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London, Ont., Wednesday, March 8.

Juvenile Needs.

THE SOCIAL thought of the country has of late been centered on the child. It has determined that the children of Canada shall not be handicapped in any way and that none shall perish.

Yet multitudes of boys and girls in London are handicapped and do perish because of their being branded with the stigma of delinquency which in the minds of the masses is synonymous with crime.

And this because London has no proper juvenile court.

Elaborate facilities are afforded for the intensive care and treatment of all classes of children except delinquents; notwithstanding the protestations of social workers, and judges to the contrary, a delinquent child in London is not given the chance to which he is entitled under the law, and if his offence is sufficiently great he is made an outcast and his possibilities for success in life destroyed.

The principle of the juvenile court is to shield the child; to save him from the harshness of a trial; to grant him the protection, the care and the guardianship of Dominion justice when the heavy hand of the law would seize him in its relentless grasp.

The principle is beneficent in all its implications, yet it is shorn of its power and strength by the appearance of lawyers in the court, by the retinue of constables, police officials and bailiffs that hovers over practically every court in the country; and by the neglect to provide for mental and physical examinations of children; by the custom of emphasizing the particular act the child has committed and by the disposing of him solely in reference to that act.

Probation as a juridical policy has become an integral part of the juvenile court. It has developed until it can point out the way of conserving childhood by transferring its work to administrative agencies in which neither the term "court" or "delinquent" is heard, and which are able to administer the treatment that science and knowledge dictate.

Galsworthy, in his play "Justice," has illustrated the inability of the law to administer justice in particular cases; this cannot occur in a juvenile court where probation prevails; all material and human interests can be subserved, and a judge will not be obliged to stultify himself by a pretended exercise of mercy, which under the law he is not authorized or empowered to extend to the prisoner.

[illegible] essence of probation is its [illegible]sm which is in no way allied with what is vulgarly termed "mollycoddleism."

Probation seeks to save men, to rehabilitate rather than destroy; to preserve the family; to protect society and the state; to build up a new social order that shall be founded on the principles of brotherhood rather than that vindictiveness and hate; to eliminate the spirt of retribution which in fact permeates police courts, and substitute therefore true prevention and reformation which have lain dormant 'neath the chaotic mass of an antiquated legal procedure.

The achievements of the juvenile court elsewhere during the past years are indicative of that which might be accomplished in London should the principle of probation become an established and settled policy in the criminal court of this city.

Salvation Army.

FROM WEAK, jeered-at beginnings, when little bands of the faithful plodded devotedly through the streets, shouting hymns and jangling tambourines, the Salvation Army has won its place of honor as one of the most powerful forces for good in the history of the world.

Oddly enough, its success has been due largely to the exact reverse of the characteristics attributed to it in the beginning.

In its early days the army was usually looked upon as a collection of well-meaning but visionary zealots—harmless religious cranks. Its triumphant success has been due quite as much to hard-headed common sense and to well-disciplined systematic business methods as to religious zeal.

It is impossible to estimate the debt that the world owes to the Salvation Army. Not only has it fed the hungry, clothed the naked and comforted the forsaken, but it has soothed the bitterness that lay gangrened in the hearts of the desperate.

Going on its own road in its own calculated way, the Salvation Army has been a mighty bulwark against the angry forces of social unrest and anarchy. The army lass jingling her tambourine out on the street corner has often been a more potent force for social peace and safety than all the policemen in the world.

It has been said that the prize bromide of the world is. "The Salvation Army appeals to a class nobody else can reach." Like most bromides, it is founded on eternal truth.

The reason that it appeals to a class often untouched by other agencies, however, is because the Salvation Army was founded not only upon sincerity and earnestness, but upon profound wisdom. There was almost prophetic wisdom in the rules dictated by its founder; there were wisdom and a sympathetic prescience even in its tambourines and its noises and its jazz.

The founder of the Salvation Army had a wonderful understanding of the hearts of men, a sane comprehensive plan and the courage to say No quite as loudly as he sang hymns.

