CITY SPENDS $800,000 ON IMPROVEMENTS

1921 Expenditure On Public Works Largest in History of London.

EMBRACE 168 BYLAWS

Paving of Wellington Street Projected For 1922.

More Londoners have received bills for local improvements this year than ever before in the history of the city.

The whole amount of the work launched last year under local improvement bylaws totalled $800,000.

There were in all 168 bylaws and the majority of these were put through the council by the two-third vote system, and it is claimed that this fact is responsible for the large amount of work that was done.

Sidewalks, curbs and gutters, sewers, pavements and street grading, made up the improvements, and it is pretty hard to find many sections that did not come in for some benefit under the many works.

There will be nothing like this total undertaken this year, it is said. There have been so many protests against the cost of 1921 works that Mayor Wilson has decreed that in 1922 only works, which are petitioned for, will be undertaken.

So far the largest works projected for this year are the Wellington road and High street sewerage system and the paving of Wellington street with a boulevard in the centre.

A large number of bylaws stand on the city books approved, the work totalling nearly as much as last year's total. But Mayor Wilson says these bylaws will not be approved, so that the work may start, until the residents have been notified of what the work will cost them and until they have had a chance to petition against the city going ahead with the schemes.

The works completed last year, and the cost, follows:

Sidewalks.

Nelson street, Wellington to Clarence, $969.01; Holman street, Egerton to Price, $551.09; Terrace, Jacqueline to Josephine, $516.07; York, Eleanor to Ashland, $800.03; St. Julien, Major to Hamilton road, $630.77; Victoria, Colborne to Maitland, $846.29; Southgate, Emery to Windsor, $1,159.88; Grand avenue, Gerard easterly, $174.65; York, Eva easterly, $215.66; Brisbin, Dakin south, $569.26; Price street, Hamilton road to Homan, $1,355.17; Beatrice, Hydro to Price, $292.04; East Roberts, Lovett to Cabell, $214.86; West Roberts, Lovett to Cabell, $282.56; Beattie, Hale to Highbury, $1,967.07; West Pine Lawn, Hamilton road south, $1,221.25; Madison, Hamilton road south, $1,344.75; East Pine Lawn, Hamilton road south, $1,036.19; East street, Hamilton road south, $905.60; Hamilton road, Madison to East, $933.20; North Horace, Madison to East, $507.29; South Horace, Madison to East, $510.20; South Garfield, Ridout eastery, $9021.59; North Garfield, Ridout easterly, $1,263.89; Quebec, Oxford south, $646.75; Langarth, Wharncliffe to Edward, $1,852.58; King, Highbury to Oakland, $1,034.63; North Home, Wellington to end, $400.38; South Home, Wellington to end, $377.31; Maude, Adelaide to Brookside, $330.37; South street, Waterloo to Colborne, $920.16; East Waterloo street, South street north, $323.88; West Edward, Tecumseh to Briscoe, $760.50; East Edward, Tecumseh to Briscoe, $640.94; South McKenzie, Ridout east, $341.71; Briscoe, Edward east, $522.78; Oakland, King to Dundas $594.19; York, Ashland to Oakland, $652.97; Ormsby, Sackville to Egerton, $717.81; North Baker street, 150 feet, $218.88; South Baker street, 193 feet, $259.51; St. Julien, Hamilton road to Major, $707.31; South Huron, Wellington to Waterloo, $1,100.28; Evergreen avenue, 133 feet, $178.22; North Euclid, $415.64; Beattie, Highbury to Hale, $1,890.98; Duchess avenue, Edward, 560 feet, $617.02; South Simcoe, east of Richmond, $73.77; North Grey, east of Richmond, $26.33; Burbrook, Dundas to end, $1,377.60; Stanley, 192 feet west of Wortley, $615.15; Elias, William to Adelaide, $764.02; Smith, May to 270 feet south, $160.92; Dundas, Burwell east, $154.44.

Curbs and Gutters.

