

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

HOW LINDSAY IS ADVERTISED Electrical Journal Refers To Lighting System

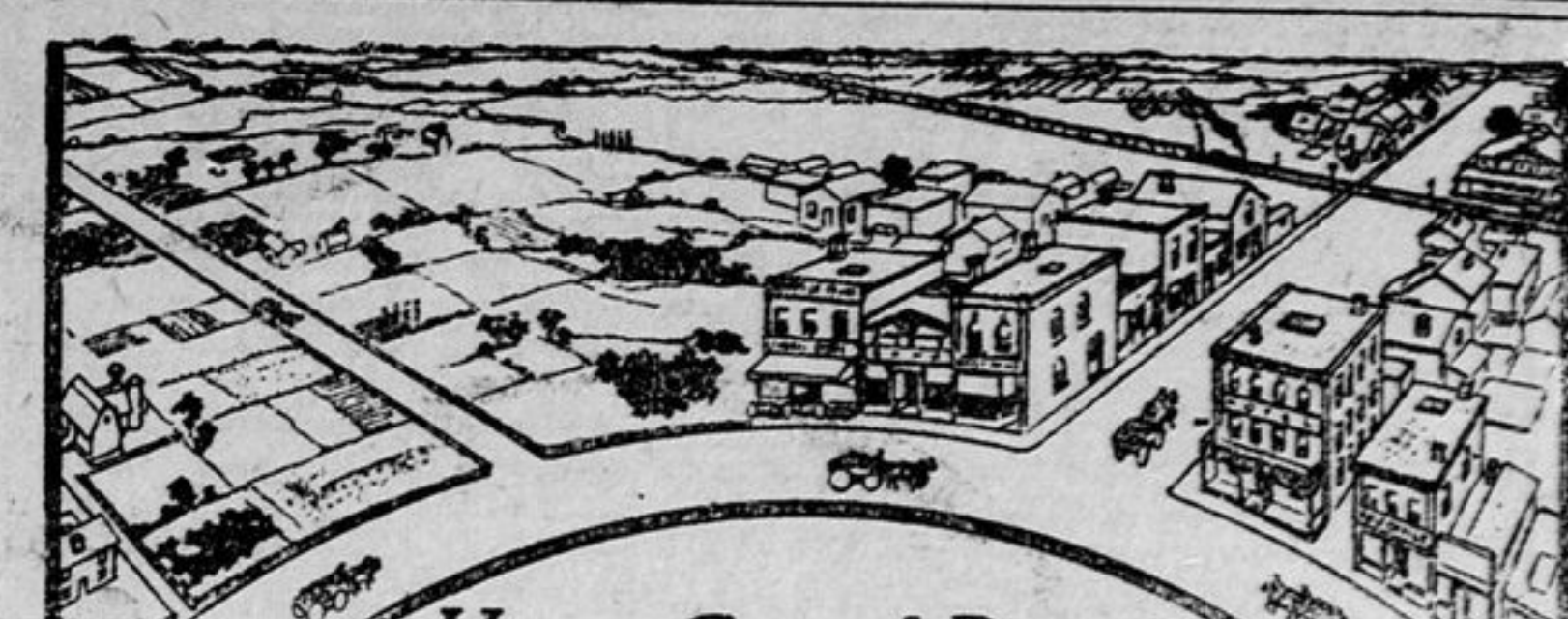
The last issue of the Electrical News contains the following excellent reference to Lindsay's magnetic lighting system:— "The city of Lindsay is one of the cities in the central part of Ontario served by one of the subsidiary companies of the Electric Power Company. It is located on the Scugog river, being on the Midland division past two or three years' arrangement on the New Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Port McNicol. In the past Lindsay received electric current from the old power house of the Light, Heat & Power Company of Lindsay, which was located at Fenelon Falls. When the Light, Heat & Power Company of Lindsay was purchased by the interests controlling the Electric Power Company a new franchise was secured, and the latter company installed a transformer or sub-station in the town, connecting it to the 44,000 volt transmission line of the Seymour Power & Electric Company. Arrangements were also made for switching and transformer equipment to be placed in the sub-station, so that it would be possible to parallel the Fenelon plant with the rest of the system. In this way absolute continuity of service was guaranteed to the citizens.

mental type magnetite arc lamps, Form 10, 6.6 ampere, using an alba globe.

