronto Star says that about the time people down there make their first lot of home brew they have had enough of it, and are ready to quit. But the taps in the ranks fill up rapidly in such a case.

Farmers are complaining already that their chickens are being killed by autos that go flying along the country roads. About the only way out is to train these birds to go down the road and crawl through the culvert.

If the great nations of the world are taking a holiday on the building of capital ships, and turning this surplus energy into other kinds of destructive war machinery, where is the cause of peace going to be much farther ahead?

The grand old habit of signing petitions continues to flourish. It used to be claimed that a man could get signatures to have his neighbor hanged, and it might be possible to do so yet. It may be that one or two good petitions have been circulated since the world began, but their number could hardly exceed half a dozen.

PROFESSOR FRANK J. LAUBE, of the political economy department of the

SECRETS OF MASSAGE

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.



O brilliant have been the results of properly applied massage that a host of charlatans and fakers has sprung up to exploit the system.

Just as is the case of all effective means of treating the sick, it is safe and health-giving only when applied by one whose knowledge of the constitution of the human body, of pathology and of the sciences is suitable to select proper treatment for each individual.

The purpose of massage is to free the tissues from waste products which a stagnant circulation leaves in them; in general to promote circulation and exercise the muscles. The first general rule of massage is that all movements should be toward the heart. The various movements used in massage are: strok-

READ YOUR CHARACTER

[By Dr. Phillips.]

NO. 196—THE AVIATORS.

For those who may possibly doubt the accuracy of scientific character analysis by means of the observation and classification of physical traits, there is much of significance in the observations made by Lieut. C. N. Reinhardt in the British flying service during the war.

It takes no argument to show that the aviator must have certain well-defined characteristics. It is not only the question of the "middle ear," that is, of the sense of physical balance. The quickness of the mental reaction and the instinctive nervous reactions must be well defined. In addition, the aviator requires a certain distinct type of courage, the courage of action, dash and self-reliance, rather than the courage of dogged resistance, supreme endurance and the like. In short, the aviator needs a strong balance of the characteristics attributed to the blonde, convex, aggressive, motive type of person.

And how does this square with the observations of the personnel of the Royal Flying Corps?

Reinhardt found that 95 per cent of them were fair, with blue eyes, and 99 per cent were pure blondes. More than 95 per cent were pure convex in profile. There was not one case of a "bulging brow" with a receding chin (the type of theoretical person, perhaps powerful in mentality, but speculative in thought and undecided in action). More than 70 per cent of them, as shown by their builds, were of the bony, active, motive type. None of them were of the vital type. And most of them were short-headed (which, in a general way, emphasizes the indications of the convexity of profile and lightness of coloring).

Tomorrow—The Hand's "Yes" and No. (Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Co.)

DR. BISHOP'S ADVICE.

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

Here We Have Items of Local and District Interest As Recorded in The Advertiser of 1897.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1897.

WEATHER—Mostly fair and warm.

The regular session of the board of works was held last night, with the following present: Chairman Parsons, Ald. Nutkins, Johnston, Carrothers, Cooper and O'Meara; Engineer Graydon and Secretary Bell.

The adjourned meeting of the London Quoting Club was held yesterday, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President Mat Brown; first vice-president, John Robertson; second vice-president, Scott Murray; secretary-treasurer, Jas. Fowler; grounds committee, Robert Lester, F. McVeen, William Sanderson, William McFadden, James Ward, George Evans, William Murray.

A very large audience attended the service of praise held at St. James' Church, South London, last evening. An address was given by the rector, Ven. Archdeacon Davis, during the evening. The following took part in the program: T. S. Churchill, Miss Walker, Miss Egan, Roblyn, Mr. W. H. Hewlett, Mr. H. R. McDonald, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Dora Taylor, Mr. W. H. Phelps, Mr. A. J. Doggerell.

