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TORONTO UNIVERSITY'S LIE DETECTOR

There Is a Scientific Basis For Figuring Out Lies and Their Effect

(By Cyrus Leger)

Toronto University also has a lie detector. It is not as complicated a piece of apparatus as the Keeler "polygraph" at Northwestern University in Chicago. In fact, it is a quite simple electrical instrument, but it is not so simple that it could be fooled by me. It caught me in a lie.

When I asked S. N. Chant, associate professor of psychology, whether there was any scientific basis for mechanical methods of lie detection, he replied, "Oh, yes. They operate on the sound psychological principle that all emotional states have some psychological effect."

The answer, I must admit, surprised me. I had preliminarily more than half a notion that truth serums and truth machines were fantastic scientific fiction. I did not expect that they would receive an endorsement from the Toronto University psychologists. Still less did I suspect that the university has a lie detecting machine of its own and that I would be one of its victims.

On Professor Chant's desk as evidence that he is a student of this problem was John A. Larson's "Lying and Its Detection", which he declared the most authoritative publication up to date on the subject.

"I'm afraid", he said, "you will not find our apparatus as varied as that which Larson employs, but we have made a beginning in experimental investigation, and we trust we shall soon be able to secure more elaborate equipment."

Before showing me his lie-detecting machine he called in an assistant, C. Miller, the technician who installed it and operates it.

It is an electrical apparatus.

From a camera-like box on a wall a disc of light, as large as a new Canadian silver dollar, is reflected on the balance of a scale, along which the luminous circle runs as in a groove. By turning various dials the operator releases the current and sets the machine in motion.

Chips attached to electric wires fit over the palms of the hands of the subject whose veracity or mendacity is to be tested.

"The thoughts and emotions of the subject", said Professor Chant, "are registered by electrical reaction on the dial in movements of the light disc. We have tested it on many of our students and it works. Would you like to try it out?"

Catching The Writter

When I professed my willingness to try anything once, he fitted the clips on my palms.

"Now", said Professor Chant, "if you are agreeable we will give you the lie test."

After getting an assurance that nothing I might say would be used against me, I submitted to this academic third degree.

"Choose any number between one and ten", said the psychologist. "When Mr. Miller names a number and asks you if that is the right one, be sure to say no. When he has named them all, we will tell you, from your reactions as shown by the disc, which was the right number."

I mentally selected seven as my number.

"Is it three?" asked Mr. Miller.

"No", said I, and the disc did not even flutter. He was a long way from the truth.

When he asked if the number was six, the disc jumped an inch or two. He was getting hot. There was also the same slight movement in the globe of light when he asked if the number was eight.

Then he asked, Is it seven?"

"No", said I.

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Our New Gov.-General

The next Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada will be a man of letters.

Famous Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotsmen have filled this honored position with distinction since 1867, include an uncle of the King and the husband of one of his aunts.

Colonel John Buchan, M. P., for the Scottish Universities, will however, be the first commoner to fill the vice-regal office, unless his name appears among the titled persons in the King's next Honors List.

Mr. Buchan will also be the first historian of distinction to fill the position. His "Montrose", "Cromwell" and "Lord Minto" are masterpieces of painstaking industry, rare insight and sound judgment, and it will ever be a source of wonder to his friends that in the faithful discharge of his duties as private secretary to Lord Milner in South Africa, his conspicuous service in the Great War, during the last two years of which he was Director of Information under Prime Minister David Lloyd George, and his Lord High Commissionership of the Kirk of Scotland for two successive years, he has found time to write something like 50 books, to say nothing of numerous fugitive articles and addresses on social and religious subjects.

Mr. Buchan took to writing seriously on his return from South Africa being connected with the famous publishing firms, Thos. Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh. He was one of the journalists behind "The Scottish Review", which was a first class weekly publication on the lines of Hodder and Stoughton's "British Weekly" in England.

A son of the Scottish Presbyterian manse and a distinguished student of Glasgow University, Mr. Buchan brings to his task here a sympathetic understanding, rare tact and untiring industry.

He was an outstanding success as Lord High Commissioner of the Kirk of Scotland and his spoken addresses were as brilliant as his writings. Whatever he has set his head, and hand to whether in soldiering, statecraft or in literature he has done well and he may be relied on to use his outstanding gifts of head, and heart to make a successful Viceroy in Canada.

