WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to bow

'Thank You' I was badly affected with Eczema and Scrofula Sores, covering almost the whole of one side of

Mrs. Paisley. my face, nearly to the

top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the eyelids so sore it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me

Hood's Sarsaparilla which I took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever." Mrs. Amanda Pais-Ley, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice,

Ontario's Minister of Agriculture Speaks.

The Sturdy Farmer Leader Supplies Valuable Information.

Reasons Why Sir Oliver Should Be

Indorsed.

No Antipathy to the Patrons of

Industry.

Progress of the Province Under the Veteran Premier.

In a speech delivered at Milton recently, Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture in the Mowat Government,

The time is fast approaching when the electors of this Province will be asked to express their opinion of the work that has been accomplished by the present Legislature. I am especially pleased to find that my brother farmers all over the Province are actively participating in the contest. They are studying the situation for themselves and thinking what in their own interests and the interests of the community ought to be done. Large numbers of them are now organized, and hundreds more are willing to leave old paths and vote independently for what they believe to be for the good of the community. I believe they are everywhere ready and anxious to receive the fullest information respecting the affairs of our Province, whether financial or legislative, without which a correct judgment cannot be all will be swept off the stage regardless of formed. I want to speak to you to-day as consequences. This is undoubtedly the farmer, and I would like to give y some reasons why I think

EVERY PATRON OF INDUSTRY. and every other farmer in this Province should vote for the continuance of the good government that has been accorded us during the entire life of any of those to whom I now speak. I am sometimes told that farmers should not organize, and if they do they should not meddle with politics, but I answer that their rights are perfectly clear in both cases. The man who knows most of their daily life, of the labors, the continual toil, and in many cases the struggles for a bare subsistence, of their is olated homes and consequent separation from one another, knows best the value to them of union, of consultation with one another, and of organization for mutual help and benefit. If the farmers will work together and act with wisdom, they have sufficient intelligence to take care of their own interests. The desire of the Patrons of Industry to teach our farmers to sell their products in the best market, where to buy their products for the least money, and the further principle that they ought not to buy that which they cannot pay for in ready money, is most commendable and ought to be encouraged by good citizens of all classes. Their further effort to induce farmers of all political persuasions to think for themselves and act in their own interests, regardless of old political ties, is also safe ground and sound doctrine I am not permitted to be a member of their organization, but what they within the order are seeking to do in reference to these matters, I, outside of the order, will be found advocating so far as my opportunities will admit.

A FALSE CHARGE, I have been charged with saying harsh things of the Patrons. I most emphatically deny this. No man has ever heard me speak a word against any organization of farmers at any period of my life. I have always lived among them and worked with them, and when called upon to assume other duties and higher responsibilities, I accepted those only in their interests. I have no excuse for my position if I cannot render them some assistance. I refuse now to be separated from them, for I am a farmer still. It is alleged that some words of mine spoken at the recent public meeting might be considered as aimed at the Patrons. They were never so intended. I had in mind another organization, the lead. ers of which, working in the dark and talking of independence and religion, induce unsuspecting persons to join, only to

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Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

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bind them later on to turn out representa- Government has never stood still, but hat Breeders' Associations, the Ontario Poultry tives and governments, no matter how good their public record may have been. I cannot speak too strongly both against their elector comes to decide what course he perelection, I ask that it be remembered that ment and progress of our Province. we are living under the British constitution. We have in this Province responsible resentatives of the people. They must have the confidence of a majority of the fidence or non-confidence that is to be accorded the Government then in power. Government. If we had in force the system remarks would not apply. It would be sufficient in that case to say that we wished o send to the Legislature independent men who are prepared to support good measures. no matter from what source they emanate. That is a proper thing to do in any case: but I want to point out that this does not through their representatives, to have policy that has been pursued by the Gov-