Lady Rhondda.

A LADY HAS taken her seat in the House of Lords.

The upper house of the British parliament, that mighty stronghold of conservatism and tradition, has logically decided that inasmuch as women are now the political equals of men there can be found no plausible excuse for excluding from membership a woman who is a peeress in her own right.

Accordingly LADY RHONDDA, daughter and heir of Britain's great coal magnate, has been formally admitted to the sacred precincts, and one more tradition of sex discrimination goes by the board.

LADY RHONDDA will be a credit to her sex and at the same time a credit to the House of Lords.

She has ably managed the immense business which she inherited, and has in addition found time for participation in many public activities. She is a handsome woman of middle age, and a person of great forcefulness, and there is little doubt that she will be heard from.

There is little chance that the House of Lords will receive any considerable accession of female members. Though women have been given all political rights the laws of inheritance have not been changed, and daughters of peers may succeed to the titles only when there are no sons.

The situation is similar to that of the royal succession in countries which do not accept the Salic law. There may be a queen only if no male heir is discoverable.

There will be a few lady peers, but they will be very few until the laws of succession are so altered as to make the rights of primogeniture independent of the sex of the rst born.

Magical Pieces.

RIOTS IN Sofia, because the Bulgarians resent having a letter eliminated from their alphabet by their government.

They have 32 alphabetical characters—could lose six and still have as many as we have in Canada.

But the Bulgarians are tinkering with fundamentals.

Take away from Canadians the 26 letters of the alphabet and our reversion to an animal state would be a matter of only a short time.

Those 26 characters, "a" to "z," are wonderful pieces of magic, our greatest invention. Our whole civilization is held together by these 26 coupling pins.

Without the alphabet, there could be no making of records and very little communication and transfer of thought.

Civilization began when man invented an alphabet of sounds, the basis of speech.

Each alphabetical character has a peculiar significance. The letter or sound "s," for instance, is expressive of the hidden, obscure and mysterious. You see this when you analyze words in which it occurs—stealthy, silent, suspicious, sneaking, sporadic, stupendous.

The letter "r" is dramatic. Observe its use in this line by EDGAR ALLAN POE: "And the silken, sad uncerTain Rustling of each puRple cuRtain thRilled me. . . ."

Each sound, now represented by characters of the alphabet, originated in man's spontaneous outcry to express his emotion or thought.

Men talked for thousands of years before they invented writing to enable them to communicate with each other beyond the carrying powers of their voices.

The first systems of writing were pictures and symbols—Egyptian hieroglyphics. Sumerian cuneiform inscriptions, or the picture drawings of the Indians.

Finally came modern alphabets, the transformation of sound into a silent message understandable by all who know the alphabetical key.

It took many thousands of years to produce the alphabet. It is a gift from the dead. To grasp its importance, try to talk or write intelligently with any one of the 26 letters eliminated. Leave out the letter "e," which occurs most often, and the whole system of communication is close to paralysis.

Defense of House Sparrow

By NEWTON TRIPP, Forest, Ont.

PART I.

I WOULD first ask why have we these sparrows with us?

They were originally brought to New York in 1851, and to Canada in 1873 from England, and cruelly turned loose on the streets to make their way among the strange birds of this continent.

They soon found that they had to fight for their existence, and from their inherited pluck and perseverance, early demonstrated that they were able to cope with their difficulties. Now they are to be found widely spread over the continent, and are here to stay.

In thus working their way through the country it is charged that they have driven away some of our more useful and brighter birds, notably the swallows and purple martins.

In reporting to Washington some particulars of the destruction of thousands of migratory birds by a severe snowstorm, which passed over Lake Huron in October some years ago, I received a reply which stated among other things:

"That the number of birds in any locality depended on the food supply."

Few will dispute the correctness of that statement. Let us now see how it works out in relation to the swallows and purple martins. These birds feed almost entirely upon flies and other winged insects caught in the air, and upon which house sparrows do not feed to any extent.

