

Many of the papers lying before them were on subjects relating to the internal administration of the Colony—petitions of the people suffering from the exactions of the commissaries of the army, remonstrances against the late decrees of the Intendant, and arrests of the high court of justice confirming the right of the Grand Company to exercise certain new monopolies of trade.

The discussions were earnest, and sometimes warm, on these important questions. La Corne St. Luc assailed the new regulations of the Intendant in no measured terms of denunciation, in which he was supported by Rigaud de Vaudreuil and the Chevalier de Beauharnais. But Bigot, without condescending to the trouble of defending the ordinances on any sound principle of public policy, which he knew to be useless and impossible with the clever men sitting at the table, contented himself with a cold smile at the honest warmth of La Corne St. Luc, and simply bade his secretary read the orders and despatches from Versailles, in the name of the royal ministers, and approved of by the King himself in a Lit de Justice which had justified every act done by him in favor of the Grand Company.

The Governor, trammelled on all sides by the powers conferred upon the Intendant, felt unable to exercise the authority he needed to vindicate the cause of right and justice in the Colony. His own instructions confirmed the pretensions of the Intendant, and of the Grand Company. The utmost he could do in behalf of the true interests of the people and of the King, as opposed to the herd of greedy courtiers and selfish beauties who surrounded him, was to soften the deadening blows they dealt upon the trade and resources of the Colony.

A decree authorizing the issue of an unlimited quantity of paper bills, the predecessors of the assignats of the mother country, was strongly advocated by Bigot, who supported his views with a degree of financial sophistry which showed that he had effectively mastered the science of delusion and fraud of which Law had been the great teacher in France, and the Mississippi scheme, the prototype of the Grand Company, the great exemplar.

La Corne St. Luc opposed the measure forcibly. "He wanted no paper lies," he said, "to cheat the husbandman of his corn and the laborer of his hire. If the gold and silver had all to be sent to France to pamper the luxuries of a swarm of idlers at the court, they could buy and sell as they had done in the early days of the Colony, with beaver skins for livres, and muskrat skins for sous. These paper bills," continued he, "had been tried on a small scale by the Intendant Hoquart, and on a small scale had robbed and impoverished the Colony. If this new Mississippi scheme propounded by new Laws—and here La Corne glanced boldly at the Intendant—"is to be enforced on the scale proposed, there will not be left in the Colony one piece of silver to rub against another. It will totally beggar New France, and may in the end bankrupt the royal treasury of France itself, if called on to redeem them."

The discussion rolled on for an hour. The Count listened, in silent approbation to the arguments of the gentlemen opposing the measure, but he had received private imperative instructions from the King to aid the Intendant in the issue of new paper money. The Count reluctantly sanctioned a decree which filled New France with worthless assignats, the non-redemption of which completed the misery of the Colony, and aided materially in its final subjugation by the English.

(To be continued.)

Client—"Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army?" Lawyer—"Why?" Client—"By the way you charge, there would be little left of the enemy."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

AN INTESTATE'S ESTATE.

Suppose a man dies without a will, owning a farm, and leaving a wife and child not yet of age.

1. Is she obliged to go through a course of law before she can do business?
2. What portion will belong to the child?
3. Could she alone be guardian for the child, or would she be obliged to give security that the child, on arriving at his majority, would get his lawful portion?

A. B.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes, she should apply to the Surrogate Court for grant to her of Letters of Administration of her late husband's estate, and also for grant of Letters of Guardianship of the person and estate of the infant child.

2. Two-thirds of the whole estate.

3. Yes; but she would be required to furnish bonds to secure to the child his just share of his father's estate.

CICADA, OR HARVEST FLY.

Kindly identify the inclosed insect.

J. R.

Ans.—The insect sent by J. R., Maple, Ont., is a specimen of a Cicada, or Harvest Fly. It is a large and striking insect, being nearly two inches long, with a broad head and triangular body. The wings are transparent, and crossed with a network of veins. The general color is greenish-black above, but beneath the body is covered with a white, powdery substance, resembling flour. From this peculiarity it gets the name of the Frosted Cicada. The specimen sent is a female; the males possess a musical apparatus, with which they produce a loud trilling sound, which may often be heard on a hot day in August proceeding from one or more of the insects perched on the limb of a tree. The sound has been compared to the noise of a scissors-grinder's wheel, beginning slowly, and gradually rising to a high pitch, and then rapidly descending and ending in a prolonged note. It is produced by a pair of round membranes, each attached by the middle to the underside of the body, and which vibrate through the action of muscles controlled by the insect.

