EVERY DAY LIVING

A WEEKLY TONIC
by Dr. M. M. Lappin

Despite the threatenings of war, there is a growing mind toward peace in the world today. Of course, militaristic and pacifists alike sometimes advance extravagant arguments in favor of their own particular view. But the fact is, the peace and war issue is one of the greatest issues in the modern world and everybody is thinking about it more or less.

A correspondent wrote to me the other day asking: "How can we possibly expect nations to live at peace with each other when it seems absolutely impossible for individuals to do so? Every family has its squabbles and the closest of friends quarrel occasionally", my friend wrote, and then went on to cite instances from his own family.

Now, on the face of it, there does seem to be the germ of a perfectly reasonable argument there—an argument against the possibility of peace which to say the least, seems feasible. But if my correspondent had only taken time to think deeply enough, he might have seen that it is rather a foolish argument when it is probed into.

Think of it this way—there is no reason why people should be expected to see eye to eye with each other in everything just because fate has decreed that they should be born into the same family. Children of the same parents often, indeed always, have physical differences, and they are naturally mentally different also. It is foolish to imagine that, simply because they have been born born of the same parents they have therefore been physically and mentally cast in the same mold. Very naturally, they differ in thought and in outlook even although they may have many things in common. And that is exactly as it should be. Nor is that any obstacle to living harmoniously together. At least, it ought not to be.

After all, we must be willing surely to recognize that, agreement does not necessarly mean seeing eye to eye with each other in everything. That is a point that is often overlooked. Agreement means, rather, each party to the agreement conceding to each other of the other parties to the agreement, the right to his own opinion, conviction, and point of view. We can only be in agreement when everybody agrees to give everybody else freedom to carry on his own affairs in his own way and as he thinks best.

Remembering that, there is one thing that would help us to attain to the ideal of peace quicker than anything else, and it is the all round adoption of the spirit of tolernace and non-interference in the private affairs of the other fellow.

In other words, the old motto "Live and let Live", even if it is a bit trite and time worn, is a good one. It is one that we need to practice in family, social, religious, commercial, political and international life. It is just wonderful how far the practical application of it would take us.

At all events, the world would be a much better place to live in if only we would all learn to obey that New Testament injunction which bids us "Study to be quiet, and mind your own business".

Unique Display At The C.N.E.

The Men of the Trees organization has a very interesting booth this year at the Canadian National Exhibition, at the West end of the second floor, West annex to Coliseum, in the group including educational and handicrafts exhibits, which you are very cordially invited to visit.

The booth contains a very valuable collection of beautiful photographs of British, tropical and American trees, which were first shown by the parent society in London, England—the exhibition being opened by General Lord Allenby; also an interesting set of photographs of Ontario trees, which are particularly beautiful and historically interesting. There is also attractive posters which have been kindly lent by the Forestry Department of the Province of Ontario.

All those who love trees, and those who are interested in planting them for beautifying Canada as well as for food, fruit and nuts, are cordially invited to become members of The Men of the Trees, and to learn more about the organization at the booth at the Canadian National Exhibition, where officers of the organization are in attendance and welcome you cordially to the exhibit.

Founded in 1922 by Richard St. Barbe Baker, The Men of the Trees is an international society of tree lovers. In England, the chairman is Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, K. C. S. I., supported by Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G. C. B., the Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton, Colonel R. E. Crompton, R. E., C. B., Lady Georgina Mure, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bt., William Taylor, Esq., Professor R. S. Troup, F. R. S., and many others of international reputation. The Honorary Secretary is Mrs. Guy Winfield, 32 Warwick Road, London, S. W. 5, the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorable Mrs. Grant Duff, 16 Mulberry Walk, London, S. W. 3.

The movement has made steady progress during the past eight years, with the result that the Men of the Trees have gathered to themselves thinking people throughout the world, who recognize that the art of forestry and the creation of a universal tree-sense is essential to the progress and well-being of mankind.

The Men of the Trees is a voluntary organization to plant and protect trees; to encourage Arbor Days and ceremonial tree planting as living memorials; to support legislation to develop forests and parks and tree protection; to advocate living Christmas trees rather than ruthless slaughter of our forests; to visit famous trees, forests and gardens; to hold meetings and exhibits of tree paintings, photographs with competitions, lectures and broadcasts.

Mr. Fred E. Robson, 906 Yonge St., is President of the Ontario Branch.

"No work has ever been accomplished in conferences; they usually end in mere chatter." — Andre Maurois.

NOTE: The writer of this column is a trained psychologist and an author of several works. He is willing to deal with your problems and give you the benefit of his wide experience. Questions regarding problems of EVERYDAY LIVING should be addressed to: Dr. M. M. Lappin, Room 421, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Enclose a (3c) stamped, addressed envelope for reply.

