There was a roping and riding con-

queros: there's where you can see rid-ing, where the boys know how to get

F. H. BUTLER, STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1.278. OFFICES-Masonic Templa Longary

THE MARKETS

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 15.—Butter—Firm: receipts, 4,333 pkgs; creamery extras, per 1b, 24c; do, firsts, 22½c to 23½c; do, seconds, 21c to 22c; do, thirds, 19c to 20c; state dairy tubs, fancy, 22½c to 23c; do, firsts, 21c to 22c; do, seconds, 19½c to 20½c; do, thirds, 17½c to 18½c; western imitation creamery, finest, 19½c; do, fair to good, 18c to 19c; do, lower grades, 17c to 17½c; renovated, extras, 20c; do, common to prime, 17½c to 18½c; do, current make, firsts, 18c; do, seconds, 17c to 17½c; do, thirds, 16c to 16½c; packing stock, 16c to 17½c. Cheese—Firm; receipts, 5.998 boxes; state full cream, small colored or white, fancy, 12½c; do, choice, 12½c; do, good to prime, 11½c; do, large colored or white, fancy, 12½c; do, choice, 11½c; do, good to prime, 11½c; do, large colored or white, fancy, 12c; do, choice, 11½c; do, good to prime, 11½c; to 11½c; do, large choice, 9¾c; to 10½c; do, large choice, 9¾c; to 10½c; do, large choice, 9¾c; to 10½c; do, large choice, 9¾c; to 10c; part skims, prime, 9¼c to 9¾c; do, fair to good, 8¼c to 8¾c; do, common, 6c to 7c. Eggs—Steady; receipts, 5,094 cases; Jersey, state and Pennsylvania, fancy selected white, 26c; do, average good to choice, 22c to 24c; do, held and mixed, 20c to 21c; western, loss off, 24c; do, country candied, at mark, 21½c to 22c; do, southerly sections, 19½e to 21c; Kentucky, 19c to 20½c; Tennessee, 19c to 29c; dirtles, 16c to 18½c; refrigerator, 19c to 21c.

Chicago, Oct 15.—The leading futures NEW YORK.

CHICAGO. Chicago, Oct. 15.—The leading futures closed: Wheat—Dec. 71% to 711%: May, 73c. Corn—Oct., 50%c; Nov., 56c; Dec., 40%c; May, 43%c to 42%c. Oats—Oct., 30%c; old, 27%c; Dec., 313%c; old, 27%c; May, 32%c. Pork—Oct., \$13; Jan., \$15.80; May, \$14.90. Lard—Oct., \$11.60; Jan., \$9.60; Jan., \$9.65. Ribs—Oct., \$11.60; Jan., \$8.32% to \$8.35; May, \$7.95. Rye—Dec., 49c. Timothy—Oct., \$4.10. Clover—Oct., 511. Oct., \$4 10. Clover—Oct., \$11

NEW YORK. New York, Oct. 15.—Flour-Receipts, 34,250 bbls; sales, 5.70 pkgs; flour was higher in some instances and generally strong in all grades; Minnesota patents, 25,00 pkgs; flour was higher in some instances and generally strong in all grades; Minnesota patents, 25,00 pkgs; flour was higher and patents. higher in some instances and generally strong in all grades; Minnesota patents, \$3.80 to \$4; winter straights, \$3.40 to \$3.45. Buckwheat flour—Firm. Rye flour—Dull. Wheat—Receipts, 125,150 bu; sales, 1,510,600 bu; wheat was strong and higher on active buying by shorts, better cables, the corn advance and outside support; Dec., 76 1-16c to 76%; May, 76c to 76½c. Rye—Quiet. Corn—Receipts, 22,000 bu; sales, 175,000 bu; corn developed pronounced strength this morning on further heavy covering of December shorts and light offerings; Oct., 67c to 67½c; Dec., 55 5-16c to 55%c; May, 47%c to 479-16c. Oats—Receipts, 52,500 bu; sales, 5,000 bu; oats ruled firm and higher on general covering; Dec., 36c to 36½c; track, white, 36c to 41c. Sugar—Raw nominal; refined steady, Coffee—Quiet. Lead—Quiet. Wool—Firm, Hops—Firm; state common to choice, old, 12½c; Pacific coast, 1902 crop, 24c to 29c; 1901 crop, 25c to 27c; olds, 7c to 12½c.

