end

very bald

nd FULL

justed so

cress-

tional

ank.

or, B.A.

held

dnes-

1914,

e the

et di-

Lottie

in the

in the

United

ormerly

in the

rovince

citor.

Andsay,

other

Chi-

an eminent scientist, the other day, te his opinion that the most wonal discovery of recent years was discovery of Zam-Buk. Just nk! As soon as a single thin layer Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or sore, such injury is insured against good poison! Not one species of crobe has been found that Zam-Buk

Then again. As soon as Zam-Buk applied to a sore, or a cut, or to disease, it stops the smarting. hat is why children are such friends Zam-Buk. They care nothing for science of the thing. All they low is that Zam-Buk stops their Mothers should never forget

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is aped to a wound or to a diseased rt the cells beneath the skin's surare so stimulated that new althy tissue is quickly formed. This rming of fresh healthy tissue from low is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. e tissue thus formed is worked up the surface and literally casts off diseased tissue above it. This is by Zam-Buk cures are permanent. Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of Delorimier Ave., Montreal, called on the Zam-Buk Company and told em that for over twenty-five years had been a martyr to eczema. His ands were at one time so covered covering: th sores that he had to sleep in oves Four years ago Zam-Buk was troduced to him, and in a few eaths it cured him. To-day-over ee years after his cure of a disease TRAT- had for twenty-five years-he is cured, and has had no trace of

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. will send free trial box if advertisement and a 1c. imp (to pay return postage). Adss Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ARMER HAS POOR RETURNS

Jan. 26 .- Co-operation marketing is needed to better rurcondittons in Ontario, in the opion of J. Lockie Wilson, of Toronsuperintendent of Fall Fairs, who dressed the annual meeting of No. District on Saturday afternoon.

You are going to see more farm ys go into the cities than you have the past," he said. "It is going take more than one generation to that awful tide. Conditions st be altered. I know a man at arton who raised a big crop of cab ges, and wrote to Toronto trying Solic. to sell them. Getting no satisfaction went down himself, and the best der he could get from a commission as. Very merchant was \$5 a ton. And the railcompany wanted \$42 charges on Lindsay a carload worth about \$75.

m New Zealand.

cabbage in the southern states \$3 a ton, and pay \$1 a ton duty freight. Cheap negro labor did

Thousands of barrels of apples at to waste last year for lack of p, cost of barrels, high transporand wholesale commission tes. Trainloads of apples are now ing brought from Washington and egon and sold in Ontario cities and owas at 35 cents a dozen. The averprice paid producers in Ontario milk is \$1 a hundred pounds. I y 84 a hundred in Toronto, and if milk I pay \$8.

If the farmers ever figured out sts like the manufacturer, including and values, cost of machinery and a asonable price for his own labor that of his boys and girls, and arged accordingly, men would open eres."

Opening New Shelters The Children's Aid Society of Windis formally opening a new Childs Shelter on Tuesday, February h, the building having been pur-Sed and entirely raid for through energetic action of a small group ous ness men. On Thursday, Febary 12th the Children's Aid Soy of Woodstock will have g ceremy in connection with the openof the shelter there. The Netter operty has been purchased and sevthousand dollars expended glected children of the district.



WONDERFUL DISCOVERY HOW LINDSAY

Electrical Journal Refers To Lighting System

The last issue of the Electrical News contains the following excellent reference to Lindsay's magnetite 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 Com pany. It is located on the Scugog river, being on the Midland division past two or three years' arrangeon 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 new franchise was secured, and the latter company installed a transformer or sub-station in the town, 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.

"The main business street of Lindsay, viz, Kent street is one that the citizens are very proud of. It is 100 fest wide building to building, and 76 feet wide curb to curb. During the past two or three years arrangements have been made with the Light Heat & Power Company of Lindsay and with the Bell Telephone Company to have their poles removed from this street, and the only poles that remain standing on Kent street are those of the G.N.W. Telegraph Company, which it is hoped will soon be placed elsewhere. During the past summer the city put down a permanent pavement on Kent street, which made this street far more valuable to the city and to the merchants, whose places of business are located here.

"At the time of deciding to place a permanent pavement on this street a desire was also felt that a change in the lighting scheme should be 'It costs 75 cents a hundred to made. Up to this time Kent street ng hides from North Bay to Tor-, was lighted with suspended type eno, a mere stone's throw, and only closed carbon arc lamps, and before to bring them thousands of miles any decision was arrived at, the councillors made trips to other in-The reason the commission mer- stallations so as to be in a position ant gave me for the low price he to decide on the very best type of red on cabbage was that he could lighting for Kent street. After looking over different types of illumination it was decided that the ornamental type magnetite arc lamps would give the most satisfactory results for the street.

