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LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

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LONDON. ONTARIO London, Friday, Jan. 24.

The Resignation of Dr. Balfour -A Cause for Regret.

Dr. Balfour, the medical superintendent of Victoria Hospital, has sent in his resignation to the trustees. This for much regret. Dr. Balbeen medical superintendent of the Hospital for about fourteen years, and during that time has acthat institution as could have been

It is especially to be regretted at the present time, because the new Hospital is in a formative state. The changes necessary between the old and the new are not completed, and no ducing the very best article, and behand is so well qualified as his to work

That Victoria Hospital has been unfairly attacked, and unnecessary dam- producing country. age done to it, the public are aware. The incessant nagging to which it has been subjected has had some effect upon the minds of the unthinking; and doubtless this fact has had some weight in determining the course taken by the medical superintendent.

It has been a subject of remark for some years that Dr. Balfour should remain as superintendent when he could earn more money in the practice of his profession; and it is not to be wondered at that he prefers to resign that financially is of no of much responsibility and anxiety. The responsibility and anxiety of the position are quite enough without the added annoyances of the past months. He faced and saw the failure of every charge against the management of the Hospital, and had he chosen to remain it would, we believe, have been but a short time until those now his enemies would have become his friends.

The work accomplished by Dr. Balfour need not be recited. All will remember the condition of affairs when under the control of the Council; but under Dr. Balfour he can defy his act. His financial management has London, and with the city itself.

what was, fourteen years ago, with what is today, and he will find that engines will be equipped for burning the progress of London in no respect oil instead of coal. In Canada the is more marked than in the progress made by the medical men of London.

quickly accomplished in the years past all that the money at his disposal enabled him to accomplish, is the best man to see such changes made as the new Hospital requires. He would be the right man in the right place, but as he prefers to resign, we fear it will be difficult to fill his place.

What should be done for the future furnishes food for serious reflection. The Hospital is a large and very important institution. It is among the best in Canada. The injury done to it we hope will soon pass away. In connection with it is the well-established Medical School of the Western University. There are those in our midst, who would lay destructive hands on that splendid institution, which, from small beginnings, has grown till it has one hundred students on its roll, numbering among them South African medical men of London is due the fact that the Medical School in connection with the Western University is one of the best in Canada; and by the people of London especially, but by all of Western Ontario as well, are the benefits resulting from these two facts re-

Regretting, therefore, the resignation of Dr. Balfour, on the ground that we must substitute an uncertainty for a certainty, we hope the best course will be adopted, both in the interest of the Hospital and of the Medical School. When Dr. Balfour commences the practice of his profession in London, he will be a welcome addition to the upper ranks of that profession, which in the last few years has made such substantial progress in this city.

It is stated in Montreal that a member of the committee purporting to have signed the requisition presented to Dr. Lachapelle, to run as mayor against Mr. Prefentaine, M.P., was in his grave seven months before the document was drawn up. We have heard of the graveyard vote, and of dead men going to the polls, but this Is the first time that one of these chaps has insisted in working on a com-

An Englishman writes to his local paper complaining of red tape in the postoffice. He says he wrote twelve years ago complaining of the scarcity of telegraph messengers in his town. One day last month he got a reply whole people, it will do a good deal them no fewer than 43 whisky factor-

Canada Advances.

Below will be found the latest reof Canadian agricultural produce in gime, and under the preferential tariff introduced by the present Government

WC 011411W		
	1896.	1901. \$ 1,691,640
Eggs\$	001,000	
Butter	1,052,089	5,040,010
Cheese	13,936,571	20,696,950
Bacon, ham and		
pork	4,446,884	11,829,820
Cattle	7,082,542	9,064,562
Reef	21,158	812,342

Canada is first in the sale of cheese in the British markets, the motherland buying from us three times as much as she purchases from the neighboring States. We have beaten the Yankees, because the preponderating proportion of our people have been scrupulously honest in the making and marketing of the commodity, whereas the United States people made "filled" cheese, and palmed off on the at first unsuspecting British public an article from the milk and making of which was removed the natural butter fat, and a cheap inferior substitute inserted. The moral is that only by proing careful to prevent impositions of all kinds can Canada continue to hold her proud pre-eminence as a cheese-

Canada is still away behind as a supplier of butter for the British public, though she has made a big stride forward in the past five years. Denmark is first, supplying 43 per cent of the British imports, and receiving the highest price. Australia is second and Siberia third. With more care in making and marketing, there is no reason why our sales should not greatly increase in the near future, and the price advance to something like that cheerfully given for the Danish product. It is worthy trying for.