If we carefully look into the conditions of things in the early days, it will be found that man has been the cause of the disappearance of most, if not all of the birds that were once so plentiful, by clearing up the land, and thus destroying their usual nesting places and the conditions which produced their food supply, a most striking example being the extinction of the passenger pigeon.

In the early days, when barn and cliff swallows were very numerous, ponds and stagnant waters were everywhere numerous, and were the breeding places of flies and other winged insects, upon which these swallows feed.

Now these ponds are mostly gone and as they cannot get their usual supply of food they have had to retire to spots where these conditions still exist.

At Port Franks, near the mouth of the Aux Sable River, quite a number of barn swallows nest every year under the bridge across Mud Creek, where they can find a plentiful supply of food, along the quiet waters of the creek and over the ponds found there. I have no doubt this is the case wherever these conditions are present and suitable nesting places can be found.

Large numbers of bank swallows also nest there,, and they are now found nesting in the gravel pits throughout this section of country where they did not nest in the early days. And they are now doing the same work that the other swallows used to do, when they were more numerous.

• • •

SWALLOWS seemed to disappear about the time that the house sparrows made their appearance, but was it not that they went to other parts, where their food supply was more abundant?

A few years ago a farmer near Forest caught a barn swallow in his haymow, as it came in to feed its young. He took nearly a spoonful of flies from its mouth, thus showing that it must take a large number of flies to feed the young of one pair, this being only one trip out of from 25 to 50 trips it must have made in a day.

Swallows are now found nesting around almost all of the barns and stables throughout the farming country. They are living as neighbors of the house sparrows, and naturally sometimes there is trouble between them, as they have common nesting places. But I find in most cases that they are choosing their nesting places where they are not disturbed by the sparrows.

• • •

PROFESSOR C. W. Nash, of Toronto, in his "Birds in Relation to Agriculture,' says on this point:

"House sparrows are rather quarrelsome among themselves in the season of nest making, as is evident to everyone, but so far I have not seen them interfere with any other species whose nesting interests do not conflict with theirs." He further says:

"In my own neighborhood house wrens, orioles, vireos, catbirds, Wilson thrushes, robins, chipping sparrows, song sparrows, the American goldfinich, and the yellow warblers have all bred in close proximity to many pairs of house sparrows, and have not been interfered with by them."

This list could be increased to include most of our native birds.

In Forest it is rather amusing and interesting to watch the battle going on between these sparrows and the purple martins on the front street. And it is seen that the martins are well able to care for themselves, and are not asking for our sympathy, as they are constantly on the increase, and might be still further increased, were suitable nesting places provided for them.

In a large birdhouse erected in Thedford in which some of the entrances were too small for the martins, I saw both martins and house sparrows nesting peaceably in the same house.

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WHILE in Coboquonk a few years ago I saw cliff swallows, which were so very common around the barns in that vicinity in my boy days, living there with the house sparrows. No doubt they had gone there because the food supply was plentiful.

I may here say that these birds are slowly returning, as I have come across a few small colonies in this vicinity. But I do not expect large colonies, because of the lack of food supply. My conviction now is that we have all the swallows that we can feed.

Another bird that was very common around the fields in my young days, was the bluebird. They used to nest in the hollow stumps which were common everywhere. But these stumps have disappeared through the enterprise of man, and as a consequence these birds have largely gone where they can find suitable places in which to nest. They would, no doubt, return if nesting places were provided for them over the farms away from the barns.

Two women, living in the outskirts of the town, have put up nesting places for the bluebirds, and I am pleased to state that they have for two years successfully disputed possession of these nesting places with the house sparrows.

I have just learned of the experience of another citizen in Forest, who last season had two pairs of barn swallows nesting in the lower part of his stable and house sparrows above. Thirteen small boxes out of thirty which he had erected were occupied at the same time by wrens, some of which nested twice. Robins nested in the trees around his lots and two pairs of bluebirds nested in two larger boxes placed on adjoining posts.

