

London Advertiser

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the magnificent resources of Western Canada, and in more lately realized possibilities of Australia as a wheat-grower, than even in the exhaustless coal mines of England and Wales. Clearly the future of Canada, not yet to be measured, is bound up with the development of wheat.

A UNIVERSITY IN THE MAKING.

The distinctive character and the distinctive aims of Western University are set forth by Professor W. F. Tamblin, in an article in the current number of the Canadian Magazine. The article is illustrated by a number of views of the university site and sketches of the proposed new buildings that will be of special interest to London and Western Ontario. Dr. Tamblin sketches the history of the university from its beginnings as an adjunct of Huron College, on its arts side, and as an experiment in medical education on the part of a number of London's doctors of an earlier day, who had a vision of what would be needed in the future. The long struggle for recognition of the degrees by the department of education is traced, and the present hopeful outlook is set forth. What is more important, perhaps, than the mere material development is the setting forth of the ideals of those who are connected with the university and directing its work. What is Western University seeking to do for the youth of Western Ontario? Dean Fox of the College of Arts is quoted:

"It is the policy of the College of Arts to aim at producing a type of graduate, who, on the scholastic and practical side, is animated by the desire to know the truth in every sphere and to act in accordance with an ascertained act who has a passion for accuracy of knowledge and performance alike, who regards all honorable callings as of equal dignity, whose view of the world and men in broad and tolerant; a type of graduate, who, on the human and spiritual side, has a vital appreciation of his duty to his country and the world, who has sworn fealty to the laws of morality, and who refuses to see others deprived of the liberty of thought, and who demands for himself—in short, a man of character who realizes that his college experience has been primarily a training for life and service, rather than for a definite vocation."

While Western University, in its various departments, holds itself true to an ideal of that character, the making of good citizens rather than the mere turning out of doctors, teachers or men and women of any other profession or calling, it will be a great moral and intellectual factor in the development of the life of the country.

Dean Fox, at a recent university gathering, gave some figures of attendance that will be of interest to all friends of Western. There are this year registered 288 students in arts, 138 in medicine and 108 in the department of public health. For the last two or three years there has been an average annual increase in students of 65 per cent, and there is no reason to doubt that this next year will maintain that average. The extent of the student body is probably not generally appreciated even by Londoners. For the governing body of the university it presents the very serious business of providing accommodation, and this coming year is likely to see every resource strained to the utmost. The arguments for the new buildings are unanswerable.

An important decision has been made by the governing body of Western in regard to the size of classes. The principle has been laid down by the board of governors that, as far as possible, no non-laboratory class shall consist of more than thirty students, and that in laboratory classes there shall be a demonstrator for every fifteen students. This is a definite decision to maintain what has in the past been one of the strong features of Western, namely, the maintaining of close contact at all times between student and professor.

WHERE WILL THE LINE BREAK?

[Winnipeg Tribune.] The British Parliament and the Dominion Parliament have begun their sessions at Ottawa at the same moment. The intervals which separate them are so slight that they may be said to commence operations simultaneously. This is rather a curious coincidence, but it is nothing like so curious a coincidence as the fact that they are all face to face with the same problem in a somewhat acute form, to wit, the continuation of the present administration in office.

THE DREAM MAN.

[Windsor Helixington in Saturday Night.] I'd like to be a dancer. The kind that girls adore. As smooth as the Collier Pictures—Seven feet or more. In clothes like those scissor-fellows. The fashion-posters show. With a background of polo ponies. And greyhound. Don't you know. The kind I would also have. The pearl-teeth. Tooth-paste smile. A breath that was candy-scented. My tie could be heard a mile off, and I'd float by creamy. Adorned with a marcel wave—I'd step right to a fox-trot beat—Oh, wouldn't the women rave! Given a stretch of floor-pace. I'd twirl like a merry-go-round. A woman of the type that is only on magazine-covers found. Drive her through streets popular-shaded. In a trolley car, with a crowd. In the hugest of New Super Sixes. Ahead of the snubbers of years. Later in life, like the father. Of the Life Insurance Ad. Surrounded by happy children. Than any man ever had. I'd be on a wave with a pipe. Of the best tobacco known. Like those heavy old corn-cob smokers. Who envy no king on his throne. This in the calm of the twilight. I'd feel that my work was done—All these adventures—Battered them, one by one. Excepting of course, the more prudent. In deed who, following still. Appoint a Trust Corporation. Executives under the Will.