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HAVE YOU HEARD

A fashion note says there is little change in men's trousers this Fall. So little in fact that unless there is a return of prosperity soon there will be no need for pockets at all.

MY NEIGHBOUR'S ROSES

The roses red upon my neighbour's vine
Are owned by him, but they are also mine.
His was the cost, and his the labor, too;
But mine as well as his the joy, their loveliness to view.

They bloom for me, and are for me as fair
As for the man who gave them all his care.
Thus I am rich, because a good man grew
A rose-clad vine for all his neighbors' view.

I know from is that others plant for me,
And what they own my joy may also be;
So why be selfish, when so much that's fine
Is grown for you, upon your neighbor's vine?

—Abraham Lincoln Gruber.

The esteemed gentleman who suggested a method of trisecting an angle has been hopped on heavily by dozens of mathematicians ready to disprove his theory—all to which goes to show this perplexing geometric problem deserve to rank next in difficulty to that most widely known one of making both ends meet.

Man—Perkins seems to be a self-made man.

Friend—Well, if you would see him when his wife's around you would think he was made to order.

An insurance agent friend of ours has this fine motto on his desk: "Always be in a prospect's office, or on the way there."

Insurance Agent — Pardon me, Madam, but what is your age?

Miss Antique — I have seen 23 summers.

Insurance Agent—Yes, of course, but how many times have you seen them?

Now comes a story of a doctor who told a patient to be cheerful and sing at his work. "How can I?" demanded the patient, "I'm a glass-blower."

Minister—Do you take this woman for better or for worse?

Benedict—I'm hoping only for the best.

Uncle and niece stood watching the young people at a public dance.

"I bet you never saw any dancing like this in the nineties, eh uncle?"

"Once—but the place was raided."

Cook—Why, you're the same man I gave a piece of pie to vesterday.

Tramp—Yes, but I hardly expected to find the same cook here today.

This is going to be a terrible world for a lot of young people when they run out of thrills.

Mother—Take that dress off right away!

Daughter—Why?

Mother—When you stand in the sun I can see your whole body.

Daughter—Well, it doesn't look as if it were going to be cloudy today, does it?

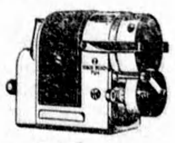
Few people realize that their neighbors could be a good deal worse.

Child—What is alimony, mother dear?

Mother—It is a man's cash surrender value, daughter.

A wise man once said: "Riches are gotten with pain, kept with care and lost with grief."

MAGNETOS



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F-Sharp Milk On The Way

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A few years ago Dr. Leslie A. Chambers read some papers before the American Association for the Adancement of Science on the effect of ultra-sounds on milk—sounds so very high that no ear can hear them. The sounds killed bacteria—shook them to death. Thus was the milk sterilized.

At last week's meeting of the American Dairy Association in Minneapolis Dr. Chambers told of new, extraordinary results which he obtained when he flowed a thin sheet of milk over a heavy steel diaphragm made to vibrate electrically and hum audibly. The lowest note had the same pitch as the middle F-sharp on a piano and the highest a pitch three octaves above.

When milk is swallowed it encounters the acids of the stomach. Result: it curdles. Even a normal, healthy stomach has some difficulty in breaking down the hard curds. Dr. Chambers found that milk which had flowed over his singing diaphragm was more easily digestible. Its curds were soft, and so the pepsin of the stomach could act upon them readily. Soon we may read advertisements proclaiming the virtues of F-sharp milk for babies and adults with weak stomachs.

FOREHEADS AND MINDS

Height Is Declared No Indication Of A Person's Mentality

How true is it that a mighty intellect is lodged behind a high forehead? Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the National Museum who has been measuring heads for thirty years — Indians, Egyptians, American and European whites, Negroes and Eskimos—is able to answer. Among his whites were members of the National Academy of Sciences—unquestionably brain workers of high standing.

If the height of the forehead is any index of brain activity and grade, some material difference should certainly appear in the dimensions between old intellectually backward American highlanders of Northeastern Tenessee and the Academicians. Dr. Hrdlicka could detect none. This was also true of old Americans at large, old American members of the Academy and members of the Academy regardless of nationality. There is only one possible conclusion, "which is that the lowness of height of the forehead in normal human beings does not express or have any relation to the kind of brain that it helps to harbor."

Nor is the high forehead a mark of racial superiority. Hrdlicka's old white Americans at large — a fine stock—stand at the foot of the four groups that he studied. Indians, Negros and Eskimos all surpass them. If there is any truth in the belief that a high forehead indicates great mental power the Eskimos ought to be Einsteins. They surpass all the whites, Indians and Negros that Dr. Hrdlicka measured.

To add to the discomfort of those who still believe in phrenology, Dr. Hrdlicka found that the lowest brows of all were those of a group of Armenians, among the shrewdest tradesmen in the world.

"Man's natural instinct is never toward what is sound and true; it is toward what is specious and false." —H. L. Mencken.