One pair nested in their box twice, and the other, after nesting once, and been bothered slightly by sparrows, went away most probably to another nesting place, or where food would be more plentiful. There was no interference with any of the other birds by the sparrows, but one of the swallows' nests and young were destroyed by cats.

It seems to me that the foregoing statements successfully refute the charge that the house sparrow has to any large extent driven other birds away.

This defence of the house sparrow will be continued in a second article Thursday.

LITTLE 'TISERS

London is now in the throes of its 'steenth street railway wage dispute of the last five years.

In pointing out that the mill rate for garbage collection in 1921 was lower than 1915, the aldermen seem to have overlooked the fact that in 1915 the assessment was $37,000,000 while the 1921 charge is apportioned on a $63,000,000 assessment.

The bylaw for the Government Commission for London has already achieved one object, it gave Ald. Ashplant an opportunity to demonstrate just how many different names, complimentary and otherwise, might be applied to one body of men.

In six months the progeny of a single fly may reach 4,000,000,000 Swatting a single fly doesn't seem very heroic, but if it will head off one of these families it will count bulkily. It is well that the death rate among flies is heavy. If they all lived to maturity there wouldn't be anything but flies in the world by this time.

No wonder many of the Conservatives gathered at the Ottawa caucas favored dropping the cognomen of "The National Liberal Conservative Party." The people couldn't swallow it at the December election and there was little likelihood of their getting to like it sufficiently to give it their confidence at any future election.

The new garbage specifications contain one generous proposal. They would allow the contractor to receive complaints and then tell the city officials about them. Some alderman complain that their own officials won't tell them about the complaints now and it is hardly likely that a contractor, facing numerous penalties, is going to be any more generous in this regard.

READ YOUR CHARACTER

[By Digby Phillips.]

NO. 155—SHORT HEADS.

Short heads may be wide or narrow, but the width of the head has little to do with the qualities indicated by length, though it produces different general characteristics according to the exact combination.

Short-headed persons are not "long-headed." That is to say, their mental make-up does not predispose them to farsightedness (and here again you'll note that the scientific facts and the popular phraseology coincide).

Both as the result of this weakness and of the natural tendency besides, they are also inclined to be unfriendly. They are not of the sociable type, nor particularly sympathetic. They are somewhat lacking in the ability to "put themselves in others' shoes." Lacking friendliness, sympathy and consideration and asking little of others in social relations, they have in them the makings of first-class selfishness, though other mental characteristics may offset this and prevent its development.

If their heads are wide as well as short, their unfriendliness is of an aggressive, combative type. If they're narrow, it is passive and probably diplomatic, though none the less decided.

Tomorrow—Homesickness.

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COMMON SENSE WAYS TO KEEP WELL

Eggs as Meat Substitute

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

PEOPLE who for reasons of health are required to eliminate meat from the diet fall back on eggs as the chief article of food.

Consequently, they require eggs cooked in various forms to rule out monotony in diet. Then arises the problem as to which form is the most digestible.

Tests have been made of the digestion of eggs cooked in the following ways: soft boiled, soft cooked; hard boiled; fried; fried on both sides, using excess fat; poached, scrambled; scrambled, using excess fat; shirred; pickled, deviled, plain omelet; Spanish omelet; bacon and eggs, and scrambled eggs with "frizzled beef."

The results of these tests show that a soft boiled or soft cooked egg is digested rather more rapidly and satisfactorily in the stomach than is an egg prepared in any other way.

But the margin in favor of the soft boiled egg is nevertheless slight, since the stomach gives a hearty welcome to all sorts and conditions of eggs, including even the much abused cold storage egg and the frozen egg.

Another interesting experiment has elicited the information that people who have an antipathy for eggs can digest them just as well as people who like eggs.

This would indicate that so-called "food idiosyncracy" is not necessarily associated with the stomach.