Oil as Fuel for Railways and Ships. Crude oil is all right to use for fuel

for locomotives if it can be purchased quired to raise the same weight of steam. It was also found that four worst enemy to point out one dishonest and one-quarter barrels of oil will do the work of a long ton of coal. The been above reproach. The Hospital price of the latter, in the locality, is itself grew steadily in public favor, about \$3, while that of the oil is but and kept pace with the growth of the 71 cents. As a consequence of experistanding of the medical profession of menting with crude oil, a southern railway company announces that the Let any unprejudiced mind compare result is so satisfactory that before question is not a very live one, as the crude oil costs too much, and the sup-We firmly believe that he who ply of the near-by material somewhat uncertain. Our railways will probably jog along with coal, until electricity can be profitably turned to account. Nor are oil fuel experiments confined to the railways. The British Government has decided to make more extensive trials of oil as a power producer than have yet taken place. The admiralty has been influenced to do so by the results obtained in the Russian battleship Rostilav. There the black smoke, which forms one of the greatest drawbacks to the use of liquid fuel, has been got rid of. The ship's radius of action has been increased by 50 per cent, a most important gain in fighting efficiency, whilst the number of stokers required to work her was just one-half that needed whilst coal was used. In addition, the vessel's fuel supply was replenished in two hours, whereas it is a good day's work to fill a battleheroes. This is by no means one of ship's bunkers with coal, no matter the smallest considerations in connec- how smart at the work the crew may tion with the Hospital. To Dr. Balfour, me. Oil producers will rejoice if new more than to any other man living, is and profitable fields are opened up for due the fact that Victoria Hospital is the sale of petroleum. The trouble one of the best in Canada; and to the may be to find a large enough supply.

> The Bombay Gazette announces that Scotchmen in India are up in arms at the commander-in-chief approving of the adoption of the kilt for the pipers of the native army; and declare it will only make the long and lanky Sepoys look ridiculous. "Shades of Mc-Callum More, Montrose and Appin!" adds the Gazette, "if these famous chiefs could only know the use clan tartans are being put to they would surely turn in their graves." The pipers of the Bengal regiments will wear the Graham tartan, those of the Punjab regiments the Campbell, and those of the Madras regiments the Stewart. There seems to be good reason for the protest, as the Highland regiments have always considered themselves entitled to the distinction of the picturesque costume that has been theirs for centuries, and in which they have fought with so much valor. There seems to be a lack of thought in the new devices of the British army chiefs that may do much to break down the esprit de corps of the old regiments.

The distillery map of Scotland for 1902, which has just been issued, shows how firmly the whisky-making business permeates the North country. There are in the Land o' Cakes no fewer than 167 establishments engaged in the manufacture of this liquid. It is a colossal industry, having ramifications in almost every shire, but a reference to the map shows that the banks of the Spey, from Grantown to that the matter was receiving atten- the sea, and that noble river's tribution. We think that when the Can- taries, are, par excellence, the distiladian Government takes control of the lers' happy hunting grounds, the countelegraphic lines, for the benefit of the ties of Elgin and Banff having between ies. Argylishire ranks next with 32,

19 of which flourish in Campbeltown and 9 in Islay. A large number find a local habitation in Glasgow and Edinburg. The counties of Inverness and Ross have a fair share in the total output of "Scotland's ain wine," the former having 10 establishments and the latter 7. Talisker remains the solitary representative of the industry in the Hebrides. In Sutherland and in Caithness, as well as in the border counties, the number of distilleries is

The Medical School.

surprisingly small.

