

London Advertiser

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1923.

Hard On the Jury.

In a murder trial at Hamilton the defence entered the plea of insanity at the time a young man shot to death a girl with whom he was enamored.

Alienists were present to show that he was insane, and alienists were present to show that he was not insane.

This situation is one that is present at nearly every murder trial in the country.

How can it be expected that a jury of laymen can determine between the expert evidence of one doctor who claims insanity and another who disputes this claim, each conclusion being based on technical knowledge?

This alienist business in murder trials is being overdone, in that it so confuses the issue that the ends of justice are not being advanced by its presence.

Power Is Limited.

That there should be an effort to cut down the school expenditure in London is part of the plea made in a letter to this paper, which in one paragraph says:

"Let us have a board of education that will cut down instead of pile on. Our schools now cost us 36 per cent of our total tax bill. The election is not far off, so we should be on the lookout for men who will go in there with this idea in view."

Very good, but very far from the mark. When a man is elected to the board of education he may have all sorts of ideas about schools, and about what could be eliminated from the course of study. He may have studied and read, and be able to discuss the matter of education with intelligence.

But—when he gets into harness he is apt to find that his chief duties are looking after the carrying out of a program that has been already laid down.

The local board, for instance, had nothing to do with the adolescent act which gives London 2,000 secondary pupils against a former 1,200 or so. The local board had nothing to do about increasing staff and equipment to meet this situation. The plans are made further up, and the trustees have simply to go ahead to a great extent and find the cloth for the larger garment.

The big problem now is secondary schools, and before one more dollar is invested in these there should be a hard and fast understanding with the department at Toronto as to what form secondary education is going to take. There is a feeling that straight collegiate and technical courses may in future be more or less combined, and if that is to be the case London wants to know before building is started.

Our correspondent is wrong when he seeks to lay at the door of the local board of education the whole blame for increased costs. Whether all the increase is needed or not is not the question; the point is that the great bulk of it is outside the hands of the trustees. They simply manage a system that is laid out for them.

Using Unusual Words.

Some speakers use unusual words, and by so doing they may provoke thought.

As an illustration—Philip Brown, commissioner of conciliation of the U. S. department of labor, spoke at a recent meeting in Toronto on "The Negro Migrant." In a very short space he made use of the following words:

Palladium, hegira, metamorphosis and sagas.

By a peculiar turn he proceeded for a long time after that opening paragraph without making use of a single word that was outside the range of average reading or conversation.

Palladium, meaning a form of protection, is not very far removed from common use; one hears it now and then, but it has hardly broken through as a popular word. "Hegira" is one that would puzzle most of his hearers, unless they had read at some time of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. "Metamorphosis" is too hard to pronounce, and it will never be a common word; no harm is done by leaving the dust on it, for a speaker can use "change" or "transformation," say them much easier, and his audience have his idea at once. "Sagas" is another that is rarely used. It conveys the idea of the narratives telling of the heroism of the ancient Scandinavians. A person would have to be somewhat of a scholar to recognize the word.

These addresses, containing such words, perhaps serve their purpose sometimes. It is a good thing if a

man says "I wonder what that means," and proceeds to look it up; the majority of people, unfortunately, pass it by and perhaps mutter something about "highbrow."

The old and successful speaker, who studies his audience in advance, will reach sparingly into the realm of exceptional words. The result is that he can get his message straight home in a language that his hearers understand all the time. They are never left with any blanks in the procession while the speaker floats off into a language that he alone fully understands.

Prof. Reynolds' View.

Prof. Reynolds, head of the O. A. C., was in London addressing the Kiwanis Club. The members liked the way he said things better than the things he said, for it is a fact that the Guelph man does not tell city men they are the salt of the earth. His business is agriculture, and it is the case of the farmer that he handles.

If one were to sift things down to a final analysis it would be found that Prof. Reynolds believes that the balance between city and farm working and trading conditions has been swung so far from an even break that the farmers must aim to make themselves more self-contained; that they must buy less and to a greater degree revert to semi-pioneer conditions. The effect will perhaps be to hurt town and city people who look to the farming community to keep them going by buying from them.

That, at least, is the impression gathered from Prof. Reynolds' talk. This business of making the farmer more self-contained will, in the end, force recognition of the fact that the farmer is at the bottom of our economic elation or depression, and when that is accomplished, he may be able to start his trading with city people on a larger scale, but on a more equitable basis.

