

## London Advertiser

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The London Advertiser Printing Co.,  
Limited.  
LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.

ONE EMPIRE—ONE NAVY.

Out west, at a school demonstration,  
the children were called upon to  
cheer for "One Fleet, One Empire."Of course, it was only a little petty  
politics on the part of some support-  
ers of the Government—the class who  
want to make their party politics the  
standard of Imperialism. We do not  
suppose it did any particular harm in  
this case, though it was something  
not conducive to that united patriot-  
ism which all true patriots should  
encourage. We refer to the matter  
rather to show the confusion of ideas  
that prevails among those pseudo-  
loyalists.In the first place, they did not say  
what they really meant. There may  
be, and often is, several fleets in a  
navy. The British navy has more  
fleets than one. Mr. Churchill's latest  
scheme was to establish a Mediter-  
ranean Fleet, comprised of Canadian,  
New Zealand, Malay and Fiji Island  
ships. We do not suppose that this  
was the "one fleet" for which cheers  
were called. What they really meant  
was "one navy," instead of "one  
fleet."But accepting this view, when they  
use the two phrases, "one navy, one  
empire," as analogous terms, they  
show a misty conception of what they  
are talking about. They propose to  
have a navy controlled entirely by the  
British Admiralty. But that is not  
the idea of the British Empire. It is  
not ruled by one authority as they  
would have the navy ruled. The Em-  
pire consist of a number of self-  
governing dominions, each with full  
control of its own affairs, subject only  
to imperial exigencies. For mutual  
offence or defence they are, or should  
be, one. For local purposes each fol-  
lows its own course, so long as that  
course is not antagonistic to the in-  
terests of the whole empire. That is  
the generally accepted idea of the  
British idea; it is at all events the  
Canadian idea.Now, the true Canadian idea of  
"one navy" would be similar. It  
would be made up of different fleets;  
each under the control of the Dominion  
that established it. Should the needs  
of the empire call for it at any time  
all these fleets would be united under  
one control for a definite purpose—  
the purpose of the whole empire. That  
is not the conception of the Conserva-  
tive party in Canada; for it proposes  
to build a fleet and hand it over to  
the British Admiralty. In other words  
it is a policy of contribution.The Liberal policy is "one navy,"  
in the same sense as "one empire."  
Full local control, but united action  
when circumstances call for it. Each  
one for the benefit of all; all for the  
service of each. Local autonomy with  
imperial hegemony. In that sense we  
will stand for "One Empire, One  
Navy," as loyally as any one can.

A SOLDIER OF STEEL.