It is said that a prophet has no honor in his own country; but this is not true in the case of John Buchan. He is well beloved and held in honor by Scotsmen as a soldier, author and parliamentarian, and no part of the British Empire is prouder of his latest appointment than his fellow countrymen from the Orkney Isles to the Mull of Galloway. He is a worthy son of a race, which gave to the Dominion of Canada her first Prime Minister and whose representatives have played no small part in the development of this country.

Mr. Buchan is no stranger to Canada. He made many friends here during his visits to North America and he is looking forward to increasing his Canadian friendships when he comes amongst us.

Mr. Buchan is a second cousin of the Duke of Westminster and is thus a distant relative of the Earl of Bessborough, the retiring Governor-General.

It may be added that the surname Buchan was originally derived from the district of Buchan, formerly a county of itself, which comprised the north-eastern part of Aberdeenshire, with part of Banffshire. The earldom of Buchan in the Scottish peerage, at present enjoyed by the Erskine family but formerly, possessed by the Comyns is one of the most ancient in Scotland.

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FIVE PER CENT LOANS ON POLICIES ASKED FOR

OTTAWA, Ont., April 6—A maximum interest rate of five per cent on all loans made by insurance companies to their policy holders was yesterday recommended by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons, after a warm debate in which Hon. H. H. Stevens, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, emphatically declared that it was the duty of the members to bring rates down to as low a level as possible.

The decision of the committee was made by a vote which did not follow party lines. Hon. R. B. Hanson, Minister of Trade and Commerce voted against fixing the maximum rate at 5 per cent, while Mr. Stevens and a number of the other Conservative members of the Committee voted for setting it at this figure. The vote stood 12 to 6.

The subject of setting a maximum interest rate rose from a bill introduced by G. C. Coote, of MacLeod, Alberta, which proposed to fix the rate on insurance loans at 4 per cent. George H. Pettit, (Conservative, Wexford), suggested a compromise between this rate and the 6 per cent, suggested by William Duff, Liberal. Mr. Pettit, proposed the 5 per cent amendment, which was accepted.

The vote was as follows: For the 5 per cent maximum, Messrs. Arthurs, Geary, Morand, Pettit, Stevens; Liberals, Messrs. Casgrain, Donnelly, Power, Jacobs; C. C. F. Coote, Spencer and Woodsworth—12.

Against—Hanson, R. S. White, Stanley, Conservatives, and Duff, Michaud, and Ralston, Liberals—6.

THREAT TO SLAY THE PRESIDENT

BOSTON, April 6—Thomas F. Murphy, 29, a laborer of Cambridge, Mass., was arrested by United States secret service agents today on a charge of sending a threatening letter to President Roosevelt and after arraignment was committed to a psychopathic hospital for observation.

Murphy was held in personal bail of \$5,000 after arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Harry F. Guterman. He was examined by Dr. George F. Houser of the Boston State Hospital, who signed the papers committing him for observation. The physician's report said that Murphy was suffering from hallucinations of persecution by a former employer.

Assistant U. S. District Attorney William T. McCarthy, who swore out the complaint, said that Murphy mailed a three-page penciled letter to the President under date of March 27, complaining about unemployment conditions. According to McCarthy, the letter concluded:

"I will assassinate you if I don't receive an answer."

McCarthy said that the letter was received at the White House in President Roosevelt's absence on a cruise in southern waters and was returned to Boston for investigation by Secret Service men.

Secret Service Operative John J. McGrath, accompanied by a Cambridge policeman, went to Murphy's Walden street home, were admitted by Murphy himself, and arrested him after brief questioning.

McCarthy said that the letter which was mailed from Boston, was incoherent in parts, excellently written in others, and irrational at still other points.

He added that a charge of sending a threatening letter through the mails was to be lodged against Murphy.

Of Interest to Women

Some Popular Recipes For Doughnuts

There are some foods which hold their popularity year in and year out but few pastries hold the favor of the cake doughnut. Some people hesitate to eat them because they believe doughnuts have too much fat cooked into them when they are fried. This need not be true if the recipe contains the right proportion of ingredients to make a dough that will not absorb grease and if the proper frying temperature is used. The temperature should be hot enough to coat the doughnuts over immediately when they are immersed in the fat so the crust becomes hardened; then it will not soak up any grease.

