

**COMFORT SOAP**  
 IT'S ALL RIGHT  
 More Soap for LESS MONEY  
 Less Money for MORE SOAP.  
 POSITIVELY THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA

**Great Brain Case of Robert Burns as Shown by Skull of the Great Poet**

It has taken almost a century for certain facts concerning the cerebral development of Robert Burns to become generally known. A writer in the London Sphere refers almost timidly to the fact that early in the nineteenth century, in the year that Jean Armour, Burns' widow, died, the family of Robert Burns gave their consent to having a cast made of the skull of the poet, dead thirty-eight years previously. The science of phrenology had just then been interesting Scotch physicians, and a paper was drawn up containing the results of the phrenological examination of Burns' skull, with drawing of the cast. It is these memorials of the poet that Mr Arthur Keith now examines, beginning with some generalizations about the present method of drawing conclusions from physiological aspects, and using a tone almost deprecatory in fear that the sensibilities of Burns' worshippers will be hurt by what may be regarded as an unreverential way of treating the poet's physical remains:

**HAD VERY LARGE BRAIN.**

"Most of us have lost faith in the size of head or expanse of brow, as an index of mental ability; our speculations along such lines have been upset by our daily experience. We place our trust rather in the eye, the mouth, the expression, the manner in which the countenance lights up. Burns had an eye. I never saw such another eye in a human head," said Sir Walter Scott. Had Sir Walter shared Dr. George Combe's predilection for the study of heads I am quite certain he would have discovered that the poet's brain was quite as remarkable as his eye. In recent years Miss Lee and Professor Pearson have invented a fairly accurate method of calculating the size of the brain from the dimensions of the skull. Their method indicates that Burns had a brain measuring 1,720 cubic cm—1,500 cubic cm. being the size of brain for an average Scotchman. The great size of the head gives a key to the remark made by Sir Walter Scott, viz: 'His countenance was more massive than it looks in any of his portraits.'

"Unfortunately, the cast of the skull leaves off at the lower margin of the eye-sockets, hence I am unable to give any exact measurements relating to the lower part of the face. The width of the face, taken just below the eye sockets measures 134 mm., fully a quarter of an inch beyond the width of the average man's face. Yet the cheek-bones, as may be seen from the various portraits as from the skull cast, were neither high nor prominent; the greatest width of the face lay well behind the eye-sockets. Anatomists do not include the forehead in measuring the length of the face, because its upper limit is hard to define; they measure from the root of the nose to the lower margin of the chin. The well-developed average man has a face length of 120 mm. From the various portraits I infer that the poet's face was of average length, about 120 mm., but his face was above the average width. When, however, a face of rather more than normal dimensions is painted as part of a head of altogether abnormal dimensions it appears dwarfed; hence Sir Walter Scott's remark that artists had not done justice to the massiveness of Burns' features.

**GREAT MEASUREMENTS.**

"In order to assist the reader in realizing the remarkable dimensions of the poet's skull, or rather brain-case, I here set various views of it side by side with the corresponding view of a skull of nearly the average size. The profile view shows its exceeding length, viz., 206 mm., a good half-inch beyond the average. Even the Edinburgh hatters, accustomed to provide for exceptionally

large heads, must have had some difficulty in meeting the needs of the poet. The skull also is remarkably wide—153 mm. The proportion of the width to the length of the skull is of interest to those who study and discriminate human races; in Burns' case the width is 74 per cent of the length. He was thus not only of the large-headed but also the long-headed type. The height of the skull—the degree to which the roof rises above the earholes—reveals a Scotch feature. The head of the typical Scot has a low-pitched roof. The height of Burns' skull is 125 mm.—quite a good figure in itself, but low when compared with the great length and breadth measurements."

"Then the writer deals with what he regards an aspect of Burns hitherto untouched: "That he was a Scot of the Scots goes without saying. Raised mixture is just as marked north of the Tweed as south of it; from John O'Groats to Land's-End we are a hybrid people. Can we assign Burns with some degree of certainty to any of the known racial elements? Beyond doubt we can. Recent researches by the professor of anatomy in the University of Glasgow provide us with the materials for solving the problem. A few years ago Professor Bryce undertook a systematic examination of certain ancient cairns in the island of Arran—an island which Burns must have scanned many a time from his native Ayrshire shore. In the very oldest of these cairns Professor Bryce recovered skulls of the same type.