The fifth session of the Dairy School at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, closed on March 23. The following passed in all subjects:

1. A. E. Gracey, Currie's Crossing, Ont.; 2. J. A. Dufferin, Oxford Mills, Ont.; 3. W. J. Nyles, Woodstock, Ont.; 4. W. M. Pettapiece, Matherwell, Ont.; 5. F. W. Smith, Guelph, Ont.; 6. S. Flock, Lavender, Ont.; 7. E. Andrus, Castleton, Ont.; 8. W. H. Murphy, Kemptonville, Ont.; 9. J. W. Nunn, Lansdowne, Ont.; 10. J. A. McFeeters, Munising, Mich.; 11. H. E. Kennedy, Kings-

mill, Ont.; 12. G. Menzies, Molesworth, Ont.; 13. D. M. Scott, Tavistock, Ont.; 14. G. W. Black, Winchester, Ont.; 15. J. A. Wilson, Drumore, Ont.; 16. F. A. Thomson, Woodstock, Ont.; 17. J. Paterson, Burritt's Rapids, Ont.; 18. W. Munro, Villa Nova, Ont.; 19. H. E. Reynolds, Solina, Ont.; 20. J. Thomas, Woodville, Ont.; 21. H. R. Pyke, Shakespear, Ont.; 22. F. Boys, Evelyn, Ont.; 23. H. Haines, Arkell, Ont.; 24. H. Patterson, Burritt's Rapids, Ont.; 25. J. B. Lipsit, Stratfordville, Ont.; 26. J. D. Shepherd, Lansdowne, Ont.; 27. William, Servage, Essexville, Ont.; 28. G. O. Anderson, Bowden, Alberta; 29. W. G. Graham, Grenville, Ont.

Proficiency list in special courses:

Cheese-making and milk-testing—1. E. E. Kennedy, Welland, Ont.; butter-making and milk-testing—1. J. H. Corrigan, Mount Forest, Ont.; 2. A. Neibert, Newstead, Ont.; 3. S. C. Trickey, Athens, Ont.; home dairy work—1. R. H. Woodcock, Wigan, England.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society's convention concluded on Thursday afternoon. Addresses were given by Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Ross, Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. MacLean.

The following are the officers for 1897-98, all of whom are residents of Toronto: Mrs. E. J. Campbell, president; Mrs. MacLean, Mrs. MacLean, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Ball, vice-presidents; Mrs. Telfer, secretary-treasurer of publications; Miss J. Caven, international secretary; Mrs. Grant, home secretary; Mrs. Jeffrey, secretary of Indian work in the Northwest and British Columbia; Mrs. G. H. Robinson, leaflet editor; Miss B. MacMurchy, secretary of life membership; Mrs. Shortreed, foreign mission secretary; Mrs. Playfair, recording secretary; Mrs. H. Campbell, corresponding secretary; Miss George, treasurer executive committee in addition to officers: Mrs. Mortimer Clark, Mrs. Wm. Davidson, Mrs. Crombie, Miss T. Robinson.

Protect the Meadowlark

By ALIDA M. BICE, Clatskanie, Ore.

WHEN skies are yet grey, and before the fields show a hint of green, the clear, far-carrying, musical call of the Meadowlark is often heard.

Perched in a tree-top or on the top of a fencepost, always near the pasturefields, he whistles "Sweetest Spring, Sweetest Spring" persistently and cheerfully in spite of bad weather, till one morning people wake up to find that he is a true prophet, and warm weather has arrived. All authorities on bird life and habits are agreed in saying that the Meadowlark should receive absolute protection. At one time, this bird was abundant wherever the land was cultivated, all through the province, and was quite at home wherever there was level or undulating land covered with grass, with plenty of water at hand. Now, however, its numbers are rapidly decreasing, owing to its size and "slow, straight flight, which makes it an easy mark for gunners," who should know better than to wantonly destroy one of the most useful of our birds. Perhaps the only reason that hitting them is no proof of skill in marksmanship, it might make a difference.