"The equipment that has been placed in Lindsay is fairly standard for this type of illumination. The station equipment consists of a light constant current mercury are rectifier, using a single tube, which is placed in the old sub-station of the Light, Heat & Power Company qeside the constant current transformers used for the rest of the lighting system. The line leaves the want something that is certified to substation overhead and about onehalf a block distant on William-st. enters an underground system, at which point it is protected by lightning arresters.

In deciding on the type of underground system that should be used in Lindsay, it was first thought hat steel armoured cable, protected by a creosoted board and buried in the earth, should ge used, but as sidewalk was to be extended cver the place where the cable was to be laid, it was thought that this type of installation might cause future expense and trouble in ripping up the pavement and defacing the street, should a cable puncture at any time. It was hence decided to use 2 in. fibre duct placed in concrete, the requirements calling for 3 in. of concrete on all sides of the fibre duct, the cable used being lead covered and paper insulated, the insulation The foundabeing for 3300 volts. lving it an ideal home for the tions of the standards were used as

pull-in boxes. standerds of the Luxolabra type and in fashion. This time it is that wo- disappear. Our results nowhere conwere of such a height that they plac- men, still wearing the daringly slit firm the evidence nor justify the aled the are 14 ft. 6 in. above the skirt, appear with no bose on. What legations of criminal anthropolyconts. - walk. The lamps used were orna- next?

mental type magnetite arc lamps, Form 10, 6.6 ampere, using an alba globe. In each case an absolute cutout was placed in the base of the standard, making it possible to trim or adjust any lamp at any time with perfect safety.

to place the lamps 165 feet apart kind or a university graduate of the on the same side of the street, stag- best type, the highest product of so that, for the present, efficient Lombroso contended that there was, the illumination.

and it adds greatly to the attractive- during the last decade. ness of the street as a business dis- Now along comes Dr. Charles Gortrict. The general illumination of the ing, an English medico, who apparthe installation has been to greatly sitive School of Criminology, improve the street, making it at an enthusiastic but hopelessly lighting scheme were:

objects on the street.

unevenness of street surface.

lumination without a bizarre effect. "The system was put into operation at 7.30 in the evening of November 29th-the first installation ornamental magnetite arc lamps Ontario. No great trouble was countered in putting the system into service, and it has been in nightnot 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."

Worthy the Attention of People Who Wish to Preserve theHair.

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 barrle, 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 heauty into dull, dry, or fade; hair and make it soft and fluffy surely use Parisian Sageit 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 helpity .- J. J. Kelso.

Is the man sitting at your elbow "In designing the layout of the in the trolley car or train an habilamps on the street it was decided tual criminal of the most depraved gering the lamps on opposite sides, modern 'qivilization? Is there any and thus bringing one lamp every way of telling the difference between 821 feet of roadway. This was done, the two by face, form or feature) lighting would be obtained, leaving and established what has come to room so that at any time in the be known as the science of criminal future it would be possible to double anthropology. His theories have eminent adherents all over the world, "The effect of this layout has been and in no country more so than in that there is, practically speaking, the United States, where the teachno glare encountered in the street. ings of the Italians have had an on-The color of the light is pure white, ormous effect on criminal legislation

roadway is such that it is possible ently knocks Lombroso's theories as to read a newspaper in any part of high as the Washington monument; the street, but at the same time the who does not mince words, and who light is not so strong that it is un- declares that Prof. Cesare Lombroso, comfortable. The general effect of founder of the now world-famous i'otractive and giving the lighting a scientific investigator. And lest any dignified appearance. The three ob- one should pause to gasp and wonconnecting it to the 44,000 volt jects that were sought for in the der at this shattering of idols and challenging of theories that have had 1st. To be able to easily discern almost general acceptance, Doctor Goring has backed up his statement "2nd. To be able to easily discern by a huge tome of more than 400 pages and an almost endless series "3rd. To obtain a white way il- of most convincing looking ables and drawings.

