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London, Ont., Wednesday, Sept. 20.

## What Cattle Are Best?

IN pioneer days, when hardy settlers partially freed the fertile fields of Western Ontario from their prison of virgin forest, cattle played an important part in enabling the farmer to eke out a living among the countless stumps. As land was cleared but still remained unbroken through lack of help cattle-raising grew in popularity until it gradually became an established industry.

Today, when land in all parts of the western peninsula is so valuable that many farmers deem it advisable to turn to intensive and specialized farming, cattle still hold a supreme place in rural industry. But in place of the grade herds which served well enough in earlier days, farmers find they must turn to selected pure-bred stock to get adequate returns.

Authorities are unanimous in their opinion on that point government officials in the Province of Ontario have long been waging war on the grade animal. Exhibitors at the Western Fair, in a series of interviews, expressed without exception the belief that pure-bred stock of good quality returns satisfactory profits, providing, of course, the farmer knows his business; while they were just as sure that inferior stock is but a sink-hole for good money.

Although unanimous in their stand against grade herds, breeders were greatly divided in their opinions on the best breeds both in the dairy and beef type. Talks with the various owners revealed the fact that there are just as many "best" breeds as there are breeds of cattle. A farmer desiring to go into the business could hardly make a mistake in this respect, for wherever he goes he is sure to find a breeder ready to champion the cause and relate the good points of the breed in which he is most interested.

PERSEYS as the ideal dairy cow found staunch champions at the Western Fair in JOHN PARSONS of London, GEORGE SLOOX of Sheddin, and BERT LAWSON of London township. It was their claim that while the Jersey perhaps did not give the quantity of milk other breeds gave, he milk made up for it in the richness of its butter-fat.

GEORGE SLOOX admitted proudly that his herd of 25 cows paid for his splendid 280-acre farm on which he lives. BERT LAWSON claimed that his feat of keeping nine Jersey cows on ten acres, four of which were given over to farming, and making from them an excellent profit, was argument enough in favor of the breed.

Ayrshires and Holsteins, too, found champions. J. L. STANBELL, P. of East Elgin, and M. B. STAPTON of Sheddin, were certain that gradually the Ayrshire would supplant the Holstein in popular favor. They claimed that under the new government tests in making sales the Ayrshire was the most valuable cow, as its milk contained a higher percentage of fat. Owners of Holsteins did not believe that the large black and white cow so commonly seen through the country was in any danger from the Ayrshire. They simply pointed to the large numbers in the show compared to the Ayrshires to defend their favorites.

Herefords, Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus as beef-producing cattle had their supporters at the fair. The Shorthorn, which undoubtedly holds the most popular place on the Western Ontario farm, was looked upon by several of the breeders as the ideal all-around utility animal. They claimed, too, that it ate more easily and attains greater weight than other animals. ARTHUR O'NEILL, of Denfield, a large exhibitor of Herefords, enthusiastically praised the red and white curly-haired breed, on which he has based his fortune. Its extreme docility and willingness to eat and live on almost any feed are points in its favor, he said.

Then the Aberdeen-Angus found champion in JAMES BOWMAN of Delph, who liked the animal particularly because of its splendid carcass when dressed, which, he claims, is the supreme test for any animal. The carcass of the Angus, he said, was very little waste. It had established a record for wins at some of the largest stock exhibitions in America and in England.

The only conclusion that could be reached after these interviews was that it matters not so much what breed a man undertakes to raise as he is careful to select choice stock. The select, pure-bred animal is easy to fatten and finish for the market, while at best the grade animal only gives indifferent results. Often cannot be fattened suitably for export purposes. The grade animal, too, rarely reaches the size attained by the better stock, and at the present time commands no place in the beef market.

That the farmer of Western Ontario realizes this to a great extent is borne out by the fact that breeding stock from this section of the country is now bringing fancy prices in all parts of the world.



