



THIS MAN SAYS CORN MEAL IS NOT FIT FOR PEOPLE TO EAT

And That it is Wrong to Make Europeans Think Americans Like it—But They Do

A writer "M. J." in The Country Gentleman says of corn meal:

It is used by the poorest of the southern people of the farms as the sour dough cake, baked on the hot stone hearth and covered with hot ashes, it is true. But it is a fraud to make Europeans think corn is our staple bread grain. It is, in fact, used only under the strictest necessity, and for absolute want of any other grain.

The poorest of southern whites and negroes will eat rye bread in preference to corn, when they can procure the grain. As owner of two common grist mills here for a score of years, this has been my experience and it is my personal knowledge as to the habits of the people, whose poverty and not their will makes them eat corn. Corn is so well suited to the southern climate and the common methods of culture of all the land through the South, that it is the easiest grain to be grown; and it is useless to try and introduce better grains for these will not make the grain enough to feed the people with the same small quantity of labor; and they do not produce the roughness for the cows or horses or mules that corn does. The negro and the poor white, the mule and the corn crop go together, and on this account it is and will be impossible to make corn eaters of any European nation, except as it now happens to those poor people of southeastern Europe, who are the corn-growers and consumers of the whole world, outside of the United States and countries south of them, under and as the necessary results of similar condition.

In 1848 I was in Paris, at the Medical School of the Institute of France where I went with some other students to Ireland, to assist in checking the disastrous outbreak of the Irish fever. It was a typhoid condition, due to the most abject poverty, starvation and want of all sanitary conditions. And while the whole people of the southwest of Ireland were actually dying of starvation, yet not one man, woman or child could be induced to eat a mouthful of the great quantities of corn meal sent from the United States. The condition may be easily understood by the fact that the population of Ireland was reduced from eight millions of hungry people to six millions in two years! And in spite of the indescribable misery existing, the corn meal sent by the United States and cooked for example by the American students and others knowing of our ways, was refused, and went to feed the pigs. In fact, it was turned to the disadvantage of the American people, that they sent hog feed for the poor Irish, with the inevitable deduction from the supposed fact.

FOOD FOR THE PIGS So it has been since. I have since seen American stores supplied by the American government in several European countries, especially in 1855, when I was all through Europe, and we have had information of them since, as we know, of continuous efforts to popularize the use of our corn, "aliment de cochon" (hog food), as it is called by the people, by establishing shops for the giving away of the meal, and the bread and cakes made of it in the most enticing of our ways. But all in vain. The coarseness of the gritty meal is not improved by cooking, and its added indigestibility, together, go to cause intestinal disturbance, which, in the case of the Irish in 1848, helped to the death of thousands by the cholera that prevailed.

It is a wrong thing to do to try to make Europeans think that maize is one of our staple household food-stuffs. It is not the fact; and the excited avidity which marks the eager southern man—supposed to be an eater solely of the sour dough hock-cake—with which he will exchange his corn meal for rye flour, at twice the value, goes to show that it is his poverty and not his will, which contents in his case to feed on the corn he grows, for want of opportunity or ability to grow any other grain crops.

Mr. Dodge exhibits his well-known good sense and wisdom in making his protest against any repetition of this folly, which goes to encourage the popular idea existing very widely in European countries that we are not yet a civilized people, and still live and feed along with our swine, eating the same food; and so, eating of such a mistaken enterprise stop all success by pandering to such popular ignorance by which we are thought to be full counter-parts to those worse than foolish illustrations of what our degraded newspapers put off on the world as accurate pictures of what they call Uncle Sam. We ought in justice to this kind of portraiture of ourselves to put on a monstrous hoe cake fresh from the ashes of the backwoods cabin fire, as a sample of the actual feeding of this most preposterously foolish and really outrageous parody on the American man, whose food and daily bread might be justly supposed to be the coarse, indigestible, really unseatable corn bread.

Of what "M.D." says the editors of the Country Gentleman remark: "Does not 'M.D.' a little overstate his case?" Our experience has been that good corn bread, also the so-called "mush," is a welcome food on city and country tables, and is more digestible than some of the finer-grained cereals. Certainly, as a variant, if not a regular part of the diet, it is relished by many at the North, is not at the South."

