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## THE ONTARIO FARMERS' FRIEND

Record of Hon. John Dryden as Minister of Agriculture.

The Progress of the Farming Interests During That Time.

The Dairy, Fruit Growing and Live Stock Industries.

the Good Roads Movement-Farmers' Institute Branch-The Agricultural College and Experimental Farm-A Striking Narrative.

The Hon. John Dryden was appointed minister of agriculture for Ontario in 1890, and during the past nine years he has greatly increased the usefulness of his department, and the scope of its work. To it has been added the farmers' institute branch, the live stock associations' branch, the good roads' branch, and the collection of municipal statistics.

The work of the minister and his department consists in overseeing the expenditure of grants made by the legislature to the various provincial associations organized in the interest of one or other branch of agriculture, and to the district and township agricultural and horticultural societies; the direction of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm of the three dairy schools, the fruit experiment stations, spraying experiments, extermination of insect pests, such as the San Jose scale, besides exercising a oversight of the various oranches of the department, including students.
The objection paration of such legislation as may from time to time be necessary, and the preparation, printing, and mailing reports and bulletins sent out by the department; the collection and publication of farm statistics,

dairy statistics, chattel mortgages, and municipal statistics. In addition the minister has the supervision of four factory inspectors, and their work, and also of the immigra-

tion branch of the government. The Hon. Mr. Dryden's first forward step on entering the department was and bulletins distributed by the department. Members of farmers' institutes were supplied annually with copies of most of these reports, which had not previously been the case. This policy did much to stimulate the growth of the farmers' institutes, besides enabling the farmers to receive more generally the benefit of the information to be derived from these valuable reports. When Mr. Dryden took office the membership of farmers' institutes numbered about 2,500. From that time it stead-My increased until in 1898 there were

The following will show the increase in the number of reports printed and in the number of copies issued since Mr. Dryden became minister:

REPORTS ISSUED BY THE DE-

PARTMENT.

Num	Number of	
copies	s 1890.	
Agricultural College	4,000	
Dairy Associations	2,500	
Fruit Growers' Association	4,000	
Entomological Association	4,000	
Poultry Association	1,800	
Live Stock Associations	1,000	
Bureau of Statistics	5,000	
Total	22,300	

Agricultural College ..... 25,000 Dairy Associations ...... 20,000 Fruit Growers' Associations .... 6,000 Fruit Experiment Station report. 6,000 Poultry Association ...... 3,000
Live Stock Associations....... 21,000 Farmers' Institute report... 30,000 Bureau of Industries.... 7,000

Good roads report ..... 50,000 Total..... 185,000

### The above does not include the bul-WOMEN HAVE

and Suffer the Pains and Distresses of With the Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills.

Women are so accustomed to attribute their pains to ailments of the Ceminine organs that they frequently suffer with backache and kidney disorders without understanding the na-

ture of the disease. The most marked symptom of kidare irregularities in urinating and deposits in the urine. When these indications are present delays are dangerous. There is safety only in immediate treatment with the world's greatest Kidney Cure—Dr. Chase's Kidney-

Women who suffer with backache, and tired, languid feelings, which ac-company kidney ailments, can use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with per-fect confidence. They are purely vege-table and act naturally on kidney, liver and bowels. One pill a dose. 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson,

Ministers use Dr. Chase's Syrup of finseed and Turpentine for "dry aroat." bronchitis and colds.

letins issued by the department. number of copies of these issued has increased to a similar extent, aggregating 310,000 copies in 1898. Of this number 112,000 were crop bulletins and 198,-

000 on special subjects. Among the bulletins issued by the department of recent years will be found pamphlets treating of injurious insects, instructions for spraying, tuberculosis in cattle, plans for construction of cheese and butter factories, and many other subjects of vital interest to the farming community.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY. Soon after assuming control of the department, Mr. Dryden made a vigor-ous effort to improve the dairy proespecially the butter industry.
in 1891, he sent out the traveling

dairy delegations to give the farmers the latest information on butter making, so as to improve the quality of butter made in the home dairy, as distinguished from the factory made article. The work continued from 1891 to 1895, and meetings were held throughout the length and breadth of for Profit," was distributed among farmers and farmers' wives to the extent of 20,000 copies.

