

## Nova Scotia Is Most Progressive

### Mr. Dearness Speaks of Work of the Summer Science School There—Technical Education in Favor.

In respect to technical education it is generally recognized that Nova Scotia is in the van of the Canadian provinces, but it is not in technical education only that the peninsula is setting the pace for the rest of Canada.

Mr. Dearness, vice-principal of the London Normal School, who has just returned from an engagement in the Nova Scotia Summer Science School, where he had charge of the department of nature study and botany, tells something of what that province is doing to educate its future farmers through the agency of the public schools.

In respect to organization the Summer Science School was held under the joint authority of the Agricultural College and the Normal College for the training of public and high school teachers, and was taught by the science teachers of both these institutions. Instructors from the military station at Halifax added a course in physical culture, including those in the staff—heads and assistants—consisted of fifteen teachers, besides Principal Cumming, of the Agricultural College, who exercised general management of the school. One hundred and seventy-eight public and high school teachers registered as students. The day's work began at 7 a. m., and continued until 7 in the evening. It is unnecessary to say that there were internships for refreshments. Each student made his own choice of time and subjects.

**The Course of Study.**  
"How does the course of study differ from what is pursued in the Normal School here?" Mr. Dearness was asked.

"In the first place it is strictly scientific, while keeping in view the needs of the agriculturist. It comprises selected portions of botany, biology, chemistry, physics and manual training with their applications to crops, soils, weather, birds, insects, farm processes, farm machinery, farm animals, bacteriology, horticulture and school gardening. My chief work," added Mr. Dearness, "was to show how these, in whole or in part, could be taught in the public school grades as nature study and by the nature study method."

"In the second place it differs in being post-graduate work. These men

and women were already possessors of teachers' certificates. They were free to take little or much of the work offered. Some took only one subject, some took physical culture only; while a few attempted the whole course. The work as laid down for a rural science diploma, can be conveniently covered in three summer sessions by an average teacher.

"Are the teachers encouraged in any way to spend their holidays at these summer schools?"

"Yes; those whose work is approved may have their holidays lengthened without detriment to their salary, and such of them as complete the course and teach it in their schools making in connection therewith proper use of a school garden will be entitled to an extra hundred dollars a year."

**Technical Education Favored.**  
"What does the attitude of the Nova Scotians seem to be in regard to technical education?"

"Favorable, so far as I learned. Concerning the Agricultural College at Truro, and its work, every opinion that I heard expressed was highly commendatory. Naturally I heard less of the technical and engineering schools situated as they are in the coal mining districts and manufacturing centres. The Nova Scotia Government, which now has a department of technical education, bears all the expenses of the coal mining schools and engineering and technical preparatory classes. There are about a dozen of these in operation in the four coal-producing counties. It pays half the expenses of the technical schools in Halifax, Sydney, and New Glasgow, and is completing a new technical college building at Halifax, which will be, so far as I know, the finest government institution of its kind in the Dominion. There are said to be over 1,500 students attending these schools in each year."

### LONDON FACTORY MAKING PIANOS

Sherlock-Manning Company Is One of London's Best Industries.

For some time citizens have watched with interest the growth of London's industries, and are pleased to note the rapidity with which these are advancing and increasing.

Two Advertiser representatives had the pleasure of reviewing the East End industries a few days ago and found the factories all busy.

Visiting the Sherlock-Manning Company's plant, they were treated to a surprise, as they found the company had grown remarkably in the last two years.

Commencing with the manufacture of reed organs some seven years ago, this company has operated its plant continuously, employing a large number of London wage-earners.

The Sherlock-Manning Company's plant is situated at the corner of Pine and Elm streets, just south of the G. T. R. carshops, just south of acres of land through which runs their own private railway siding, and comprising two large, airy, well-lighted, and splendidly-ventilated factories, which are equipped with the latest machinery. Particularly worthy of mention are the self-feed rip-saw, the continuous-feed jointer, and belt-sanders, all of which are models of the latest devices in the woodworking

machinery line, and great savers of time and labor. All the equipment is on a par and the general factory management gives evidence of system properly employed.

This progressive manufacturing concern has followed the dictates of the day and they have for some time been manufacturing and shipping to all parts of Canada, the Sherlock-Manning Piano. This year it is estimated 25 per cent of the Pianos sold in the United States will be players. The same applies to Canada on a slightly smaller percentage basis, and this year will find the Player in Canada with a decidedly stronger hold upon the Canadian musical public than ever before.

The Sherlock-Manning Player represents all the genius of skillful manufacture, and the tone rings clear, pure and sweet, the expression levers making it possible to obtain all the shadings of the famous artists whose masterpieces are reproduced.