The following is from the London

"Things move quickly. Time changes. Only a few weeks ago the students of the London Medical School sat down to their annual sumptuous spread at the Tecumseh House. Oddly enough, it was the evening of the day upon which Mr. Hospital Trustee Beck's resolution asking for the resignation of Medical Superintendent Balfour had been defeated by a vote of four to one. The professors of the school were at the banquet. So was Mr. Hospital Trustee Purdom. Trustee Beck was there as well. Superintendent Balfour was late in entering the banquetinghall, and was given a rousing reception by the students. When Mr. Purdom arose to reply to a toast, he was greeted with lusty cheers. His face was a mass of beautiful smiles. Why not He had triumphed. Mr. Beck saw and heard it all. There were no cheers for the man who had simply done his duty as a man and a citizen. His name was not upon the toast list. At a convenient hour he took his departure. The banquet in due course became a memory. Election day eventually rolled around. The citizens had not forgotten. The triumph of that night in the brilliant banqueting-hall is overshadowed in the announcement just made in Mr. Hospital Trustee Purdom's newspaper that Superintendent Balfour

When we read the above, and recol-Beck was also, it is not hard to see the "cloven hoof." The Free Press ought to know that the election of Mr. Beck has no bearing on the Medical School, and that before long both it and Mayor Beck will again claim to be friends of the School. Mr. Purdom has always been a firm friend of the Medical School, and never more so than now, when the Free Press and others are misrepresenting and belittling it. Look at what the School has accomplished. Consider the very large majorities voted by the people to retain the McClary and White works in the city; then consider the benefit the Medical School is to London, with its hundred students. The Free Press cannot kill the Medical School of the Western University. The people will not permit it. The School, which grew from small beginnings to be the vigorous, efficient school it is today, is not to be permanently affected by any snap verdict such as the elections in January. The School has too much life in it, and with over two-thirds of the physicians

of London favoring what it has asked for from the Hospital Trust, the time is not far distant when its requests will be granted, and both the Free Press and Mr. Beck will deny that they ever took the ground they are now tak-

The Free Press says pathetically, "There were no cheers for the man who had simply done his duty as a man and a citizen. His name was not upon the toast list. At a convenient hour he took his departure." We presume they mean Mayor Beck. His act that day was as far wrong as an act could be. All the elections ever held could not make it right. He had failed to get a seconder; was opposed by Mr. McCormick, the chairman, and Messrs. Gilmour, Purdom, and Rumball, and is still opposed by them. He was opposed by the Medical School, both faculty and students, and is still opposed by them. He was opposed by all right-thinking men, and is still opposed by them, and if his election as mayor helps to break his fall, let him hug it while he may, and not forget that cheers will change to hisses when the truth is known.

The employment of children in factories has greatly increased in Illinois during the past ten years. This is not as it should be.

BOTH WITHDRAWN

Agreement Between Canada and United States-Official Flags Shall Not Fly Over Customs Offices.

Washington, Jan. 23.-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spalding, acting on the suggestion of the state department, has directed that official flags in future should not be displayed by United States customs officers stationed in British Some time last summer a Canadian ustoms flag was forcibly removed customs flag was forcibly removed by Americans from a building occupied by the Canadian officials at Skagway, and that incident initiated a correspondence which resulted in an agreement between the United States and Canada that neithey should display its flag in territory

Drunkenness is said to be diminish-



RURAL SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Sir W. C. McDonald Puts Forth Commendable Plans.

Courses of Instruction and Training in Domestic Economy—School Gardens.

Having respect to the well-known sayings, "Seeing is believing" and "We learn by doing," the plan which Sir William C. Macdonald offers as one described to sirable to carry out is presented in four parts—three under the division of nature study and the fourth under the domestic economy household science.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

Part I. of the plan is intended to give object lessons of improvements in education from the consolidation of five, six or more small rural schools into central graded school, with a school garden and a manual training room as part of its equipment. It is proposed to offer financial assistance to one locality in Ontario and one locality in each of the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, to induce the people to undertake and carry on object lessons of improvements in education, with school gardens and manual training, all under the control of the regularly constituted educational authorities.