The O. A. C. head has a way of teaching farm economics that is interesting because he puts to one side academic phrases and arguments. He speaks in terms of wheat, oats, butter and hay; this is the language of the farm, and the vocabulary of the city is written by him in seed drills, binders and plows.

He puts the whole thing not on the basis of dollars, but on the basis of trading pounds of butter for a manure spreader.

It takes as much feed, pasture, care and work to get the cream to make butter in 1923 as it did ten years ago. The farm and those on it have to put forth just as big a productive effort to make ten pounds of butter now as they did in 1914.

So on the basis of productive effort, which in one word means labor, Prof. Reynolds presents the claim that whereas a farmer in 1914 could trade 430 pounds of butter for a manure spreader, in 1921 he had to produce 840 pounds of butter for the same machine. In other words, in carrying out his end of the bargain he had to almost duplicate the drain on his energy and resources as compared to 1914.

Nor does he stop there—he takes hay, beef, potatoes, pork, wheat, oats, or anything else that represents the power of the farmer to buy.

Oats—A seed drill is used to plant the crop. In 1914 a farmer could trade 166 bushels for the machine; in 1921 it took 416 bushels.

Wheat—A binder is used to harvest it. In 1914 the farmer took to town 133 bushels and brought home the implement; in 1921 he had to take 200 bushels, and today a great deal more than that.

Pork—A plow is used to turn over the ground to grow feed. In 1914 he took to town 744 pounds of pork for a gang plow; in 1921 he had to part with 1,200 pounds.

Potatoes—In 1914 the farmer tied up 39 bags and he had a cultivator; in 1921 he had to part with 136 bags.

Beef—In 1914 700 pounds of beef from the farm enabled the farmer to have a mower; if he bought in 1921 he had to provide 1,550 pounds.

Hay—In 1914 if a farmer sold 3.6 tons he had a hay loader; in 1921 he would have had to sell eight tons.

Having established his ground, Prof. Reynolds says the farmer cannot keep on trading on this basis, and stay in business. Therefore he must pull more within his own shell, grow his own living, and in this way retain more of his labor effort in the way of cash return. Prof. Reynolds admits that he is open to be shown a better way out, and is also willing to own up that he is advancing a rather drastic doctrine. He believes, though, that the present situation in Ontario farming warrants the action, so that it may be demonstrated that farming is our basic industry. His theory has at least the value of being a positive suggestion.

Note and Comment.

The world is still waiting to pay good money and big money for Lloyd George articles. Now he has a contract for £1,500 for 1,000 words. When he uses his tongue the crowd hollers; when he grasps the quill they say it with dollars.

The Chesley Enterprise tells of a competition for the best home-made bread at Chesley Fair, and adds that

DIBS AND DABS

—BY HARRY MOYER



Rarebits by Rex

A LOW-BROW'S SECRET. Will Andy Gump, the chinless chump.

Fail in his enterprise To make a name for every head. No matter what the size? Or will the fat, old Heping, scot Away with all the tin, And leave our Andy broke and flat To brave the wrath of Min?

This prospect grave just makes me rave. I can't stand the suspense. If Andy's ruin won't happen soon I'm going to lose my sense.

For days and days, I've gone my ways With Spark Plug on my mind; If he can't win a flock of tin, And comes in far behind, The judge won't fail to lodge in jail Both Barney and his horse; And it will make my poor heart ache To see old Spark's remorse. For ships may sail and banks may fail, And stocks may drop or jump; I read such news, but first press Old Barney, Spark and Gump.

Andy is getting all ready to sell his brushes to bald-headed blind men.

A loaf of bread in Berlin costs 76,000,000 marks. The trouble about the German government's efforts to stabilize money is the difficulty of providing enough stables for pocket-books.

Poincare's new name is "Ukraine Poincare." But he will still be known by his friends as anti-German.

Our idea of nature's irony would be to have an earthquake in London that would demolish everything except the C. N. R. station.

An overdose of blue laws is likely to produce a crop of reds.

It is difficult to know how to proceed when the farmers tell us to eat bread and the philosophers insist that we cast it on waters.

We understand now why the Chinese have never built a powerful nation. All their brain power has been concentrated on learning how to play Mah Jong.

The Brittain report seems to be plenty loud enough.

In Cleveland they are holding a kicking competition for horses. Two to one the White Horse wins.

Marceline says love is like a shoe. True; it is a shoe, and the length of the tongue until after he says "I do."

Wood alcohol appears to be very popular as a means to an end.