## H. G. WELLS' FAMOUS OUTLINE OF HISTORY

The Romance of Mother Earth

The First Land Animals.

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT—3.

WE know that for hundreds of thousands of years the wetness and warmth, the shallow lagoons conditions that made possible the vast accumulations of vegetable matter which, compressed and mudified, are now coal, prevailed over most of the world. There were some cold intervals, it is true; but they did not last long enough to destroy the growths. Then that long age of luxuriant, low-grade vegetation drew to its end, and for a time life on the earth seems to have undergone a period of world-wide bleakness.

We cannot discuss fully here the changes that have gone on and are going on in the climate of the earth. A great variety of causes, astronomical movements, changes in the sun and changes upon and within the earth, combine to produce a ceaseless fluctuation of the conditions under which life exists. As these conditions change, life, too, must change or perish.

When the story resumes again after this interval at the end of the palaeozoic period we find life entering upon a fresh phase of richness and expansion. Vegetation has made great advances in the art of living out of water.

**Before Grass or Flowers.**  
While the palaeozoic plants of the coal measures probably grew with swamp water flowing over their roots, the mesozoic flora from its very outset included palm-like cycads and low-grown conifers that were distinctly land plants growing on soil above the water level.

The lower levels of the mesozoic land were no doubt covered by great fern brakes and shrubby bushes and a kind of jungle growth of trees. But there existed as yet no grass, no small flowering plants, no turf nor green sward. Probably the mesozoic was not in age of very brightly-colored vegetation. It must have had a flora green in the wet season and brown and purple in the dry. There were no gay flowers, no bright autumn tints bevalled over the fall of the leaf, because there was as yet no fall of the leaf. And beyond the lower levels the world was still barren, still unclothed, still exposed without any mitigation to the wear and tear of the wind and rain.

When one speaks of confiners in the mesozoic the reader must not think of the pines and firs that clothe the high mountain slopes of our time. He must think of low-growing evergreens. The mountains were still as bare and lifeless as ever. The only color effects among the mountains were in the color effects of naked rock, such colors as make the landscape of Colorado so marvelous today.

Amid this spreading vegetation of the lower plains the reptiles were increasing mightily in multitude and variety. They were now in many cases absolutely land animals.

There are numerous anatomical points of distinction between a reptile and an amphibian. They held good between such reptiles and the amphibians as prevailed in the carboniferous time of the upper palaeozoic; but the fundamental difference between reptiles and amphibians which matters in this history is that the amphibian must go back to the water to lay its eggs; and that in the early stages of its life it must live in and under water.

A Momentous Change in the Egg. The reptile, on the other hand, has out of its life cycle, or to be more exact, its tadpole stages are not through before the young leave the egg case. The reptile has come out of the water altogether. Some had gone back to it again, just as the hippopotamus and the otter among mammals have gone back, but that is a further extension of the story to which we cannot give much attention in this "Outline."

In the palaeozoic period, as we have said, life had not spread beyond the swampy river valleys and the borders of sea lagoons and the like, but in the mesozoic life was growing ever more accustomed to the thinner medium of the air, was sweeping boldly up over the plains and into the hillsides. It is well for the student of human history and the human future to note that. If a disembodied intelligence with no knowledge of the future had come to earth and studied life during the early palaeozoic age he might very reasonably have concluded that life was absolutely confined to the water, and that it could never spread over the land. It was a long way, in the late palaeozoic period that visitant might have been equally sure that life could not go beyond the edges of a swamp.

The mesozoic period would still have found him setting boys to life far more limited than the bounds that are set today. And so today, though we mark how life and man are still limited to five miles of air and a depth of perhaps a mile or so of sea, we must not conclude from that present limitation that life, through man, may not presently spread out and up and down to a range of living as yet inconceivable.

Tomorrow: "In the Days of the Dinosaur."

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various muscles of the body, as each of the three movements in it required different action. Its use again might popularize it, and it is certainly superior to many of the freak events that have been tried out in recent years.

### LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S WORD IS—PORTE.

It means—the government of the Turkish, or Ottoman, empire, called officially and in full "the Sublime Porte," from the name of the sultan's palace gate, at which justice was administered anciently.

It comes from—French "porte," gate or door. It's used like this—"Although Kemal Pasha's successes against the Greeks are favorable to Turkish arms, they are not necessarily favorable to the Sublime Porte, since the Kemalists' ambitions are of a nature which the porte may not find it convenient to gratify."

Our Own Country.

WORLD'S GREATEST EXHIBITION.

Q.—Where is the world's greatest exhibition?  
A.—Canada has the world's greatest permanent exhibition in Toronto, based on attendance (1,330,000 in 1922), investment and area.

NEWARK.  
Q.—What Canadian town was first known as Newark?  
A.—Newark was the first English name of the town now known as Niagara-on-the-Lake and which was, in 1792, the first capital of Ontario.

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

HERE WE HAVE ITEMS OF LOCAL AND DISTRICT INTEREST AS RECORDED IN THE ADVERTISER OF 1897.

September 20, 1897.  
Weather—Warmer.

Wm. Henderson, of Bright, champion quail pitcher of Oxford County, today defeated James Collins, of Woodstock, by 61 to 41, for the Jas. Sutherland gold medal and the championship of Oxford.

The Mosa and Ekfrid Fair, which will be held at Glenora on October 5 and 6, promises to be a grand success. The fair has been spared by the efficient board of directors to make it the most successful in the records of the association. The prizes offered are large and the competitions are expected to be very interesting. A grand Scottish concert is advertised for the second evening of the fair.

DR. BISHOP'S ADVICE

### DANGERS OF MEASLES

PARENTS seem to think that measles is a disease that every child must have and the sooner they get it and get over it the better. It is annoying but that is all. When we stop to think that it is the cause of thousands of deaths annually, it becomes evident that it is more than annoying. It is serious.

It is very contagious, and almost every child that is exposed to it contracts it. It is spread through transferring the secretions of the nose and throat of one ill with the disease to another person who has not had it. Handkerchiefs, books, pencils, drinking cups, coughing, sneezing, and the hands are the ways of carrying the germs. The child who is exposed begins

to complain in about two weeks, and has a cold in the head, red and running eyes and a hard, dry cough. Pale red spots develop on the inside of the cheeks in about two days, and the rash appears in three or four days. There are many mild cases, but these are just as dangerous to others as the more severe ones. Measles is frequently the forerunner of pneumonia, pleurisy, consumption and other serious and fatal diseases.

It may leave deafness or weakened eyes, and may even lead to tuberculosis. The patient should be kept in a room separate from the rest of the house, and only the nurse or attendant and the physician allowed to enter. The discharges from the nose and throat should be received in cloths and burned, and the bed linen and other articles coming in contact with the patient should be kept in the room until they can be boiled or disinfected.

Tomorrow: "In the Days of the Dinosaur."

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### Oor Bairnies Are Awa'

WE ha'e oor gowden Autumn noo,  
Sae bonnie tae oor e'e;  
There're melons in oor garden plot,  
There's fruit on ilka tree;  
Yet, there's a sadness in oor hoose,  
This bonnie, bonnie fa'!  
'Tis vera easy tae explain—  
Oor bairnies are awa'.

SOME dinna ca' their young-  
lins "bairns"—  
They ca' them "kiddies" noo;  
Let me still ha'e oor guid  
Scotch term—  
Yon is th' term I lo'e.  
A name that is for weenie  
goats  
Is name for lassies braw;  
It's nae oor "kiddies" wha are  
trae hame—  
Oor bairnies are awa'.