In our educational progress not much

has been done for the girls and boys in rural schools compared with what has been given to and made possible for the children in towns and cities. The difficulties which have hindered progress are said to have been: Want of money, the fact that the time-table was already too full, and the fact that teachers are not properly qualified to ake up better methods. In some disricts the area for the rural school is so small that the lack of funds and the isolation of school authorities cause them to let educational matters drift into weakness and inefficiency. If in some district an object lesson could be given of the consolidation of five, six, or more weak rural schools into one well-appointed and well-sustained central school, that might lead to general improvement. In some of the United States the consolidation of rural schools has already been carried out to a considerable extent with very great gain in the quality of the education given in the locality, and in most cases with no increase of cost to the ratepayers. It has not been difficult in Canada to arrange routes for the collecting of milk or cream to one central place; it would not be more lifficult to arrange for the collection of children on various routes to one central school; and certainly the children of a neighborhood are best worth the care, thought and spending of any-thing in the locality.

A TRAVELING INSTRUCTOR. Part II. of the plan is for the purpose of giving object lessons of the value of chool gardens and nature studies, a individual rural schools, as a part of general education, to be begun by means of a traveling instructor, who would visit and spend one-half day per week with the children and teacher at each school of a group, for a term of three years, or until a considerable number of suitably trained and qualified teachers would be available to carry on such work themselves at ru-

It is proposed to offer financial assistance to one group of ten or fewer schools in one locality in Ontario, and to one group in each of the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, to enable the people to provide school gardens, and to undertake and carry on object lessons and experiments with improve ments in education, all under the control of the regularly constituted educational authorities.

A group of ten or fewer rural schools for rural schools, who desire to qualify themselves in these new subjects and some locality should be chosen in which to give an object lesson or methods of education. It is proposed to offer to the Provlustration of this better education. If ince of Ontario at the Ontario Agricompetent traveling instructor were engaged to spend half a day of every cultural College, Guelph, a gift of a week at each of these schools, he would building, including a nature study plant-growing house, and such equipbe able to train teachers and children into methods of nature study. The ment as may be required, in addition traveling instructor would be a speto what is there at present, for the accommodation of teachers while taking cialist in nature study and knowledge, as well as a good teacher in short courses in nature study for rural schools. To make possible such adthe subjects which have been common in the schools in the past. It would ditions and changes in rural schools as have been indicated, and to let them certainly be of great benefit to the be capable of anything like general children at any rural school if a school garden containing plots for every child above the age of 8 or 9 years could adoption and extension, there is need for further preparation of the be provided. Those plots would be would be willing to qualify themselves for this better sort of work, if an opused (like slates of larger size) to put 'things' on, to be rubbed off when portunity were provided. It seems desirable and practicable to give such they had served their educational pur-The gardens could be used, as teachers the opportunity which they they are at a few schools in England, and as they are at many schools on in 1901, short courses of instruction the continent of Europe, for the trainand training in methods were providing of children to habits of close obed for periods of only three weeks, with the expectation of doing a good servation, of thoughtfulness and of carefulness. If one may mention a deal towards qualifying teachers to method which would seem to include carry on their work in a better way. the best, it would be that of tracing In Canada, it might be possible to arrange for course of training for thirty results back to their causes until that habit of mind is formed in the children. When a child does anything with its own hands, such as planting teachers at one place, each course to last for two or three months. During this course the teachers would carry on a seed, pulling up a plant, making examination of the changes which have nature study work as they expected the children to do it at the school taken place during its growth, making afterwards. A plant-growing house a drawing of it, mounting it and putfor nature study work would not be ting its name on it, he receives impres so costly for construction and maintensions by the sense of touch, he sees, he hears the noise of the movements ance that it would be a very difficult accommodation to have, for the winhe makes, and he smells the soil and the part of the plant with which he is