The council is likely to play Jude and Drakes with the Brittain report.

A 1923 Fable

(From the Peterboro Examiner).

Last summer a good citizen of a certain town, not over a hundred miles from almost everywhere, built a wooden house for a woman and her children. He built the chimney of brick because he had to do so. The chimney was able to stand alone, so he did not have to prop it with wood. But the floors of the house would not stay up without props. The good citizen saved a dollar by using the chimney as a support for the floors. He nestled the ends of the floor joists nicely into the brick of the chimney. He then covered up the job and got his money.

The rains fell and the winds blew in the most Biblical manner and winter came after its usual fashion. The chimney settled a little, and there was a tiny crack.

One morning a woman woke up with fire all about her. She tried to get to her children. If she got to them, no one ever knew it. The good citizen who built the house was not arrested for manslaughter. He is still building other houses of the same kind for other women and children. He makes his living by it.

The Guide Post—By Henry van Dyke

A LASTING HABITATION. Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations.—Ps. xc., 1.

A tent for the wandering body, but an everlasting mansion for the believing soul—this is what we can see when we take a long, true look at life.

Wherever thou art, if thou believest in God, he is thy roof to shelter thee, he is thy hearth to warm thee, he is thy refuge and thy resting-place. If once thou hast found this home and entered it, thou canst not be defenceless or forlorn. For he who remains the same amid all uncertainties and changes, he whose goodness antedates creation and whose faithfulness outlasts the mountains, he with whom there is no variableness nor shadow of turning, is thy habitation and thy God.

Doubtless this thought comfort and strengthen us when we remember those who have found peace and security here in former generations. It is not a new house that shelters us, but a family house.

defenceless or forlorn. For he who remains the same amid all uncertainties.—(Copyright, 1923, by The Republic Syndicate.)

Your Health: Why You Must Know About Your Own Body's Functions

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M.D.

A few days ago a friend of mine asked why I do not write a book on health and hygiene for boys and girls. I suppose he had in mind a very plain and elementary work, written in simple, modern language. Recently somebody has re-written the Bible, using the words of today. That is what my friend meant, I suppose, about the proposed book on physiology.

Everybody ought to know about his body and its functions. Some wise man said: "The proper study of mankind is man." How can we understand the impulses and desires of a man unless we know how he lives, what keeps him alive and what things may make for bad thoughts and evil deeds?

Just now a man came to my door to see if I would like to buy some baskets. He lives up in the mountains, making baskets and axe handles. He is one of my neighbors and, although I do not see him often, I have an interest in him. Asking about his health, he said he had neuralgia and was not at all well. Immediately I told him to get his bad teeth out and the others repaired. He seemed surprised to know that his teeth, which he admitted were very bad, could cause pain and disturbance in his body and mind.

That is one of the reasons why you should know about your body. You cannot be happy and pleasant, you cannot be successful, unless you are free from pain and from the undermining effects of disease-producing conditions.

Assaults and even murders have resulted from the effects upon the mind of the disturbing symptoms of physical ailments. Undermourishment, lack of sleep, far-reaching anxieties, are capable of producing disease. The difference between success and failure may be the result of action of mind and body to physical conditions.

A lawyer friend of mine was thin, sleepless and irritable. He suffered from indigestion and belching of gas. All his professional duties were done with difficulty, because of his physical breakdown. He thought he was "overworked."

Nobody better appreciates the evil effects of overwork than I do, but there are things more likely to cause a physical breakdown.

I speak so frequently about the bad effects of overwork that my regular readers will think I am cranky on this subject. Well, I guess I am cranky about it, but believe me, I have good reason to be. I have seen so many hundreds of people suffering from the harmful effects of overwork that I do not feel that I do all I can to educate the public of its dangers.

My lawyer friend adopted my neighborly advice. By the use of more appropriate foods and a little petroleum oil every day, he overcame his constipation. He was able to go on with his usual work and, very soon, felt as well as ever. You cannot be well or feel well if the intestines are blocked with fermenting waste substances. You must not forget that this waste is not harmless, inert material. It may be a fermenting, offensive mass. Unfortunately, the walls of the large

TO THE EDITOR.

A WOMAN'S VIEW.

Editor of The Advertiser: Sir—I have been waiting to hear the women pipe up on the union question, which they have a perfect right to do, as they have financed quite a bit of the missions, also church property.