The female lays her eggs in twigs of trees and bushes, which break off and fall to the ground. The larva, hatched from these, bury themselves in the earth, and live upon the juices of roots, spending probably two or three, perhaps more, years in this state. The pupa crawls up out of the earth when its time comes, and fastens its claws in the bark of a tree trunk; then it splits down the bark and the mature winged fly comes forth. In this country it is never numerous enough to do any damage, but in many parts of the United States immense swarms appear every seventeen years, or in the South every thirteen years, and in some trees and shrubs very severely.

C. J. S. BETHUNE.

Ontario Agricultural College

TRADE TOPIC.

Parties intending to build house, barn or stable of any kind, and being desirous of obtaining designs for plank and timber frames, the cost of same when completed, will do well to correspond with Alf A. Gilmore, Huntingdon, Que., who states that he had a very large patronage last season.

Wife—"Well, doctor, how is my husband?" Doctor—"Getting along finely. He is not in a critical state at all." "Sorry to hear that." "Well, that's queer." "Indeed, it isn't; it's a sign he's pretty sick." "Why, madame, in what way?" "When he's well he's mighty critical, I can tell you."

PURITY FLOUR

And Its Keeping Qualities

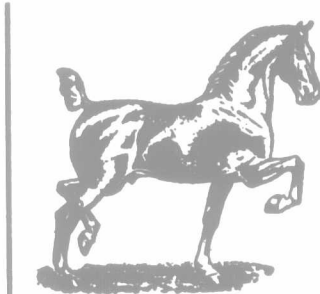
SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period. Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage. That's "Purity."

"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.

"More Bread and better Bread"

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.



UNION STOCK YARDS Horse Exchange WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day. The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty. HERBERT SMITH, Manager. (Late Grand's Repository).

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., LATE OF MILLBROOK.—As I have just completed one of the finest stallion barns in Canada, in addition to the large barns purchased last year, I am now in a position to compete with any opposition in the stallion trade. I have made the largest importations of any firm in Canada the last three years, and the quick sales prove that I always have the right kind of horses, and sell at a right price. I intend sailing for Europe in August, to return with a larger and better importation than ever in September, and, consequently, will not be an exhibitor at the Toronto Exhibition, and would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see my stock, and judge for yourselves before buying, and not be governed by some of the judging so frequently done at show fairs. Markham is only 20 miles from Toronto, on the G. T. R., and 3 miles from Locust Hill, on the main line of the C. P. R., where I am always pleased to meet visitors upon short notice, by letter or phone. Long-distance phone in connection.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS

We have still on hand a few choice Clydesdale stallions—all young—that for size, style and quality will stand inspection. We have also a few Clyde fillies—imported and Canadian-bred, and two French Coach stallions. Correspondence and inspection invited. Our prices are easy and terms to suit. Phone connection.

R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Clydesdales

SMITH & RICHARDSON & SONS, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO. G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.

Hackney Stallions

Royal Saxon 468, sired by the champion, Saxon; bred by H. N. Crossley; 4 years old, stands 15.3 hands; a superior actor, being high, fast and straight. A choice pair of two-year-olds, sired by Winchester, Imp. One Standard-bred and one imported Clydesdale. HENRY M. DOUGLAS, Box 76, Meaford, or 48, Stayner, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, landed a short time ago, are an exceptionally choice lot, full of flashy quality, style and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit. C. W. BARBER, GATINEAU POINT, QUEBEC. "Close to Ottawa."

MY NEW IMPORTATION TO HAND.

In my new importation of 4 Clydesdale Stallions and 6 Clydesdale Fillies, I have material that will stand comparison with anything ever imported. They have great size, beautiful mould, full of quality, right fashionably bred and perfect action.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO.

Please Mention this Paper.