The organization of the Dairy Department at Guelph was followed by the opening of the Guelph School in 1893, and the institution of a short course for cheese and butter makers to meet the demand that had arisen for this class of instruction. In 1895 the Guelph School was supplemented by the Eastern Dairy School at Kings-ton, and a little later by the Western Dairy School at Strathroy.

The Kingston School has now been in operation for five winters and the Strathroy School for three, and dur-ing this time 610 cheese and butter makers have attended these two schools. Judging from the standschools. point of attendance alone, the result of the work has been successful in a de-gree beyond the hopes of its promoters. The Kingston School being the center of a very important dairying section, has naturally had the larger share of students. At that school nearly 10,000 pounds of milk is received daily, and manufactured into butter and cheese, the work being done by the

The object of the school is to educate cheese and butter makers, giving them a better knowledge of the principles of their work, and enabling them to rise above rule of thumb methods. The results are far-reaching, and mean more uniformity and greater excellence in the dairy product of the country, thus adding to the coun-

To enable the dairy associations of the province to send out instructors and inspectors in dairying, the minister recommended an increase in the grant they received from the Government, from \$5,500 in 1892, to \$7,500 in These inspectors keep a careful oversight of cheese and butter fac-tories, seeing that proper and cleanly methods of manufacture are pursued, and giving instruction to the makers en necessary. Many of the makers in the cheese and butter factories of Ontario have received their training in

the government schools. These efforts on the part of Mr. Dryden must have contributed to no small extent to the steady development of following figures indicate what that development has been during the pest

The product of the cheese factories of Ontario in 1891 was pighty-two million pounds; in 1895 it was over one

seven million pounds. The number of creameries in tario in 1893 was 74; in 1895 it was 135, and in 1897 it was 214, with a product of over seven million seven hundred and eight thousand pounds. In other words, the benefits that have resulted may be summarized as follows:

1st. The exports of Ontario cheese and butter have been increasing of

late year by year. 2nd. Canadian cheese, of which Ontario sends the largest portion, has taken such a pre-eminent position in the cheese market of Great Britain that larger and larger quantities of United States dairy products are being exported to England by way of Mon-

3rd. In the Montreal markets Ontario cheese, as reported in the Gazette, is always a little ahead of other cheese

in quality, and brings a better export price than United States cheese 5th. There is a larger quantity of good dairy butter available now in the

markets than ever before. FRUIT GROWING INDUSTRY. The important industry of fruit growing next received the minister's attention. Taking a lesson from the success of the traveling dairies, the minister, in 1895, sent out traveling spraying delegations to demonstrate the proper methods of spraying fruit trees, and the benefits that would result the Kidney Disease - Cure Comes in the way of an increased yield. This work is still being continued, demon-strations taking place in about thirty orchards each season, situated in dif-ferent parts of the province.

These experiments have proved that some instances sprayed trees gave as high as from 75 to 90 per cent of clean, marketable, first-class fruit; whereas unsprayed trees in the same

orchard gave only from 15 to 25 per cent of the same quality. Four years ago the minister adopted a plan to further assist the fruit grower. Fruit growing depends very largely upon climate, and the varieties suited to different sections are widely dif-ferent. Consequently it is very important to test the suitability of various plants to the different sections. Arrangements were made for the carrying on of experimental work at twelve different parts of the province. In other words, twelve of the best fruit farms in Ontario were turned into fruit tarms perimental stations. As the farms were already equipped and in operation, the expense of carrying out the work is comparatively light. The report of the stations is published annually by the department. The advantage to the farmer is obvious: anyone wishing to

plant new varieties of fruit may obtain from the nearest experiment station information as to the most successful ones for the section in which he lives, thus saving time and money by avoiding the planting of varieties that might be unsuitable and would not thrive.

THE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS BRANCH.

BRANCH.

The growth of these associations has been wonderful. Eight years ago the Dominion Live Stock Association had a membership of 15, and annual receipts amounting to \$15. Today the annual membership is nearly 600, and the annual receipts of the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association amount to \$6,224 55. The membership includes most of the prominent breedincludes most of the prominent breeders of pure live stock in Ontario. work undertaken and accomplished by the minister has been of the greatest value to farmers and breeders through-

Some years ago the minister, in an address, said that it would prove a benefit to the live stock breeders of Ontario and the west, and also to the railroad companies, if all pure bred railroad companies, if an pure brea animals were carried at half rates. All the breeders present agreed with the speaker, but said that such a Utop-ical condition of things would never be ian condition of things would never be experienced during the lives of those present. Still he determined to do what he could toward this end, and little by little concessions were granted, until today all pure-bred animals registered in records recognized as reliistered in records recognized as reliable by the department of agriculture are carried at half rates between all points east of Fort William. Car-load lots are also carried at the rate on settlers' effects between points in Ontario and points west of Fort William, thus effecting a very great saving to both buyers and sellers. It also has the effect of distributing better animals throughout the country. mals throughout the country.
What has been the result of this?