IMPERIAL FLOUR

Is the best Bread Flour in the narket with no exceptions.

For sale at .. HAMILTON'S 373 Talbot St. Prompt Delivery Phone 662.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,-600, including 7,000 westerns; market steady for good kinds; good to prime steers, \$7 40 to \$8 50; poor to medium, \$3 75 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$3 25 to \$4 90; to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$2 25 to \$4 90; cows, \$1 50 to \$4 75; heifers, \$2 25 to \$5 55; canners, \$1 50 to \$2 50; bulls, \$2 25 to \$5 55; calves, \$3 75 to \$7 50; Texas-fed steers, \$3 to \$5; western steers, \$3 75 to \$6 40.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000; left over, 3,614; market slow, 10c lower; mixed and butchers, \$3 75 to \$7 35; good to choice heavy, \$6 90 to \$7 55; rough heavy, \$6 45 to \$6 80; light, \$6 35 to \$7 15; bulk of sales at \$6 80 to \$7.

Sheep—Receipts, 25 000; sheep—Receipts

to \$7.

Sheep—Receipts. 35,000; sheep and lambs, fat kinds steady; good to choice wethers, \$3 40 to \$4; fair to choice mixed, \$3 25 to \$3 40; native lambs, \$3 50 to \$5 50. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 15.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,866; steers slow but generally steady; top grades a triffe firm; bulls slow, cows slow to 10c lower; native steers, \$4.25 to \$6.70; half-breeds, \$4.40 to \$4.75; stags and oxen, \$3.75 to \$4.40; bulls, \$2.75 to \$4.60; cows, \$1.50 to \$4; fat hefiers, \$4. to \$4.60; cows, \$1.50 to \$4; fat hefiers, \$4. to \$4.60; cables steady. Exports, 400 cattle and 3,925 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 2,175; veals 25c lower, grassers steady to higher; veals, a few tops, \$9; coarse southern vearlings, \$2.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,583; sheep strong, lambs firm to a shade higher; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.20; extra, \$4; lambs, \$5. to \$5.65; cuils, \$4. to \$4.50; Canada lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,325; market easier; state and Pennsylvania hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.85; choice, \$7.40.

EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; steady; veals strong, 25c higher; tops, \$8 25 to \$8 50; common to good, \$5 50 to \$8.

to \$8.

Hogs—Receipts, 2.500; heavy steady, others 5c to 10c higher; heavy, \$740 to \$745; mixed, \$730 to \$735; Yorkers, \$720 to \$730; light do, \$705 to \$715; pigs, \$7 to \$710; roughs, \$650 to \$670; stags, \$550 to \$6; grassers and dairles, \$675 to \$725. MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. is.—Tomorrow being a holiday, a larger number of butchers came to the east end abattoir today than is customary on Wednesdays, and trade was brisk, with slightly higher prices all was brisk, with slightly higher prices all round. The offerings were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 30 calves and 400 sheep and lambs. The best cattle sell at from 4½c to 4½c per lb; medium stock at from 3½c to 4c, and the common cattle at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. A large bull, weighing about 1,800 lbs, was sold for export for \$70. Calves sold at from \$3 to \$10 each. Sheep sold at from \$2 to 4½c, and lambs at from 3½c to 4c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6½c per lb, weighed off the cars. per lb, weighed off the cars.

OIL MARKETS. PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 15 .- Oil closed at

VERY MANY PERSONS die annually from cholera and kindred summer com-plaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If at-tacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Keliogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly and thoroughly engages the and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

Selected Sponges...

A large consignment just received. All prices

and sizes, ranging from 5c to \$4.00.