There is some evidence that the white of a raw egg is not used as completely in the body as the white of a cooked egg.

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

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

Wednesday, March 8, 1897.

Weather—Unsettled, with sleet or rain.

The Epworth League and Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, Belmont, gave a very successful entertainment on Tuesday evening. The Rev. G. F. Salton of the First Methodist Church, St. Thomas, gave a lecture on the "Mission of Laughter." Miss Jessie L. Hambly, of the London School of Elocution, gave some fine selections. The Cunningham family rendered some fine instrumental music. Mr. Wm. Watson, president of the league, acted as chairman.

The residence of Mr. W. Payne was the scene of a pleasant gathering the other evening. Miss Payne gave an at home and drive whist party in honor of her cousin, Miss Monroe of Detroit. Those present were the Misses Leys, Dineen, Dawson, Bland, White, Higgins, McCann, Whateley, Taylor, Durand, Martin, Brown, Westland, Elliott, Southam and Mrs. Southam.

The following artists have been secured to take part in the annual St. Patrick's concert, March 17: Mr. Fred Jenkins, the celebrated tenor, of Cleveland; Mr. J. H. Cameron of Toronto, Mr. George Angus, the Imperial Quartet, the Ladies' Quartet and the Musical Society Orchestra. Mr. F. L. Evans will direct the concert.

Three rinks of Glencoe curlers came down to London yesterday. Following is the score:

Forest City	Glencoe
Rink No. 1.	
J. K. H. Pope,	M. C. Campbell,
C. Sterling,	W. D. Moss,
C. W. Davis,	J. H. Brownlee,
S. Stevely,	R. R. McKellar,
skip ... .15	skip ..... .13
Rink No. 2.	
C. Graham,	J. A. McFarlane,
Alf. Talbot,	A. A. Sutherland,
C. S. Hyman,	J. L. Luckham,
J. D. Balfour,	H. D. Mitchell,
skip 22	skip 9
Rink No. 3.	
J. B. Smallman,	A. Finlayson,
H. S. Blackburn,	G. Mayberry,
J. Burnett,	G. McFarlane,
J. Mattinson,	S. J. McCrery,
skip 9	skip 21
Total 46	Total 43

Majority for Forest City, 3 shots.

Four rinks of curlers from here played four rinks of Chatham curlers at Chatham yesterday. Scores:

Thamesville.	Chatham.
J. Ferguson,	Dr. Bray,
skip 12	skip 15
M. Trudel,	O. L. Lewis,
skip 34	skip 7
Geo. Shirran,	J. H. Lamont,
skip ... .13	skip 9
Alex. Nickle,	W. Rispin,
skip 20	skip 9
Total 79	Total 40

At a meeting held at the home of CKMiss Bacon, Fullham street, the Waverley Literary Club elected the following officers: President, Arthur Smith; first vice-president, Miss E. A. Simpson; second vice-president, H. S. Dickson; secretary, Leslie Lindsay; treasurer, Miss Grace Bacon; registrar, Miss Laskey; editor, W. O. Carson; musical director, Miss Pearl Ashwell; literary committee, Miss Nellie Rice, George Moore and Ed. Gibson; social committee, W. Laskey, Miss Laura Cooper and Miss Nellie Fletcher; program committee, John C. Usher, Miss Daisy Dickson and Miss Nettie Keenleyside.

At the second annual meeting of the Chatham Lawn Bowling Club the election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. G. Fleming; vice-president, Dr. R. L. Bray (re-elected); secretary-treasurer, J. S. Black (re-elected); executive committee, N. H. Stevens, J. Sowerby, Nelson Taylor; representatives to Western Bowling Association, Dr. J. L. Bray, W. H. Stevens.

The incorporation is announced of the Strathroy Brewing and Malting Company (Limited) with a stock of $11,000. The company is composed of William O'Dwyer and Patrick O'Dwyer, J. D. Brooke, Richard Dumbull, Alexander Stevenson and Adolph Friend, all of Strathroy.