OTHERS' VIEWS

ONE-MAN-ONE-VOTE.

[Toronto Star.] The freedom with which members of the Legislature have expressed their personal convictions on the private members' bill to give each ratepayer but one vote on municipal money bylaws and to require conditions of physical and mental fitness as a basis for marriage was refreshing. Mr. Hooten's bill with regard to money bylaws has much in its favor. No one can justify conditions under which a ratepayer with six pieces of property in one ward has but a single vote, while another man with property of the same value scattered in eight wards has eight votes. It is reasonable that a citizen owning one block of improved property worth \$100,000 should have but one vote, whereas the other citizen owning five vacant lots with a total valuation of \$2,000 should have five votes.

STOOL PIGEON METHODS.

[Ottawa Citizen.] A good many people will be inclined to agree with Premier Drury's opinion that a method of law enforcement by which persons are tricked into breaking the law. The premier does not think that the Ontario temperance act can be successfully enforced by the employment of stool pigeons—persons who bring about breach of the law by deceit and then supply evidence for prosecution. "My own opinion is that if you want to enforce an act you have got to get popular sympathy for it, and not do it by methods of this sort," says Mr. Drury, and it is a sensible opinion.

COUNCIL PLEDGED TO COLLECT.

[Edmonton Bulletin.] British authorities have Berlin's protest against the alleged demands for reparation is less vigorous than they expected. They seem to be a little hard on that matter. The German foreign minister evidently did his best to say that the amount demanded would not be paid, and he succeeded in presenting the idea fairly clearly, not to say defiantly. If he did not measure up to expectations, the supervening act must have fully realized the stupendous task which he was undertaking. It is considered seriously the measure it would have to adopt if the demand was refused. It will be difficult for the council now to either modify the figure or hesitate to take action if payment is not made promptly.

WILL BE A SPUR TO COLONIZATION.

[La Prairie.] The legislation which will detach the administration of the forest domain from that of colonization has been defined before the Legislative Assembly. This separation will enable the government to make an appreciable advance. The forest industry has not been handicapped to any marked extent under the dual administration which has been in force hitherto, but colonization has been prevented many times from proceeding their course to clear the land, possession which would not then be guaranteed to them.

DIRTY LINEN.

[London Daily Herald.] The presence of the women on juries seems to have had its advantages. Eyes previously closed have been opened, as never before, to the nastiness of divorce cases. It seems that the washing of dirty linen in public is a dirtier business when women are present. They by all means let us have women jurors. In time, perhaps, we may forget to abandon the performance altogether, and revise our divorce law.

A STANDARD DRESS FOR SCHOOL GIRLS.

[Kingston Whig.] The spread of the desire for the ultra-fashionable in dress to school girls is agitating the minds of educational authorities in several parts of Ontario. In London the agitation has taken the form of a petition to the board of education at an early meeting, when a proposal to adopt a standard form of dress for girls attending the London schools will be under consideration. The proposal will be introduced by Mrs. J. Ebert, a woman member of the board of education, and if adopted, it will mean that every girl student will be required to wear a dark skirt and a white middie blouse. This proposal is by no means a new one. It has been tried in various cities and towns with varying degrees of success. Two years ago it was put into effect in Peterborough, and for a time was popular, but the call of fashion was too strong, and after the novelty had gradually faded into disuse. Last fall the students at the Owen Sound school adopted a similar idea voluntarily, and it has been very successful. The success of the idea is entirely upon the willingness of the individual girls to fall in line with the idea, and as long as the group instinct prevailed it worked well.