W.T. Strong & Co. Chemists, 184 Dundas St. Marriage Licenses issued at



toughest man of the toughest region in

Arizona, and piloted him to Mr. Reid's

"Mr. Reid, allow me to introduce "Why, hello, Sam! I haven't seen Rarely does one glance at a popular mazazine or newspaper supplement without being presented with a story which smacks of the far southwest, and recounts the exploits of a frac-

or a daring Duval. Not infrequently a traveler in the west has the opportunity to look at a "bad man," a man with several notches on his gun.

tious cowboy, a successful prospector,

Who are these folks who make up the romantic, wild and interesting west? Easterners are prone to regard them as lads born of the early pionee westerner, raised on range grass and jerky, and developing a ferocity native to their environment; but there are a few instances which the write recalls that may tend to show that quite the contrary is probably the rule.

Some years ago, when Whitelaw Reid



A Hassayampa Mine Owner, Frank McLean, of London Bast.

the kinks out of a reata, and rope a steer among the rocks in 26 seconds. Two or three of the boys made good time on this particular occasion. Again the pistol shot rang out, and a little black pony bearing a long-legged man darted after a fleet-footed steer. The rope landed beautifully, and it didn't take the man of the long legs long to reach the ground, tie his animal, and throw up his hands as a signal that he had finished. "Twenty-four seconds!" shouted the time-keeper.
That record-breaking cowboy was no native of the west; he was manufac-

tured at little old Simcoe, Ont. There had been several stage holdups along the border of Mexico. The perpetrator was finally caught and landed in jail at Tucson. He had found his new profession remunerative, and considered his capture the result of a little thoughtlessness, which would not occur again after he would regain his freedom. This gent of the road was born in Kingston, Ont., and ate bread and butter in Kingston until he reach-

Chapman. The Hassayampa River is pretty well known because of the story that if you drink of its waters you will never after be permitted to tell the truth. In summer time the sun smiles down at the rate of 120 degrees on days when he is not feeling very well, but on occasions he can make it 130 or better. In its canyon, above Wickyou in many, many years." enburg, are several gold-bearing
The reporter sat down from the shock quartz veins, and some good mines are and crossed his legs and eyes, while being developed. Had you been there the "bad" man and the good, who had this last summer you could have met



A Record-Breaker in the West, But Born in Simcoe, Ontario.

a man who resembled a sun-baked Egyptian, in overalls and cotton shirt. riad you asked his name, you would have been told that he was Mr. Mc-Lean, the superintendent and princi-pal owner of the Black Rock mine. He is none other than Frank McLean, of London East. Several hundred feet of evelopment work have been done on the Black Rock mine, and the showing so far indicates that it will soon known as a very rich mine, and McLean will be a very rich man. When the Yaqui Indians rose against

the Mexican Government and killed an entire regiment of Mexican soldiers; when no American cared to jeopardize his skin by entering the rich mineral country of the Yaquis, two lone prospectors, named Miller and Remley, packed their burros and started for the Bacatete Mountains in Southern Sonora, the heart of the richest mineral district in Mexico. The bones of these two courageous souls were found on the banks of the Yaqui River, where they had been shot to death, and their bodies all but entirely burned.

This is one incident concerning the fate of Anglo-Saxons, which you may find in recent Mexican history. Miller was born and raised in Toronto, and

The foregoing are instances which came to the personal attention of the writer, one of one hundred thousand or more who have encountered maneaters and gold-diggers in the west with whom they have played marbles in their younger days. It seems remarkable that a Canadian

family can rear a train-robber or a horse-thief, but such a thing occasionally happens, and many a chap from the land of the maple leaf has climbed a ladder to a golden height at the mines in the west, and many a Canadian boy has passed in his checks on the range, sometimes for the small indiscretion of putting his trand on the wrong cow.

ing a machine digger to cut slices from top to bottom of the bog along the sides of prepared areas and spread it in fragments in thin layers over the inner portions, and both leaving the peat in a suitable state for rapid air drying. So far the scraping off of the successive layers is done entirely by hand; and the tramming, both by horse and electric cars. Continually new ways and means for mechanically extracting the peat, in or-der that hand labor be eliminated, have been advised, and some of them have proven very successful; one of the bogs employing electric power to accomplish the most expensive part of the field operations. No doubt in

ceived much attention. became apparent, although it was known to have been acomplished to to the heavy duty, and as a result of