People who like a plate of well-cooked corn meal porridge with cream and sugar will agree with the editors.

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LORD DUNDONALD OFFICIATED AT OPENING OF TORONTO FAIR

An Address by Pres. McNaught and Reply by the New Commander-in-Chief

On Monday Lord Dundonald, the new commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, and the man who first entered Ladysmith after the siege of 118 days, opened the Toronto exhibition.

He was entertained afterward at an official luncheon. On that occasion Pres. McNaught spoke as follows: "The thrilling story of how Sir George White's indomitable pluck kept the old flag flying over Ladysmith until it was finally relieved by his gallant comrades-in-arms, under General Buller, is one that will never grow old. Whatever may be the verdict of history upon the policy which led to the selection of Ladysmith as a base of supply, or upon the generalship displayed in its relief, there can be but one opinion about the splendid heroism of our troops whether engaged in defense or upon the attack. Their conduct under new and most trying conditions was worthy of the best traditions of the British army, and the nation has every reason to feel proud of the splendid cause in South Africa."

"Gentlemen, I believe that Lord Dundonald was the first man in the British army to carry the tidings of relief into Ladysmith on that ever-memorable 28th of February, and this and his gallant conduct through the campaign, as the commander of the cavalry division of the army of Natal, has not only made his name a household word throughout the length and breadth of Canada, but given him a very warm and honored place in the heart of every Canadian."

Addressing the guest of the day, he said:—"My Lord, we are proud to have you at the head of the volunteer force of Canada, not only because you understand the profession of soldiering, but because we believe that you are thoroughly in sympathy with the ideals of our citizen soldiers, freemen who serve not for pay, but from a love of country, mixed up in many cases with a love of fighting for its own sake."

"The late lamented D'Arcy Magee once said that 'young Canada would just as soon fight as eat his breakfast.' While I am not quite prepared to endorse this statement in its entirety, I think your Lordship will agree with me that Canadians make good soldiers, and that when a scrap comes on, they can generally be depended upon to hold up their end of the argument."

"I am glad that the war in South Africa has proved that our men are not afraid of the hardships of campaigning, and were ready to face death as coolly and heroically as their comrades of the Imperial army. The experience thus gained will give us a confidence in ourselves that we never before possessed, an experience that may stand us in good stead, should the evil days of war come upon us again, which I pray God may never be in our time."

A PEACEFUL NATION "My Lord, we are not a fighting nation, but a peaceful one. We have a magnificent heritage in the northern half of this great American continent, a heritage which we propose to develop upon peaceful lines, if possible, and according to British ideals. (Applause.) "We are proud of our splendid country, with its illimitable resources. We are proud of our just and equitable laws, which safeguard civil and religious liberty, but we are proudest of all of our British citizenship, for, although we are 3,000 miles distant from the heart of the Empire, we feel every throbbing of national life through us as quickly and as keenly as if we resided within the sound of Bow Bells. We are thorough believers in Canada first, but Canada first within the Empire, and we feel that the best and highest service that we can render even to the Mother Country is to develop our own resources in order to make her great and prosperous, and in so doing we shall become a real tower of strength to the Empire." (Applause.)

LORD DUNDONALD SPEAKS In reply, Lord Dundonald spoke very briefly, first of all thanking those present for the cordial words of welcome he had listened to, and for the kindly allusions to his experiences in South Africa. In his opinion a general frequently got undue praise. A general was powerless unless he was supported by brave men. He had been lucky in having men, the bravest of the brave, under his command. Among these were the colonial forces of Natal and the Canadian regiment known as Strathcona's Horse, a regiment which would be hard to beat in any country. The picket work done by the army during the occupation of the Crocodile Valley had been superb. Six men had fought to the last rather than surrender, and he had been told by the Boers themselves of how the last two were offered their lives if they would surrender; but, disdaining to do so, had emptied their revolvers at the oncoming Boers and killed two or three of them. It was easy to be a general if one had men like these to command.