Iron has always been considered a  
necessary ingredient in the make-up  
of a soldier. Military men in all ages  
have admired "iron dukes" as gen-  
erals, and "men of blood and iron"  
for soldiers. Of course, this iron was  
of the metaphoric species. But it  
seems possible that we may yet have  
the real article. A Danish engineer  
has invented an automatic steel sol-  
dier. If we understand the proposi-  
tion, a steel cylinder is sunk in the  
earth; then ethereal waves are started  
from a wireless telegraphic station,  
which may be hundreds of miles  
away, and an inner cylinder springs  
to the surface, and fires off innum-  
erable volleys in every direction.That looks all right, if it can be  
made to work, or, rather, to fight.  
The steel soldier will not need any pay,  
nor clothing, nor rations. He can be  
depended upon to obey instructions by  
telegraph with neatness and dis-  
patch. No danger of his running  
away; he will be always at his post,  
until he is shot to pieces by some other  
steel soldier. There will be no need  
for an expensive medical service. Just  
let him rest in peace where he falls.  
Then, after the war is over, a com-  
mission of both countries can go out  
and collect and divide the scrap.This would settle all controversies  
over militarism. Those in favor of big  
armies and those opposed can find  
here a common ground. Even the  
"peace at any price" man would be  
willing to spend some money for  
fighting, which would not kill any-  
one. And the professional soldier  
would doubtless be glad of a chance  
to manoeuvre with an army of men  
who would stand where you put them,  
and die in their tracks if necessary.  
The friends of temperance would have  
no fault to find with this soldier, be-  
cause he will never go near a saloon,  
and will not ask for the canteen,while no improper words will ever  
issue from his lips.And in the meantime, peaceable peo-  
ple will go about their business, un-  
disturbed by "emergencies," real or  
imagined. In Ontario we will have no  
fear of conscription. And, down in  
Quebec, they will not be asked to vote  
against the Liberals because Sir Wil-  
frid Laurier is going to send the sons  
of the habitants to gory fields, where  
their internal organs will be distur-  
bed by the fusillade of the enemy. Even  
the Hon. Col. Hughes might be sat-  
isfied with an army of steel soldiers.  
At least, we hope he would. But it is  
not safe to predict what would satisfy  
him.The more citizens see of "experts"  
reports, the better they like their own  
common-sense.A Toronto contemporary says that  
"all laws should be enforced as the  
anti-gambling law was enforced  
against W. T. Jerome." In another  
column in the same issue its report of  
the trial shows that Jerome was dis-  
charged, and the judge apologized to  
him for the annoyance to which he had  
been put. We conclude, therefore,  
that when lawyers and reporters play  
penny-ante they are not gambling.With the rush of wheat into Winni-  
peg the price has dropped about six  
cents a bushel. In Minneapolis it re-  
mains unchanged. But, of course, all  
loyal Conservative farmers in the  
Northwest—if there are any—will be  
quite satisfied, and their eastern  
brethren will encourage them with  
cheering words and advise them to  
suffer gladly for their country or their  
party.Speaking in Vancouver, Sir Gilbert  
Parker told his audience: "You may  
not care for Englishmen personally,  
but the debt you owe is not to Eng-  
lishmen personally, but to their insti-  
tutions, constitution and traditions—  
to England and English common law."  
That is all right; but we have no ob-  
jection to the Englishman personally;  
he is as good as any other Briton, and  
we like him just as well—if he is a  
good man. If he is a bad one, we don't  
want him at all.A postcard is being sold in Toronto  
bearing the words, "Welcome to To-  
ronto, the best town in the U. S. A."  
Just imagine the indignation it would  
be had enough if someone tried that on  
in London. But when it comes to  
ultra-loyal Toronto, which is op-  
posed to "truck or trade with the  
Yankees"—at election time, especial-  
ly. If they can discover the culprit  
Col. Denison will make him feel  
sick.

WE KNOW WHY.

[Regina Leader.]  
This is the 10th day since Parlia-  
ment refused to pass the Borden pay  
bill, yet Premier Borden has given no  
sign of fulfilling his pledge to appeal  
to the people. Why?

NOT THE ONLY THING.

[Winnipeg Tribune.]  
The defeat of reciprocity has done  
one thing to date, it has shut Western  
Canadian farmers out of the great Min-  
neapolis grain market, where wheat is  
commanding a higher price than on  
this side of the line, and where flax  
and barley sell for many cents per  
bushel more than in Winnipeg.

MIXED PRONOUNS.

[Manchester Guardian.]  
People in the Midlands use pronouns  
in a very perverse fashion. A woman  
was calling to her children and a group  
of youngsters standing by stood to lis-  
ten. One of them said, "Er bairn's  
a-calling us; we don't belong to she!"

HIS SELF-DENIAL.

The difficulties of golfing without  
swearing were exemplified in the case  
of an elderly Scotch "meenister" who  
had taken to the links. "It's nae guid,"  
he said sadly, pausing after two or  
three unsuccessful strokes, "I'll have to  
give it up." "What?" asked his senior  
deacon. "The golf?" "Nae, nae, the  
meenister."WHERE THE RACE CRY COMES  
FROM.[Toronto Star.]  
Throughout his whole career the  
racial cry has been used, not for, but  
against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In On-  
tario he has been denounced as a  
Frenchman and a Catholic; in Quebec  
he has been denounced as a bad Cath-  
olic and an Englishman. Even Sir  
Charles Tupper, a Conservative leader,  
speaking to a French audience, said,  
"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too English for  
me." When Laurier was first made  
a minister of the crown, his Conserva-  
tive opponents in Quebec said that he  
had become a Protestant minister of  
the Gospel!

HOW SHE RECOVERED.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]  
"For weeks and weeks after my hus-  
band died I was unable to sleep."  
"If you are all over that now,"  
her sympathetic friend replied.  
"Yes. The lawyers finally found his  
insurance policy in a safety-deposit  
box that he had never told me about."

THEN HE BLUSHES.

[Washington Star.]  
A man always feels like a hypocrite  
when he brags of another man's baby.

HE NEVER TOLD.

[Judge.]  
"Ah, yes! And who gave the bride  
away?" inquired the able editor of  
the Goshen Gazette. "Nobody,"  
replied the Sage who was relating  
the details of a recent wedding in  
high life. "If there was anybody  
present that could have done so he  
never said a word."