A few have, however, continued their investigations, steadily and thoroughly, overlooking no machine or idea of any account in the hunt for appliances that would fit the conditions here. As a result a great deal of useful information has been collected and applied. Further trials of mechanical dryers proved the former ideas held here regarding them to be erroneous, the machines as now in use being not only reasonably cheap in first and operating costs, but effi-cient in handling the air-dried peat. the new or remodeled presses since tried, one at least has and is withstanding the test of steady usage. Together with the rest of the Beaver-ton peat plant, it is the outcome of Mr. Alex. Dobson's experiments and designs, he having built it and operated it for the past two seasons, producing sufficient fuel for the town,

a different bog, though these should not be serious. The main problem is the employment of ways and means for gathering into stock piles during the summer months a sufficient supply of airdried pect to last over rainy days, and the winter. This at a plant of a capacity of from 50,000 to 100,600 tons of finished peat per year, is no small undertaking, as it means the handling of from 300,000 to 600,-000 tons respectively of wet peat in place (carrying 85 per cent water). Other machines than this style of press and dryer are also on the market, and no doubt out of them some will be found suitable for the work.
With this one plant in successful operation, however, very substantial evidence is furnished of the advance of the industry to a commercial basis, and judging from similar machinery now in course of construction for other prospective peat manufacturers, a big expansion in the business next season appears to be very probable. It is not permissible in this short article to deal with the European practices, which, for the most part, are entirely different throughout, though possibly applicable enough in this country also. But as far as investigated, the Beaverton plant will

CIVES SATISFACTION.

produce a commercial fuel as cheaply or more cheaply than any of these

Little need be said of the value of the compressed peat as a fuel for domestic or other purposes. It has been used abroad for many years, and at home in Beaverton for three years, and elsewhere for shorter periods. with entire satisfaction in kitcher stoves, ranges and furnaces and grates, requiring no special design of grate bars, except that the air spaces therein should be fairly close togethe and that the draft be good, and also easily regulated by dampers. Hot fires are quickly attained, any temperature maintained by simply governing the draft, and the fires may be banked in stove or furnace over night. No smoke is emitted, nor any odor—as seems to be the common impression — even in open grates in which, it is worth noting, the fuel surpasses any other for a cheery, heating and lasting fire. Clinkers are unknown, and every particle of combustible matter is con-sumed, the ash dropping down as a fine powder, easily removed.
In ordinary consumption, one ton

of compressed peat fuel is equal to or a litle better than a cord of the best hardwood, or about two-thirds of a ton of anthracite. It is capable of withstanding nearly as much rough usage as either, but should be kept under cover, though no appreciable absorption of moisture will take place from the atmosphere, the blocks being too dense (average specific grav-ity about 1.12; coal is 1.5), to be thus anected. At Beaverton, before the present dearth of fuels, the compressed peat was selling at the works for \$3 per ton, or delivered in the town for \$3 25, with coal at \$6; but now it brings a somewhat higher figure. — Written for the Toronto News by W. E. H. Carter, B. A., secretary Ontario Bureau of Mines.

FACTS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

a day good to the business man who according to plan 298.

advertises. There are degrees in the For particulars apply to the auctioneer. yield of the days as they come and Messrs. Purdom & Purdom, or pass, but each and every one of them may be made profitable. This holds peculiar force as to advertising. People have to buy every selling day in the year. There are seasons when they buy more than at other seasons, but buying is going on all the time The wise merchant seeks to get his full share of the trade, whether it be little of much. He should know and recall the old maxim, "Out of sight, out of mind." He must persist in advertising all the time if he would secure the share which he properly covets.

Do Ants Have Horses?