Picton, Dufferin to Queen's, $895.74; King, Ridout to Thames, $1,129.15; North and South Princess, Elizabeth to English, $938.67; Nelson, Adelaide, 81 feet. east, $101.33; Victoria, Richmond to George, $1,389.77; Wharncliffe, Oxford to Ridout South $7,395.78; Wharncliffe, Oxford to Richmond, $1,726.29; Wharncliffe, Oxford to Grosvenor, $2,598.93; Dundas, Ashland to limits, $6,223.74; Maple, Talbot to Ridout, $470.38; Ingleside, Ridout to end, $750.29; Simcoe, Richmond to east, $76.52; Clarence, Grey to Hill, $1,243.31; Pipe Line, McAlpine to Wharncliffe, $3,440.22; Colborne, King to York, $730.33; William, Oxford to St. James, $1,246.46; St. George, Central to Mill, $1,441.76; Egerton, Dundas to G.T.R., $3,322.22; Emery, Ridout to Wortley, $2,490.91; Garfield, Ridout to Southgate, $2,432.88; Ridout, Emery to limits, $1,314.47; Fullarton, Ridout to Talbot, $1,048.81; Ridout, York to Horton, $1,708.89; Windsor, High west, $1,779.63; Bathurst, Adelaide, 553 feet east, $868.21; Baker, Ridout, 440 feet east, $824.88; Gerrard, Grand to end, $845.57; Grosvenor, William to Adelaide, $1,753.62; Kitchener, Laura to Cabell, $1,061.78; Tecumseh, Edward to Wharncliffe, $2,014.58; Beecher, Horn east, $663.99; Burwell, Dundas south, $254.26; Cromwell, Richmond to George, $825.30; Wharncliffe, Elmwood to limits, $3,576.61.

Sewers.

William, Central to Grosvenor, $1,114; Harrison, Cheapside to [illegible], $2,523.81; Langarth, Wortley to Cathcart, $469.36; Dame, Egerton to Dundas to York, $4,500.21; Wolseley to Wharncliffe, $1,803.86; Pearl, Simcoe to Hamilton road, $1,863.13; Egerton to Dundas to York, $4,500.21; Wolseley to Cadillac to Rattle, $1,371.62; Talbot, Egerton to Hyla, $2,414.17; Egerton to Elm, $11,242.90; Grace, Egerton west, $25,167.41; Dundas to King, $1,976.63; Quebec, Dundas to Queen's, $61.66; Dundas, Oakland to limits, $43,957.88; Langarth, Edward to Wharncliffe, $7,807.87; Hydro, Hamilton road to Beatrice, $3,604.23; Price, Trafalgar to Beatrice, $14,875.24; Richmond, Sherwood to Huron, $31,907.44; Hale, Dundas 547 feet south, $2,291.75; Regent, College to Christie, $995.45; Regent, Richmond to Wellington, $66.17; Regent, Wellington to Waterloo, $65.73; Quebec, Ontario east, $144.72; Clarence, Horton to Hill, $360.95; Maitland, Piccadilly to St. James, $182.91; Bruce, Wharncliffe to Ridout, $326.56; Emery, Ridout to Wortley, $266.30; Gordon, Grosvenor 460 feet north, $2,032.91; Emery, Wortley 680 feet east, $1,845.52; Evergreen avenue, $179.04.

Pavements.