Fall Fairs Lindsay Central, Sept. 25th, 26th, and 27th. Verulam, at Babcoogee, Oct. 2 and 3. Mariposa, at Oakwood, Sept. 17th and 18th. Eldon, at Woodville, Sept. 18 and 19. North Victoria, at Victoria Road, Sept. 23, 24. Port Perry, Sept. 18, 19. Thorah, at Beaverton, Oct. 7, 8. Peterboro Central, Sept. 9, 10, 11. Toronto, Sept. 1 to 13.

A Galt shipper of apples is to be prosecuted for sending inferior fruit to Winnipeg.

A LITTLE TOWN ON THE TRENT THAT OWNS ITS LIGHT PLANT

Campbellford is a Thriving Place, Says Mr. Geo. Fox—It Has Its Own Electric Light Plant

Mr. Geo. Fox returned to town last Saturday after spending a couple of months with relatives near Campbellford. Speaking of the busy little town on the Trent Mr. Fox said to the Watchman-Warder:

Campbellford is the chief business place between Peterboro and Belleville. It has a magnificent water power that is being turned to good account and will yet likely make the place a big manufacturing centre. There are about 2500 people there now. The woolen mills there employ 135 hands, the paper mills 40 and the Rathbun Company 60.

A Mr. Ed. Skitch formerly of Lindsay has a very prosperous wagon shop. The stores are all of the general variety as yet. Some of them are not mentioned in the Herald, the newspaper of the place. They are of the old-fashioned sort that do not advertise, but the spiders are busy.

The Rathbun and Gilmour companies brought half a million logs through the town this season. The logs come from a greater distance north every year and hence are later each year in getting down. The Rathbun Company were without logs till the middle of July this season.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHT Campbellford owns and operates its electric light plant. The light station is about three miles above the town. There is a fine water power there. The whole plant cost about \$15,000. At first \$10,000 was voted; then \$5,000 more was needed; but they have an excellent plant. Arc lamps are thickly dotted about the streets.

The indoor lights are supplied at 50 cents each per year for 8-candle-power and \$1.00 for 16-candle-power lamps. That price looks ridiculous, low, and it is, as a matter of fact, so. Hence no saving fund is being provided for replacing the plant when it is worn out. When that time comes more money will have to be voted by the town. It looks like bad business, but it has the good point, that all the people will have to contribute to the cost, whereas if it had been added onto the price, it would all have been paid by those who use the light. Since the plant is largely used for street lighting that would hardly be fair. The plant is under the management of the council and no separate account is kept of its finances; hence the only way that all the people can be compelled to pay for the new plant in their proper proportion is to levy on the whole town when this plant is worn out.

The plant is under the direction of Mr. Alf Parkin of this town. Mr. Parkin has been there for some time and has given great satisfaction. He is very popular in the place.

TWICE TOLD TALES

—Commenting on J. P. Morgan's prophecy that vaster trusts would soon be formed, Russell Sage said they would cause revolution.

—While fishing in Toronto Bay the other day a man landed a mink that took the bait.

—On Friday a harvest hand named Shaw, of Hastings county was killed by lightning at Roland, Man.

—It is reported in London that Great Britain has bought the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, Delagoa Bay included.

—The small steamer Brunswick, recently returned to San Francisco from its sealing expedition in the north, with 22,243 pelts on board.

—Miss Lillian Fime, of Hempstead was walking by a mill pond with her escort and a bulldog. A Newfoundland was swimming in the pond. The bulldog made for him and grabbed him by the throat and was fast drowning him. After vainly asking her companion to go in and separate them, the young lady plunged in herself and held the bulldog's nose under water till he let go his hold.

—Three Loftus brothers residing in Ottawa, Perth and Lockport N. Y. have been left seven million dollars by a deceased uncle in Ireland.

—Last week an election for the British Commons was held in south Belfast which proved disastrous to the old-fashioned Orange Conservatism. The Unionist candidate was defeated by that of the Protestant Association. In 1901 the member elected had three members of the association convicted of inciting attacks on a Catholic procession and church.

—A Cape Colony official named Te-water is charged with having supplied the Boers with a copy of the

Half-Sick "I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1848. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine." S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans. If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It's a regular nerve lifter, a perfect blood builder. 25c a bottle. All druggists. Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and you will be satisfied. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Watch FOR THIS Space IN OUR NEXT ISSUE S.J. Petty JEWELLER will have something to say that will interest you.