Not long ago a French explorer, M. Chas. Meissen, in traveling throung Siam, observed a species of small gray ants which were new to him. To his surprise he noticed among them from time to time an occasional ant which was much larger than the others and moved at a much swifter pace, and each of these large ants, M. Meissen saw, always carried one of the gray ants on its back. This discovery led him to watch their movehents closely He soon saw that while the main body of gray ants was always on foot, they were accompanied by at least one of their own sort, mounted on one of these larger ants. He mounted and detached himself now and then from the line rode rapidly to the head. the line, rode rapidly to the head, came swiftly back to the rear and seemed to be in command of the expe-

"SAVED ME FROM DEATH"

A Toronto Contractor Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Worth Their Weight in Gold to a Sick Man.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 13.—Five or six years ago Mr. W. J. Keane, of 86 Lippincott street, this city, was an invalid confined to his bed with a severe case of Lame Back and Kidney Trouble. He

"A friend advised Dodd's Kidney Pills, but as I had used so many other medicines without any good results, I had little faith that anything would cure me. I had only used part of the first box, however, when I found that my condition was rapidly improving. I my condition was rapidly improving. I used altogether seven boxes and was completely cured. As this was over four years ago and the trouble has not returned in any form, I am now sure that my cure was a perfect and permanent one.

"I believe Dodd's Kidney Pills saved me from death. They are worth their weight in gold to a sick man." STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Reported at From
New York....Liverpool
New York...Naples

\$100 Reward-\$100,

The reader of this paper will be pleased The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that their is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only negtive cure new known to the model. Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

o cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

compressed in its natural state into dense, hard blocks, without chemical alterations, it is best suited to the general requirements, is probably the cheapest mode of its utilization, and requires a plant simple, both in pranagement and operation.

Ridiculous!

Whatever without the aid of the sum of course, stin very young, and too definite conclusions should, therefore, not be interred from the fact that this one small plant is running profitably, for no doubt new difficulties will crop up in a plant of larger capacity, and on and eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure young, and too definite conclusions should, therefore, not be interred from the fact that this one small plant is running profitably, for no doubt new difficulties will crop up in a plant of larger capacity, and on and eruptions will disappear sum of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure young, and too definite conclusions should, therefore, not be interred from the fact that this one small plant is running profitably, for no doubt new difficulties will crop up in a plant of larger capacity, and on and eruptions will disappear sum of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure young, and too definite conclusions should, therefore, not be interred from the fact that this one small plant is running profitably, for no doubt new difficulties will crop up in a plant of larger capacity, and on and eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure young, and too definite conclusions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure young, and too definite conclusions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure young, and too definite conclusions of the skin and the blotches will one of the skin and the blotches will be also prove the provent of the skin and the blotches will be also provent of the skin and the blotches will be also provent of the skin and t A CLEAR HEALTHY SKIN .- Erup-

What shrunk your woolens? Why did holes wear so soon? You used common soap.

Ask for the Octagon Bar. BREFS Ld??t GthoF th dlutlu uffi The Ontario Licensed Victuallers' Association want local hotel proprietors to contribute \$40 each to the referendum campaign fund. Wholesale dealers and brewers are asked to hand over \$100 each. The members of the local association do not feel like allowing the Toronto headquarters staff to handle the money, which they think might be put to better use.

ELOCUTION AND PH YSICAL CULTUER.

ELOCUTION, READING, ORATORY, Shakespearean interpretation, physical culture. Ellen Miriam Kurzenknabe, reader and entertainer, Hiscox build-

MISS WYNIFRED LOGAN, F.C.M., pupil Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University—Classes for recreative and remedial physical exercises and fencing. voice culture and vocal expression. For terms apply 292 Central avenue, London. 12tf-tyw

EDUCATIONAL.

NIGHT SCHOOL-TEN DOLLARS PAYS for a complete course in penmanship, arithmetic, spelling and grammar at London Business University. Book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting receive special attention. Higgins Block Dundas street. W. N. Yerex, principal.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE FOR claims—Estate of James Milne, deceased.
—Creditors and all persons having claims against the estate of James Milne, late of the City of London, in Ontario, land and financial agent and broker, deceased, who died on the 13th May, 1902, are hereby required to send in written potice of by required to send in written notice of their claims to Mrs. Elizabeth Milne. London, Ontario, the administratrix of his estate, on or before the 15th November, 1992, after which date the administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties appearing to be entitled thereto, having sets of the said estate among the parties appearing to be entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she then shall have notice, and will not be liable for any part of the assets to any person of whose claim she shall not then have notice. Dated at London this 15th day of October, A. D. 1902. MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, solicitors for the administratrix.