WHO SPOKE FIRST?

[Iron River, Mich., Reporter.]  
An attractive ceremony took place at  
the Church of the Guardian Angel on  
Monday, when Miss Georgiana Dumals  
and John Wabouwak, both deaf mutes,  
were united in marriage by Rev. J.  
P. Kunes.

IN SUFFRAGETTE LAND.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]  
The doorbell rings. The mistress of  
the house answers it. A small child,  
the child of a near neighbor, is discov-  
ered on the doorstep.  
The Mistress—What is it, Cissy?  
The Child—Please, ma'am, motherwants to know if you'll be so kind as to  
send her your recipe for making loaves.  
The mistress—The only one she  
had and wouldn't bust!

TREAT HER FAIRLY.

[Erie Dispatch.]  
Mrs. Pank may be too rough for polit-  
ics, as Dooley would say it, but she  
should be given a chance to be good  
when she comes here. If she behaves,  
nobody will object to her staying here  
as long as she likes. Not even anybody  
in dear old London.

THE FRIENDS OF LABOR.

[Regina Leader.]  
The history of Canadian legislation  
with regard to labor interests has been  
made by Liberal governments. The his-  
tory of neglect to use wise legislative  
machinery for improving the relations  
between capital and labor and the pre-  
vention of strikes is being written by  
the Borden Government. The Tory  
attitude was outlined by the Minister  
of Labor at Montreal, when he said  
that he had little use for labor unions,  
and has been further exemplified by  
the admission of the gentleman  
that he had completely failed to bring  
about industrial peace in the coal  
mines of Vancouver Island.EXHIBIT OF FRUITS  
AN ATTRACTIVE ONEApples, Pears, Peaches of the  
Finest Gathered From All  
Sections of Dominion.Visitors to the Fair, who have not  
seen the wonderful display of fruit in  
the Agriculture Building have missed  
one of the features of the exhibition.  
Never before in the history of the Fair  
has such a splendid showing been made  
in all of the classes.There is a profusion of fruit laid out  
for inspection.  
The exhibitors vied with each other  
in adding attractiveness to their ex-  
hibits and a more beautiful sight would  
be difficult to imagine. From all over  
Canada the choicest fruits were  
brought to add keenness to the com-  
petition. Big, rosy apples are piled in  
tiers, arranged in orderly rows, dis-  
played in neat boxes and cases, and in  
many other catchy forms. Peaches hold  
a prominent place in the exhibition.  
There are Early Crawford, Elberta,  
Crosby, Early Harward, Mountain Rose  
and the luscious Late Crawford.  
Pears of the big, juicy kind found  
ready favor with the spectators. The  
class was well filled, Bartlett, Beurre  
Hardy, Howell, Sheldon, White Doy-  
enne and full varieties being the most  
numerous. Plums were also seen in  
large quantities, some excellent speci-  
mens drawing much favorable com-  
ment. Bradshaw, Yellow Egg, Lam-  
burt, Washington and Jefferson were  
the principal varieties.

Tantalizing Grapes.

Perhaps nothing was so tantalizing  
to gaze upon as the splendid, large  
bunches of grapes. Particularly fine  
were some big bunches of Black, with  
Whites close seconds. Other varieties  
in evidence were Brighton, Rogers, Wil-  
der, Lindley, Concord, Eaton, Delaware  
and the popular Niagara grapes from  
Niagara district.There were several excellent mixed  
displays, including apples, pears, plums,  
peaches and grapes, shown on plates. A  
35-foot range was allowed for each dis-  
play of this kind, and within these  
spaces as fine collections as could pos-  
sibly be brought together were to be  
seen.The feature of the fruit show was the  
fine exhibit of Middlesex County. Rows  
upon rows of choice No. 1 Apples, the  
best the country produced, occupied a  
conspicuous position at the entrance to  
the north wing. There was also a com-  
parison between apples taken from  
sprayed and pruned trees and neglected  
trees. The former were perfect, while  
the latter were smaller and spotted. It  
is a splendid example for fruit growers  
to follow.The Hospital for the Insane also had  
a large and varied display, and several oc-  
cupied the west wall of the south wing  
and also the tables in front. Sheaves  
of wheat, corn on the stalks, and foli-  
age artistically arranged on the wall  
added to the attractiveness of the ve-  
getables and fruits on the tables. Pho-  
tographs of the farm work in operation  
were also exhibited to advantage.

The Canned Fruits.