much to be PREFERRED TO THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. The electors of the United States have no power to speak through their representatives as to the conduct of those who are placed in power until the period for which they have been elected has expired. Under our system, however, the Government may be brought to account by the Legislature for any supposed misdeeds at any time. In the present case you have on the one hand the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat, which has attended to the needs of the farmers of the Province for over twenty years, with its record plainly written in the statute book and in the work of the different departments. On the other hand you have the Opposition declaring its lack of confidence in the Government, and disthat has been pursued. The question for each elector will be to decide as between these two, and this decision he must give. There will, therefore, be two questions presented in each constituency. First, the personal qualification for the candidate for the position. This point will be taken to cover not only his integrity and general character, but also the special qualifications that the candidate possesses for the posiagainst that as the case may be, will be placed the policy that he proposes to uphold, whether it be that of Government or Opposition. If a man has been a faithful representative and has served his constituents well, and if his policy meets their views, it is an ungrateful thing to set him aside and choose another who is an untried man. If men are to be displaced at short intervals, no matter how worthy they may be. then we shall have no more Gladstones, no more Mowats, Macdonalds or Biakes, but American system, but do we wish to copy their methods? Our people have greater liberty, are better governed and have better laws than any of the American States; let us hold them fast and firm and not lightly prize our heritage. On the other hand, if the elector disagrees with the position of the former representative as to his opposition to what he believes to be good measures and good government, he is

most in accord with his own views. OPPOSED TO CLASS SEPARATION. Personally I am opposed to the separation of the various classes in the community. I hold strongly to the position that each class is dependent upon the other classes. Nothing that benefits the farmer can injure the rest of the community-we are all bound up in each other. I am always pleased to have the privilege of voting for one at my own class, and all things being equal, it is but natural that I should prefer to do so; but I have very strong objections to voting for a candidate who, although he may be a farmer, yet refuses, or lacks the ability, to guard my interests in Parliament and to vote for such measures as will, in my judgment, be most conducive to the well-being of the country in which I live. In the past, farmers have been inclined to separate from each other, half voting upon the one side and half upon the other, and in this way losing their power and strength. In many of the ridings of this Province the farmers will similarly lose their strength and their power by determining to support only those of their own class. There can be no objection to the farmer uniting with the mechanic, with the merchant and even with the professional man in carrying torward those principles that are manifestly in his own interest. The Patrons of Industry will in some cases no doubt weaken their cause by forcing a contest upon one of their number where there is no possibility of his gaining the election. Let all our forces be united; let farmers utilize those of any class who will agree to support sound principles and good government, and especially the development of the im-

portant industry of agriculture. REASONS FOR SUPPORTING SIR OLIVER. I would like now to submit a few reasons for the continuance of the present Government in power.

1. Because of its purity of administration. During the 22 years that this Government has existed not a single successful charge has been made against the character of any of its members; no stain or stigma has been fastened upon any one of them. To some this argument may seem trivial; but in these days when members of other governments have been proven to be connected with corrupt transactionswhich fact, in some cases, has hurled them from their positions-and when it is remembered that the present leader of the Government of Ontario has occupied that position for a longer consecutive period than any other man in the British empire, it is a proud boast to make when we claim your support because of absolute purity of administration.

2. Your support is deserved because of the wise and timely legislation the present Government has given to the country. No subject has been considered too difficult for settlement, and the statute book of Ontario is admitted by competent judges to present to-day one of the best codes of laws to be found anywhere. These laws are not perperfect, as nothing human can be, but they are advanced, progressive, and calculated to meet the exigencies of the time in which

3. The Government deserves support because of the progressive spirit it has manifested according to the needs and requirements of the Province. These needs are changing from year to year. New enterprises demand attention, and if our people would only do their best new schemes must be mapped out and carried forward. The present

moved forward both in legislation, erection of buildings, aid to railways and roads in new countries, aid to new atsociations of methods and their principles. When each farmers, as necessity seemed to require, ceiving annually an aggregate of nearly and in every case responding to every desonally should take in the next general mand that had for its object the develop-