16n-xt

Executor's Auction Sale

On Wednesday, 22nd October, 1902, at 3 p.m., at 97 Carling street, London, by D. H. Porter, auctioneer-Houses Nos. 120 and 124 Rectory street, and having a portion of a lot in rear having frontage of 50 feet on Van street. Also houses Nos. 788 and 790 Grey street, and vacant lot Every day may be and should be No. 14, on the north side of Van street,

M. P. McDONAGH. Solicitor for the Vendors

12k-11,16,18,21 **PayYourWater Rates**

Before the 20th Inst.

Office open the last 3 evenings from 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

O. ELLWOOD, Secretary.

Judicial Sale of City Property. HORNSBY VS. HORNSBY.

There will be offered for sale by public auction by Mr. J. W. Jones, at his auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 29th day of London, on Wednesday, the 29th day of October, 1902, at 2:30 p.m., part of lot 9, on the south side of Dufferin avenue—33 feet frontage by 100 feet in depth—op which is erected hous. No. 385 Dufferin

Lace Curtains

cleaned and dyed here in such a manner as to delight the heart of any housekeeper.

R. PARKER @ CO., Dyers and Cleaners, Richmond street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

Queen Insurance Co.

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, \$64,000,000.

J. A. NELLES, Agent, 428 Richmond Street.

Who's Your Plumber

F. C. HUNT PLUMBER.

521 RICHMOND ST. Phone 1213.

SUMMER

Good dry slabs make an ideal summer fuel; cut any length desired. 19 York DALY, Street.

Branch Office-395 Richmond St. MEAL TICKETS

Given for Noon-Day Dinners.

RIEND'S Confectionery.

The great scarcity of coal and other fuels for domestic purposes that prevails at the present time has again brought into prominence the question of the possibility of utilizing for the possibility of utilizing for the of the possibility of utilizing for the manufacture of peat fuel, the inexhaustible supplies of the raw materswamps, beaver meadows or other sim ilar, though variously named, beds of the now compact dead marsh growth of former ages. The prospect of its successful utilization will ap-pear by no means visionary when sizing up the results that have been achieved by energetic investigations in this line during the past few years. The supply of peat in this province, to say nothing of that in the rest of the Dominion, is so immense, one cannot help but realize that should its manufacture into peat fuel be commercially feasible, it will form one of the most valuable the country could possess. In Northern Ontario, or what is popularly known as New Ontario, a large proportion of the land is swamp-bog-much of it is timbered with scrub growths, but with many other, both large and small, clear acres suitable economic handling, while at the northern boundary on James' Bay and for 100 miles south, practically nothing but trackless open bogs exist, extending north from there to the Arctic, forming the barren lands to the west of Hudson Bay. The depth of these bogs has never yet been de-termined, but from partial reports thereon, they are doubtless deep.

ITS MANY USES. For a long time to come, however, there will be no need to turn beyond our own doors for all the raw peat we need, a fact that is probably not generally realized. At Welland, on the scarth side of the lake, there lies a bog of some 5,000 acres, or between seven and eight square miles in ex-Ment, averaging in depth about four feet, and capable of producing over 6,000,000 tons of manufactured peat

中国的大学·西班牙斯·西班牙斯·西班牙斯·西班牙斯 SKIN DISEASES

Eczema, Tetter, Itch, all eruptions on the face, head, hands or body, quickly nd permanently cured by Swayne's Ointment Harmless; healing. Half a century of cures proves its worth. At druggists, 50 Cents. A free trial by addressing Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail a SAMPLE BOX FREE.

REPORTED AND THE TAIL IT LEAVES THE SKIN CLEAR, WHITE AND HEALTHY.

miles. Peat areas have been taken up at different times for the manufacture of the fuel near such towns, ial which exist in all parts of as Brockville, Cornwall, Perth, Ot-Ontario. Peat is found in bogs, tawa, Barrie, Kirkfield, Galt, Guelph, Brantford and Chatham, illustrating in a small way how very general is the distribution of the deposits throughout the province. It will be possible, if desired, for almost every district to have its own local manufactory, an advantage in some re-

spects, though not a necessity.