This thought came up as I read Mr. E. Scott's letter, of Montreal, re Dr. Gaudier and union in your paper of Sept. 26. I was very glad to know that he or any other has backbone enough to stand up against the feathered flock of Toronto, only he had better look to his laurels, or he will be ousted out in the cold.

I also read a letter of reply in the Globe, Oct. 6, by R. E. Welsh, President of the League of Women, re Dr. Gaudier's college-bred style. I write thereof I know, as I was a delegate at a meeting in Toronto at the time of the union of the Women's Foreign and Home Missions. Dr. Gaudier was there to tell or expound the constitution. The president asked the ladies to speak up and give their opinion for or against.

One woman had the audacity, or nerve, to express the opinion that it was the men at the head of affairs who were the instigators of the whole business and driving it to a finish. Well, the lashing that woman got at the doctor set out to expound was or sounded, very like that reply. There were some oh, and oh, my, but the poor women were frightened stiff at the majesty of the dignity, and were dispersed at the end of the meeting completely daunted, although he was the only man present.

Any one would understand that he has union on the brain. It almost appears as though it would be useless to go hence, as he will be still at it over there trying to unite Heaven and Hades, and be sure to get it, which means we will be no better off than on earth, fighting the flesh and the devil.

Now, then, would it not be just as well to let them have union—property and all—if they think of this, which they cannot until the Christ Himself consummates it. If women would only speak up, we could legislate in parliament so that church property would be taxed into the ground, then it would be folly to hold it.

A new and better church will be the outcome, for so many are leaving on account of union; those who are wealthy as well. Some I know in Toronto, who have given \$500 and \$1,000 to church, missions, university and college, etc., at different times.

MERE WOMAN.

WESTERN HARVESTERS RETURN TO BEACHVILLE

Special to The Advertiser.

Beachville, Oct. 12.—Dawson McDonald, a popular young man of this place, returned home from assisting in the harvest and threshing operations on the farm of B. Lampan, son-in-law of Mrs. Geo. Dorland, Mr. McDonald brings back glowing accounts of crop and weather conditions prevailing in Western Saskatchewan. No grain was damaged by frost or wet weather, he says, in that region. The yield has been excellent, summer-fallow land yielding 40 bushels and stubble land averaging 30 to 35 bushels to the acre. Two hundred acres returned 7,000 bushels on the farm where he assisted. The first carload of this had been shipped and the return showed that it had graded No. 1, with no shrinkage. Wheat is bringing 98c and there is lots of it and the quality is good, says Mr. McDonald.

MALAHIDE TO HAVE REDUCED GAS RATE

Township Solicitor Announces That Original Rate Is To Be Restored.

OTHERS PENDING

Special to The Advertiser.

St. Thomas, Oct. 12.—Word was received in this city today through Colin St. Clair Leitch, K. C., counsel for the township of Malahide, that the original rate provided for in the by-law granted the township of Malahide was to be restored. The order reads: "Under the natural gas act an order made on application of the township of Malahide on September 20, whereby the franchise granted by the township of Malahide to the Puritan Oil and Gas Company, Limited, is a transmission franchise." This means a large reduction in rates now paid by the township. It is expected that other decisions are pending in similar cases will be received within a day or two.

The Coming Elections.

Speculation is commencing concerning the approaching elections. With nomination day looming up on the horizon, street talk is bound to be heard. So far the aspirants for mayoralty are Aldermen Alderman Lemon and Alderman Sloggett, Alderman Brinkman's name being also mentioned.

Neighbors Quarrel.

W. Reed, a resident of West Talbot street, appeared in the police court this morning to answer a charge of assaulting a neighbor, causing her actual bodily harm. The action arose over the alleged hitting of the plaintiff's boy by the defendant. According to the evidence given, the fracas was the direct result of the inability of the children of the two parties to get along without fighting, the clash occurring last Wednesday afternoon. Magistrate Maxwell administered a stern lecture to both parties, and allowed the defendant to go on payment of costs, amounting to \$15.

WEST LAMBTON TEACHERS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

Special to The Advertiser.