THE Meadowlark feeds principally upon such insects as hide just beneath the surface of the ground, or insects by far the most injurious, for they are continually boring into the soil, and so destroying the whole plant, cutworms, wireworms, etc., which "emerge from their hiding places at night only. By some highly-developed faculty, the Meadowlark is enabled to locate these creatures in their hiding places, and being provided with a sharp beak of sufficient length for the purpose, is able to dig them out and devour them." Stomachs of Meadowlarks collected when the ground was covered with

snow, contained a large percentage of insects, showing the bird's skill in finding proper food even under such unfavorable circumstances.

Of the various insects eaten, crickets and grasshoppers are the most important, constituting, according to reliable figures, "26 per cent of the food of the year, and 72 per cent of the food in August." Now, anyone will recognize at a glance the extremely beneficial work done by a number of Meadowlarks on a field of grass in the height of the grasshopper season. Of over 1,500 stomachs of Meadowlarks, collected at all seasons of the year, more than half contained remains of grasshoppers, and one stomach was filled with fragments of 37 of these insects. This seems to show conclusively that "grasshoppers are preferred, and are eaten whenever they can be found. Especially notable is the great number taken in August, the month when abundance; stomach examination shows that large numbers of birds resort at this time to this diet, no matter what may be the food during the rest of the year. Next to grasshoppers, beetles, mostly of the harmful species, make up the most important item of the Meadowlark's food."

FORTY-TWO individuals of different kinds of May beetles were found in the stomachs of Meadowlarks, and there were probably many more which were past recognition. To this form and several closely-allied ones belong the numerous white grubs, which are among the worst enemies to many cultivated crops, notably grasses and grains, and a less extent strawberries and garden vegetables. "In the larval stage they eat the roots of these plants, and being large, one individual may destroy several plants. In the adult

stage they feed upon the foliage of trees and other plants, and in this way add to the damage which they cause in the earlier form. As these enemies of husbandry are not easily destroyed by man, it is obviously wise to encourage their natural foes."

CATERPILLARS form a very constant element of the food, and in May constitute over 24 per cent of the whole. May is the month when the dreaded cutworm begins its career of destruction, and then the lark does some of its best work. Most of these caterpillars are ground feeders, and anyone who has ever tried to grow vines of any kind has doubtless indulged in choice language while digging along the row, or in the hill, to find the snugly-hidden cutworm that left plant after plant of cucumber and melon tipped off at the surface of the ground during the night. Birds which habitually frequent trees, overlook these worms, but the Meadowlark, living close to the ground, finds and devours them by thousands. The remainder of the insect food is made up of ants, wasps and spiders, with some bugs, including chinch bugs, and a few scales, and weevils. So far as the ants are concerned, they may, long ago, have had a certain value in the scheme of creation as a bright and shining example of industry, but that need is long past; and their chief aim nowadays seems to be to make as many unsightly heaps as possible in the orchard and pasturefield and along the roadside. One of their most objectionable characteristics is a sort of uncanny cleverness and pantry-shelves, to the disgust of the housekeeper, so it would seem a good idea to level every mound and let the Meadowlark do the rest. Moreover, no one would make any serious objection if the birds ate all the wasps and spiders that keep "jumpy" nerves on the stretch all summer.

THE Meadowlark's vegetable food consists of grain and weed and other hard seeds. Grain in general amounts to 11 per cent, and weed and other seeds to 7 per cent. Grain, principally corn, is eaten mostly in winter and early spring, and consists, therefore, of waste kernels; only a trifle is consumed in summer and autumn, when it is most plentiful. No trace of sprouting grain was discovered. Seeds of weeds, principally covered, barnyard grass and smartweed, are eaten from November to April, inclusive, but during the rest of the year are replaced by insects. A strong point in the lark's favor is that, although naturally an insect-eater, it is able to subsist on vegetable food, and consequently is not forced to migrate in cold weather farther than is necessary to find ground free from snow.