The following spirited defence of Burns appears in the form of a letter to the editor of the London Daily Chronicle:

Sir,—I trust it is no discourtesy to say that Mr Clarence Rook writes of Burns—like an Englishman. In the amusing article printed in your issue of the 24th under the above heading we are told that Burns depended on dialect, and that "when he tried to write English he fell into mediocrity, fettered by the consonants of the Saxon tongue." Did he? May I quote one or two brief examples of this mediocrity taken at random as they rise in my memory? Take this from a battle hymn, probably the finest ever written—

By Oppression's woes and pains,  
 By your sons in servile chains,  
 We will drain our dearest veins,  
 But they shall be free.

Lay the proud usurpers low!  
 Tyrants fall in every foe!  
 Liberty's in every blow!  
 Let us do or die.

How much does that depend on dialect? Or is it mediocrity? Or is it this:

A fig for those by law protected,  
 Liberty's a glorious feast,  
 Courts for cowards were erected,  
 Churches built to please the priest.

Finally (for I must be brief) take these lines, according to a severe critic the finest that Burns ever wrote:

Had we never lov'd see kindly,  
 Had we never lov'd see blindly,  
 Never met—or never parted—  
 We had n'er been broken-hearted.

Does that derive its force from its one word of dialect or is it mediocrity? If so, Scott, Byron, Mathew Arnold and Healey were all mistaken!

On each recurring anniversary of his birth Burns suffers grievously at the hands of hiccoughing provosts and maudlin ballies, but professed critics might well give the corpses of defunct heresies decent burial.

J. A. STEUART.  
 London, January 24.

**A Pig For Every School**

The Union Stock Yards of Portland, Ore., have offered to supply a pig to every school in Oregon and Washington that cares to take one, says the "Rural New Yorker." "The requirement is that some one at each school shall keep an accurate record of what the pig eats and how it is cared for. The stock yards will buy the pig back when ready and pay the market price to the school. As an educator the hog has his many good points. We had a classmate who went through college on a sow's back. When he started his brother put aside one good sow. The sale of her pigs—fed on farm-raised food—with what this boy earned paid his expenses. Watching the pig extract a square root out of his food will help the children all the way from mathematics to morals. As the "Oregonian" says: "We should not be surprised to see within the next ten years every county try school supplied with a flock of fowls as well as with pigs and milch cows. The children will no doubt spend a part of their time keeping the grounds in order and attending to the culture of flowers and grain, while they will not neglect the wants of their animal charges."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

**The Modern Prison**

The wave of human sympathy that is sweeping over the social consciousness of all nations is sapping the walls of our dungeons. In spite of the unspeakable ameliorations since the days of John Howard, of Elizabeth Fry and of Dickens, the word dungeons still applies. The light has been carried recently into some shocking conditions both in the United States and Canada. But in our approved usage we still shut up wrongdoers in lonely cells there to nurse their hatred of society, alternating this penal solitude with spells of bad company. We condemn them to stagnation of mind relieved by evil communications. We deny them the right to do productive work, and to support those to whom they owe support, and having robbed them of the first rights and conditions of manhood, we still send them forth all the worse fitted to take their place in society to which we make them entirely unwelcome, and with the more confirmed disinclination to accept the responsibilities of life.

These practices are but survivals from a bad past. It is now admitted practically without dissent, that society's object in discipline should be to make the best of those who come under its charge. This is not only its Christian duty, but eminently in its own interest, both in the diminution of crime by starting a large proportion of first offenders on the upward instead of on the downward track, and in the reflex action in society itself, for society cannot degrade a fellow man without degrading itself. It cannot stretch out its hand to save a fellow without bringing blessing on itself. The general social principle is that discipline should be reformatory not vindictive. We are inclined to add that punishment is vain as a deterrent. One quotes a writer in Elizabeth's reign as saying that in Henry VIII's time seventy-two thousand thieves were hanged. The figures may not be precise, but it is well-known that even hanging did not deter, but apparently greatly increased those crimes for which it is no longer invoked. It is not easy to prove from history any deterrent effect of punishment.