Only two branches of the Women's  
Institute in Middlesex have availed  
themselves of the opportunity of com-  
peting for the special prizes offered this  
year by the Western Fair Board for best  
collection of canned or preserved fruit.  
The first prize was given to the Thor-  
ndale Women's Institute, the Wilton  
Grove branch obtaining second award.  
Each branch exhibited 13 jars of fruit,  
including whole peaches and pears,  
pineapple, cherries, red and white,  
plums, green grapes, and several var-  
ieties of berries. Most of the fruit is  
bottled in clear glass jars, and shows  
to decided advantage.There were also several individual  
entries of six jars each, for which the  
first and second prizes went to Mes-  
sames J. C. Westcott and Williams,  
both of Wilton Grove, and the third to  
Miss A. Vennor, of Hyde Park.This exhibit of canned fruit may be  
seen in the Agriculture Building, near  
the east side entrance.

FOREST.

Forest, Sept. 10.—Miss Bessie Weir  
left yesterday to attend St. Margaret's,  
Toronto.Misses Rita and Irene Kennedy left  
yesterday for Chatham, where they will  
attend the Ursuline Convent.Waldo Scott left yesterday for Tor-  
onto to attend St. Clement's School.Harold Ketch of the Free Press staff  
spent a few days recently with his  
mother, Mrs. Dodd, Alvinston.Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Rawlings spent  
the day in London.Miss Gerie Gage has returned to  
Calgary after a month's visit with re-  
latives here. She was accompanied by  
Miss Clara Miner and her brother,  
Ernest Gage.Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Tait left today  
for London and will later go to St.  
Thomas to attend the wedding of his  
sister, which takes place Saturday.Mrs. J. C. Auld, of Watford, visited  
her brother, John Wichman, for a few  
days this week.Miss Olive McFarlane and Miss Kittie  
Rawlings are visiting in Jarvis.Mrs. Garrett and family left today  
for Sherbrooke, where Mr. Garrett has  
charge of the Baptist Church.

OPEN TO VISITORS.

The Battle Creek Toasted Corn  
Flake Company, Limited, invite visit-  
ors to the Fair to look through their  
new factory on Dundas street, east,  
and see the interesting methods of  
manufacturing their popular food.  
Visiting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock  
in the morning and from 2 to 4 o'clock  
in the afternoon.Could Canada's Mad  
Escape as Did Thaw?Question Raised as to Whether the Criminal Insane  
Should Be Kept in a Separate Institution as in  
England—The Case of MoirThe Toronto Star Weekly has the fol-  
lowing, which will be of interest in view  
of the recent local agitation to have  
Gunner Moir released:Would it be possible for a criminal  
lunatic, like Harry Thaw, to escape from  
a Canadian asylum? Ought criminal  
lunatics to be placed in the same asyl-  
ums as the mentally defective who are  
not criminal? Or should there be a  
separate institution for criminal  
lunatics, like the Broadmoor Crimi-  
nal Lunatic Asylum in England? Such  
were some of the questions which The  
Star Weekly recently discussed with a  
well-known Toronto medical man, who  
is well versed in lunacy and most that  
appertains to it."I cannot," he said, "express an opin-  
ion as to Thaw's escape, as I have no  
actual cognizance of the circumstances,  
nor, indeed, can I give an opinion as  
to whether an asylum was, or was not,  
the place in which he really ought to  
have been confined at all. But I can  
say that a criminal lunatic is often  
very crafty. And no matter how seem-  
ingly perfect an organization may be,  
it seems possible, on occasion, for such  
a one to beat it. I would have the  
most stringent precautions taken to  
insure that criminal lunatics do not  
effect escape from the institutions where  
they are held. And I am strongly of  
opinion that criminal lunatics should be  
lodged in an institution solely for their  
kind, and not in one where the mentally  
defective, who are not criminal, are also  
lodged. There are institutions in this  
country which receive both, and I believe  
the practice to be thoroughly bad for  
both."

Moir and Taggart.

It will be remembered that it was  
from the Hamilton Hospital for the In-  
sane, which shelters both classes of  
mentally defective, as do some other  
similar institutions in this country, that  
William Moir, the murderer of Sergeant  
Lloyd, and Robert McTaggart, the mur-  
derer of his wife, escaped three years  
ago. Their escape was due to the col-  
lusion of an attendant. But Moir had  
made two previous attempts, which  
might well have resulted in success in  
both.longer life to the can, but in the case  
of any break in the first bottom it  
allowed milk to form in an insani-  
tary sediment that scalding or any  
cleaning treatment was powerless to  
remove. After the investigation an or-  
dinance will be prepared prohibiting  
the use of this type of can after a cer-  
tain date, if conditions are found as  
they are reported.