To sum up, all the Meadowlark's work being done amongst the "crops" upon which man expends his labor and to which he is compelled to look for his subsistence, the benefit conferred is direct, and should be appreciated. We cannot make any return for the good it does, but we can at least refrain from destroying its life, and exert ourselves a little to prevent others from doing so.

I saw with open eyes
Singing birds sweet
Sold in the shops
For people to eat.
Sold in the shops,
Stupidity street.

I saw in a vision
The worm in the wheat,
And in the shops nothing
For people to eat.
Nothing for sale in
Stupidity street.

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

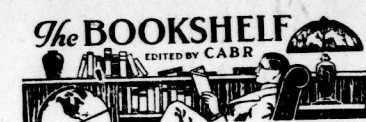
TODAY'S word is INCONGRUOUS.

It's pronounced in-con-gru-ous, with accent on the second syllable. It means—lacking in harmony, lacking in consistency, characterized by disagreement or lack of conformity, "not hanging together."

It comes from—Latin, "in," not, and "congruus," similar.

Companion word—incongruity.

It's used like this—"It seems incongruous for a father to chide his son for extravagance when the father himself is a spendthrift."



THE BACKSLIDERS. By William Lindsay. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, Publishers. \$1.90

"SIN is not only forgiven but forgotten by God. It is as if it had not been at all. We are 'cleansed from all unrighteousness.' The church should take back the repentant sinner, and forget his sin. The member of the church who points a finger of scorn at an erring brother or sister is guilty of a dreadful wrong. Which one of us could claim the right 'to cast the first stone?'" says John Gray in his sermon one Sunday morning.

"Women are dreadful hard on a girl who makes the great mistake," says Elder Belcher.

"What is sin?" Alice Hale asks Gray.

"Sin is the breaking of God's just law," he replied.

"Are there degrees of sin?"

"Yes."

"There are big sins and little sins."

"There are no little sins. Some sins are greater than others."

"And you dare measure them? Have you the rule, with moral feet and inches marked upon it?"

"I dare to measure sin with the Bible as my guide."

"You dare? Is there a sin immeasurable—unpardonable?"

"Yes—the sin against the Holy Ghost."

"That is what the Bible says, but man has changed it. Man says it is Faith's sin that has no forgiveness. Use your Bible rule and you will find Faith's sin is no worse than lying, stealing or even covetousness."

In those words we have a fairly clear idea of the theme of "The Backsliders." John Gray, a young minister, who had had a very sheltered youth, finds himself in the pulpit of the Methodist Church of Wesley, a little village, confronted with the problem of four backsliders whose names should or should not be dropped from the roll of church membership. Jude I. Burt, one of the backsliders, regularly every Saturday night for ten years had got "drunk." Faith Harding, the daughter of the Deacon, had given birth to a child out of wedlock and refused to tell who his father was.

It is in dealing with these two backsliders and other human problems which came into his life as a pastor of the Wesley Church that man—and indeed, of denouncing the girl insists that she should be received with as much rejoicing as was the prodigal son.

The book is a strong plea that families receive the prodigal daughter and cast no more slur upon the girl—if she has repented—than is cast upon the boy who rows his wild oats.

Though the story in its handling of small town characters is clever and delightful, it is not the type of book which should fall into the hands of the youths of this generation.

Our Own Country.

Question—Where does Canada stand as a wheat-growing land?

Answer—Canada now stands second among the wheat-producing countries of the world, United States being the first.

Question—What was Canada's apple crop in 1921?

Answer—Canada's apple crop in 1921 totalled 3,337,200 barrels, worth \$30,000,000, Nova Scotia leading.

Question—What area of Canada is fit for agriculture?

OH, GOODNESS.

A nervous woman went to have her throat examined by a specialist, who, while adjusting the laryngoscope, remarked: "You'd be surprised to know how far down we can see with this instrument."

"Is that so, doctor?" faltered the patient. Then, after a pause, she said: "Before you begin, doctor, I ought to tell you that I really hadn't time to mend that hole in my stocking before I came here."

GOOD YEAR

MADE IN CANADA

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