### WILLIAM T. STEAD CHAMPIONS DR. COOK

Says He Is Ready to Meet All Charges—Every Word He Says Is Twisted.

By William T. Stead.

[Special Cable to New York American] Copenhagen, Sept. 10.—Dr. Cook will arrive at Brussels at 11 this morning, and Saturday will embark from Flushing in the Scandinavian American liner Oscar II, which will call at Flushing especially to take him on board. He will arrive at New York on Sept. 21.

Cook's worst enemies admit that he spent more than a year in the Arctic regions with no civilized companions, braving death from cold and famine, like all other Arctic explorers, without the spur of financial gain. After this self-imposed order he ought not on returning to civilization be treated as a pickpocket even by those who really question the accuracy of his conclusions that he had reached the pole.

But day after day, despite the admitted voucher of his Arctic sojourn, and his readiness to dare all for the cause of Arctic exploration, Cook is assailed with the cruellest imputations by anonymous revilers, who never have given any proof of their having suffered in the cause of Arctic or indeed in any other cause. Every word he says is twisted or misrepresented. Every hour brings cablegrams and telegrams and importunate callers, demanding that he shall there and then answer this challenge with incontrovertible proof producible on the spot.

"Are you an infamous liar or not?" Which of us, bugged daily and hourly by demands to prove that we are not scoundrels, even though our proofs to the contrary are admittedly far across the sea, but would grow restive at last. Life would be impossible if we were all liable to be held up every moment by any chance caller, demanding that we state our balance at the bank or produce our marriage certificate.

Before a competent tribunal, when resigned by respectable accusers, Cook is ready to meet any and every charge brought against him, his honor as a man and his reputation as an explorer. But before a crowd of Tom, Dick and Harry who may come along with telegrams or telephone messages, reeking with slander, Cook refuses to be pestered by long and these claimants and libellers, who wish to be judge, jury and prosecutor, all in their own person, and who insist on treating the distinguished American explorer as if he were worse than a horse thief, and only entitled to that justice which hangs a man first and tries him afterward.

In the absence of particulars as to what is claimed by Peary the Danish authorities are dumb. Commander Sverdrup, former conductor of Nanse's Fram, who opened up the line of western country through which Cook made his rush for the pole, is taciturn. When asked if he knew Peary he replied:

"Not much, but enough."

"What do you think of his claim that he reached the pole?"

"How can we think anything until we know something?" He may not have reached the pole. If so, it will be a surprise. Peary has been leading expeditions for twenty years and hitherto has not had much luck. After all these failures he may have got through, but I never expected it. It is very surprising. We must wait to hear how he did it."

And more than this no one will say.

I wish to express the indebtedness that every representative American feels to Minister Egan, whose hospitality, geniality and unusual helpfulness have endeared him to all. He has been an elder brother to Cook, and an unfailing resource to every American journalist. He has inherited the genial traditions of Minister O'Brien, and has not impaired his heritage.

### TO SAVE BLYTHE

Counsel Will Ask Leave to Appeal From Conviction.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Acting for Walter Blythe, who was found guilty by a jury under sentence to death by Mr. Justice Riddell for the murder of Mrs. Blythe, at Agincourt, T. N. Phelan served notice on Attorney-General Foy today that motion would be made before the court of appeal on Sept. 20 for leave to appeal from the conviction. The date for Blythe's execution was fixed, but Mr. Justice Teetzel granted him a respite.

Miss Minnie Fox resumes vocal teaching Sept. 14. Studio, Nordheimers.

### Important to Ladies.

It is not often an opportunity occurs at your door to see the latest Parisian and New York styles in hair goods, yet such is the case, as Prof. Dorenwend, of Toronto, is visiting this town and invites your inspection of these goods at his private apartments reserved at the hotel.

These hair goods styles, when properly adjusted, protect and ornament the head, soften and beautify the expression of the face, and consequently tone up an aged appearance. Be sure and see them at City Hotel, London, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14 and 15. 66ixvtyz-81u

