

CAN ROSS BE TRUSTED.

In the final analysis, personal confidence lies at the foundation of all our relations, social, commercial, and public—friendship is based on personal confidence. If mutual confidence is lost, the family is destroyed. Banks lend their money on personal confidence that the borrowers can, and will fulfill their promises to repay—so with every other business—all rest in a foundation of confidence, that promises will be fulfilled. The rule applies equally in public affairs. It is a truism to say, that the basis of responsible government, is public confidence, which means, not merely agreement with a policy proposed, but, confidence by the public, that the members of the Government, can, and will, carry out that policy.

On this basis, if on no other, the government of Mr. Ross should be defeated. Does anyone, either friend or foe, believe that Mr. Ross can, or will fulfill his promises. His record shows that all through his public career, he has been a promiser, who failed to fulfill. It is sufficient, at this moment to recall his last broken promise on the temperance question, but this is only the latest instance of a continued career of repudiation.

It has become a well recognized characteristic; you hear Liberals praising Mr. Ross for cleverness—for his ability as a speaker—for his courage, but did anyone ever hear his most ardent supporter commend him as a man to be depended on, a man who fulfilled his promises, who swore to his own hurt and changed not.

There can be no personal confidence in him, his record has destroyed it, and no Liberal can vote for him today, with any confidence that the policy proposed by Ross on the stump, will be the policy carried out by Mr. Ross if elected.

MORAL.

Don't vote for a man on whom you can't depend.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Are the Government merely responsible to Parliament, or are they responsible for the present intolerable system of manipulated ballots?

Let us not judge unfairly—What have the Government to do with taking the vote in an election? Are they in the hands of unscrupulous henchmen who contrive evil, and are they powerless to prevent it? Let us read the Election Act.

The Government can, and do select, every returning officer (sec. 32, of R. S. O. 1897, chap. 9.) No conservative has been so appointed in over thirty years.

The returning officer provides the ballot boxes, (S. 45) appoints the deputy returning officers, (S. 64) gets the ballots printed, (S. 69) procures the voters' lists, (S. 84) and provides polling booths, (S. 60.)

The deputy returning officers appoint their poll clerks, (S. 87)

In this way, the whole polling machinery is placed in the hands of Liberals, who appoint their deputies to take the poll.

Under this arrangement, fraudulent ballot boxes have taken the place of the genuine article, ballots have been switched and substituted, the oath has been curtailed, and the counting has been manipulated.

Is the system, the men employed, or the Government, responsible.

Were these crimes merely occasional, those, actually employed, might be needed, to account for them.

But, can the Government, who have, for thirty years, perpetrated the system, escape responsibility for its maintenance, when their majority in the Legislature has enabled them to insist on the passing of acts to free the Electorate from the terrible crimes committed in the name of free institutions?

They ought at least, to be able to show one successful (or even unsuccessful) prosecution.

ONE THOUSAND DETECTIVES.

On the 3rd, November, 1904, one thousand Conservative Scouts played the role of detectives. Why? To watch the officers presiding over the vote of a so-called free people—What had they cause to fear? Were not the deputy returning officers to be trusted?

Look at the record of the ballot under officers appointed at the end of thirty-two years of Liberal rule.

The Liberal Government controls the providing of the ballot box, the ballots, and the appointment of those who see the vote cast.

The history of that vote shows, that from the entry of the Canadian voter into the polling booth till he leaves it, fraud, manipulation, and bluff, may wreck his efforts to express his will.

Look at the process—the scrutineer, who wants fair play, has to keep his eyes open. The box must be examined lest it contain a false compartment.

The ballot and the packages must be scrutinized and counted, in case they are bogus, and, even in the count, a careless watch may miss the abstraction of one to be sent to the workers outside—The deputy returning officers may, and often do so initial the ballots

REASON NO 4 WHY YOU SHOULD USE

Red Rose Tea

Because it is Economical.

Red Rose Tea is composed of what are known in the trade as "high-grown" Ceylon and Indian teas. These teas are grown at high altitudes on the mountain slopes, where the tea bushes grow more slowly and are more carefully cultivated than in the valleys, where the climate is warm and humid.

High-grown tea is not only a finer quality, but contains much more tea juice or extract than valley-grown tea.

This can be easily proved by comparing a drawing of Red Rose with any other tea. By doing so you will find that a pound of Red Rose Tea will spend as far as 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. of other teas.

The saving is most apparent in the Blue Label and better grades—buy a pound and make the test.

T. H. ESTABROOKS, St. John, N. B.

BRANCHES: TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

that they can be identified, and the counterfeit may be left on as to afford a clue. The very form of oath supplied in the last Dominion Election "omitted the bribery clauses" and the voters' lists were loose, uncertified sheets of names.

Is this a free country? Are our young men to grow up absolutely suspicious of those who have solemnly taken an oath to do their duty. Can we tolerate longer the role of detective being forced upon the youth and manhood of Ontario?

SAMPLES OF GRAIN.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:

Dear Sir,—By the instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch Experimental Farm at Indian Head in the North-West Territories. The distribution this spring will consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantity of oats to be sent this year will be 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley, 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:—

Oats.—Banner, Wide Awake, Improved Ligowa, Waverley, Abundance, Goldfinder, and Thousand Dollar.

Wheat.—Preston, Red Fife, Percy Stanley, Huron, Laurel, and White Fife.

Barley.—Six-rowsed.—Mensury, Odessa, Mansfield, Claude and Royal. Two-rowsed.—Sidney, Invincible, Standwell and Canadian Thorpe.

Potatoes.—Carman No. 1, Early White Prize, Canadian Beauty, Uncle Sam, American Wonder, Bovee, Early Andes, and Late Puritan.

Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if one applicant receive a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes and applications for more than one sample for each household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative, and should the available stock of both these varieties be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent instead. Those applying for Indian Corn or potatoes will please bear in mind that the corn is not available for distribution until March or April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed from here until danger from frost in transit is over.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Exp. Farms.
Ottawa, Dec. 1st, 1904.

A Man Hates Himself

When he wakes up in the morning with headache and bad taste in the mouth. Something is needed to settle the stomach, clear away the dull heavy feeling and create a little appetite. Just get a tumbler of water, some sugar, and pour in a stiff dose of Nerviline. You will pick up immediately and feel tip-top in a few minutes. Nerviline hasn't an equal for a condition of this kind. It equalizes, cures the headache, relieves the sick feeling and fits you for a hard day's work. Try Nerviline. Large bottles cost 25c.

THE STOCKMEN'S INTEREST IN GOOD SEED.

Difference in Strains and Varieties.

The Breeding of Grain.

In discussing this subject at the Ontario Winter Fair, Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa, said—My observations have led me to believe that breeders and feeders of live stock are, as a rule, more alive to the importance of good seed than farmers who sell the bulk of their hay and grain. We are told that more than three-fourths of the raw material harvested each year from Ontario fields is fed to live stock: a large proportion of it is manufactured into meat and dairy products. Stockmen are in a broad sense manufacturers and as in the case of other manufacturers, much of their success depends on the quality and cost of raw material used. It would seem clear, then that any increase in the yield per acre of the raw material would mean a commensurate reduction in its cost to the stockman.

When compared with the labour and the yearly rental value of the land, the cost of seed is a small item of expense in the production of hay or grain, but the influence of the seed is much greater than is most generally believed. Indeed, as it has been well said, good seed is at the foundation of good farming.

The farms of most good stockmen are kept in a high state of fertility. In consequence, they are able to grow better crops than their neighbors who sell their grain, but occurs to me that on most stockmen's farms much more profitable crops would be obtained if the seed used were always of the best; the best seed, though its costs may seem high, is always the cheapest.

It is highly important that the variety be well suited to the conditions of soil on which it is used. But there may be a wide difference between two strains of seed of the same variety. The productive capacity of the seed may be reached before that of the soil. You may use a strain of seed of Banner oats on one of your best fields and get a return of sixty bushels to the acre, or you may use another strain of the same variety, on the same field, in the same year, sown at the same time, and get seventy bushels per acre, at practically the same net cost. Similarly you may use the same sires, the progeny of which may be fed at a loss, or another sire that will get good paying stock.

I wish then to remind the stockman that the profits which result from care in the feeding and selection of their seed grain. The principles which make for the improvement of live stock may also be applied with equal advantage from the standpoint of the practical farmer for the improvement of crops, but as much has already been done by the way of se-

lection in the improvement of live stock and but little for the improvement of corn and other crops, it follows that there remain greater opportunities for improvement in the selection of seed grain. It was in view of these opportunities that Prof. Robertson started the project four years ago and led up to the formation in June last of the Canadian Seed Grower's Association, the work of which is conducted on a basis not dissimilar to that adopted by your live stock associations.

We have twenty-three farmers in Ontario who have started to grow seed corn. Each of them provided a breeding plot of not less than one-quarter of an acre, on which they planted about twenty rows of corn, each from a separate ear, which is shelled by hand as it is dropped in the hills. Each ear will plant a single row complete, and twenty selected ears are required to plant a breeding plot, which to prevent cross-fertilization is kept at a distance from any other variety of field of corn. Before the pollen is ripe, the tassels are cut from all the inferior stalks so that all of the corn will be fertilized with the pollen from vigorous growing plants. When the crop is matured, one or two of the best out of the twenty rows are selected from which to choose twenty perfect ears from the best plants in those rows, to plant the breeding plot of the next year. The balance of the good ears from the breeding plots is used to plant a field on which general crop seed is grown. You may be able to get good seed corn from some of those twenty three members next year. If so it will be delivered to you in the ear and you will thus have some idea of the quality of the seed you are using.

Many of the growers of seed wheat and barley had good results from sowing their breeding or hand-selected seed plots with an ordinary grain drill, having every other tube plugged, thus making the drills of grain fourteen instead of seven inches apart. By this method fifteen pounds of hand-selected seed oats may be used to good advantage on half an acre of well prepared land. The yield from a crop sown in this manner is nearly, but not quite, as large on an average as from thicker seeding, but the object is to get seed from a crop in which the individual plants have had an opportunity to reach their limit of perfection, rather than to force a crop to its maximum yield. The time required to select large heads from the ripened standing crops to get fifteen pounds of good seed—hand selected seed is inconsiderable when compared with the benefits derived. If the stockmen of Ontario would exercise the same care in the growing and selection of their seed grain that they do in the feeding and selection of their breeding stock, they would be repaid tenfold.

W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A London mother heard terrible shrieks from the nursery, and rushed up to enquire. In the middle of the floor sat Jackie and Ethel, voices uplifted. On the table sat the senior, Thomas, with his mouth full. "What's the matter, children," cried mamma. "Bo-o-o!" we were playing Garden of Eden," sobbed Ethel. "Yes," said mamma, picking Ethel up; "I told you the story yesterday. But why are you crying over it?" Ethel stopped her ears and pointed furiously to the brother on the table. "God's eat the apple!" she shrieked.

A teacher in a school once received the following from a complaining parent a few days ago: "Sir—Will you please give my boy easier some to do at nites. This is what he bore home to or three nites ago: if four gallons of bere will fill thirty-two pint bottles, how many pint and half bottles will nine gallons fill? Well we tried and could make nothing of it all and my boy cried and said he wouldn't go back without doing it. So I had to go and buy a nine gallon keg of bere, which I could ill afford to do, and then we went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles, beside a few we had by us. Well we emptied the keg into the bottles and there were nineteen, and my boy put that down for an answer. I don't know if it is rite or not, as we split sum in doing it. P. S.—Please let the next one be water as I am not able to buy any more beer."

WANTED.

All kinds of Logs delivered to the Company's yard in Durham, for which the following prices will be paid: Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Bass, and Ash—\$15.00. Maple, Birch and Beech—\$12.00. Hemlock, Spruce, Cedar—\$10.00. Prices will be regulated from the above basis according to quality.

CLOTHING

FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

The cold weather is coming on and we are prepared to sell the right kind of clothing to meet the conditions. We have an extra line of Heavy Tweeds for suitings, a full line of Ready-made suits, a large assortment of Heavy Woolen Socks and Mitts, etc., etc. Just the things you want outside in the cold.

BLANKETS

We also carry the best Blankets that money can buy, and Woolen Yarn in all grades and colors.

TRY US FOR GROCERIES of all kinds. They're always fresh. Teas a specialty here. Try them.

Cash or Produce taken in Exchange.

S. SCOTT

— THE GROCER —
DURHAM, — ONTARIO.

Implement Agency!

To our Friends and Customers!

McCLARY Sunshine Furnace and Stoves for wood or coal.

DOWSWELL Washing Machine—that will wash clean, and a Wringer that will wring dry and not tear.

CHURNS, the best on record.

DILLON HINGE STAY FENCE, the kind that will keep a duck or ox on their own side of the fence

WILKINSON Plows and Land Rollers have no equal.

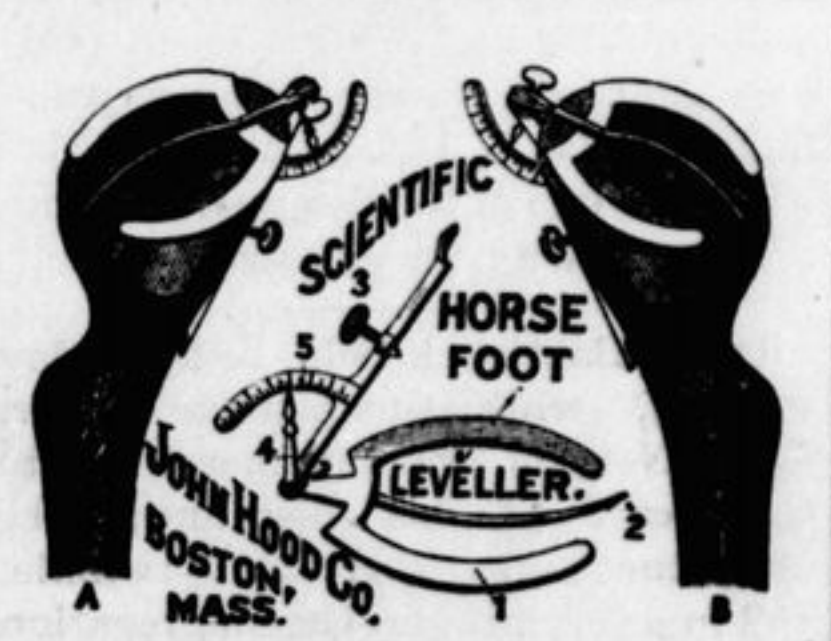
PALMERSTON Buggies and Democarts.

RUGS that will keep you warm and dry are the kind we handle.

HEAD STONES and MONUMENTS of the best workmanship.

JOHN CLARK

(McKinnon's old Stand)



Take Care of Your Horses Feet. . . .

NO MORE GUESS WORK, in leveling and balancing your horse's foot. I have the Scientific Horse Foot Leveller which is the latest and best contrivance for that purpose and will guarantee satisfaction.

W. GUTHRIE,
The Blacksmith.

For Sale or Rent.

LOT 51, 52, 53—Sideroad 50, 1/2 mile north of Priceville. Farm in first class condition. Good buildings with running stream convenient to the barn. For further particulars apply to

DUGALD D. MCLACHLAN,
Priceville P. O.

For Sale.

A DESIRABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY consisting of twenty-five acres one half mile east of Corporation of the Town of Durham, described as South part of Lot 59, Con. 2, E. G. R., Glenelg. On the premises is a comfortable brick fire-roomed cottage, a good frame barn and stable, a small bearing orchard, an abundance of the best running water. All cleared, title good. Terms easy and price right. For further particulars apply to

THOS. DAVIS,
Lot 2, Con. 3, N. D. R., Glenelg,
April 4, 1904.—tf. DURHAM P. O.

Town Lots for Sale.

IN THE CENTRAL PART OF Durham—Four lots on the West side of Albert Street, for private residences. Now is the time to get these lots. For further information apply to

J. M. HUNTER, Durham
April 12, 1904.—tf.

Park Lot For Sale.

PARK LOT NUMBER 13 NORTH of Saddler street in the Town of Durham, in the County of Grey, containing 4 acres more or less. For terms and particulars apply to

J. P. TELFORD,
Vendor's Solicitor, Durham
Dec. 2—tf.

For Sale.

PURE BREED DURHAM, YOUNG Bulls, Heifers and Cows. Terms can be arranged. VERSCHOYLE (Imp.) at head of herd.

H. PARKER,
Durham.
March 1—tf.

Farm For Sale.

212 ACRES NEAR WILDER'S Lake. Two barns, stone stable with cement floors, good house, well watered. Cheap. For further particulars apply to

MACKAY & DUNN,
Vendor's Solicitors.
March 10—tf.

Boar for Service.

DURHAM KING, NO. 2226—Registered Tamworth will be kept for service at Lot 57, on Durham Road, 1/2 mile West of Durham. Terms: \$1.00.

SANDY HOPKINS,
Proprietor.
Dec 6—2m pd.

Houses to Let.

HOUSES—CORNER OF GARAFRAXA and Durham Road—one containing eight rooms, first class furnace and bath room. The other contains six rooms, Electric fixtures in both houses. Rents moderate. Apply to

WM. BLACK, Durham, Ont.
Sept. 6th—tf.

House & Lot for Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT ON QUEEN Street, the property of Mrs. J. L. Browne. The house contains 12 rooms, conveniently situated, and quite new. Will make an excellent boarding house. For particulars apply to

J. L. BROWNE,
July 10th, 1901. tf. Photographer.

Stock for Sale.

BULLS AND HEIFERS RIGHT from Imported Stock.

YORKSHIRE BOARS, ready for service, bred from Imported Stock, registered.

Prices right. Apply to
WM. SCARF, Durham, Ont.
October 11th, 1904.—tf.

For Sale.

LOTS 34 AND 35 IN THE 3rd CON- session, west of the Garafra Road, Bentinck, known as "John W. Smith farm". There are 40 acres of good bush on this property. For further particulars apply to

C. J. MICKLE,
Dec. 22—4. Chesley, Ont.

Farm for Sale.

LOT NO. 53, CON. 3, GARAFRAXA Road, Bentinck, situated about 2 miles from Durham. Contains 100 acres, 60 acres being in good state of cultivation, and the rest in good condition for pasture. There is a new frame barn 40' x 50', and a good frame dwelling house on the farm, with a good supply of spring water at both house and barn. For further particulars apply to

JNO. McLUHAN, Mt. Forest, or JAS. BRYDON, Egerton, Executors.

House for Sale.

6-ROOMED COTTAGE, PANTRY, Cellar, 1/2 acre ground, well and cistern. Desirable location, on College street, Durham. For terms and particulars apply at residence to

A. FORD, Proprietor.
Nov. 10th.—3mpd.

House to Rent.

ON THE FIRST OF DECEMBER—a comfortable, conveniently situated house on Lambton street west. Spring water tap in kitchen. Rent reasonable. Apply to

N. McINTYRE, Durham.
Nov. 8th.

AN APPEAL TO LIBERALS

Duty of the Independent Electors of Ontario.

THE NEW FAMILY COMPACT

A Letter from Rev. D. C. Hesseck on the Position of the Globe Open Coalition and Corruption, and Stating the Causes of the "Present Distress"—An Examination of the Attacks Made Upon Him for His Previous Letter.

Gentlemen,—An open letter to the Hon. G. W. Ross, in which I endeavored to present fairly the political condition of the Province, has not had any adequate reply.

If a Government is under the fire of criticism one of the tests of its fitness to be returned to office is its defence. If it has any defence the Government organs ought to be able to present it in a reasonable way. Of course, if there is no defence there will be a temptation to meet criticism with abuse.

While I am aware that the private affairs of an elector, who has had no active part in politics, are of little interest to the public, I think that the reply of the Government organs to my letter is of some importance. The more so, when the same method of reply is adopted with everyone who differs with the Government.

Reasons for not publishing the letter were given by The Globe after days of profound silence in a column editorial of great wrath. One reason assigned was "it had already been published in the evening newspapers." This was not true, as the letter was given to The Globe at 9 a.m., Dec. 19, in time for the evening edition, which the Editor boasts is as large as that of any other evening paper in Toronto.

Personal Attack.

The Globe editorial is a tirade of abuse. One would have thought that the Editor, if he had any defence for the Government, might have used his editorial space to better advantage. The Globe said: "What matter though, with E. King Dodds, he did campaign against temperance legislation in the interest of the liquor traffic?" In 1884, when I was a student, I delivered in my native county four addresses against the Scott Act. I believed the Act would delay better legislation, that it could not be enforced, and, if carried, would soon be repealed. I thought that it was a device to keep from the temperance people the legislation which they desired. The loaded referendum of a later day was a similar device. I stated my position clearly and everyone understood it. I was not retained by the liquor party, and did not campaign in their interests. A charge similar to The Globe's was made, some years ago, by a Conservative paper. The charge was withdrawn and an apology published. The Globe editor, annoyed that he had no defence, searched the past of twenty years ago to find something to injure my reputation.

The Globe also said that I was guilty of coquetting with both political parties before the last Provincial election, and that about the same time I expected a favor from Mr. Whitney. This statement is false. I asked nothing from Mr. Whitney, expected nothing, and would have accepted nothing. I was and have always been free to criticize Mr. Whitney as Mr. Ross. I have been offered nominations by both parties, and I have always declined. Before the last Provincial election I did not seek a nomination, I did not desire one, and I would not have accepted one. I have never desired a nomination since.

The Globe intimated that I was disgruntled office seeker. This is untrue. I never had a personal grievance against the Ontario or Ottawa Governments, or any member of either Government. I never received a personal favor from either Government and was never refused one. The last communication I received from the Ottawa Government was a cordial letter requesting me to be a candidate in their interests.

The Globe also said, "His past is checked." I graduated at Knox College sixteen years ago, when I was a young man, and I have been a minister in good standing of the Presbyterian Church ever since. No one has ever laid a charge against my character. The editor was aware of this when he wrote his editorial.

New Family Compact.

The failure of the Government to reply to charges made against it, and the campaign of abuse, in which many Government organs are engaged, because the Government has no defence, indicate the necessity for a change. But there is another matter for consideration. Not only by the Government has the Liberal party been disgraced, but by that combination of which the Government is the centre. There exists an organized tyranny, which has been developed by long office-holding. If any one opposes the new Family Compact, he is hurried to jail, if not, can be charged with an offence, and, if not, his private life is assailed. Many men, fearing personal abuse, hesitate to oppose this evil. But the combination must be destroyed that there may be liberty of speech and a better public morality. The electors can do more than change the Government for, by doing that, they can destroy the tyrannical machine.

When Mr. S. H. Blake, one of the foremost citizens this country ever had, criticized the Government, what a whirlwind of abuse was about him! The name of Blake recalls the old days. Let Liberals compare the giants of the days of Baldwin and Lafontaine with the fellows who are quarrelling as Liberals in our day.