Since the cheap rates were inaugurated the demand for pure-bred males has increased rapidly, the eastern and western provinces vieing with each other in their demands on Ontario for such animals. The minister has done a good work by stimulating this trade, and has greatly benefited the Ontario farmers by having their animals collected by members of his staff in carthe province. To this end also, a load lots and distributing them along special pamphlet entitled "Dairying the line of the C. P. R. to the individ-for Profit," was distributed among ual buyers. Where it formerly cost ual buyers. Where it formerly cost from \$30 to \$120 to send an animal west, the transportation now amounts to but from \$10 to \$18. Up to three years ago the interprovincial trade in live stock amounted to practically nothing, when with the cheap rates and the careful supervision of Mr. Dryden it sprang up with a bound, and since then over \$200,000 worth of pure-bred has gone out from Ontario to the Northwest Territories and British Columbia in the west, and Newfoundland, Quebec and the Maritime Prov-inces in the east. The increased trade has also had the effect of stimulating the breeders to turn out better individuals, as a ready market is now

assured for first-class animals.

Besides securing cheap rates, minister has rendered valuable assistance in obtaining a reduction of the quarantine regulations between the United States and Canada. According to the statement of Mr. Ironsides, of the firm of Gordon & Ironsides, the cattle kings of America and the largest exporters, this has added \$10 per head to the value of the horned cattle now in the dominion.

Up to the time of Mr. Dryden's appointment as minister of agriculture. the Provincial Fat Stock show was conducted by the Agriculture and Arts Association and such local societies as the members of his staff, took a controlling interest in this important exhibition. The results have been most gratifying. In 1891 there were 81 entries in all classes: \$102 was received as entry fees, and \$86 as gate receipts. A total of \$188 was therefore received, and there was \$325 paid in premiums. Under Mr. Dryden's supervision there has been a steady growth, until in 1898 there were 800 entries and over \$1,100 gate and entry receipts. The amount

paid in prizes was \$4,500. Another important feature under his administration is the annual election of prominent farmers to the boards of the leading fair associations. Formerly these fairs were controlled chiefly by citizens of the cities in which they were held; now in all departments in which the farmers are interested the chief work is controlled by farmers. One of the greatest benefits accruing the cheese and butter industries. The from the work of the live stock asso-

ciations under Mr. Dryden's management has been the more frequent mingling together of the live stock breeders and importers. By this means each member has learned more of the needs of the country and has obtained hundred and five million pounds, and a better knowledge of methods prac-in 1897 over one hundred and thirty- ticed by others. Ten years ago the importers and breeders of live stock were a number of widely-scattered units, possessing little public influence. Today they are a united body wielding a greater and more beneficial influence on agriculture than any other organization in Ontario, and their future influence and power for public good is only limited by their exertions.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTES

BRANCH. Under the present administration a system of institutes was founded, and during Mr. Dryden's tenure of office they have made wonderful growth. In 1891 the professors of the Ontario Agricultural College employed their

winter vacation in January in visiting certain farming centers and delivering addresses on subjects helpful to the farmers. They did splendid pioneer rk, but their time was so limited 4th. Ontario cheese is quite uniform that only a small part of the province could be visited. During that year 75 meeting were held and about 2,500 farmers added their names to the roll of membership. From this nucleus Mr. Dryden started to build the present system of Farmers' Institutes. The second step was to add a practical farmer to each delegation, and to hold a two-days' session. In a short time the demand for speakers from all parts of the province was greater than the supply. The correspondence increased, and the work grew to such proportions that it became necessary to appoint a superintendent of Farmers' Institutes. Bylaws and rules of order to govern meetings were published, and the whole department organized for systematic work. This work has grown from year to year, until in 1898 we find a paid-up membership of 16,000. During that year 677 meetings were held at which 3,600 addresses were delivered before audiences comprising 126.000 persons. The best home talent is employed, and in addition prominent speakers are engaged from the United States and else-