In each case an absolute cut-out was placed in the base of the standard, making it possible to trim or adjust any lamp at any time with perfect safety. "In designing the layout of the lamps on the street it was decided to place the lamps 165 feet apart on the same side of the street, staggering the lamps on opposite sides, and thus bringing one lamp every 82½ feet of roadway. This was done, so that, for the present, efficient lighting would be obtained, leaving room so that at any time in the future it would be possible to double the illumination. "The effect of this layout has been that there is, practically speaking, no glare encountered in the street. The color of the light is pure white, and it adds greatly to the attractiveness of the street as a business district. The general illumination of the roadway is such that it is possible to read a newspaper in any part of the street, but at the same time the light is not so strong that it is uncomfortable. The general effect of the installation has been to greatly improve the street, making it attractive and giving the lighting a dignified appearance. The three objects that were sought for in the lighting scheme were: "1st. To be able to easily discern unevenness of street surface. "2nd. To be able to easily discern illumination without a bizarre effect. "3rd. To obtain a white way illumination without a bizarre effect. "The system was put into operation at 7.30 in the evening of November 29th—the first installation of ornamental magnetite arc lamps in Ontario. No great trouble was encountered in putting the system into service, and it has been in nightly operation since that date. It is not yet possible to give any definite data with regard to the features of operation, as it has not been in service long enough. "The lamps and station equipment for this installation were supplied by the Canadian General Electric Company, the standards by A. H. Winter Joyner Limited. The engineering and construction work was under the charge of the engineering department of the Electric Power Company."

IS LOMBROSO'S THEORY WRONG?

Is the man sitting at your elbow in the trolley car or train an habitual criminal of the most depraved kind or a university graduate of the best type, the highest product of modern civilization? Is there any way of telling the difference between the two by face, form or feature? Lombroso contended that there was, and established what has come to be known as the science of criminal anthropology. His theories have eminent adherents all over the world, and in no country more so than in the United States, where the teachings of the Italians have had an enormous effect on criminal legislation during the last decade. Now along comes Dr. Charles Goring, an English medico, who apparently knocks Lombroso's theories as high as the Washington monument; who does not mince words, and who declares that Prof. Cesare Lombroso, founder of the now world-famous Positive School of Criminology, was an enthusiastic but hopelessly unscientific investigator. And lest any one should pause to gasp and wonder at this shattering of idols and challenging of theories that have had almost general acceptance, Doctor Goring has backed up his statement by a huge tome of more than 400 pages and an almost endless series of most convincing looking tables and drawings. To put the Englishman's epoch-making conclusions into the fewest possible words, there is no difference, except in degree, between the criminal and the law-abiding citizen who never commit any of the various acts that land a man behind the bars. This conclusion has not been hastily arrived at, but is the result of a 12 years study of 3,000 of the inmates of English prisons. Doctor Goring and his busy assistants have measured, ruled, taped, weighed and quizzed them all, and the multitudinous results are all set forth in the report which has just been given to the world by the British government. In order to prove his negative contentions Doctor Goring has not hesitated putting them to the most severe of tests. Taking his average criminal—a happy blend of a forger, a murderer, a thief and a bigamist, with a touch of the various minor crimes that add variety and flavor to the modern criminal's career—he has compared his measurements in turn with those of the average Oxford, Cambridge and Aberdeen University students, with the astonishing and alarming result that, having mixed the sheets, he found it almost impossible to identify the one from the other. At any rate, that is the conclusion to be drawn from his statement that in head measurements the four average men are as alike as so many peas. Indeed, if there is any difference it is all in the criminal's favor, for he more nearly approaches each of the other of the quartet than Oxford does Cambridge, or Aberdeen, or Cambridge the latter. Almost without exception Doctor Goring's remarkably complete figures knock the underpinnings from beneath the theories of Lombroso and his numerous school. Taking each of the features in turn he shows that there is no relation between the vast majority of them—such as, for instance, the shape of the head, the distance between the eyes, the shape of the nose, the projection of the back of the head, the length of the ears, the thickness of the lips or the projection of the chin—and crime. Writing on this point, Doctor Goring says early in his book: "In the present investigation we have exhaustively compared, with regard to many physical characters, different kinds of criminals, with each other, and criminals, as a class, with the law-abiding public. From these comparisons no evidence has emerged confirming the existence of a physical criminal type, such as Lombroso and his disciples have described. Our data do show that physical differences exist between different kinds of criminals, precisely as they exist between different kinds of law-abiding people. But when allowance is made for a certain range of probable variation, and when they are reduced to a common standard of age, stature, intelligence and class etc., those differences tend entirely to disappear. Our results nowhere confirm the evidence nor justify the allegations of criminal anthropologists. They challenge their evidence