It is wonderful, however, if such a proposal would meet with success if it were made compulsory. The arguments in favor of it are reasonable. Mrs. Hunt claims that it would eliminate the type of dress which is so costly and so wasteful, and that it would make the schools resemble penal institutions in which many students in private schools. Whether the scheme will be adopted or not, it has, to a certain extent, its good points. It would help to teach habits of moderation in dress, and would keep many girls from acquiring habits which might later on become expensive and undesirable. If the pupils would adopt it themselves, it would be a splendid thing, and it might not be a bad idea if a little educational propaganda on its merits were put before the girls in every school. If the idea would be taken up eagerly, but there is less its only chance of success.

WHY "ANURIC"?

[Calgary Alvertiser.] You'll be interested in this: Official report of London registered general reports birth rate per 1,000 of total population in England and Wales during 1920 reached the highest figure ever recorded, being 25.41. And, too, this will be worth your reading: The war mothers and widows of Italy have offered to decorate the graves of Germans who fell in Italian battles, suggesting in their message to Berlin women that they decorate the graves of Italian soldiers buried in Germany, and that the mothers and widows of each country "remember the fallen ones of the other in their prayers." The scars of war quickly heal when nature and the human heart effect a cure.

POETRY IN SCHOOLS.

[Hamilton Herald.] Eliza Curran is right. There should be more readings of good poetry about in the schools. That would produce better results than the analytical study of poetry at least in the lower-grade classes.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO SATURDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1-Nansen was the first navigator to cross the Arctic ocean, 1847-7.
2-Mrs. Cementina Fessenden, Hamilton, Ont., originated the idea of Empire Day, which was observed first in Canada in 1900, and later in other parts of the British Empire.
3-Tukon has eight large lakes.
4-Prince Edward Island has 360 fox ranches and 6,000 foxes.
5-Toronto has the largest industrial exhibition in the world.
6-Canadians listed as wounded in the great war numbered 149,733.
7-Manitoba's 1920 field crops yielded 121,255,600 bushels of cereals and vegetables and 237,710 tons of hay and fodder corn.
8-Canada's 1918 exports valued \$137,68 per capita; imports \$103.72.
9-The British preference tariff in Canada is the principle of one-man-one-vote should be applied.
10-Who was elected the first Anglican primate of Canada?
Empire was 297,859,216.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1-Which is the highest known mountain peak in Canada?
2-How many Canadian members has the Y. M. C. A.?
3-How many items of mail were sent by the Canadian military forces of Canada during the great war?
4-What was the Trent affair?
5-Where is Canada's largest live-stock market?
6-What was Canada's first daily newspaper?
7-Where do the icebergs off the east coast come from?
8-Where do the fens found near the coast of Newfoundland?
9-Who is president of La Banque Nationale?
10-Who was elected the first Anglican primate of Canada?

CORRECTIONS.

Jan. 3 installment "Grand river" should read "Thames river". Feb. 1 installment "Prince Edward Island" should read "Cape Breton".

GERMANS FEEL NO ENMITY TO U. S. TOURIST

Only Professors Now Hold Grudge.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 5.—Americans desirous of travelling in Germany need not fear expressions of hostility, according to Dr. Raymond F. Piper, professor of philosophy at Syracuse University. In 1921, the terms of a treaty between Germany and Denmark, it is a case of friendly enemies," says Dr. Piper, except when Americans wish to study for any length of time in German universities. Middle-class Germans are quite willing to forget the United States and Germany are still in a state of war. The German professors, on the other hand will not allow an American visitor to forget the act and refer to it immediately as an American affair.

During a short stay in Leipzig, Dr. Piper called upon Dr. Barth, eminent German psychologist. The first communication Dr. Barth made to Dr. Piper was not concerned with serious psychological data but with a statement to the effect that so long as Germany and the United States remained in a state of war no helpful relationships could result. "We are still at war," said Dr. Barth, "and as a loyal German I can only assume that we are enemies and treat Americans as such." This attitude, according to Dr. Piper's letter, is generally held among German professors, but not at all among the other people of Germany. On the whole, Dr. Piper found everyone courteous and hospitable. He believes there are two reasons for this friendliness—first, the fact that a poor man has in being near a rich man (for all middle-class Germans are rich) and secondly, the unspoken habit-forming drug of 41-00 at your drug-gist's. Trial free at our agencies or write Templetons, 148 King W., Toronto.