But letting that interesting question pass, no one in our day will dispute that one purpose of punishment ought to be reformation, that the treatment should be curative in purpose, and should take the form best suited to that end. Nor will any one assert that our present prison usages are those best suited to making the offender a good member of society. The last thing that should be done is to flatter the wrong-doer with the notion that he is the victim of social conditions, and is not responsible for his own evil deeds. The first purpose of delinquent training should be to arouse in the offender the sense of personal responsibility for his past as well as for his future, but the worst way to train the sense of individual responsibility is to put a man under an iron routine, and give him no use for his will. On the contrary he should have every incentive to take hold of life anew, and at once and strenuously to make up for lost ground and lost opportunities. To this end the very first requirement is that he should have an opportunity to enter the service of mankind by doing useful work, and that his reward should be proportioned to his endeavor.

A good illustration of what might be done is found at the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge, where there are no bolts or bars of any sort, where work of the most wholesome and exhilarating sort is made obligatory, but with no sense of disgrace or punishment attaching to it. To attach anything but honor to useful work is an unspeakable moral wrong. Every opportunity is given also for the education of the mind. The excellent tonic effect of this system is that, given a normal boy, he leaves it with a robust sense of manhood and proud of his school and able to do better for himself. There are of course exceptions. There are delinquent children, and some who have all incurable habits, some also who almost necessarily, through family connections return to bad surroundings. There are, indeed, those who graduate into toe penitentiaries. But in almost every case the boy is the better of his stay. There is no reason why this system should not be extended to other classes. What stands most in the way is the unchristian veto put by mere prejudice on useful work. As a worker it is easy to plan that a man's work shall get its exact market value, and prove an injury to no one. The same principle should apply to drunkards, many of whom would be beautiful and honorable characters if only kept safe from their enemy. There is nothing more pitiable than to see the helplessness of the victims of this mania and be under our present condition utterly unable to do anything to meet their condition, when all that is really needed is separation from drink. It should be possible for society to provide refuge for such where in all other ways they would live a normal life.

**TALKING CLOCKS.**

In Switzerland clocks are now being made which do not require hands and faces. The timepiece merely stands in the hall, and you press a button, when, by means of the photographic internal arrangement, it calls out "Half-past five" or "Five minutes to nine," as the case may be.

**The Menace of the Fly**

(Issued by the Department of Public Health, Nova Scotia)

It has now been established that flies are not only a nuisance, but that they are very active distributors of disease.

While by preference they infest places where filth abounds, they are of ubiquitous habit, and pass cheerfully from the manure heap, the privy, the garbage pail or the sick room to get the first taste of food intended for our dining tables, to deposit on it such filth as they are able to conveniently carry and mayhap the germs of such diseases as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, etc. The infection of the dreaded infantile paralysis is very probably carried by the stable fly, which in biting the little victim inoculates it with this disease.

The chief breeding places of flies are collections of garbage and manure—particularly horse manure. In such places they multiply with great rapidity. Each adult female fly deposits several hundred eggs, which pass through the cycle from egg to fly within eight to ten days. Seven to ten generations are bred annually. Thus the progeny of a single female fly, which has survived the winter, may amount to several billions in but one season. The Merchants' Association of New York estimates that the progeny of one pair of flies for one summer, if all survived, would occupy a space of 14,000,000 cubic feet, even if pressed together. There is good reason, therefore, why the campaign against the fly should be commenced at the very beginning of the season.

Our houses (particularly the dining room and kitchen, and all the sick rooms) our food (including fruits and vegetables which are eaten uncooked) and the faces and bodies of infants should be protected against flies by suitable screening. Every fly should be killed on sight. But the principle means of controlling the fly pest is by doing away with the breeding places.

Particular care should be given to the removal of stable manure, which during warm weather, should under no condition be allowed to remain at a less distance than a quarter of a mile from a human habitation. Garbage, contents of privy vaults, and refuse of all kinds should be similarly removed from the receptacles, etc. should be made very tight (to prevent the maggots from getting into the underlying soil) and should be systematically and completely emptied at least every four days, during warm weather. They should moreover be carefully guarded by screens or otherwise made fly tight, or should be sprinkled liberally and frequently with chloride of lime or a solution of sulphate of iron. Privies and privy vaults in particular should be thoroughly screened.