What medical associations are to the practicing physician and conventions are to the school teacher, so the insti-tutes are to the farmer. They bring

right to his door the men who have been most successful in the several branches of agricultural science, and enable the farmer to reap the bene-fits of the vers of experience of these enable the farmer to reap the bene-fits of the years of experience of these men, without having to go through these experiences himself. Every dis-trict from Essex to Glengarry has or-garrized meetings, and is training men to speak intelligently of their work to

Annual excursions have been conducted to the Agricultural College at Guelph, and during the month of June last nearly 35,000 persons availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded by the institutes and visited the insti-tution. It is partly owing to this, no doubt, that the college has become so popular with the farming classes, and that this fall 40 more students have made application for rooms than can be accommodated in the rollege dorbe accommodated in the college dor-

mitories.

Thus from year to year the work of organization becomes more and more complete, the demand for good praccomplete, the demand for good practical speakers more and more urgent, and the whole field broadens, until its limits and the good results that will follow depend only on the amount of time and energy that shall be devoted to the work by the farmers them-

THE GOOD ROADS BRANCH. For several years the movement in favor of road improvement had been gathering strength. To meet the growing demand for information on the proper construction of roads, the min-ister in 1896 appointed a provincial instructor in road-making, and what is known as the good roads branch of the department was inaugurated. Dur-ing the past three years this branch has issued three very useful reports has issued three very useful reports and several bulletins. Fifty thousand copies of each of these reports were issued by the department and distributed throughout the province. They were full of information as to the correct methods of road construction and kindred subjects, and were suitably il-

lustrated. The first duty of the instructor in road-making is to respond to invita-tions from municipalities that may call upon him for consultation and ad-vice. He is the consulting engineer on road-making for the whole province. In the year 1896 he visited 27 townships, 18 towns and 1 city in Ontario. In 1897 he visited 43 townships, 27 towns and 5 cities, two and three public meetings being held in many of the townships. In 1898, 42 townships, 39 towns and 6 cities were visited in the same manner. In addition to these several councouncils have availed themselves of ty councils have availed themselves of his services for consultation, while much has been done by correspondence. At each of the places visited a public meeting of the ratepayers is addressed by the instructor, and a full report on the state or the roads in the municipality and plans for their improvement, estimate of cost. etc., is prepard free of charge and published

in the local newspapers. As a result of this work many municipalities have purchased improved road machinery and are performing their road work on a permanent and

rational basis. In a large number of towns-Ingersoll. Orangeville, Perth, Cornwall, Smith's Falls, Renfrew, Kemptville, Chatham and others—sample sections of streets have been built under the direct supervision of the instructor, which are being copied in later work. A number of towns, too, have by spec-ial vote appropriated large sums of money for undertaking this necessary work, in Windsor the

Throughout the province generally, where radical changes have not been made, there has been a distinctly better observance of the right principles of road-making, the direct result of the instructor's influence. Roads are being better drained, better grading is being done, better road metal is being placed on the roads, and more systematic efforts are being put forth. THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL

FARM. The Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Guelph has made marked progress since the Hon. John Dryden assumed control.

When the present minister took office he found the relations between the members of the staff in a state of rebellion bordering on anarchy. The institution had lost prestige and the attendance was falling off. No institution could prosper under such a state of affairs. Under his recommen-dation a commission was appointed in 1893 to investigate the alleged grievances, the result of which was the resignation of the professor of agricul-Thos. Shaw, and the appointment of Mr. Wm. Rennie to the management of the farm. Mr. Rennie is recognized as one of the best farmers in Ontario. Under his guidance during the past six years the farm has been brought to a very high state of cultivation and productiveness. The finan-cial statement of the farm proper for 1898, published on page 192 of the colleg report for that year, shows a net profit for the year of \$1,499.

It can no longer be said that the management of the farm is not what it should be, and that it is not a model for the farmers of Ontario and for

Conclusive evidence of the increasing usefulness and growing popularity of the college is found in the improved

In 1891 there were 132 students. In 1897 there were 275 students in attendance, 212 in the regular course and 63 in the dairy course. In 1898 the total number in attendance reached 333, 223 in the regular and 110 in the dalry course. Of those in the regular course 87 per cent were from Ontario. The present year promises to make another

high record. The college can no longer accommodate the students in the regular course, and many of them are compelled to obtain board in Guelph, as do the special course students. It will probably be necessary to enlarge the college building in the near future.