4. The Government deserves your support because of the prudent and business-like government, which means that the depart- | way in which the affairs of the Province mental heads are chosen through the have been managed. There are two sys-Lieutenant-Governor from among the repexpenditure of all receipts and assets, as has been done in the case of other Prov-Legislature, as representing a majority of inces, and also of an additional sum that the people, or they cannot remain in place has been borrowed. The other plan would and power. They are required to account to the people's representatives at up for future generations the moneys that naturally flow into the Provincial exrepresentatives go to their constituents for instructions, particularly as to the conthe past 24 years, has adopted neither of these plans, but has always pursued a medium course. The resources of the Prov-Every elector, whether he realizes it or ince have not been wasted, but have been not, will by his ballot express himself for carefully guarded, and the necessary expenor against the continuance of the present diture has been prudently made. Some items in our expenditure seem at sight to be of the States of the American Union these large, but when all the circumstances are understood, it will be found that such expense was necessary to secure efficiency. When judged by comparison with other governments ours will appear very economical.

5. All classes of people have been considered in the legislation that has been go far enough, and that the electors ought, enacted. The wage-earners of the country have had their share of attention, so necessomething to say as to their opinion of the sary to give them proper protection in the community. Those following an agriculernment. Our system, in my judgment, is tural calling, which has always been considered the foundation industry of the Province, have been aided and assisted in their work in every possible way. Commercial and professional men have promoted i legislation that has been accepted and considered by all to be in the interest of the country. These reasons apply equally to all classes in the community, and would of themselves be sufficient, but I want to add some special reasons why every farmer in Ontario ought to support the present Gov-

AID TO AGRICULTURE. First, because from the beginning there has been manifested a constant interest in agriculture. There are those who boldly make the assertion that Sir Oliver Mowat's Government has always been in the strictagreeing to some extent with the policy interests of the farmer have always been promoted, and that all other classes are required to take a second place. If this is accepted as true, it is in itself the strongest argument why the Government should be supported by farmers. During all these years various organizations of farmers have received support from the Government with the view of aiding, so far as may be, in the development of the great industry of agriculture. tion. Second, in addition to that, or In later years the Government, with that progressive spirit that has characterized its actions throughout, has so recognized the importance of this industry as to make for it a special department, deciding in so doing that one of the qualifications of the man at its head should be a practical acquaintance with agriculture; in other words, that he should belong to the class he specially represents, for no other man can be so well acquainted with the needs of the

industry and what is required to fully de-

velop it. Let us see how important it is.

ONTARIO'S FARM WEALTH. There are in Ontario 175,000 farms, aggregating, according to the assess 1892, 22,646,634 acres. This gives an average size of about 130 acres. The total value, including farm buildings and stock, as estimated by the Bureau of Industries in 1892, is nearly \$980,000,000, averaging \$5,600 for each farm. According to the census of 1891, the value of the manufactur ing industries in Ontario is given at \$176, 603,339, thus showing the agricultural industry to be five times the value of manubound to give his support to the candidate factures. Again, the census shows that, among the workers of the Province, the agricultural class represents 44 per cent.; and two-thirds of the entire population is classed as rural. Our exports are mainly agricultural products, that of cheese alone (which is largely the product of this Province) reached last year the sum of \$13,000,-000 for the whole Dominion. An industry representing so much capital, so many workers, and adding so much annually to the wealth of the Province, demands attention and assistance. In the interest of every inhabitant, the farmer should be stimulated to do his best, as all must share in his prosperity. The Government has recognized this, and the farmers of Ontario dwell with pleasure on the fact that they alone among the different classes of our people have had large sums spent to educate and assist them to increase their returns and thus add to their purchasing power-to procure for themselves and their families more of the comforts and pleasures of farm life.