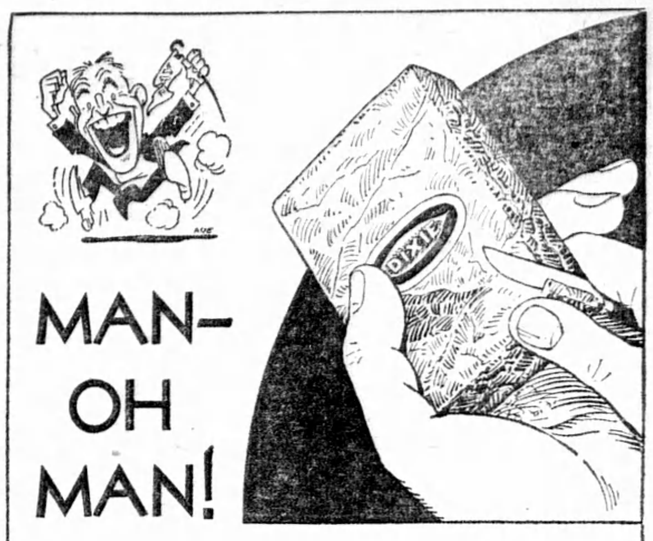
A Guide To The Age Of Cattle

There is no reliable guide to age in cattle, as although the teeth are generally regarded as indicators, their condition is so affected by the character of the grazing or feed that it is impossible to place faith in them.

A calf has eight small teeth in the jaw at birth. When 15 or 18 months old the two large central incisors make their appearance. At 2 1-4 to 2 1-2 years the next permanent teeth show up. The third pair will be replaced at about three years, and at four years the cow has its mouth full of permanent incisors.

With advancing age, the teeth wear down and become loose, and spaces show between them. This makes it more difficult each year for the animal to maintain condition, even on good grazing, and necessitates more hand feeding. The teeth may wear right down to the gums without falling out. But should they loosen, they are best drawn, and the cow hand-fed until the gums harden.

A rough and ready method of computing age is sometimes adopted. The rings on the horn of the cow are counted, and it is estimated that the animal has had a many calves as there are rings.



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Agricultural Research

Dictionaries define "research" as a critical examination in search of facts or principles. Fact-finding research is a scientific study for the discovery of facts; and fundamental research is a scientific enquiry into relationships, principles and causes. In many complex agricultural problems the two types of research are closely associated, and the distinction in many cases cannot easily be drawn. The term "agricultural research," as commonly employed in Canada, embraces the wide field of scientific investigation from fact-finding experiments on the one hand to fundamental research on the other

"The easy things in agricultural research have largely been done," Dr. J. M. Swaine, Director of Research, Dominion Department of Agriculture, told the 15th convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists at Edmonton, Alberta. They were now faced, he said, with a greater percentage of the more complex and more difficult problems which fact-finding research has failed, and will forever, fail to solve. There were new problems—possibilities disclosed as a result or recent researches—with many of which fundamental researches in both field and laboratory are urgently required. The great benefits that have resulted from fundamental research, in the field and in the laboratory, and the evident need for more investigation of this type in connection with many agricultural problems today were ample justification for placing special emphasis upon it. The problems with which Canada was faced would require all its resources for agricultural research.

CROPS THAT ARE SOIL IMPROVERS

Enriching The Farm Without Robbing The Soil

Farmers who do not have a regular crop rotation and do not include the leguminous crops (clovers and alfalfa) are not going to succeed. The adverse influences upon clover are lack of drainage, lack of lime and soil acidity. Much waste goes on where high priced clover seed is put into land so sour that clover bacteria cannot thrive. Farms in this condition rapidly decline as they are denied the medium that would enrich them and their owners.

Alfalfa has somewhat a similar history; the only difference between them is that clovers are suitable for short rations and alfalfa fits in where longer rotations are necessary. But like clover, alfalfa will not grow on a wet soggy soil or on a soil that has a hard pan under the surface for 3 or 4 feet with underwater undrained away. Alfalfa cannot be grown upon a soil that is deficient in lime or that upon which cannot be grown any other crop or where there is insufficient fertility. The roots of alfalfa and clover fill the soil with organic matter, improving the condition of the soil and sub-soil. Their roots often penetrate down to the distance of eight feet in their search for food.

Clovers alfalfa and all leguminous plants are soil improvers; the more they are grown the better the land will be where they are grown thus contributing to the building up of the rest of the farm. They are dual purpose plants, they feed the soil and the cow in the barn at the same time.

The Winter killing of clover is largely climatic, but much of its evil effects can be overcome by under-draining and liming, and getting land in fertile shape to resist the climatic condition. Winter killing of clover does not however effect its utility as a soil improver when plowed under.

"I have nothing to fear from anyone."—Benito Mussolini.

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