It will be seen that the farmers are appreciating the value of the college more and more by sending their sons in increasing numbers. This is an ef-fective answer to any criticisms that may be offered. It is the farmers' college, and they appear to be well pleas-ed with the present management. To keep pace with the growing needs

institution, the minister has added liberally to the equipment and teaching staff as occasion demanded. Four new departments have been addtural, the physical and the poultry departments.

The increased equipment in the way of buildings includes the following: Convocation Hall, new greenhouses, botanical laboratory, a new and en-larged dairy building, an experi-mental building, an improved chem-ical laboratory in place of the one destroyed by fire, waterworks and fire protection system, poultry buildings, a new piggery, and several cottages for the use of employes of the

During the past nine years the per-onnel of the staff has been changed

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geology; H. L. Hutt, B.S.A., professor or horticulture; F. C. Harrison, B.S.A., professor of bacteriology; J. B. Reynolds, B.A., professor of physics and lecturer in English; Wm. Rennie, farm superintendent, etc.

The staff is new a meet complete.

The staff is now a most complete, energetic and progressive one. The work conducted by the experimental farm department is of the greatest value to the province, and has been largely extended under the direction of Mr. Dryden. About fifty acres of the farm is set apart for the testing of different varieties of field crops. During the past twelve years leading varieties of grain have tested from France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Russia, England, Scotland, Hungary, Greece, Austria, Egypt, Japan, New Zealand, Australia. Switzerland and the United States, and some very important results have been ob-

Among the successful varieties thus oats and Mandscheuri barley, not to speak of the testing and distribution of Dawson's Golden Chaff wheat, new improved varieties of corn, and the best varieties of all the crops grown in the province.

It is estimated that in one year alone 1898, the increased wealth added to the people of this province by the introduc-tion of the Siberian variety of oats was over a million dollars, and more than the entire institution at Guelph would have cost in 18 years, estimated on the basis of the cost for 1897.

The gain in wealth to the province

from the introduction of Mandscheuri barley has been even greater. Associated with the work of the experimental farm department of Ontario Agricultural College is Experimental Union. its means a system of co-operative ex-periments in agriculture has been established among the farmers them-selves which has grown, under Mr. Dryden's regime, to truly vast pro-

In 1891 the number of experiments throughout the province numbered 203. In 1896 the number had increased to 2,260, and in 1898 over 3,000 farmers were engaged in these co-operative ex-periments. Seed, etc., is distributed from the O. A. C., and the results are published in the Experimental Union report, issued by the department.

The opinion of leading agriculturists that there is no other work being done in the Province of Ontario today that is fraught with so much benefit to the farming community as that carried on by the Experimental Union. The O. A. C. has for some years borne the reputation of being the best all-round institution of its kind in America, and to Mr. Dryden must be attributed the credit for its present

THE PIONEER FARM. In 1894 the minister set afoot an inquiry as to whether any farming lands

were to be found on the C. P. R. be-tween Port Arthur and Rat Portage. The result was the starting of farming operations at a point on Lake Wa-bigoon in the following year by the department. This proved so successful that a large tract of country, hitherto supposed to be worthless, was opened up for settlement. Up to the present time about 33,000 acres of land have been sold to settlers, and some 600 people are located in and around the town of Dryden, which is now the center of this thriving settlement.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED. During his term of office the minister has introduced some important legislation relating to matters connected with his department, notably acts in the interest of bee-keeping, including the inspection of diseased aplartes, acts respecting noxious weeds, diseases of ruit trees and insect pests; acts relating to cheese and butter factories and the supplying of milk to the same; an act respecting veterinary surgeons; improvements and amendments to the agriculture and arts act, which controls the various associations receiving government aid, including agricultural societies; an act to prevent gambling at agricultural exhibitions; amendments to the factories act, and an act respecting bakeshops, the chief feature of which is the doing away with Sunday labor and the bringing of bakeshops under the inspection of the department.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE. During the last two years an attempt to exterminate the San Jose tempt to exterminate the San Jose scale has largely occupied the attention of the minister. This is the most dreaded pest known to fruit growers, and can only be eradicated by the destruction of the infested trees. The efforts of the department have not been

A solution of the problem is now en-gaging his attention.

Investigation into the dehorning of cattle and tuberculosis among cattle are also matters that have engaged Mr. Dryden's attention.

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