Condemned Insanitary Houses.

Two houses, at the foot of Dundas  
street hill, recently placarded by the  
board as insanitary, were the subject  
of still further discussion. Dr. Bur-  
don reported that he had paid per-  
sonal visit of inspection to these places  
and that the rear, especially, was unfit  
for human habitation. He therefore,  
brought in a resolution ordering the  
rear of the two houses to be removed  
at once. It was passed.A supplementary resolution was  
brought in and carried that the building  
inspector be notified of the condition  
of the entire houses. There is a like-  
lihood that the two departments will  
co-operate in having the entire build-  
ing removed.

No More Slaughter-House Hogs.

No more slaughter-house hogs will  
be allowed on the London market. Un-  
der the new health act, no animals that  
are fed on blood, offal or any kind of  
meat, that is either diseased or putrid,  
or has not been steamed or cooked, are  
allowed to be sold. A heavy penalty is  
imposed for any infringement of this  
clause, and the health boards are em-  
powered to seize and destroy any an-  
imals so fed, either before or after kill-  
ing. The board decided that every  
slaughter-house keeper and butcher in  
London and vicinity should be ap-  
praised of the new law and the sec-  
tion of the health act, containing it,  
will be forwarded to them.

Wants Cleaner Streets.

Street cleaning, particularly of the  
pavements, is better than formerly,  
according to E. J. Haslett, but it is  
still far from coming up to the mark.  
He instanced several cases where pave-  
ment sweepings were allowed to ac-  
cumulate because of lack of cans, and  
suggested that covered receptacles be  
provided in order that the "white  
wings" could more efficiently carry out  
their work. He was of the opinion that  
more men ought to be added to this  
department. The case was drawn to  
the attention of the board of works,  
a memorial having been sent on to the  
latter body.The bill of the Provincial Board of  
Health for cleaning the Anderson ave-  
nue dump (\$450) having been de-  
bated by the city council, was allowed  
to pass without comment.

Quietness Must Reign.

If Dr. Burdon and the other mem-  
bers of the board have their way, the  
clamors of peaceful citizens will no  
longer be disturbed by unnecessary  
noises during the "watches of the  
night." Dr. Burdon raised the question  
and declared that in London there  
were many noises at night that were  
not only unnecessary, but harmful to  
health. He instanced American cities  
as examples of what had been done to  
prevent these noises.At his suggestion a resolution was  
adopted, calling on the council to  
amend the city ordinance covering  
noises, so as to prohibit the use of  
auto cut-outs, motorcycles without  
mufflers, the tooting of horns and so  
on. Barking of dogs, noisy roosters,  
fighting cats, and a few other things

Bakers To Use Tongs.

More sanitary handling of bread was  
decided on, though no resolutions were  
passed along this particular line. It  
was decided to ask the bakers of the  
city to co-operate with the board in  
an endeavor to have the bread handled  
better than at present. The respective  
merits of wrapping, the use of gloves  
and of tongs were considered. The  
general approval seemed to be with  
the latter suggestion, the first having  
been considered too much of an ad-  
vantage for the larger companies.W. H. Abbott, referring to the  
handling of bread in general, declared  
that conditions were vastly better than  
they were. He, however, stated that  
in a bakery wagon from one of the  
smaller towns he had found maggots,  
caused by the hot bread, the resulting  
dampness and the practice of putting  
bags in the wagons upon which the  
loaves were laid.

No Double-Bottom Cans.

An investigation into double-bottom  
milk cans was ordered on the sugges-  
tion of J. R. Haslett. He declared that  
many of the milk dealers were using  
double-bottom cans for the carriage of  
milk. The second bottom insuredone of them he beat up a wander, but  
was ultimately overpowered. In the  
other, he flew away the bars of the win-  
dow of his room."Precautions which are necessary,"  
proceeded the doctor, before quoted, "to  
prevent the escape of criminal lunatics  
are wholly out of place and out of date  
where the merely mentally defective are  
concerned. The mental defective is just  
a sick man, and should be treated as  
such. The day of chains and wristlets,  
and strait-jackets has gone, never to re-  
turn. The old 'asylum' has been re-  
placed by the 'hospital.' The patient  
is treated with sympathy and kindness,  
not as a criminal or a prisoner. If vi-  
olent, he is sent to bed, and nursed. But  
a rational diet and plenty of occupation  
—particularly of a manual kind—help to  
restore many of these poor sick people  
to normal mental health."