Queen's, Ontario to Quebec, $8,393.99; Langarth, Wortley to Cathcart, $10,406.44; Stanley, Wharncliffe to bridge, $13,017.75; Piccadilly, $53,974.27; Maitland, Piccadilly to Oxford, $4,960.77; Maitland, Oxford to Cheapside, $27,262.23; Nelson, Adelaide to Dreaney, $3,189.31; Adelaide, Rattle to Oxford, $13,321.61; Southgate, Emery to Windsor, $5,045.66; Ridout, Fullarton to Albert, $12,715.23; Richmond, Victoria to limits, $13,823.71; King, Ridout to Thames, $5,083.67; Maple, Talbot to Ridout, $4,610.43; Regent, Richmond to Water, $12,360.89; Ingleside, Ridout west, $2,954.92; Clarence, Horton to Hill, $12,777.81; Pipe Line road, $50,827.65; Kent, Richmond to Clarence, $3,164.42; Colborne, King to York, $4,187.88; Maitland, Dufferin to Princess, $4,182.03; Windsor, High west, $6,623.31; Talbot, Kent to Fullarton, $13,348.90; Ridout, Horton to York, $9,131.32; Ridout, Emery to limit, $4,339; King, Richmond to Talbot, $7,555.20; Fullarton, Ridout to Talbot, $5,498.71; William, Dufferin to Central, $15,448.40; Emery, Ridout to Wortley, $7,729.22; Garfield, Ridout to Southgate, $12,335.20; Adelaide, Oxford north, $1,422.45; Egerton, Dundas to G. T. R., $20,706.77; Bruce, Wortley to Wharncliffe, $21,392.94; Bruce, Ridout to Wortley, $9,350.95; Evergreen avenue, $6,322.23; Colborne, South to Nelson, $4,667.84; Bathurst, Adelaide 553 east, $4,594.01; Grosvenor, Maitland to William, $10,202.97, Gerard street, $3,687.72; Baker street, $3,680.85; William, Central to Pall Mall, $7,363.65; Tecumseh, Edward to Wharncliffe, $9,268.56; Grosvenor, William to Adelaide, $9,435.40; English, Dundas to Queen's, $4,523.63; Beecher street, $2,654.54; William, Pall Mall to Piccadilly, $8,790.25; Wharncliffe, Elmwood to limit, $4,762.51.

Grading.

Pine Lawn avenue, $1,530.96; Horace street, $738.20.

Obituaries

MRS. THOS. EDGCOMBE.

Death removed, Tuesday, one of London's oldest residents, in the person of Mrs. Thomas Edgcombe, 96 years old, at the residence of her son, W. H. Edgcombe, 768 Hellmuth avenue.

Mrs. Edgcombe came from England about 72 years ago and located at Port Stanley.

She is survived by two sons, W. H. Edgcombe of the James Cowan Company, this city, and R. G. Edgcombe of the R. G. Edgcombe Company, and five grand-children, Gordon Edgcombe, Richard Edgcombe, Mrs. W. A. Mace, Miss Margaret Edgcombe of London, and Miss Madeline Adams of Los Angeles, California, and three great grand-children, William, George and Tom Mace of this city.

The funeral will be held Friday from the residence of her son, 768 Hellmuth aveune. The services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. McKay of New St. James Church. Interment will be made at the Union Cemetery.

MRS. CLARA BROWN.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon of Mrs. Clara Brown of 308 Oxford street, who died in St. Joseph's Hospital Saturday. The services, which were of a private nature, were held at Logan & Sons' undertaking parlors, Richmond street. Interment was made at Woodland Cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers were: Mrs. E. Noble, Mrs. H. Luney, Mrs. R. Waters, Mrs. C. B. Chapman, Mrs. E. Manness, and Mrs. Hill.

The active pallbearers were: D. McArthur, E. Manness, B. Chapman, H. Morgan, W. Hodgins, and C. White.

Mrs. Brown, who was 41 years old, was well known in London, having been a member of a number of orders. Until her death she was a member of the Trinity Chapter, Order of Eastern Star; Campbell Becher Chapter, I. O. D. E. Mrs. Brown was also secretary of the St. George's Mothers' Club.

Mrs. Brown was born in London, being the daughter of Dr. J. D. O'Neil. Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters, Jean and Becky; her mother, Mrs. J. D. O'Neil; one sister, Mrs. Milne of Earl Grey, Sask., and three brothers, H. E. O'Neil of Dallas, Texas; E. L. O'Neil of Brockville, and Ralph, at home.

ASSERTS GERMANY WILL MEET WAR LIABILITIES

Dr. Rathenau Hopes for Agreeable Understanding Between Nations.

Berlin, March 8.—Dr. Walter Rathenau, minister of foreign affairs, addressing the main committee of the reichstag yesterday, expressed the hope that the nations, including the United States, would reach an understanding among themselves, under which Germany, with the assistance of the other states, would be able to realize a large loan to satisfy her creditors. He said the government agreed that an effort must be made at all costs to show former enemies that Germany was prepared to discharge her reparations labilities to the limits of her capacity.