Cuspidors should be given special care? A little solution of formalin (a teaspoonful to a pint of water) should be placed in each cuspidor. This solution, sweetened with sugar and exposed in saucers, will kill flies in a room. It is important to carry out these precautions from the very commencement of the warm weather, and to persist in them throughout the fly season. The presence of flies indicates the presence of filth or of insanitary conditions in the neighborhood, and is a certain sign that a cleaning up is necessary. The trapping and swatting of flies is undoubtedly of value, but reliance must especially be placed on the elimination of breeding places. Do not patronize dealers in food stuffs whose wares are not kept carefully screened from flies.

**FIELD HUSBANDRY EXPERIMENTS.**

The Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the Branch Farms and Stations make field husbandry investigations a very prominent part of their work. For the information of those who are interested the more important results of last season's work over the entire system have been summarized and issued in Bulletin No. 75 of the Experimental Farms. It takes up the question of rotation, cultivation, fertilizers, rates of seeding, cost of production, weed eradication and other points connected with field agriculture. The information is presented by Farms and Stations and is therefore, easily available for study. This bulletin is for free distribution at the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

**A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!**

We offer you free this book that tells you all about horse diseases and how to cure them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

is invaluable. It cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, and any other lameness, quickly and safely. It is a simple, reliable, and sure cure. It is sold in all drug stores. If you cannot get it or are in doubt, write to us for a free trial bottle. "I have found your cure on a horse that had Ringbone, and it cured him in four weeks time."

Dr. R. J. KENDALL, Chemist, Essexburg Falls, Vermont



**YOUR BUILDINGS ARE EXPOSED TO ALL WEATHERS**

While you of course know this, you perhaps do not realize that to secure for your home the greatest protection from the elements, you should use

**Brandram-Henderson's "English" Paint**

In it you will find the greatest wear combined with the beauty of perfect color and permanent effects. It gives absolute protection in all weathers, B-H "English" won't last forever, but it goes a step farther in this direction than any other paint, hence, is the most economical paint to use. B-H "English" Paint both in white and in tints, is made according to this formula for its base: 70 per cent Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead, 30 per cent White Zinc, and guaranteed 100 per cent pure.

Call today and get a beautiful Booklet full of valuable Painting suggestions.

**CROWE ELLIOT, CO. Ltd.**  
 BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

**Fall and Winter Footwear**

We have a large assortment of **MEN'S SOLID LEATHER WORKING BOOTS** also medium and finer lines from best makers

WE CARRY **THE "CLASSIC" SHOES** principally for Women, Misses and Children

**OUR RUBBER GOODS** are complete. Mens' Long Boot in white and red sole

**B. D. NEILY**  
 Granville St. Bridgetown, N. S.

**New Spring Stock**

In Our Men's Department  
 Now opening at

**J. HARRY HICKS'**

**Men's and Boys' Suits**  
 In the largest range ever shown in the Town.

**Men's Raincoats**  
 Our Spring stock of English Raincoats now open. Sizes to fit all sizes of men, from \$6.00 to \$15.00.

**Fancy Shirts**  
 A good assortment of smart, new patterns just put in stock.

**Felt Hats and Caps**  
 Our spring stock is now complete.

**Peabody's Overalls**  
 Guaranteed by us, 10c a button, or 25c a seam rip. Just put in stock.

A call at our store will satisfy the Customers that we are doing the right

**J. HARRY HICKS**  
 Corner Queen and Granville Streets Phone 48-2

**A Bad Business**

To the Editor:—How long are we going to be content to allow this dreadful liquor business to go on? Is it not dreadful to contemplate that we are making drunkards, wrecking homes, destroying children, driving men insane and making criminals, paupers and degenerates? Is there any one who can say that a single one of these statements is not justified? Are we not in the business, when we accept a revenue from it? Of course it is a very expensive way of raising revenue. And what do we get for it? For every dollar we get out of this awful business, it costs at least two to care for the trouble it makes. Surely a poor business to spend two dollars to get one, besides causing all the troubles that I have just enumerated. Apart from revenue, the main excuse is that men may have their glass conveniently where they can have a convivial time over it, which often ends in a fight or worse. Surely reasonable people might be content to have it in their home if have it they must.

The claims of humanity and the safety of our country demand that it be stopped. Other countries are making vigorous efforts to shake it off, and if we do not follow their example, we will some day be wiped off the board like so many sick flies and our country will be occupied by those who have not poisoned themselves, and their children with drink.