dealing. Those impressions are definite STRONG AND VIGOROUS. and lasting; they add to the sum of sensuous knowledge; they prepare for the perception of logical knowledge, Every Organ of the Body Toned in a common sense way. For instance, if a child should plant ten grains of wheat in a row, ten grains of Indian corn in another row, ten sets of potatoes in another row, and ten seeds in another row; if he should pull up one each of these plants every week and find out for himself, under the guidance of a competent teacher, what had taken place in the meantime; if, further, he should make drawings of the plants, and a written statement of the progress of growth, as he was able to observe it, from week to week, such a course, occupying only half a day per week, would certainly give a boy or

girl a great amount of exceedingly useful information, and also habits of investigation, observation, comparison and thoughtfulness, which are immensely desirable. These would quicken the intelligence of the children and lead them both to have desire and capacity for living happily amid tural Progress in agricultural education would be made by starting

CLASSES. in the rural districts in connection with those groups of schools, or in connection with the consolidated schools mentioned under part 1. These would pro-vide the true solution for education in agriculture and horticulture of youths in the country at the ages from 14 to out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

EVENING CONTINUATION

208, 210, 2101/2 and 212

Dundas St.

208, 210,

Boot and Shoe Sale.

There are sales and sales. This is a genuine sale. People know when we advertise a sale there will be no disappointment. We always produce what we advertise. Remember, not special lines or odd lots, but the whole of our fine stock is at your command. Cost and under is the price attached to every Boot, Shoe and Rubber. All must immediately be cleared to make room for other lines. We undernote a few lines, simply as an index of what we can do for you:

Ladies' Dongola Kid Laced Shoe, light or heavy extension sole, regular price \$1 35, sale price..... 99c Ladies' Skating Boots, in dongola kid or box calf, regular price \$2 50, sale price.....\$1 65

Ladies' Dongola Button, medium sole, regular price \$1 35, sale Youths' Boston Calf Laced Shoes,

regular price \$1 00, sale price..... 59c Misses' Dongola Button, heavy sole, heel or spring heel, regular price \$1 35, sale price...... 99c

18. One or two central schools of each | ter and spring months when outdoor

the farm, saw during the day with his | short course, it is hoped that the gov

uninstructed eye, could be explained to ernment of each province

Misses' Box Calf Laced Shoe, heavy extension sole, regular price \$1 65, sale price.....\$1 13 Misses' and Children's Strap Slippers, turn soles, regular price \$1 15, sale price...... 77c Ladies' Vici Kid Oxford, turn sole, kid lined, regular \$165, sale price.....\$1 20 Ladies' Vici Kid Oxford, stylish shape and new military heel, regular \$2 25, sale price.....\$1 49 Ladies' Vici Kid Shoes, heavy extension sole, rope stitch, regular

Children's Shoes, Clearing Out Sale.

of these groups might be chosen for

evening continuation classes. At these, what the young lad, working on

him in such a way as to awaken a new

nterest in his work, and greatly in-

crease his ability for enjoying it and

SPECIAL COURSES OF INSTRUC-

Part 3 of the plan has for its object

to assist in providing short courses of

No doubt teachers in Canada

At several places in England

up and invigorated by

Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years

with palpitation, shortness of breath,

instruction and training for teachers

TION.

carrying it on well.

Misses' Shoes, Clearing Out Sale.

class of about thirty teachers at each

would arrange (by providing a sub-

take the short course without loss of

teachers of rural schools outside the

each short course without any fees.

For the first year, it is proposed to

make, (1) an allowance at the rate of

five cents per mile for the actual dis-

tance from the teacher's school to the

Ontario Agricultural College, to help

in meeting the traveling expenses, and

(2) an allowance of \$25 to help in

lodging, to every approved teacher

who has taken a full course satisfac-

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

Part 4 of the plan is intended to as-

sist in providing courses of instruc-

tion and training in domestic economy

men from country homes, in order that

they may have opportunities for ac-

quiring practical and advanced educa-

tion not less suitable and helpful to them, than the present courses at the

Ontario Agricultural College are bene-

ficial to young men, who take them

with earnestness and cheerfulness. It

of Ontario at the Ontario Agricultural

building to accommodate not less than

100 female students and teacher stu-

dents, daughters of farmers and others, and (2) class rooms, kitchen

laboratories and other equipment ne-

training in domestic economy

cessary for courses of instruction and

Suitable courses (long and short)

which would include instruction and

training in dairying, poultry-keeping,

al gardening, with particular attention

flowers, would be highly valuable to

the young women who are able to take

them, and through their influence

would be of far-reaching benefit to

the rural schools, and the rural popu-

properly arranged lessons and exer-

(1) In the selection, preparation and serving of foods in the most nourishing, wholesome, appetizing, and eco-