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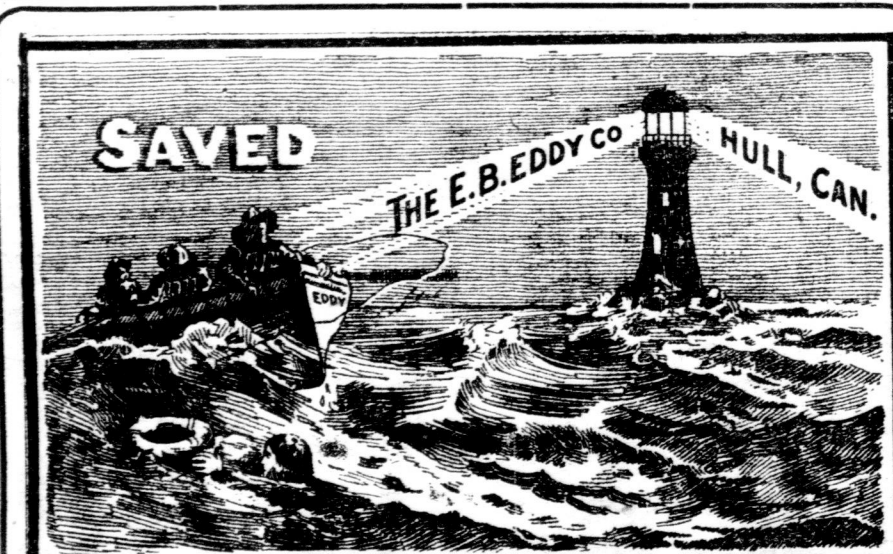
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### SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S RELIEF EXPEDITION

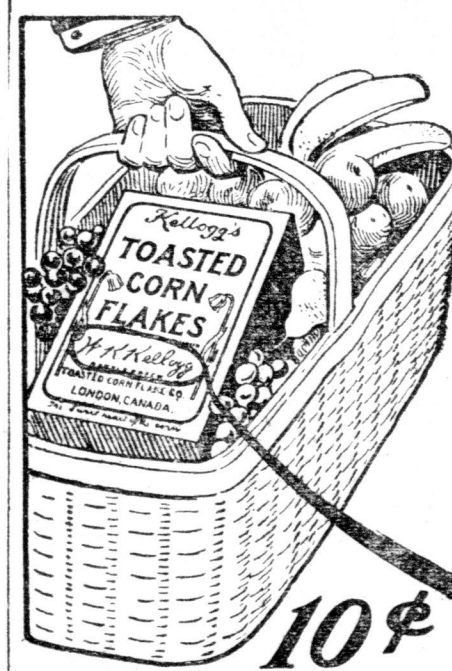
Reminiscences of Late Captain W. Kennedy, One of the Searchers.

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—Capt. William Kennedy, the distinguished explorer who was sent out in charge of the private expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in the Prince Albert in 1851, was born at Cumberland House, on the Saskatchewan River, and was a son of the late Chief Factor Alexander Kennedy, of the Hudson Bay Company. He entered the Hudson Bay Company's service upon completion of his education in Scotland. He was a clerk on the Labrador coast at the same time as Donald A. Smith (Lord Strathcona). They were clerks together at Ungava for thirteen years. After retiring from the service of the Hudson Bay Company he settled at Sangien, on the Ottawa River. It was while here that he volunteered his services to take charge of the expedition in search of Franklin.

Upon his arrival in London to complete arrangements for that expedition he received a letter from Lieut. Bellot, of the French navy who volunteered to serve under him. The Prince Albert sailed from Aberdeen in May, 1851. They went to Batty Bay, in Prince Regent's Inlet, and from there Kennedy and Bellot conducted an extensive journey covering 1,000 miles, which they covered in 90 days. It was on this expedition that Capt. Kennedy discovered the Boothia Felix was separated from the mainland of North America by a strait, which he named Bellot Strait, out of compliment to Lieut. Bellot. This strait marks the most northerly point of the North American continent, and it was the last link required to complete the coastline. Kennedy and Bellot found no trace of Franklin on this expedition, but, later on, McClintock sailed through Bellot Strait and turned to the south, where Kennedy had turned to the north, and within a short distance found traces of the last expedition of Franklin.

Shortly after his return to England, Capt. Kennedy undertook a second expedition, with the object of reaching the Arctic Seas by way of Bering Strait. He rounded Cape Horn and brought his ves-

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# TOASTED CORN FLAKES

### WORLD'S CONGRESS

Presbyterian Mission Board Will Send Delegates to Scotland.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—A full delegation of eleven commissioners will be sent to the world's mission congress to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, next June. This was the decision reached by the Presbyterian foreign mission board committee. This congress will be world-wide, all denominations being present. Miss Macdonald, of College street, was appointed a missionary to the Province of Honan, China, and a son, William Kennedy, of this city.

to the city, informed the committee that he could make arrangements for the support of four or five Indian boys or girls by a society in Scotland, in order to instruct them and bring them up into a useful trade or profession. The offer will be considered.

### Grand Trunk Annual Western Excursions.

From London to Port Huron and return, \$1.95; Detroit, \$3.40; Chicago, \$9.25; Bay City, \$4.35; Cleveland (via Detroit and D. and C. steamers), \$5.95; Grand Rapids, \$6.20; Saginaw, \$4.25. Good going Sept. 17 and 18. Return limit, Oct. 4, 1909. Further information and tickets may be obtained from any Grand Trunk agent. 695;



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