Cake Doughnuts

Beat three eggs well and add three fourths of a cup of sugar. Continue beating the eggs until the sugar is dissolved. Sift two cups of flour with one-half teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of round nutmeg and three teaspoons of baking powder. Add one-fourth of a cup of cooking oil or melted butter to the egg mixture, then add the sifted dry ingredients. Add sufficient more flour to make a light dough. The dough should have only enough flour so it doesn't stick to the hands. When too much flour is used the dough is very hard to handle, doughnuts taste too much like flour. The dough should be very soft. Roll it out to one-half an inch in thickness and cut.

Frying Doughnuts

Doughnuts should be fried as soon as possible after they are cut. The fat must be hot enough to bring them right back to the surface as soon as they are added; 370 degrees is correct for thick doughnuts and 375 for quite thin doughnuts. Always drain them on soft paper, turning them over on the second side for a few seconds. The paper takes up the excess grease so it will not soak into the pastries while they cool. Dusting doughnuts with powdered sugar after they are partially cooled also lessens any grease taste.

Yeast Doughnuts

Warm a cup of milk and add one-half a cake of compressed yeast. Sift together a cup of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt, one half teaspoon of nutmeg and one half teaspoon of soda. Add one-third cup of melted butter or oil and two beaten eggs to the milk. Then add the sifted dry ingredients and enough more flour to make a heavy batter or sponge. Let this rise until light. Then add flour to make a dough which is easily handled and work it smooth. Let it rise then work it down a little. If the dough is not worked too much it continues to rise and makes a lighter product. Roll it out and fry as you would the cake doughnuts.

Quick Bran Nut Bread

3 cups bread flour
1 teaspoon soda
2 cups unsifted bran
Half teaspoon salt
Half cup chopped nuts
3-4 cup molasses
1 tablespoon melted shortening
1 egg
2 cups milk
Sift together flour, salt and soda. Stir in bran and nuts. Combine molasses, shortening, egg and milk. Stir liquid into dry mixture. Pour into greased loaf pan and bake 1-2 to two hours in a moderate oven, 325 degrees F.

Peanut Butter Bread

2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
Half teaspoon salt
1 jar peanut butter, 6 ounces

1 cup milk
2 eggs
Quarter cup shortening.

Sift dry ingredients together. Work in peanut butter and shortening. Stir in milk and eggs, beaten together. Bake in well greased loaf pan in moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for about an hour and a half.

EVEN THE WISE ARE AMAZED

From the Ottawa Journal we quote:—

The world we have come to seems like a crazy world. We have poverty and hunger amidst apparent plenty. In the year 1934 we had nations destroying millions of dollars' worth of goods and foodstuffs while millions of people lacked clothing and food. Holland burned 15,000,000 flower bulbs and destroyed 100,000 pigs. The United States destroyed 2,000,000 sows and 4,000,000 little pigs. Denmark incinerated 25,000 cattle. In New Zealand 5,000 lambs were driven into the sea. In the United States every third row of cotton was "plowed in". Brazil destroyed 26,000,000 bags of coffee—and so on through the record.

GARBAGE TO CREATE NEW GERMAN CITIES

BERLIN, Germany, April 6—Phoenix-like, German cities of the future will rise out of ashes—or rather, ash-cans—scientific circles assert.

Garbage from ashcans is to be processed to produce a building material having the elasticity of felt, the solidity of wood, the non-conductivity of cork, and the non-inflammability of asbestos it was asserted by German professors charged with research in "Erastz". Dr. Lippert, Nazi Commissioner of Berlin, announced the process.

Not a "K" But a "CH"

Tune up on your gutturals. You will need to be in good form if you are to correctly pronounce the name of Canada's new governor general. The Hamilton Spectator informs us that "people," Ontario people we presume) "are inquiring how the name of the new Governor-General, Mr. John Buchan, is pronounced. According to good Scotsmen, who should know, the "buch" is pronounced like our "buck" except—and this is important—the "ch" is not our "k" as in lock. It is a guttural sound, made in the back of the throat, which any neighboring Scot will be pleased to demonstrate. The last syllable of the name has a short "a" and is pronounced like our indefinite article, "an." The stress is on the first syllable.

So there you are. But why try any vocal gymnastics for a while! You will probably get it wrong anyway. Wait until their Excellencies arrive when you will hear the name Canadianized and hear it as it will be pronounced in Canada for the next four years.

In youth, credulity is enormous, and skepticism is enormous; there is no middle-ground and both are amusing.

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