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FARMER HAS POOR RETURNS

Stratford, Jan. 26.—Co-operation in marketing is needed to better rural conditions in Ontario, in the opinion of J. Lockie Wilson, of Toronto, superintendent of Fall Fairs, who addressed the annual meeting of No. 1 District on Saturday afternoon. "You are going to see more farm boys go into the cities than you have in the past," he said. "It is going to take more than one generation to stop that awful tide. Conditions must be altered. I know a man at Stratford who raised a big crop of cabbage, and wrote to Toronto trying to sell them. Getting no satisfaction he went down himself, and the best offer he could get from a commission merchant was \$5 a ton. And the railway company wanted \$42 charges on a carload worth about \$75. "It costs 75 cents a hundred to bring hides from North Bay to Toronto, a mere stone's throw, and only \$1 to bring them thousands of miles from New Zealand. "The reason the commission merchant gave me for the low price he offered on cabbage was that he could not get cabbage in the southern states for \$3 a ton, and pay \$1 a ton duty and freight. Cheap negro labor did that. "Thousands of barrels of apples went to waste last year for lack of help, cost of barrels, high transportation and wholesale commission rates. Trainloads of apples are now being brought from Washington and Oregon and sold in Ontario cities and towns at 35 cents a dozen. The average price paid producers in Ontario for milk is \$1 a hundred pounds. I pay \$4 a hundred in Toronto, and if I want something that is certified to be milk I pay \$8. "If the farmers ever figured out costs like the manufacturer, including land values, cost of machinery and a reasonable price for his own labor and that of his boys and girls, and charged accordingly, men would open their eyes."

Opening New Shelters

The Children's Aid Society of Windsor is formally opening a new Children's Shelter on Tuesday, February 10th, the building having been purchased and entirely paid for through the energetic action of a small group of business men. On Thursday, February 12th the Children's Aid Society of Woodstock will have ceremonies in connection with the opening of the shelter there. The netter property has been purchased and several thousand dollars expended in making it an ideal home for the neglected children of the district.

HAIR HINTS

Worthy the Attention of People Who Wish to Preserve their Hair. Always have your own brush and comb at home or at hair dresser's. Never use a brush or comb found in public places, they are usually covered with dandruff germs. Wash your hair brush weekly with soap and warm water, to which may be added an antiseptic. Shampoo the hair every week or so with soap and water. Use Parisian Sage every day, rubbing thoroughly into the scalp. Parisian Sage, which comes in a large 50 cent bottle, is guaranteed by E. Gregory to destroy dandruff germs—and abolish dandruff—to stop hair from falling and scalp from itching, or money refunded. To put life and beauty into dull, dry, or faded hair and make it soft and fluffy surely use Parisian Sage—it is one of the quickest acting hair tonics known.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS SOCIAL CENTRES

By the use of the public school as a social centre there is afforded opportunity for the cultivation of neighborhood friendships that can have far-reaching effect on the social life of the community. No isolation is worse than that of a crowded city neighborhood, where people become suspicious of their fellows and lose much of the joy of friendly and helpful intercourse. With the school as a meeting place these families find they have much in common and surprisingly good results follow. A tactful social leader with a good committee of management can so arrange a series of receptions, concerts and games as to turn the deserted school building into a delightful hive of social activity.—J. J. Kelso.

SHILOH

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at almost every point. In fact, both with regard to measurements and the presence of physical anomalies in criminals, our present statistics present a startling conformity with similar statistics of the law-abiding classes. The final conclusion we are bound to accept until further evidence, in the train of long series of statistics, may compel us to reject or to modify an apparent certainty—our inevitable conclusion must be that there is no such thing as a physical criminal type. "This, then, is our contention: Admitting the criminal does possess all the characters that have been attributed to him, admitting, even, that he is marked by a 'dome-shaped' head and by a face like a 'bird of prey,' admitting that he is glib, impulsive, obstinate, dirty and without control—despite all this, we maintain he is not an abnormal man. He may represent a selected class of normal men; many of his qualities may present extreme degrees from the normal average, yet the fact remains that, in the pattern of his mind and body, in his feelings, thoughts, desires and recognition of right and wrong, and in his behavior, however outrageous it may be, he exists by the same nature, and is moved by the same springs of action that affect the conduct and constitute the quality of normal human beings." The amazing table of measurement which Goring has compiled apparently demonstrates that there is little or no difference between the "average" criminal and the "average" university student, at least so far as his head dimensions are concerned. Summing up, Doctor Goring declares that all English criminals, with the exception of those technically convicted of fraud, are markedly differentiated from the general population in stature and body-weight; in addition offenders convicted of violence to the person are characterized by an average degree of strength and of constitutional soundness considerably above the average of other criminals, and of the law-abiding community; finally, thieves and burglars (who constitute 90 per cent. of all criminals) and also incendiaries, as well as being inferior in stature and weight, are also, relatively to other criminals and the population at large, puny in the general bodily habit. These are the facts, he says, and the sole facts at the basis of criminal anthropology; they are the only elements of truth out of which have been constructed the elaborate, extravagant and "indicously uncritical criminological doctrines of the great protagonist of the 'criminal type' theory. The utmost we can concede from our final conclusion is that criminal anthropology is not entirely without basis in isolated fact perverted by credulity and fatalism."