Sarnia, Oct. 12.—The annual gathering of the West Lambton Teachers' Institute closed here this afternoon following a very successful meeting. An address by S. Pickles of the London Normal School on "Manual Training" completed the program. The following officers were elected today: President, F. H. Thompson, Sarnia; vice-president, Mrs. William Campbell, Sarnia; secretary, M. T. McCordic, Sarnia; treasurer, John Johnston, Sarnia; councillors, Miss J. O'Brien, Miss Ora Smith, H. J. Sehl, auditors, Miss M. Smith, Sarnia, and Miss M. McKellar, Sarnia; physical training, H. Conn, Sarnia; R. J. Campbell, Sarnia, W. E. Jaraot, Bridgen, and Mr. Silcox, Point Edward; delegates to the annual meeting of the O.E.A. for the county, Miss Flossie McRae, Mooretown; alternative, Miss G. D. McDougall, Wyoming; for the city, Mrs. F. M. May and W. J. Kelly. The advantage of practical class demonstrations in teaching before

the members of the institute was urged in the course of a discussion on ways and means of improving the work of the organization.

ADDRESSES KIWANIS.

Special to The Advertiser. Ingersoll, Oct. 12.—Rev. Donald MacIntyre, pastor of the Baptist Church here, addressed the Kiwanis Club, at their noon-hour luncheon today, taking for his subject, "The Meaning of Democracy." Mr. MacIntyre said that eleven million died in uniform during the Great War. As many more died from pestilence and want as a result of the war. One-third of the earth's wealth had been expended upon it, and yet it was felt that liberty was worth the price. Liberty, equality and fraternity were the three great principles of democracy.



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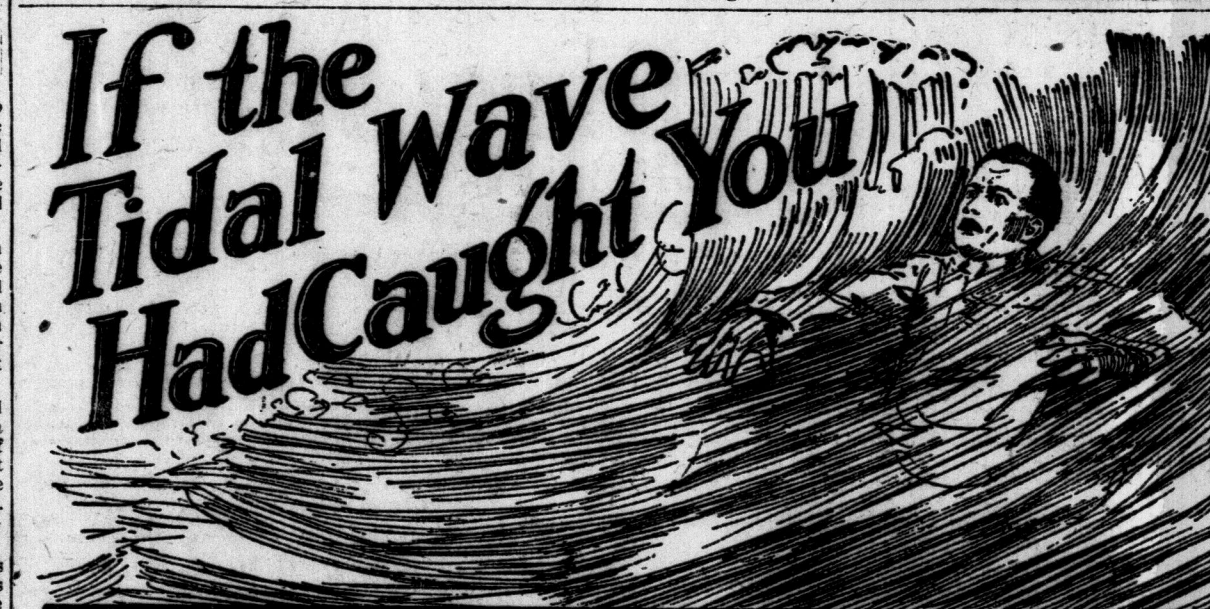
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BOOKLET OF CHOICE RECIPES SENT FREE

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IS A COMMON AFFLICTION WHICH WHEN CHECKED IN TIME MAY LEAD TO A SERIOUS CONDITION. SIMILAR TO A COUGH OR COLD MAY DEVELOP AND REQUIRE TREATMENT BEFORE IT OVERCOMES. BUT TREAT IT AT ONCE MUCH INCONVENIENCE AND SUPERFLUOUS MEDICATION IS FOUND IN.

DR THOMAS' ECLECTIC OIL



If the Tidal Wave Had Caught You Would your Home have been destroyed also?

Could your wife and children have saved enough from the wreckage to support Life without your help?

There is just one sure and certain way to keep catastrophe from those you love—

Underpin the Earthquake with A Dollar A Day!

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