To put the Englishman's cpochmaking conclusions into the fewest possible words, there is no difference, in except in degree, between the criminal and the law-abiding citizens v. ho never commit any of the various acts that land a man behind the ly operation since that date. It is 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 govern-

In order to prove his negative contentions Doctor Goring has est 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 cri inal'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 vinds of criminals, with each other, and criminals, as class, with the law-abiding public. From these comparisons no evidence has emerged confirming the existence ful intercourse. With the school as a of a Thys'cal criminal tyle, such as meeting place these families find they Lombroso and his disciples have dehave much in common and surprising- scriqed. Our data do show that phyly good results follow. A tactful so- sical differences exist between difcial leader with a good committee of ferent kinds of criminals, precisely management can so arrange a series as they exist between different kinds of receptions, concerts and games as of law-abiding people. But when alto turn the deserted school building lowance is made for a certain range into a delightful hive of social activ- of probable variation, and when they are reduced to a common standard of age, stature, intelligence and class "The standards used were steel Now Paris has again set the pace etc, those differences tend entirely to.

How Good Roads · will benefit You ·

THEY BENEFIT THE FARMER, because they increase the value of his farm; enable him to raise more profitable crops; his cost of hauling will be low; he can reach markets when prices are best; his children can get to school every day in the year, and he will have more social life and better conditions generally.

THEY BENEFIT THE CONSUMER, because they reduce the cost of living in proportion to what the farmer saves, and by bringing new industries to the community, enable a larger proportionate amount to be paid out in wages, and with increased population, more amusements and better stores.

Public roads are commercial feeders of the city, and every improvement of these roads means a greater prosperity through increased agricultural production and greater stimulous to all industries.

Economical Good Roads

Concrete roads are best from the start and cheapest in the end. They are free from ruts, mud and dust. They give good footing to horses and easier traction to every class of vehicle, but most important is the fact that they require practically no expenditure for upkeep.

Complete information of concrete road construction is yours for the asking, without cost or obligation.

Write to-day for concrete roads literature, to

Concrete Roads Department

Canada Cement Company Limited 803 Herald Building, Montreal

Ashamed of that old

FURNITURE?

You can easily make the house look new and up-to-date again. Drop in and see some of the new furniture in our stock.

We can suit every taste.

Anderson & Nugent

with regard to measurements and the or no difference between the "averpresence of physical anomalies in age" criminal and the "average" criminals, our present statistics pre- university student, at least so far as sent a startling conformity with si- his head dimensions are concerned. milar 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 cur inevitable conclusion must physical criminal type.

quality of normal human beings."

gists. They challenge their evidence | which Goring has compiled apparent- ticism."

at almost every point. In fact, both ly demonstrates that there is little

Summing up, Doctor Goring declares that all English criminals, with the exception of those technically convicted of fraud, are markedor to modify an apparent certainty- ly differentiated from the general pobe pulation in stature and body-weight; that there is no such thing as a in addition offenders convicted of violence to the person are character-"This, then, is our contention: Ad- ized by an average degree of strength mitting the criminal does possess all and of constitutional soundness conthe characters that have been attrib- siderably above the average of other uted to him, admitting, even, that criminals, and of the law-abiding he is marked by a 'dome-shaped' community; finally, thieves and burghead and by a face like a 'bird of lars (who constitute 90 per cent. of prey,' admitting that he is g dranken all criminals) and also incendiaries, impulsive, obstinate, dirty and with- as well as being inferior in stature out control-despite all this, we and weight, are also, relatively to maintain he is not an abnormal man, other criminals and the population He may represent a selected class of at large, puny in the general bodily normal man; many of his qualities habit. These are the facts, he says, may present extreme degrees from the and the sole facts at the basis of normal average, yet the fact remains criminal anthropology; they are the that, in the pattern of his mind and only elements of truth out of which body, in his feelings, thoughts, desir- have been constructed the elaborate, of right and extravagant and "ludicrously uncritiwrong, and in his behavior, howev- cal criminological doctrines of the er outrageous it may be, he exists great protagonist of the 'criminal by the same nature, and is moved type' theory. The utmost we can conby the same springs of action that cede from our final conclusion is affect the conduct and constitute the that criminal anthropology is not entirely without basis in inothic The amazing table of measurement fact perverted by credulity and fata-

ning alth · not

pecia

lobin

atte

ugh 10 to kept It ! enera lding

the have pain irtist iposa r ani odiou

r. Ab

ble a s of ent, 1; El Com S A.

5 Rick r of hers a cor Z. Ye tg of l in I

r the r kee Ferg comm

tance

act, any

T RO

to 001

eltin nge Stoc

for ery a