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S word is VANQUISH.

It's pronounced — vang-kwish with accent on the first syllable.

It means—to conquer, to defeat, to beat, to win over.

It comes from—Latin "vincere," to conquer.

It's used like this—"Canadian troops gave the allies great aid in vanquishing the Germans."

Our Own Country.

Question—What is the estimated population of Canada under the census of 1921?

Answer—The population of Canada per the preliminary figures issued by the census bureau based on the census of 1921, is 8,769,489, subject to final revision. That of 1911 was 7,200,643, an increase of about 22 per cent as against 32 per cent for ten-year period 1901-1911.

Question—What Canadian explorer added 100,000 square miles of tertory to Canada in recent years?

Answer—Stefansson was the Canadian explorer in Northern Canada and the Arctic regions who added 100,000 square miles of hitherto unmapped territory to Canada.

Roasted right to bring out the full flavor and aroma

Rideau Hall Coffee

NOTHING ADDED NOTHING TAKEN AWAY

SOLD IN TINS ONLY—BY ALL GOOD GROCERS

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DELICIOUS! Try It!!

Silverwood's Carbonated Butter

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Makers of Silverwood's Carbonated Ice Cream, famous for delicious quality and flavor.

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Just Cleared From the Ruins of Our Old Location

Thousands of Real Bargains

1847 Rogers Silverware

OLD COLONY PATTERN.

Sugar Shell and Butter Knife, in lined box	$1.93
Cold Meat Fork, each	$1.23
Pickle Forks, each	99c
Cake Fork	$1.35
Berry Spoon	$1.97
Sugar Shell, each	92c
Butter Knife	$1.05
Gravy Ladle	$1.60
Pie Servers	$2.68

Every piece fully guaranteed. Start your silverware today.

O'Cedar Mops. Regular $1.25	97c
O'Cedar Mops. Regular $2.00	$1.67
Dustbane—keep the dust down; large tin	10c
Brooms, Special	44c
I X L Sheffield Razors	$1.55, $1.90
Boker's King Cutter	$2.98
Gillett's Lye	5c tin
Bon Ami	5c tin

Wear-Ever Aluminum

A few pieces of Wear-Ever left at fire sale prices.... 15% REDUCTION

25% OFF ALL PYREX WARE.

Cut Glass Butter Tubs	96c
Barbers' Clippers, pair	$2.97
Gillette and Auto-Strop Safety Razors, each	$2.60
Gillette and Auto-Strop Blades, per dozen	75c

Liquid Veneer, regular 60c, 25c; regular 30c, 15c.

SPECIAL VARNISH

Marine Spar, for interior or exterior use; gallon.... $2.75

TOOLS, TOOLS

Stillson Wrenches, Saws, Carpenter's Squares, Hammers, Rules, Screwdrivers, etc., at REDUCED PRICES.

TOILET PAPER

Regular 10c Roll ..... 3 rolls for 10c

Here You Are, Mr. Farmer, Look Over This List Made Up For You!

Lantern Globes	10c each
Hog Rings	10c box
Hammers	79c up
Padlocks	25c each
Curry Combs	10c each
Rat Traps	10c each
Mouse Traps	3 for 10c
Axe Handles	25c
Butcher Knives (guaranteed)	25c up
Fence Pliers	69c pair
Manure Forks	75c up
Hayfork Tynes	25c up
Feed Boxes	$1.00
Pocket Knives	35c up
Tile Diggers	$1.25
Hayfork Pulleys	50c
Stable Brooms	25c up
Flash Lights	55c up
Galvanized Wash Boilers	$1.17

EXTRA SPECIALS!

LOOK! LOOK!

Assorted Screws, Cotter Pins and Stove Bolts ..... 10c pound

ROOFING!

All in Good Condition.

1-Ply	$1.63
2-Ply	$1.97
3-Ply	$2.47

Do not delay in buying this roofing. It will not last at these prices.

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