Treat Them Well.

"Of course, in the interests of the  
public, it is necessary to take precau-  
tions to prevent escape. But there may  
be worse evils than the occasional escape  
of a mental defective not criminally  
disposed. For example, I have known sev-  
eral instances of persons confined in hos-  
pitals for the insane making their  
escape, and subsequently obtaining em-  
ployment, and making good. These in-  
stances give one occasion for pause. One  
cannot help wondering how many pa-  
tients there are who are detained in these  
hospitals who would really make good  
outside. Undoubtedly there must be  
many, just as there are many people out-  
side who would be better in.""The tendency of today in dealing  
with the mental defectives is to give  
them courage and confidence—to help  
them, too, to an insight into the nature  
of their own malady. We are still, per-  
haps, only on the threshold of the right  
way of treating this disease. But the  
public mind certainly needs to be better  
educated on the question. It wants to  
be taught to regard the mental defective  
in a more human light, and not  
merely as a person to be shrank from or  
feared. Where at all possible, the object  
should be to relax, not to increase, re-  
straints."MANY PROTECTIVE MEASURES  
PROPOSED BY HEALTH BOARDBan Hay Fever Weeds, Stop  
Night Noises, Better Meat  
Inspection, Etc.

What the Board Did.

Passed hay fever prevention ordi-  
nance.  
Made provision for slaughter-house  
inspection.Took up better handling of bread.  
Investigated milk can nuisance.Ordered cessation of unnecessary  
night noises.Condemned Dundas street houses.  
Notified butchers of offal fed hogs  
liability to seizure.

Ordered better street cleaning.

Tuesday's session of the board of  
health was a record-breaker as far as  
health protective measures are con-  
cerned. Dr. F. L. Burdon, chairman of  
the board, presented to its attention a  
number of matters upon which the  
other members decided to act.

Inspection of Meats.

The first question raised was the  
added powers of the local boards, un-  
der the new health act, to provide for  
greater protection of the public meat  
consumption. On motion of Dr. Bur-  
don, a resolution was passed ordering  
the butchers and slaughter-house men,  
who supply meat for London trade, to  
make statutory affidavits as to the kill-  
ing of the meat and its condition. In-  
structions will be issued to these men,  
outlining the conditions under which  
meat can be prepared for consumption,  
and an inspection system will be in-  
stituted. Any butchers or wholesalers  
who refuse to comply with the orders  
of the board will be barred from sell-  
ing meat in this city.

Ban Hay Fever Weeds.

Weeds, conducive to hay fever, are  
going to be banned from London. Dr.  
Burdon raised the question of the  
prevalence of the fever in this city, and  
declared that in the opinion of many  
medical men in the city, the weeds al-  
lowed to grow along the line of the  
G. T. R. and in vacant lots were re-  
sponsible. Rag weed, golden rod,  
the pollen of which is responsible for  
the fever, were condemned. Their pre-  
sence in many of the vacant lots of the  
city, and especially along the line of the  
way of the Grand Trunk, from end to  
end of the city, was referred to, and  
a resolution passed ordering all owners  
of vacant lots, the railways and the city  
to cut down all weeds growing on these  
respective properties. If the work was  
not done by the responsible persons,  
then the board will step in and have  
the work charged up against the prop-  
erty.

Bakers To Use Tongs.

More sanitary handling of bread was  
decided on, though no resolutions were  
passed along this particular line. It  
was decided to ask the bakers of the  
city to co-operate with the board in  
an endeavor to have the bread handled  
better than at present. The respective  
merits of wrapping, the use of gloves  
and of tongs were considered. The  
general approval seemed to be with  
the latter suggestion, the first having  
been considered too much of an ad-  
vantage for the larger companies.W. H. Abbott, referring to the  
handling of bread in general, declared  
that conditions were vastly better than  
they were. He, however, stated that  
in a bakery wagon from one of the  
smaller towns he had found maggots,  
caused by the hot bread, the resulting  
dampness and the practice of putting  
bags in the wagons upon which the  
loaves were laid.

No Double-Bottom Cans.

An investigation into double-bottom  
milk cans was ordered on the sugges-  
tion of J. R. Haslett. He declared that  
many of the milk dealers were using  
double-bottom cans for the carriage of  
milk. The second bottom insured

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