GREAT PROGRESS MADE. Let me pause to inquire how progress has been made. In 1871, besides the agricultural societies and the Agriculture and Arts Association, there were only two other associations that might be said to be in the interest of the farmer, namely, the Fruit Growers' Association and the Entomological Society, each receiving an annual grant of \$500. In 1893 the numbr had increased to eleven and includes, besides those mentioned, the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations, the Creameries Association, the Dominion Sheep and Swine

Association, the Eastern Poultry Association, the Untario Beekeepers' Association, and the Ontario Experimental Union, re-\$15,000.

Our agricultural societies are the oldest of all organizations for educating and stimulating the farmers to do their best. They set before our people correct ideals—the best types of live stock and the best samples of grain-affording year by year an object lesson, the value of which can scarcely be over-estimated. In 1872 the amount spent towards this object was in round numbers \$54,000. In 1893 it had increased to \$75,000. We now aid 96 electoral societies and 357 township organiza-tions and a total of \$1,336,793 has been granted them during the 22 years, 1872 to

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE more recent organization but among the most valuable of all. These are intended to supplement the work our agricultural societies. It is not enough to be permitted to look at the best products displayed from year to year; information is needed to show how to attain these ideals. At these institutes the farmers are brought together that they may give and receive the newest ideas and latest methods towards this end. The institutes are in the strictest sense the farmers' school. We spent in 1893 about \$7,000 for this work. In 1885 six speakers were sent out; this year there were 32. They serve to bring much of the knowledge imparted at our college to those who cannot take that course. Our institutes are capable of increasing usefulness, and further plans are being considered that will add to their value in the future and do still more to stimulate and increase our farm products. OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT GUELPH

is essentially a farmers' college and university. The course is of all others in any of our educational institutions the most suitable for preparing and fully equipping a young farmer for his particular calling. His studies are those, and those only, that he can utilize in his own business. No Greek or Latin is included, but rather chemistry, geology, botany, dairying, vetit is desirable for him to remember and aspolitical effect, that it is a failure and undeserving of patronage, that it is a political their delight and satisfaction with the institution. If it is to do for farmers' sons what it ought, it must be thoroughly and carefully equipped in each department. There are changes in agricultural methods which must be studied and met at this college. If grain growing ceases to be profitable, the college must supply special information in dairying, stock raising, etc., to meet the emergency. I am glad to be able to say that it has now a better equipment both in buildings, laboratories, etc., as well as teaching staff, than at any time tinual an influx from the country to the in its history. During recent years a dairy department has been added fully equipped brightest young men are induced to leave for the best work. The horticultural de- rural life and rural pursuits and enter overpartment has also been organized, with a crowded business centers only to meet complete botanical laboratory for practical renewed disappointment and trouble. To instruction. An assistant chemist has been introduce such instruction as would in some appointed, so that young men of the first | degree change this current, the Government year may at once commence this important last year instituted a summer course for study, continuing throughout the whole teachers at the Guelph College in order to course. The experimental work, so import- prepare them for teaching agriculture in ant for testing new varieties of grain, best our public schools in such a manner as methods of feeding, etc., has been vastly would show the immense field that agriculextended, and instead of a few acres, as tural pursuits furnish for the best intellect, formerly, from 60 to 100 acres are now de- as well as the increasing interest and voted to this work. A new poultry de- delight which comes to the intelligent and partment has also been added.

NOTABLE EXPERIMENTS. work formerly done is that of the experimental union. This is an organization composed of ex-students and other farmers bustle of the city. The cost of this is carrying on experiments in different sections trifling, being less than \$500 a year. I of the Province in conjunction with the have not mentioned the increased distribucollege. The union thus multiplies the tion through my department of bulletins experience at the college and aids in form- and reports, which are full ef information ing correct conclusions. To show the to farmers, old and young, who may need growth of this work. I may point out that to change their methods and improve their in 1890 there were 325 experimental plots among the various members. In 1891 the 1,200,000 copies of bulletins have been number had increased to 2,500, in 1892 to issued by the department, and in 1893 the 6,000, and in 1893 to 7,100. In 1892 number of reports sent out reached nearly there were 754 experimenters, and in 200,000. 1893 the number had risen to 1,204. The results must be valuable and important. All these improvements add somewhat to the expenditure for salaries, wages. etc., but who will, in the midst of our universities, schools of science, medical schools, etc., deny the right or object to farmers, whether Patrons or not, desire the fullest equipment for our Farmers' College in this great Province? The institution was not started, nor is it now conducted as a commercial enterprise. It is, and always must be, an educational institution. Its every expenditure must be prudent and towards the highest efficiency, against which no reasonable objection can be urged. In addition we have within the