J. J. Wetherup Wholesale and Retail Dealer in ORGANS and PIANOS I recommend the Bell, the Dominion and the Mason & Risch. IN SEWING MACHINES—The Rotary Standard, The New Williams, The Domestic and the Wheeler & Wilson. The Tribune and Columbia; also Thermo Vapor Baths, all of which will be sold on liberal terms. A few second-hand Organ at from \$5 to \$25. I have six towa lots for sale in a nice convenient locality within five minutes' walk of the market. Organs Repaired J. J. WETHERUP, 1201 BAY ST., OFFICE CORNER OF PETER AND FRONT STS., LINDSAY

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British code book for sending messages. —On Thursday, a farmer living near Ashton, not far from Ottawa was in the barn with an orphan lad who worked for him. The lad had a revolver and the farmer told him it was no good. The lad replied that it would shoot sparrows and would shoot him. At the same time he pulled the trigger. The bullet struck the farmer near the heart and inflicted a wound that is likely to prove fatal. It is believed the shooting was accidental. —Thos. Roney of Strathcona, N. W. T. went down into his well on Wednesday. He was overcome by gas and lost his life. —Mr. Claus Speckles the American sugar refiner is said to have forwarded papers to Ottawa for the formation of a \$6,000,000 company to refine in Canada. —A company with a million dollars capital has been formed in Binghamton, N.Y., to manufacture whiskey and wine tablets. They have been proven equal to the liquid drinks for stimulating purposes. —Half of Ireland has been proclaimed as "disturbed and disaffected" by the British government. —Sir Edmund Barton, premier of Australia is in Toronto. —It is said that the Boer generals Delarey, Botha and Dewet will ask —The British government to give 8 million pounds instead of 3 million to re-stock Boer farms. —On Monday Mr. Richard Kirk of Norwood fell from the roof of a building and broke his thigh. —A British soldier confessed at Colchester, Eng., the other day to having murdered an American in Kansas City last January. He said he had formerly served in the American army. He did not know who the man was whom he murdered, but he had killed him for his money. —Carlisle D. Graham of Philadelphia, the famous swimmer swam from the Niagara whirlpool to Lewiston Sunday. He was 25 minutes going the four miles and complained of the gold when taken out. —A man named King, of Hamilton, fatally stabbed his son, who was defending his mother from the attack of his drunken father. —In a recent speech, Mr. Chamberlain said the volunteer force had saved the Empire. He said that the people of Great Britain would not pay the cost of a standing army the size of the force recently in South Africa. —Mrs. Doyle, Toronto tried to light the kitchen fire with coal oil on Sunday night and is in the hospital, terribly and it is said fatally burned. Her husband is laid up with burned hands as a result of trying to save his wife. COMPULSORY ARBITRATION WORKS VERY WELL IN NEW ZEALAND Premier Barton of Australia Says it Has Been Quite a Success To the Toronto Globe, Sir Edmund Barton, premier of Australia said recently of compulsory arbitration: "In New Zealand a law has existed for the last nine years, which last year was adopted by New South Wales, the most populous of the Australian States. It is a law under which strikes have died out in New Zealand. The workmen generally are satisfied with its operation; the employers are divided in opinion. However some of them have, under its operation, been convinced that it is rather a boon than a calamity to the employer, and that the interests of master and man are alike served by the New Zealand system. We are now watching with great interest its probable operation in New South Wales. Experience in that colony has not been sufficient to enable a very distinct judgment to be pronounced, but I see no reason to doubt that its operation there will confirm the experience of New Zealand. The tribunal of arbitration consists of a judge, with two assessors, one chosen from each side. Judge Backhouse was sent to New Zealand by the New South Wales Government before the passage of the bill in that colony, his mission being to report upon the operation of the New Zealand measure. In a very able report he has stated that on the whole the operation of the measure in New Zealand has been beneficial to the public interest, that the times during its operation have been prosperous, and its operation during a period of depression has yet to be discovered."

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