He found a variety of opinions existing among the people concerning the return of the kaiser and the success of the present German government. It is worthy of the people to be dissatisfied with the republic. A German on the train told him the German people were not ready for a republic. She declared that she was not waiting another hour with her retinue of officers, nor the crown prince. "None is the kind of a man we want at the head of our government," she said. "We want the type of man for the president of intelligent German people. German people are cultured. There is not a shoemaker and a bartender. Mrs. Ebert is not the kind of a woman to be our lady."

Military Government Favored. She was well advised when whom Dr. Piper met was strongly in favor of a military government for Germany, because it would better organization and regulation of public life. She said German people now, like others all over the world, do not want to work as hard as they did before the war. They want lots of money for little work. They therefore need strict discipline. It is worthy of the work of the American Friends in Berlin. Their work in feeding the under-nourished children, says Dr. Piper, is remarkable. Children of Europe seem to be suffering most from the war, and are in a practically undeveloped and starving condition. The suffering in Poland is perhaps greater, but the children of Austria and Germany are also in great need.

WHY "ANURIC"?

Before an Insurance Company will take a risk on your life the examining physician will test the urine and report whether you are a good risk. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog, you suffer from backache, sick-headache, dizzy spells, or the twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism and gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed two or three times a night. This is the time you should consult some physician of wide experience—such as Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Send him 10c for large trial package of his new discovery—"An-uric" (anti uric acid). Write him your symptoms and send a simple urine for test.

MIKADO HEARS WOMAN'S POEM

Wife of U. S. Military Attache at Tokio First To Be Honored by Japan.

Tokio, March 6.—Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of the military attache to the United States embassy has been accorded the distinction of being placed in the foremost rank of poets in Japan in consequence of her New Year's poem, "Before the Shrine of Ise at Dawn." Mrs. Burnett is the first foreign woman to have her verse read before the imperial family in the Phoenix Hall at the palace. Her contribution submitted anonymously and judged a purely literary point of view was selected from among 17,000 sent from all parts of the empire. It was written in Hirakana, Japanese characters and conformed in every respect to the requirements of the time-honored custom of Ise Hajime (the Opening of Imperial Poems), dating from the ninth century, when imperial poems came into existence as a court function. This is a free translation of the poem: BEFORE THE SHRINE OF ISE AT DAWN. In the dawn of the new year, Before the ancient portals of Eternal Truth Behold! in changeless majesty, The light of God.

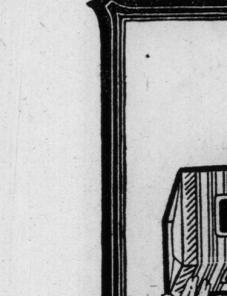
Mrs. Burnett's verse was submitted the latter part of December. It attracted so much attention that it was sent to the imperial household who thought it so fine it was submitted anonymously to the imperial investigation committee attached to the imperial bureau of poems. They selected it and pronounced it perfect in diction and calligraphy. The poem could not be gazetted so it was sent to their imperial majesties at Haya-ma, Vincout Kaneko of the privy council, said: "Japanese literary authorities regard Mrs. Burnett's genius for interpretation as being of an unusual order, and she is

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B-16

COMMERCIAL AEROPLANES.

P.A.R.I.S., March 6.—French aeroplanes engaged in commercial service traversed a distance of nearly 1,200,000 miles during 1919 and 1920, and carried Spain, Toulouse and Casablanca, Morocco, during 1921.

Colonel Bonney, director of aerial service declared recently to members of a committee from the French Senate.

Seven lines are in operation, and it is expected that normal schedules will be maintained soon between Paris, Warsaw, Geneva, London, Brussels and Cologne. Regular services will be established between Paris and Dayonne, Bilbao, mices during 1919 and 1920, and carried Spain, Toulouse and Casablanca, Morocco, during 1921.

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When a wife finds her energies are flagging, she is weak, nervous, suffers from backache, the "blues" she should build her system up at once by taking that standard woman's medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as did Mrs. Werner. If there is anything about your condition you do not understand write Lydia E. Pinkham, Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., about your health.

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