

London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1852.)

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Ontario.

The Ontario Minister of Agriculture has issued a valuable pamphlet on New Ontario as a field for settlement, and Old Ontario as the banner agricultural Province. From the contents of the pamphlet we propose to draw freely in the following article.

It is contended with truth that no portion of the American continent offers greater advantages to the settler who with little or no capital desires to establish himself and attain a comfortable independence than does the Province of Ontario. Embracing a total land area of 219,650 miles or 140,516,000 acres, lying within the great grain belt of North America, endowed with magnificent natural resources in the fertility of its soil, the wealth of its mineral deposits and the value of its timber, and possessing a climate eminently healthful and bracing, Ontario ranks as the most progressive and advanced agricultural community in America. Indisputable evidence of her superiority in this respect was afforded at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, when Ontario was adjudged the front place as to live stock, dairy and fruit exhibits and stood equal to any competing Province or State in the variety and excellence of her general farm products. Today there is no division of the continent that produces in such perfection and variety the grains, grasses, roots, fruits and live stock to be found on the farms of Ontario. The natural energy, industry and intelligence of the people are unsurpassed elsewhere, and the advantages of the soil and climate have been supplemented by the adoption of the most advanced scientific methods of agriculture. For many years the government of the Province has devoted special attention to the encouragement of agriculture in all its branches, in which they have been heartily supported by the Legislature. The liberal appropriations of public money made for this purpose have placed within the reach of the farming community the latest results of scientific research and investigation in relation to practical agriculture. The total amount expended by the Government for the encouragement of agriculture during twenty-nine years, ending with 1900, is in round numbers about \$5,000,000.

The agricultural instruction and experimental work carried on at the Guelph Agricultural College has done much to raise the standard of agriculture throughout the Province. Trained specialists in every department have placed their knowledge and skill at the disposal of the farming community, more especially in the important branches of live stock, dairying and horticulture. The result has been the attainment of such a high standard of excellence in many Ontario farm products as to lead to a continually increasing demand in Britain for our agricultural staples, more especially Ontario cheese.

Since the establishment of dairy schools and the sending out of traveling dairies as a means of instructing farmers in the best methods of butter making equal progress is being made in that department, and the butter produced in the Province is attaining an excellent reputation abroad as shown by the great increase in quantity exported.

Cheese in Ontario is produced entirely in factories, mostly run on the co-operative plan, and the same system is being rapidly introduced in the manufacture of butter, though most of the latter product is still produced by the domestic dairies. The number of cheese factories in operation in the province in 1899 was 1,203, producing 123,329,923 pounds of cheese, valued at \$12,120,857, while the number of creameries or butter factories was only 232, producing 9,113,964 pounds of butter, valued at \$1,746,562. Even this shows a rapid increase in butter factories, as there were only 74 in 1893. The area under pasture in 1899 was returned by the municipal assessors as 2,710,263 acres. In connection with the dairy industry the following figures for live stock in the province for the year 1900 are of interest: Cattle, 2,429,330; horses, 617,309; sheep, 1,797,213; hogs, 1,771,641; poultry, 9,541,241. These figures fairly represent the relative proportions of the various kinds of live stock under the mixed farming pursued in Ontario.

The latest returns of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for 1899 show that the assessed farm lands of Ontario comprise a total of 22,670,558 acres, of which 13,111,292 acres are cleared and under cultivation. The yield of the principal products in 1900 in bushels was as follows: Fall wheat, 23,369,737; spring wheat, 6,940,335; barley, 16,969,751; oats, 89,692,251; rye, 2,357,655; peas, 14,058,188; buckwheat, 1,514,261; beans, 529,373; potatoes, 2,476,433; mangel-wurzel, 54,728,625; corn, 3,469,125; turnips, 50,260,265; corn (maize), 27,062,561. Hay and clover were produced to the extent of 2,132,145 tons, and the tobacco crop amounted to 2,654,900 pounds.

During the last generation the province has witnessed a complete revolution in agricultural methods and processes—largely owing to the educational work carried on by the Government. This has resulted in the substitution of mixed farming for the system of raising little else besides grain,

which was formerly general. The advantages of the change are obvious from every point of view. When the farmer places his sole or main dependence upon the wheat crop the failure of the harvest for a single season entails severe hardship, if not absolute ruin. With mixed farming in operation, the loss of a season's grain crop is much less heavily felt, as there are other sources of income in stock and dairy produce. In addition to this consideration, mixed farming on a stock-raising basis contributes greatly to maintaining the fertility of the soil, which is rapidly impoverished by successive grain crops unless its productivity is renewed by lavish manuring.

The great amount of attention now devoted to stock-raising and dairy production has given a great impetus to the prosperity of Ontario farming, despite the decrease of prices which has affected agriculture throughout the world. Other branches which have made specially noteworthy progress are fruit-growing and poultry-raising, which have materially increased the farmer's source of income and enlarged the sum total of agricultural production. The character of the soil and climate of Ontario are admirably adapted for mixed farming. All kinds of stock and poultry thrive well with proper care, and the greater attention now devoted to breeding and the choice of the best varieties has been abundantly rewarded by the position now held by the horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry of the Province and their various products in the markets of Britain and the United States.

Significance of the Lisgar Victory.

The victory of Mr. Stewart, the Liberal candidate in Lisgar, is even more significant than at first evident. The Legislature of Manitoba was adjourned in the closing weeks of the campaign, and their followers flocked into the constituency to aid their candidate, Mr. Toombs. When election day came, however, it was found that he was hopelessly in the rear, not polling enough of votes to save his deposit. This is explained by the fact that a few days before the election, when it became evident that he could not win the word was passed around by the Conservative managers that he should be sacrificed, and that all hands should vote for Mr. Richardson, the "Independent," who, it was hoped, might by this means beat the Liberal nominee. The venture proved a disastrous one to Opposition prestige, for while it put the Conservative candidate entirely out of the race, it was far from sufficient to overcome Mr. Stewart's personal popularity and the strength of the Government case. The outcome of the election is another personal triumph for the Minister of the Interior, for while it is true that the policy of the Ministry was subject to some attention, the great effort of the opponents of the Liberal candidate was to bring Hon. Mr. Sifton into disrepute with the electors. This is not the first contest in which such tactics have been put in use against the Minister of the Interior, but he has never flinched in face of his antagonists, and he has invariably brought them to confusion and disaster. We congratulate this talented son of Middlesex on his latest noteworthy achievement.

Euthanasia.

The silly season is not yet due, but we note that the Spectator (London) has opened its columns to a correspondence on the euthanasia, or what, for those who prefer English to Greek, we may call "The Happy Dispatch." It is suggested that those who are weary of the world may be allowed to depart in the pleasantest fashion possible. Men do not believe in Dante's hell of suicides, and they question Shakespeare's statement that the Creator has fixed his canon 'gainst self-slaughter. It is stated in the course of this controversy that the famous Mr. Nobel offered to endow a death chamber in Italy to be used by those whose sufferings made life unbearable; they were to have a good banquet, and good cigars after, and then the gas was to be turned on, and in a few minutes would be the deadly business. It is stated that this remarkable man always carried an effective poison, to be ready in case he was struck by a painful and mortal malady. In his case nature did the business so speedily that no assistance was needed from science. Such discussions may serve a purpose, but from our point of view they are decidedly morbid. In justice, we must say that the Spectator itself decidedly opposes any lessening of the responsibility with regard to bearing one's own burdens and doing one's own duty. The temper and religion of Britons, as a rule, leads them to take a healthy view of this subject and to regard life as a sacred trust, so that it is a shameful, cowardly thing to flee from one's post. Although we must confess that the condemnation of suicide expressed in a barbarous fashion, yet the instinctive feeling of such condemnation was just. It is better for some to suffer than to have the sense of life's sacredness lessened. Then as for the suggestion of ridding society of those whom "the man of science" counts pests, in the carnival of death, it may be found that people who are not "scientific" can play at that game.