Referring to the Genoa conference, the foreign minister said: Genoa will furnish an opportunity for diagnosing the general causes of the world's ailments and for inducing the nations to collaborate in discovering ways and means to heal the maladies from which the entire European continent is suffering. Genoa will be the first link in a chain of conferences which will take place this year and next year."

ADVISES CARE IN GIVING CHARITY

Lieut.-Col. Brown Addresses Special Class On Social Service At Y. M. C. A.

POVERTY DUE TO DISEASE

Declares Men Should Be Taught To Be Independent.

The evil of indiscriminate charity was strongly emphasized by Lieut.-Col. Brown in his lecture given at the London Y. M. C. A., Tuesday evening, in connection with the special course in social service under the auspices of the Western University extension department. Lieut.-Col. Brown substituted for Miss Helen Grange, who was prevented by illness, from delivering the lecture as scheduled.

Col. Brown briefly outlined the remote and immediate causes of poverty, mentioning the lack of mental and physical vigor to overcome an inertia which is often the result of unsatisfactory environment or hereditary taints. Seventy-five per cent of all poverty was due to disease, he said. The long illness of the wage earner leads to family distress. Insanitary conditions, poor, housing, lack of proper food leading to malnutrition; lack of judgment in managing the household and expenditures for food and clothing; unhealthful appetite for alcohol, drugs were mentioned as direct causes of poverty.

Forbidding personal appearance, unsocial disposition or general shiftlessness, and the breaking up of family life and ties through separation or quarreling all tended to the rapid increase of conditions of pauperism.

Relief From Many Sources.

Since the causes were so many and so varied, the relief must come from many sources. There must be a constant effort to improve industrial conditions in order to provide steady employment and fair remuneration. International co-operation is necessary in preventing the constant fluctuation of market and exchange rates which enable some men to make vast fortunes and reduce others to the depths of poverty. Better housing conditions and wholesome non-intoxicating amusements should be provided. Education must be introduced which will teach the possibilities of laboring with joy and efficiency, and improve the present industrial conditions which tend to make mere machines out of the workers.

A change of personal habits must be effected. Col. Brown stated the significant fact that 80 per cent of the people asking relief at the present time were non-churchgoers. Indiscriminate charity fosters imposture. Cases were cited of professional paupers who worked upon the sympathies of the populace to support them, while from their profitable begging they laid up comfortable fortunes. Thoughtless philanthropy fosters dependency and increases pauperism.

Matter of Personal Interest.

Touching on charity from the historical point of view, Col. Brown briefly sketched the aid which had been given to charity from the first alms-giving to the highly efficient charitable organizations of the present day.

The reckless giving of corn and wine by Roman leaders who desired to gain favor with the franchised populace, not only increased pauperism in Rome, but drew in from the Roman provinces thousands who believed that Rome presented to them the opportunities of existing without physical labor. The charity of the pagan was merely a matter of personal interest. By generous gifts to the poor, they obtained for themselves the favor of the gods.

With the establishment of the Christian church, charity came to be regarded in the sense in which it is mentioned in Scriptures, not merely the giving of alms to those less fortunate than oneself, but broad love and sympathy for all humanity.

Deacons to look after the poor and needy were amongst the first institutions of the Christian church. During the middle ages monasteries carried on the work of charity and accomplished untold good.

After the decline of the feudal system, the church found itself unable to cope with the great need for charity and appealed to the state for aid. Since that time there has been continuous progress made in enlightened countries in the direction of efficeint charity.

Vagrancy and poor laws were passed in many European countries, but the first attempt at organized charity was in the great commercial city of Hamburg. Under what was afterwards known as the Hamburg-Elberfeld system, the city was divided into districts which placed four pauper families under the sole care of one man, who was known as the almoner. Industrial schools and hospitals were founded and efforts made to teach children some profitable employment in order that pauperism might be repressed.

Criticizes Slumming.