GIN I ha'e worries tae molest,  
Or sorrows tae beguile,  
I dinna crave a cheerie drap—  
Gie me a younglin's smile!  
Tho' autumn gies me gowden  
hues  
I'm nae content awa';  
I'm wearie for th' mirth o'  
youth—  
Oor bairnies are awa'.

I miss these bonnie bairns o'  
mine  
At morn, at noon, at e'en,  
As sadly ilka place I roam  
Whaur hitherto they've been.  
But mair's o' a' I miss oor  
bairns  
As shades o' gloamin' fa';  
Aft tae their mither then I say  
Oor bairnies are awa'.

WHEN war had spread her  
self abroad,  
At Kaiser Bill's decree,  
Sair conflict raged in fury wild  
On earth, in air, at sea;  
Brave British bairnies firmly  
stood,  
Tho' only some maun fa';  
At hame fond parents aft then  
said  
Oor bairnies are awa'.

WE aften still, at gloamin' o'  
oor  
Mair sit us doon tae greet  
For hosts o' gallant, bonnie  
bairns  
We ne'er on earth shall meet.  
Gie safely presently aboon,  
We're fold an an' a',  
We ne'er shall hear this sad  
lament.  
Oor bairnies are awa'.  
—MACK.

### READ YOUR CHARACTER

NO. 335—BRAIN EXERCISE FOR HIGH HEADS.

A man with strong arms and a weak back would make a very poor baggage handler, though his strong arms might give him the ideal physical equipment to become a first-class blacksmith.

What would you think the best thing that man could do with his physical equipment? Would it not be to use the powers with which he is exceptionally well endowed for the important task of earning his living and that of his family? But at the same time, would it not also be very wise for him to develop strength in that weak back by exercise? Would he not be a better blacksmith in the long run if he had a well-balanced physique? Would he not be more healthy? Would he not get

more fun and pleasure out of life? The same thing holds true of the brain. High-headed people are naturally better suited to such callings as those of teaching, medicine, theology, art, literature and various forms of social service, and they do well to follow such callings. But they are weak

in those brain functions which have to do with the materialistic and practical side of life, and they will also do well to deliberately cultivate these functions even at the cost of some effort. It will keep them from becoming eccentric and one-sided in their mental development. In cultivating one side of their char-

acters they will give rest to the other and keep it fresh, and the better balance will increase the worth of their special functions.

Tomorrow—Exercise for the Short-Headed.  
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Let me tell you what I know about

## BAKER'S COCOA

"My mother and my mother's mother used it, and I have used it all my life.

There never has been anything better, never anything quite so good. Indeed, it seems to me that Baker's Cocoa is better and better as time goes by. No other cocoa seems to have such a delicious flavor or such an attractive color."

Walter Baker & Co., by processes peculiar to their method of manufacture and by the use of the most improved machinery have produced a cocoa which can be and is used as a standard for purity in chemical analyses.

MADE IN CANADA BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED

Established 1780

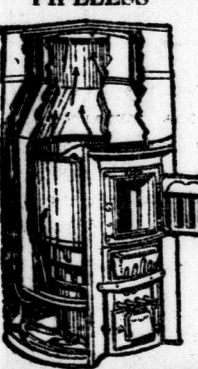
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Dorchester, Mass.

Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free

## BANNER FURNACES

PIPELESS



A continuous circulation of healthy warm air is maintained in every room by the Banner Pipeless Furnace. There are no pipes, no heat wasted in walls or cellar. It takes only a few hours and quarter the cost to install. The warm air from Banner Furnaces is

healthfully moistened by a generous water pan.

For your health's sake, for economy's sake, choose a Banner.

Write for copy of "Winter Comfort in Your Home." Send us a plan of your home and we will give you an estimate on a Banner installation.

The Galt Stove & Furnace Co., Limited - Galt, Ontario

Agents in London: J. A. Page, 807 Dundas Street. George Winterbottom & Son, Richmond Street N.

MORE HEAT FROM LESS COAL

## To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

### CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,  
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.