Peat bogs may be roughly classifled for general purposes into those composed of moss and clear of snags; those of the blackened remains of rushes, weeds, grasses and other aquatic plants, also clear of snags, and either of the above when embedded with roots, stumps and snags, the remains of a former forest In the matter of handling, the first two classes are preferable, in allowing cheaper methods, still, as the peat in all may be of equally good quality, the choice for the location of a plant depends mainly on the proximity of a market for the finished fuel. Each kind has been tried and shown that so long as the bog may be drained the methods now in use of excavating and removing a portion of the moisture by air drying in the field, can be economically acomplished. For submerged bogs other processes, not yet successfully attempted

here, must be employed. Raw peat forms a more or less compact brownish black mass, in which the vegetable fibers are fairly well preserved, and, when drained, the box will still carry from 80 per cent to 87 per cent water; and a ton of it occupy about 35 cubic feet. On a large number of samples from different locanues analyses gave results which, worked out on a basis, of 15 per cent moisture, the average per cent contained in the finished fuel, range from 10 to 25 per cent fixed carbon, from 50 per cent to per cent volatile combustibles, from per cent to 12 per cent ash, and from 0.2 per cent, to 0.7 per cent sulphur this last, however, usually close to 0.5

MUCH PEAT IN ONTARIO.

Peat has been used in the manufacture of a number of articles, sides compressed natural fuel, namely, coke, fuel gases, natural fuel, paper, tar, treosote, wood alcohol and so on, but only the first has received much attention in Ontario, for when compressed in its natural state into alterations, it is best suited to the general requirements, is probably the cheapest mode of its utilization, and rangement and operation.

process consists in draining the bog | at a time, and the other of employto some lower water level, by natural means, if possible, ditching it at intervals to aid the same, and then removing all surface growths of fresh moss and shrubs to obtain a smooth, clean field of peat. Next, the peat is excavated and spread cut over another portion of the cleared field in this levers in the same of the same, and then remove the same, and then removing all surface growths of the same, and then removing all surface growths of the same, and then removing all surface growths of the same of field in thin layers, in fine particles, where the sun and wind reduce the moisture to about 45 per cent, this content being the mean for economic working, a higher per cent adding too greatly to the cost of subsequently handling and treatment, and a lesser requiring too much time on the field. On bright warm days a layer an inch deep, so spread, will dry down from 85 per cent to 45 per cent moisture in

This Lad Probably Had Real Nice Parents.

from two to three hours. After sufficient exposure, the lavers are scraped across to the tram roads running down the bog, and carried off to stock piles or to the plant, in which latter event the process of manufacturing into fuel begins, consisting of first further breaking up the peat particles in a disintegrating machine, in order that the remaining moisture may be more readily given off, and the peat brought to a suitably fine state for adhering under compression, and then passing it through a mechanical dryer, which evaporates the moisture to a content of about 15 per cent, the amount allowed to remain in the final product. Nothing now remains but to compress it into the briquettes, cylindrical blocks about two inches in diameter by two inches deep, com-pact, hard, and brown to brownish black in color. It is then ready for shipment, and may be handled with as much impunity as coal, without appreciable deterioration, except that it is advisable to store it under cover.
Two methods are in use in the first or field operations for excavat-ing the peat from the bog; one, con-

sisting of simply harrowing the surface to loosen up the peat in frag-ments to a depth of two inches or so Just Imagine

Any Intelligent and **Up-to-date Canadian** Housewife

Attempting to clean house, wash clothes, dishes, kitchenware, glass, china or perform any cleansing operation

future this is where strides will be made, on account of the expense of hand labor.

In the earlier days of the industry here, it was thought that the sug-gested means of completing the process of drying begun in the field by a subsequent mechanical manipulation of heat would be not only prohibitive in cost, but also occasion a loss of the combustible constituent, and as no suitable drying machine was then on the market, this process never re-

Plants for the manufacture of the fuel were installed, however, at various points in the province, without any included mechanical drying de-vice, comprised, in fact, of press and power machinery only. But as soon as attempts at operation began, the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of peat by air drying alone, a certain extent in foreign countries with dryer climates. The time alone that was necessary made the process prohibitive, besides which the presses as then constructed, proved to be mechanically, if not otherwise, unsuited this general failure, the industry received a serious set back.