In outlining the modern methods of relieving distress, Col. Brown criticized the fashionable occupation of what is known as "slumming," in the following statement:

"Employment should be the basis of all charity. Men should be taught to help themselves, not to rely on indiscriminate aid. There should be a constant effort toward the elevation of the home life and the prevention of children growing up in pauperism. Pauperism is a social disease, the only cure for which is work. The rehabilitation of dependent families as well as the prevention of poverty should be the ultimate object of all charity. Family forces, the capacity for affection of home and kindred, should be utilized as a method of prevention."

Col. Brown cited the functioning of numerous bodies, welfare organizations, clinics, church societies and civic organization toward the prevention of poverty.

HEADS FIUME GOVERNMENT.

London, March 8.—G. Giurati, deputy from Venice, has been proclaimed head of the Fiume Government, which will replace the overthrown Zanella regime, says a Central News dispatch from Rome today. Deputy Giurati was formerly Gabriele d'Annunzio's chief of cabinet at Fiume.

WISHES TO GO TO GENOA.

Moscow, March 8.—Nikolai Lenine, after a long rest in the country, last night spoke before a congress of metal workers and expressed a desire personally to go to Genoa and meet Premier Lloyd George face to face.

ROTARIANS TO GO BY SPECIAL CAR

A special car will leave London Thursday morning at 6:30 a.m., carrying the Rotarians from London to the convention being held in Detroit by the Rotary Clubs of the ninth district of International Rotary.

Among those attending from London are Mr. and Mrs. James Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Spittal, Mr. and Mrs. Heber Gibson, A. C. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Holmes, W. L. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Yendall, Mr. and Mrs. George Tamblyn, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Jewell, Wilmer L. Scandrett, Ernie Ruse, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Chapman and C. R. May.

WILL ATTEND BUTT CONCERT

The British Consulate at New York City has just accepted the invitation of the International Concert Direction, which is managing the present American tour of Dame Clara Butt, to attend the New York concert of Dame Butt, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, Melsa and Miss Grace Torrens at the Hippodrome on Sunday evening, March 26.

So great has been the demand for the appearances of these artists that only one New York concert is possible for the company. Great interest has been manifested in this recital, and it is expected that the attendance will run parallel to that at the Canadian concerts, which have drawn huge crowds.

GIVEN EXEMPTION BUT NOT SATISFIED

Pipe Line Citizens Appeal Against Verdict Saving Them Money.

40 OWNERS INVOLVED

Citizen Pays Same Tax For Pavement Ten Feet Narrower On His Frontage.

The judge's court, dealing with appeals against decisions of the court of revision, had the rather unique experience Tuesday of having persons who had not appealed against charges to the court of revision, but who had been given exemption, appeal against this decision.

Pipe Line road pavement frontage charges were involved.

When the court of revision sat on the appeals a few of the residents presented claims that the charges for the pavement were too high.

The court, before giving a decision in the matter, decided to look over the property abutting the pavement, the contention of the owners being that the property was unfit for building.

Decided To Exempt.

An examination of the property followed and the resultant decision was to exempt practically all the properties on a percentage basis, the amount running from 15 to 35 per cent. This meant a cut in cost of $7,000 that would have to be taken care of by the general tax rate.

The city appealed to the judge's court against this assessment, and in the meantime further claims were made to the council. The latter body could not see its way clear to interfere with the court of revision's decision, but made an offer to the ratepayers to withdraw the city appeal if they would withdraw theirs. The ratepayers did not do so, and so the city presented its case.

About 40 property owners in all appeared before the court.

Not any more than about half of them had entered an appeal to the court of revision, but practically all of them had been granted exemptions.

It is said that the court exceeded its powers in this regard, and this was one of the contentions of the city in its appeal.

Amusing Part.

The amusing part of the hearing was the fact that some of the ratepayers, who as is alleged, were illegally granted exemption, were not satisfied with the cut granted them, neighbors having been granted a higher percentage, and so they appealed to the judge.

To quote an old saying, "They were out of court before they were in." The judge would not listen to their appeals. However, the city's appeal against the granting of the person's exemption was legal and heard, the judge reserving his decision, as he did in all cases.