(Signed)  
 H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.O.P.S.

**The Cigarette Fiend.**

It is in the high school; it is in the college; it is overwhelming us with the pestilence of its destructive effects among mere children. Teachers see the havoc it is making with the minds and bodies of boys, and sound the note of alarm. The testimony of the heads of reform schools is to be had freely as they tell us of the way in which the cigarette has brought case after case to their institutions. Yet men smoke cigarettes between the courses at their banquets, and it is very difficult to arouse public sentiment against the plague.

Boys smoke cigarettes because they are cheap, because they can learn to smoke them generally without the attendant sickness by which benevolent Nature seeks to shield her children from poisons of every kind, and because there is a prevalent idea of smartness connected with the use of the cigarette. Once formed, the habit grows, until the result is commonly described in the familiar words, the "cigarette fiend."

The condition is so serious that words of the strongest warning must be spoken by parents, guardians, and all friends of boys. While the question of the use of tobacco in all forms by adults and adolescents is involved in the issue, the peril is so great to the growing boy that the specific item may be made the principle of a campaign. The poison from the cigarette—danger carried to the body and the mind of the growing boy. There is only one verdict on that point. Teachers know too well the dopy mind and the enfeebled body of the boy who smokes cigarettes. It involves the moral nature also. The cigarette is the common foe of the home, school, church and nation when it is used by the growing boy. We must have a line up against it and fight it without apology or mercy.

**Professional Cards**

**OWEN & OWEN**  
 J.M. Owen K.C. Daniel Owen L.L.B.  
 BARRISTERS AT LAW  
 Annapolis Royal  
 Office Over Bank of Nova Scotia  
 Office in Middleton open Thursdays.  
 Office in Bear River open Saturdays.  
 Money to loan on Real Estate Security

**CHAS. R. CHIPMAN, L.L.B.**  
 BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
 COMMISSIONER ETC.  
 Shafner Building, = Bridgetown  
 AGENT FOR CALEDONIAN INSURANCE CO. Insure your buildings in the largest and strongest company.  
 MONEY TO LOAN  
 Telephone 52.

**Roscoe & Roscoe**  
 Money to Loan on first-class real estate security

**W. E. ROSCOE K. C., D. C. L.**  
 BARRY W. ROSCOE, L.L.B.  
 Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Insurance Agents  
 BRIDGETOWN, N. S.  
 Offices in Royal Bank Building

**C. F. Armstrong**  
 PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR  
 Transit Work, Levelling, Draughting.  
 MIDDLETON, - N. S.

**Dr. F. S. Anderson**  
 DENTAL SURGEON  
 Graduate of the University Maryland  
 Office: Queen Street, Bridgetown.  
 Hours: 8 to 5.

**Arthur M. Foster**  
 LAND SURVEYOR  
 BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA

**Chas. F. Whitman**  
 PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR  
 Draughting and Blue Prints  
 Carleton Corner, Bridgetown.

**Leslie R. Fairn**  
 ARCHITECT  
 Aylesford N. S.

**UNDERTAKING**  
 We do undertaking in all its branches  
 Hearses sent to any part of the County,  
**J. H. HICKS & SONS**  
 Queen St. Bridgetown, Telephone 4  
 H. B. HICKS, Manager

**G. E. BANKS**  
 PLUMBING  
 Furnace and Stove Repairs  
 Bridgetown, N. S.  
 TELEPHONE NO 3-2

**J. H. MacLEAN**  
 Plumber and Tinsmith  
 Furnace work a specialty. Job work promptly attended to  
 Phone 56-4 Bridgetown, N. S.

**Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer**

We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby.

Then, our summers are so deliciously cool that St. John is a harbor of refuge during the hot season, and study just as pleasant as at any other time. Students can therefore enter at any time.

Send for Catalogue

**S. KERR**  
 Principal

**FRESH EVERY DAY**  
**Beef, Lamb, Chicken**  
 Our PRESSED BEEF, HEAD CHEESE and MINCE MEAT Cannot be excelled in town

**Connel Bros.**  
 Phone orders promptly attended to. PHONE 67

**THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use**

**DYOLA**

The Guaranteed "ONE DYE for All Kinds of Cloth."  
 Clean, Simple, No Chance of Mistake. TRY IT! Send for Free Color Card and Booklet. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal