A THANKSCIVING TURKEY.

Here Is Your Thanksgiving Turkey, and

Here is Your Thanksgiving Turkey, and
He is a Beauty.
Turkeys for Thanksgiving should be
pushed on rapidly in the fattening now,
so that they may look like the big fellow in the picture. Every turkey that
is worth fattening at all can be brought into as good condition as this prize win-ner if the blood is good. Scrub-turkey blood is as unsatisfactory as scrub horse or cow blood. Our illustration shows a bronze turkey. At the poultry show in New York last spring, and at several of the fairs this autumn, bronzes quite as large as young calves were shown. The magnificent bronze is a cross be-tween the American wild turkey and the old fashioned black turkey.

Every person who works for his liv-ing deserves a couple of generous slices of just such a bird as this for his Thanksgiving dinner. Farm people can have it easily, for they can rear their own birds. They can also sell some of the



THANKSGIVING TURKEY. birds they rear to unfortunate city peo-

ple who cannot raise any for themselves, and thus everybody will be happy. By the middle or latter part of Octoher the fattening of turkeys for Thanksgiving market may begin. This is suffi-cient time if the birds are already in cient time if the birds are already in good condition. Feed them all they will ext. One peculiarity of turkeys is that they seem to do better on cooked grains and food than on raw. The best fattening food is cornmeal and oatmeal scalded in sweet milk. This diet may be varied with boiled roots and any kind of cooked grains. Turkeys are also extravagantly fond of boiled milk, curds and buttermilk.

Are There Too Many Trotters? "Ale there too many trotters in the country?" asked a breeder the other day. That depends upon what standpoint the matter is looked at from. So far as the earning capacity of the average first class trotter is concerned—the good ones, mind you, not the failures not worth talking about. Since the trotting campaign of 1893 opened it has been an everyday occurrence for large fields of horses, everyone of which could beat 2:30, and quite a number of which were capable of a mile in 2:20, to start for purses of \$300 or \$400. It is on record at a mile close to 2:12 has been trotted for a \$300 purse, and in the faster classes on the programmes this summer the amber of heats better than 2:20 where

Down at LaPorte, Ind., for instance, on the Fourth of July, there was a free to all race for a \$300 purse. So good a horse as Jalisco was the winner, but he had to step the opening mile in 2:204 and the second in 2:104. By winning the race he received first money, \$150, out of which came a 10 per cent entrance fee of \$30, making the net sum paid to the best horse \$120. To get the animal in shape for a first class performance such an one as would win, it was necessary that he should reach the track at least itwo

the consideration in the way of a purse was remarkably small would mount up

days ahead of the race.

It costs something to ship horses, and then there is a driver and rubber who must be paid all the time, and altogether it is pretty hard to figure out how the same of a horse that wins £300 purses. owner of a horse that wins \$300 purses is going to make both ends meet in his horse speculation. The trouble is there is so much trotting that the purses must necessarily be small at nine-tenths of necessarily be small at nine-tenths of the places where meetings are given, for the simple reason that the attendance is bound to be moderate and the gate re-ceipts correspondingly light.

One trouble is that a man with a 2:20

Nov

trotter or 2:15 pacer will generally keep campaigning such an animal at a loss rather than sell him for road use at the price the market offers. Everybody who has had to do with the trotting turf knows this—knows that there is turf knows this—knows that there is never a meeting, big or small, but that some unfortunate—more likely half a dozen of him—must be assisted by friendly hands to reach "the next town," where "I'll have a pretty good horse and get a piece of the purse."

What owners want to learn is to sell

get a piece of the purse."

What owners want to learn is to sell the first time a fair price is offered, remembering that even what most of them would consider the insultingly small amount of \$1,000 is better to have in the house than a 2:20 trotter that can hardly keep even when he wins, while as soon as he is out of the first flight there is a big deficit every week. The times are such that prices running well into the thousands will no longer be given for road horses unless the speed and other qualities are of an exceptional character. There are entirely too many 2:30, 2:20 and 2:15 horses produced every year for the price of them not to be affected. It is not so very many years ago that the entire 2:30 list did not contain as many names as there were trotters beat 2:30 last season for the first time. That tells the story. There is a good market for trotting speed right now, when everybody admits that times are hard, but it is at prices consistent with the facts in body admits that times are hard, but it is at prices consistent with the facts in the case.—Breeder's Gazette.

The best medical au herities say the prop way to treat catarrh is to take a constituemedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla,

HOW TO RUN AN INCUBATOR.

The Manager of Hemestead Poultry Farm

After trying two years to raise chickens under hens without success, we concluded to try an incubator, and it worked so well that we want no more hatching under hens. The incubator was ordered in March, but did not arrive until April in March, but did not arrive until April. Then it was three weeks more before we Then it was three weeks more better we could get it to work properly. After getting it thoroughly heated the eggs were put in. As I had never had any experience with a machine before—in fact, this was the first I had ever seen— I was doubtful as to results of the first hatch, but made up my mind to give it all the care and attention I possibly could. I watched it pretty closely night and day and did not get a good night's rest for the three weeks the eggs were hatching. The result was that I took 250 chicks out of the incubator from 32 eggs. I put them in the brooder and succeeded in raising most of them. Although it was late, I concluded that I would try it again, putting in 300 eggs.

This time, as I knew more about running the machine, I did not attend to it

ning the machine, I did not acted to be or watch it so closely. I regulated it night and morning when filling the lamp and turning the eggs. I did not lose a wink of sleep this time. Still I got 225 chicks from 250 fertile eggs. I did not have such good luck raising this lot as the first, for something went was with the broader lamps when the wrong with the brooder lamps when the when I went to look at them in the morning the lamps were both out and most of the chicks chilled so that that they did not get over it. In the first batch there were probably between 40 and 50 eggs holding birds ready to come out, but all dead. I wrote the maker of the incubator as to the probable cause, and he replied that it was for want of moisture, although there were two pans of water above the eggs. At the last hatch I put a shallow pan of water under each egg tray on the eighteenth day, deed birds. most of the chicks chilled so that that der each egg tray on the eighteenth day, and there were fewer dead birds. The chicks were fed first on the infer-

the emiss were red and chopped up fine; then we mixed up comment and bran with milk, baked the mixture and crumbled it up and fed it dry. After the first week they had small wheat and the first week they had small wheat and cracked corn—in fact, anything they would eat. Finely ground bone is a valuable addition to the bill of fare.—James Bufton in Rural New Yorker.

Live Stock Feeding.

Our manner of feeding each kind of stock is as follows: Horses when not at work receive six ears of corn in the morning and four quarts of cats in the evening, with plenty of good, nutritious hay, and are turned upon a blue grass pasture every day that is not stormy, and when working they get eight ears of corn or six quarts of oats three times a day, with an hour at noon to eat hay. Our cattle, such as dry cows, heifers

and steers, are fed once a day with shelled corn and oats in equal parts, with plenty of hay all the time. Our milk cows are fed liberally twice a day with ground feed—oats and corn, or oats, corn and bran. To the calves are given night and morning ground oats and corn,

about a quart spiece.

The sheep are fed once a day on shelled corn and oats in equal parts, with hay, and are turned upon a blue grass

pasture during the day when the weather is favorable.

Our hogs are fed lightly with corn twice a day, and all get a small ration of oilmeal twice a week, which, to-gether with the house slops, keeps them in fine condition.

We raise our calves upon the cows. turning them to and from them night and morning until they are 4 or 5 monthsold, but before weaning them we always have them taught to eat ground feed and scarcely ever have a calf to fall off from weaning.—Cor. Breeder's

Live Stock Points.

The best trotting time in 1893 was again made by Nancy Hanks, but she has not equaled her famous 2:04. Her best this season was 2:04%.

A man who had been in the habit of raising his hogs year after year on the "swill gathered from hotels" was surprised to find at length that he began to death. Do you wonder what the reason

"Just think of some farmer that feeds his mares well on oats from the time they were stinted until foaling time and then company their colts with the colts of some shiftless farmer that feeds corn. of some shiftless farmer that reeds corn. Though the colts are from dams that are alike and sired by the same horse, you can see a vast difference in favor of good feeding. You can feed for good bone and muscle and a salable animal."

and we are going to have them.

Keep your hog peas clean and dry,
Besides that, put into them a box filled
with a mixture of 6 parts ashes, 3 parts
salt and 1 part copperas. Keep this box
filled with the mixture, so the pigs can
help themselves at will. With this and
sprinkling the hog yard freely with crude
carbolic acid or air slaked line you can

than corn. were satisfactory to everybody con-

The biggest four legged hog at the World's fair was a boar weighing actually about 870 pounds, though the fairy tales in circulation about him claimed

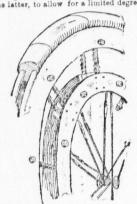
Foot rot is apt to attack sheep that pasture long at a time on low, wet lands.

Ten ewes and a blooded ram make a good beginning for the small farmer who wants to go into sheep. In two years at most the blood must be changed and a new ram procured.

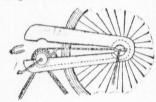
Buy your watches, clocks, etc., and get your watches and jewelry repaired at Ward's, 700 Dunday street. vt

A Newly-Designed Wheel Which is Any-thing But Graceful.

side plates held a proper distance apart by short bolts or rods, and inclosing be-tween their outer edges a band or tire of louble T shape, which may be o the cushion or pneumatic type. This tire is preferably formed in sections to facilit-ate repairs and the substitution of new sections. Rods surrounded by spiral sections. Rods surrounded by spiral springs and having a sliding connection with the outer rim are also connected with the plates of an internal concentric rim through sleeves riveted upon the inside of the latter, to allow for a limited degree of



A NEW GEAR CASING. One of the strong points of the Dover earing case shown below is its easy and gearing case shown below is its easy and complete detachibility, the whole thing being lifted off when desired.



AN EASILY ADJUSTED GEAR CASE,

An earlier absorbed cear case.

For effecting repairs, or getting the chain wheels correctly in line, this is an immense boou. The gear case is made of papier mache, and is consequently light and noiseless, while it is so prepared that oil does not injuriously affect it.

A "Witched" Tree.

A "Witched" Tree.

That awful Indian bugaboo, the "witched tree of Calcutta," stands on the Stanley road, a few miles out from Calcutta, India. It is not a botanical freak of the "cannbal" or "bloodsucking" variety, neither is it a tree which exhales poisonous vapors or other deadly elements—it is simply a species of churall which the natives and not a few of the English residents believe to bewitched. Away backin the sixteenth century Serega Dowlah and the sixteenth century Serega Dowlh and twenty-two of his men camped under it about 2 o clock one morning. the sixteenth century Serega Dowlah and twenty-two of his men camped under it about 2 o'clock one morning, and at day-light all but two were dead. One of the survivors remained a chattering idiot all the rest of the days of his life, and the other died a horrible death within the month of a terrible eruption that swelled his body out of all proportions. In the seventh century the tree claimed a score or more of victims. The last victim was a servant of Mr. Kemp, of the British department. He took refuge under the cursed tree to escape a storm. A sowar, or mounted policeman, tried to rescue the servant, but the two men and horse were found dead next day. Since 1860 five persons have been struck by lightning within 100 feet of the "witched tree."

Why Was This?

Great men are usually said to have reat memories, but it does not follow that all who have great memories are great men. An idiot in Ohio was a great curiverse was read or repeated to him tld tell exactly in what book and r it was to be found, and its verse chapter it was to be found, and its verse number in the chapter. He was consider-ed a great marvel in this particular, but in every other he was a mental imbecile, and could not be trusted even to feed him-

An Immodest Tornado A Missouri tornado made its way into a lady's chamber. A bureau was stand-ing against the wall, having on it a lot of such traps and trinkets as ladies usually have—cosmetics, bottles and so on. A bandbox with a few laces inside was standand muscle and a salable animal."
Did you ever try to doctor a hog?
In England mutton is not considered at its best till the sheep is from 2 to 3 years old. That is rather slow for us. We want the same results in 18 months, and we are going to have them.

bandbox with a few laces inside was standing by its side. The wind took that bereau, moved it to another part of the room, but did not disturb the bandbox. It went into another lady's room, picked up a trunk filled with clothing, carried it out of a window and wafted it over into Hancock County, forty miles away.

Sugar From Madiera. Regides that, put into them a box filled with a mixture of 6 parts ashes, 3 parts salt and 1 part copperas. Keep this box filled with the mixture, so the pigs can help themselves at will. With this and sprinkling the hog yard freely with crude carbolic acid or air slaked lime, you can almost defy hog cholera, especially if part of your hog feed is something else than corn.

Sugar From Madlera.

The sugar cane was introduced into the Madiera islands in 1425, and in 1498 the annual product exceeded 4,000,000 pounds. The introduction of sugar cane into the West Indies, however, destroyed the industry, and grape culture took the place of sugar cane until 1852, when the phylloxers hearly swept all the vines out of existence. The sugar cane is again being cultivated and last year half a million pounds were made. The supply will be always limited. made. The supply will be always limited, because the cane cannot be profitably cultivated at a higher elevation than 1,000

It costs the English people \$2,000,000 in taxes each year to pay for the transmission of press messages over the government wires, as the press rate of 2 penes for each 100 words doesn't begin to pay the cost of sending the matter.

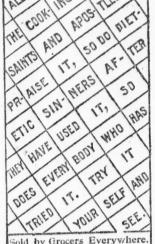
Gamp-Thieves.

Gamp-Thieves.

Umbrella stealing is said to be of frequent occurrence in St. Paul's Cathedral in London. It has actually been found necessary to post up a notice warning peoagainst umbrella thieves and the presence of a detective in the cathedral has been found desirable.

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ASSING OF

MBER" GRIEVES O DAYS" OF THE

y" settle upon reced to confess by that liberty is eritage of the proadest measure emand redress of a stage of the omes and minaret nent; I am sorry t t nightfall, nor we en thousand lilies ten thousand lilies I am sorry that I the Moorish call golden orb of day I am sorry that fo Arab loose his met the earth trembles thoofs, let fly his sl that the Soudaness shake his beaded slender-limbed fat his feathered cre donkey and the oa port my fancy to

to recall the

sacus, whereon I a pipe of hospitable cendant of Mahon of lands these mo hold. Only in 6 gaze of the Bedou and only then sha of the desert by torch. Ah, my 6 we are all of us h bys to the fair, 1 beaded months we are all of us h bys to the fair, 2 beaded months we are all of us h bys to the fair, 2 beaded months we are all of us h bys to the fair, 2 beaded months we are the could, and begin May 1, 1899.

This is the colo at what used to be what used to be down at what us cattail ground if General Fitz Sin dredges and madknow what it was know what it was know what it was know what they now? It isn't a privilege of comiyou after you do at every gate and approach of ever, which would see the places where

the places where be most welcom you, and all you the park or what to come out again. It is the disma wind whistled than was Plymot flower sailed to Richmond that it is more dismanight after some Monte Carlo. A the brilliancy of death is so gloon mail. In point of At the very all

Burdock Blood terefula and bad t