past three years established THE TRAVELING DAIRY, combining in itself the principles of the

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agricultural society and the farmers' institute, showing by actual work how good butter should be made, and giving at the same time such information as is necessary to attain the best results. During the past three years every county in Ontario has been visited, 669 meetings having been held at a cost of \$13,500. The work of the traveling dairy aroused such interest in dairying as to cause a larger increase in the number of co-operative factories than at any other period. To meet the urgent erinary science and live stock, as also demand for experts to manage the increasmathematics, bookkeeping and English literature—every portion of which course eries, a special two months' dairy course was commenced at the college in 1893, similate. The course tends towards mental giving technical and practical instruction strength and development, and will be in cheese and butter making, the manageutilized by an increasing number as it is ment of machinery, testing of milk, etc. better known. Unfortunately, the insti- This new venture has proved an unqualified tution is kept in the arena of politics, and success. We have provided accommodation with half our public men declaring, for for 100 students, and the attendance this year has proved the wisdom of this organization, some 150 applications for tuition institution, etc., the attendance, though having been made. The dairy industry is considerable, is not as great as it too important to be neglected at this should be. But latterly our farmers juncture, and I am delighted to know that themselves have visited it in great numbers this necessary instruction can now from various parts of the Province, and be given. We have also added a home have with scarcely an exception expressed dairy department where ladies or gentlemen who desire it are furnished with free instruction in private dairying for such time as may be desired by them. These two new departures will cost, besides the erection of the buildings and the equipment,

about \$5,000 annually. MAKING COUNTRY LIFE ATTRACTIVE. No one who is obliged to witness the distress at present existing in many towns and cities for lack of employment but is forced to admit the desirability of some action that will, if possible, prevent so contown as has occurred in recent years. Our well-equipped agriculturist. It is hoped that in this way many of our children may A very important departure from the be led to see and choose the charms, atcountry instead of the excitement and condition. During the last three years,

SHALL THE DEPARTMENT BE ABOLISHED? Need I say more? Surely this is enough to prove that the present Government is progressive in agricultural development. Other avenues of usefulness are opening up and should receive attention. Do the this to continue? The Young Conservatives of Toronto say no; do away with the department altogether. Mr. Meredith says, Let it be an appendix to some other department. Mr. Clancy says the ex-penditure is too great. What do the farmers say? This is the critical time. Let no uncertain answer be given. Let every farmer be prepared to answer emphatically by his ballot: Yes, we deserve all this, and we demand yet more. We dwell in a goodly land; nature has given us abundant advantages; we have proven in our recent competition with the world at Chicago the superiority of our soil, our climate, as well as the skill and enterprise of our agricultural population. It is said that foreign fields look fair, and sometimes our young people imagine that the United States presents better opportunities than are to be found here, but comparisons at that great exposition did not prove this. We have in our own country all the essential requisites of a great nation; it will be what we choose to make it. Thus far, through the liberality of the Legislature in supplying information at the right time, we have kept abreast of the times; let us if possible increase our efforts and use more freely our educational facilities; let our ambition be to lead the nations, not to copy; let us work together for the common good; let us present an unbroken front in upholding pure and good government, and progress and prosperity shall crown our efforts.

The honorable gentleman, who was interrupted by demonstrations of approval at various points, sat down amid loud applause.

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