W. J. Harvey, Talbot street, presented an interesting appeal. He is being charged the same rate for a pavement, though in front of his property the pavement is ten feet narrower than at other points on the street.

Truant Officer G. Weir was also an appellant, seeking a further cut on the charges on his corner lot.

All the decisions were reserved.

MURDOCK SPEAKS IN B. C.

Labor Minister Promises Government Investigation For Returned Men Shortly.

Fernie, B. C., March 8.—Hon. J. H. King, minister of public works, and Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, addressed a meeting Monday night at Nattal, in the former's interests. Mr. Murdock said that he had represented labor ever since he could remember and would always fight for labor's achievement of just and equitable ambitions and desires. He emphasized that labor in this section, as in many other sections of Canada, must eradicate that unsound logic that there was over-production in Canada. Canada, he said, could market everything it had, provided the cost of production and the cost of conveying it to market was not too prohibitive.

Hon. Mr. Murdock reviewed the unemployment situation. He said that within a few weeks the government would announce that it was undertaking a thorough investigation of the question as to whether the country should not do more on behalf of the returned men.

L. C. I. ATTENDANCE SHOWS INCREASE

Record Last Year 883 Is Topped This By 969 as Figures.

RECOMMENDS SURVEY

Inspector Greer Would Gather Data For Better Enforcement Of Adolescent Act.

The collegiate institute attendance report for February, as presented by Principal Mooney, reveals an increased average over 1921. The number on the roll last year is recorded at 883, in 1922, at 969. The average in 1921 is set at 823, and this year's at 895.

A notable increase is noted with reference to the attendance at the evening classes. The number on the roll is almost doubled, while the average attendance has risen from 46.5 to 59.8.

Principal Reports.

Principal Mooney also reports that "the expenses for entrance examinations to that institution, which benefit the continuation class, separate schools, commercial and technical school shall not be borne entirely by the collegiate institute.

The report of the attendance at the technical school is equally encouraging. Total enrollment, including evening and special afternoon classes, is now set at 1,813, with an average attendance of 798.

In connection with this school, Senior School Inspector Greer has recommended that provision be made for a complete survey and census of all public school children of the city, with a view towards obtaining accurate data for the further enforcement of the adolescent school attendance act, the same to be accomplished not later than May.

Mail Circular.

Dr. George S. Weir, public school attendance officer, reports that as many of the employers are still not abiding by the regulations of this act, he has mailed a printed circular to 100 of them, calling attention again to the requirements of the same. Those who fail to respond to this notice will be forthwith summoned, he states.

February's report of the attendance at the public schools, as prepared by Inspector Greer, shows an increased attendance of more than 300 over last year.

There are 8,530 pupils enrolled as compared with 8,251 at the same time in 1921. In addition to this, 51 pupils are attending auxiliary classes and 33 attend the continuation class, making a grand total of 8,614, an increase of 330 over 1921.

TO INSURE CLEAN MILK DELIVERED

Middlesex Producers' Association Decides On Movement At Meeting.

DEBATE PRESENT COST

Believe Supply Tampered With After Leaving Farmers Hands.

As a result of the meeting of the Middlesex Milk Producers' Association, held in the county buildings Tuesday night, a movement will be started in the very near future to see that clean and sanitary milk is supplied every person who buys it. The members were also in sympathy with the proposed scheme, that will soon be enacted by the government, to have herds tested under government regulation. It was the belief of the meeting that milk was tampered with after it left the farmers' hands, and this possibly was the cause of city authorities demanding clean milk. There was also the feeling that improper cans might be the cause of the fact that milk was not up to standard.

On motion of John Laidlaw, it was decided to ask the manufacturers to put out new milk cans without any soldered bands or containing any rivets.

Debate Present Cost.

There was much debating on the present cost of milk. One dairyman expressed the feeling that if the price did not increase before long half the people engaged in the business will be out of work. It was proposed to include a price increase in the new milk regulations that will soon come into effect.

Inspector Dr. Tamlin went thoroughly into the proposed regulations, and stated that these regulations would only apply to the farmers supplying milk for consumption in the city. Many questions were asked regarding the rules.