A Montreal judge has decided that "heckling" a public man in a meeting called to discuss public questions is legal. It is certainly justifiable to question a public man on his record at the close of his address, and those who object to it are not the best

friends of the side he espouses. In Great Britain it has always been recognized as one of the best methods of getting things sifted out for the information of the taxpayer. In Canada we have always been a little impatient in dealing with the "heckler," but now that his legal standing is upheld he may be given a show.

Mr. Hyman and the Railway Committee.

The Toronto Globe, speaking of the appointment of Mr. C. S. Hyman, M. P., to the Chairmanship of the Railway Committee, has the following to say:

"There could hardly be a better choice for Chairman of the Railway Committee of the House of Commons than Mr. C. S. Hyman, of London. This committee is perhaps the most important of all the committees of Parliament, and it is only at its meetings that measures sought by railway promoters and railway corporations are thoroughly considered. Mr. Hyman is far from being a popularity-hunter, and as yet has taken a very modest part in the business of Parliament. It is questionable, however, if there is an able man in the Liberal contingent from Ontario, and he is certain if he remains in politics to become one of the very first men in the House. He is quick, firm, even-tempered, and we believe, sufficiently resolute when the public interests need to be protected. As Chairman of the Railway Committee he has it in his power to do very great public service."

Mr. Crawford, M.P.P., says he did not invest a dollar in American ranching lands. Neither did Hon. Mr. Dryden. He simply had an interest in the cattle that occupied the Dakota ranches. The Conservatives papers do not yet seem to have caught on.—Kingston Whig.

They do not wish to catch on. In the absence of legitimate cause for finding fault, they are ready to make a mountain out of a molehill. The public, however, are sizing up the situation, and not to the disadvantage of the progressive Administration of Hon. George W. Ross and his colleagues.

A Well-Known Fact.

[St. John Telegraph.] New bridges are being built, the old ones strengthened and new rails laid and the roadbed ballasted on the old sections of the I. C. R. to permit of the employment of the new heavy engines. Whole divisions of the old I. C. R. have been relaid with heavy rails, etc., for this purpose. It is a well known fact that when the present minister of railways took over the management of the I. C. R. the roadbed, etc., was in a disgraceful condition.

SUN CHANCES HANDS

Paul A. Dana Said To Be No Longer in Control.

New York, Feb. 24.—The Sun is now in the absolute control of W. M. Laffan, it is believed. For two days the name of Dana has been conspicuously absent from the editorial page of the Sun, immediately underneath the title. No announcement was made by the paper, but it is believed that the famous editor of the Sun, the paper, it has been understood, has been in charge of his son, Paul A. Dana.

In the newspaper world he has been considered the owner and publisher of the Sun, and the surprise that came with the apparent declaration that the Sun had passed from his control was great.

LITTLE DROPS OF WATER.

One of the Chinese modes of punishment, especially when it is desired to extort a confession from a criminal, is to place him where a drop of water will fall on one certain spot of his shaven crown for hours. This is a sure cure for the torture this inflicted was once experienced by Sandow, the "strong man," says the World's Events.

When Sandow was in Vienna a few years ago a schoolmaster made a wager with him that he would not be able to let a half-liter of water drop on his hand until the measure was exhausted. Sandow laughed at the idea. The measure was procured and a hole drilled in the bottom sufficient to let the water escape on his hand drop by drop. The experiment began. Sandow chattered gaily at first. The schoolmaster stood by and counted the drops as they fell. At the two hundredth Sandow became less jovial, then became sorer, and an expression of pain crossed his face. At the three hundredth his hand began to swell and grow red. The pain increased and at length became excruciating. Then he burst finally at the four hundred and twentieth drop Sandow acknowledged his defeat.

ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION

THERE'S NOTHING TO EQUAL IT

PHYSICIANS tell us there is nothing to equal Angier's Petroleum Emulsion for quick and positive results. Its largest use is in soothing the troubled lungs of Consumption and Bronchitis, although there is nothing better for weak lungs. It is pleasant to take, agrees with the most delicate stomach, aids digestion and promotes a healthy appetite. Under its administration, the patient rapidly gains in weight and strength.

All druggists sell Angier's Petroleum Emulsion. Two sizes, 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Be sure you get ANGIER'S.