(2) In sewing, dressmaking and the

simpler forms of household arts and

(3) In the care and cleansing of

rooms, fabrics, sinks, etc.;
All to the end that the pupils might

know the relation of those things to

health and comfort, and might observe

those methods and practices which

make for good living in simple, clean,

(b) Special regard might be given to

the cultivation of vegetables and

bee-keeping, fruit-growing and gener

College at Guelph, (1) a

household science.

lation generally.

mical manner:

decoration; and.

proposed to offer to the Province

of household science for young

stitute or otherwise), to enable

situation or loss of salary.

meting the expenses of

torily.

work would not be practicable. If provision should be made for a Rubbers. Clearing Out Sale.

price \$3 50, sale price.....\$2 29

CAPITAL NOTES

concerned Change in Personnel of Nursing Sicters Going to Africa. proved teachers in rural schools to

Crockery and Pottery Men Seeking a period of three years at least fifteen Change in the Duty on Their Province of Ontario are to be eligible to receive instructions in training in Wares.

> [Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Jan. 23.-Miss Chalmers, of Adolphustown, who was appointed to go to South Africa as one of the Canadian nurses, will not be able to go, and Miss Amy W. Scott, of Toronto, will go in her place her place.
>
> A deputation of crockery and pottery men waited on the minister of customs today and asked that the ad valoren duty on the goods they manufactured be changed from an ad valorem to a speci-The delegates came from Brantford,

> Brockville and St. Johns, Que. CLEMENCY ASKED. This forenoon a petition was presented to the department of justice asking for the commutation of the death sentence passed upon Stanislas Lacroix, sentenced to be hanged at Hull on March 13. This is asked if the request for a new trial be

JUDGE GWYNNE'S WILL. The will of the late Judge Gwynne was probated today. It bequeaths a life interest in the entire estate of \$53,000 to the widow. After her death the estate is to be equally divided between the four children.

THE WORLD HAS NEVER SEEN ITS EQUAL.

Paine's Celery Compound

Used by the Wealthy as Well as by Those in Humbler Circumstances for the Banishment of Rheumatism.

The most devoted and earnest friends of Paine's Celery Compound are the men and women who possess ample means for the employment of the best

medical skill. Paine's Celery Compound has been used and tested by our best people for the cure of theumatism, and in every case it has been victorious over the disease. It has saved thousands of pain-racked, disabled and crippled rheumatics for whom physicians could do no more than order a change of climate or bid them bathe in some mineral spring. Mrs. F. McMann, Thorold, Ont., writes about her husband's cure as follows:

"I think it my duty to let you know what Paine's Celery Compound has done for my husband. For two years he suffered very much from rheumatism in the back, and became so bad that he could not bend, stoop or sit in a chair at the table, and I was obliged to take his meals to him while he lay bed. He was treated by various physicians, but received no benefit until he used Paine's Celery Compound The first bottle gave him relief, and after he had used six bottles he was quite free from the rheumatism. He says he feels like a new man now."

well-kept and beautiful homes in the country. Such in outline is the plan which Sir William C. Macdonald offers to assist in putting into effect as mentioned letter of even date. Besides the benefits which have been alluded to, there would doubtless be others no less important to the pupils, the teachers and the schools. The knowledge gained by observation, experiment and ex-

ess and pain in the heart, but perience would indicate that changes one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve or modifications of the plan might be Pills completely removed all these dismade with most advantage to the peotressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and ple in rural communities. (Signed) JAS. W. ROBERTSON. Ottawa, Ont, 6th January, 1902.

feel strong and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure

all diseases arising from weak heart, worn Some women are all right taken any way save at their word.