Dr. Slack, of the Institute of Public Health, said that tests of London's milk supply from butter fat standard were excellent.

"During the summer much milk shows enormous quantities of bacteria, some samples as high as 20,000 to a teaspoonful," he declared. "This was a good sample. Another sample contained as high as 9,000,000 bacteria per spoonful. This might be said to be both meat and drink.

Causes Infantile Dysentery.

"Dirty milk is the cause of a great deal of infantile dysentery. Milk may be the cause of epidemics of typhoid fever and also the cause of diphtheria, scarlet fever and septic sore throat. Bovine tuberculosis is of a different type from human tuberculosis. From 16 to 25 per cent of the cases of tuberculosis in young children are traceable to bovine origin. Almost all of the cases of infantile paralysis are due to tubercle bacillus at the onset.

"There is no question but that bovine causes tuberculosis in human beings. One thing about milk produced from tuberculin tested cattle is that it is clean. Such milk must be handled in the most cleanly manner possible. Pasteurization kills the germs of infectious diseases, and takes nothing essential from the milk's value. In every community where pasteurization is general, infant morality is reduced.

"Pasteurization, however, doesn't eliminate sanitary supervision. The pasteurization of old milk, for instance, should not be permitted," he concluded.

URGES LABOR TO CO-OPERATE

Continued From Page One.

ence that the members of the trade unions had fallen into.

"The open shop plan is tearing down the structure that the trade unions have built up in the past twenty years," said Mr. Sullivan, "and what is bad for one union is bad for all trade unions."

"The open shop is a disgrace to a community and the manufacturer's association that is trying to put it into force is only doing it for the benefit of the manufacturer and not for the worker.

"Insist on the union label on everything that you buy and help yourselves."

J. F. Marsh, general organizer of the carpenters' union, said that it was necessary that the gospel of optimism be preached among the members of the trade unions in order that those who were not already in the union would join.

"We are working for the years to come so that our children may have a better chance than we have had. We have got to work so that the conditions of the coming generation will be better and able to have more comfortable homes.

"The labor movement is for the benefit of the masses, and the more optimism that we preach the more the movement will progress," concluded Mr. Marsh.

ROLF WAS FIRST CONTINGENT MAN

Special to London Advertiser.

Woodstock, March 8.—Fred Rolf, found dead in an auto at Wardsville yesterday, was the first Woodstock man to volunteer his services to his country in the late war.

He was waiting on the steps at the armories on the morning of the very first day the recruiting station opened. He was a First Battalion man, and was with the first contingent, serving five years overseas. He was wounded twice and awarded a decoration. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rolf, live on Ingersoll avenue, this city. "Happy," as he was best known here, went to London about a year ago. His mother visited him in London about four weeks ago.

We Pay

For a ten-day test for anyone who asks. Send the coupon for it. Let it show you what clean teeth mean, how white they look, how nice they feel. You will be surprised and delighted.

Ask For Whiter Teeth

If you desire them—make this free test

You see glistening teeth on every side today—teeth you envy, maybe.

Millions of people now employ a new teeth-cleaning method. They combat the film that dims the teeth.

That method will be sent you for the asking—a ten-day test. It will bring to you its delightful effects. Won't you ask?

Film makes teeth dingy

Most people find that well-brushed teeth discolor and decay. The reason lies in film, which old-way brushing does not effectively combat.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. It absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. It forms the basis of tartar.

It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Very few people who brush teeth daily have escaped those film-caused troubles.

Now ways to combat it

Dental science has for years sought ways to combat that film. It has found two methods and proved them effective. Authorities now advise them, and leading dentists everywhere urge their daily use.

A new-day tooth paste has been created, complying with modern requirements. These two methods are embodied in it. This tooth paste—called Pepsodent—has brought to millions a new conception of clean teeth.

Its delightful effects

Pepsodent attacks that film, wherever it abides. It keeps teeth highly polished, so film less easily adheres.

It also multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which may otherwise cling and form acids.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer for acids which cause decay.

It brings all these effects twice daily, as modern authorities desire. Old teeth-cleaning methods bring just opposite effects.

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