ANGIER'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

THE PRINCE MEETS ALICE

Henry of Prussia Entertained at the White House.

Split in Vanderbilt Family Over Entertaining the Royal Visitor.

Crooks on Kron Prinz—One Had \$40,000 of Unset Diamonds on His Person—The Emperor's Yacht.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Special preparations have been made for the reception of Prince Henry of Prussia and his suite at the White House. All of the state departments on the first floor had received much attention from the government florists, but the decorations of the three communicating parlors, the blue room, where the president and the prince met and exchanged greetings, the red parlor, occupied by Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, and the green room, where there were assembled the members of the cabinet and their ladies and a few invited guests, were exquisitely beautiful.

The prince and his party were received with all the honors due the occasion, and the party was ushered into the east room, and from there the prince alone was conducted to the blue parlor, where the president was waiting to receive him. In conformity with diplomatic etiquette the president received the royal visitor in private and without introduction. After greetings had been tendered the president led the prince into the red parlor and introduced him to Mrs. Roosevelt and his daughter, Miss Alice. After a few moments in the green room and introduced to the members of the cabinet.

The party then proceeded to the east room, where the members of the prince's suite were introduced to the president. The entire ceremony occupied just 30 minutes. The conversation between the president and the prince was of a purely formal nature, and had no political significance further than that it contained the usual general expressions of international amity and good-will.

AT THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

Prince Henry arrived at the German embassy shortly after 11 o'clock, the approach of the party being announced by the shrill notes of cavalry bugles. A battalion of engineers fringed the embassy. As the party entered the engineers' band broke into "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Once within the German embassy his imperial highness was indeed at home. Tremendous cheering from the crowds at 11:40 announced the coming of the prince, and the prince returned to the call of Prince Henry.

As the president stepped out of the carriage the German ambassador was at the door to greet him. There was a momentary exchange of greetings, and then the president passed up the stairway to the drawing-room, where the prince was awaiting his coming. Prince Henry stepped forward and greeted the president most cordially, and there was an exchange of greetings between the president and prince remained together for about ten minutes, being left alone at first, and later being joined by an antechamber. The prince's greetings were completed. There was no exchange of formal addresses.

Following the call of the president.

Following the call of the president, the prince of the German embassy, who extended to the prince the welcome of the city of

Extreme Case of Nervousness

Female Weakness and Exhaustion—Had a Very Painful Operation—Was Pale and Weak and Fainted Often—Doctors Failed to Help Her.

There is scarcely a limit to the sufferings which women endure when their nervous systems become run down and give way beneath the burden of their lives. There are many cases where the sufferer is unable to bear the weight of her life. There are many cases where the sufferer is unable to bear the weight of her life. There are many cases where the sufferer is unable to bear the weight of her life.

Every woman who reads with interest the following letter from a lady who has been cured of a serious illness by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, will be glad to hear the testimonials she reads are not half strong enough.

Mrs. Benjamin Hatfield, Hilliard, Ohio, writes: "For three years I was a sufferer from extreme nervousness and female weakness, and found it necessary to undergo a most painful operation. I was pale and weak, had no appetite, and would sometimes faint two or three times a day. For seven weeks I was under the doctor's care, but he seemed unable to help me. Despairing of recovery I took the advice of a friend, who told me that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food would build me up and make me strong and well again. After four months' use of this preparation I found myself greatly improved, and continued the treatment for one year, using in all sixteen boxes. I have been blessed with a young daughter now, and believe that I am as strong and well as ever in my life. As a result I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has performed a complete and healthy cure, and I am now as strong and well as ever in my life. The testimonials I see are not half strong enough. I am my friend and acquaintance, and many of them join me in pronouncing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective restorative obtainable. Deriving the greatest benefit by my happy experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I willingly give you permission to use the testimonials in your advertisement. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an up-to-date scientific preparation of most extraordinary merit. It has proven itself the most effective nerve restorative of the age. It is certain to benefit everyone who uses it, because it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and creates new nerve force. It is especially new nerve force in the case of female life and weakness; 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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