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THE

The Outlook —Generally a sow does her best service with her second litter, and from that on until she is 6 years old.

—Keep the 2-year-old sows unless they have defects that should send them to the barrel. Sows are at their best at this age, giving more milk and having stronger powers for digesting food. As a result their vigs are stronger, healthier and make more rapid growth than pigs from very young tows.

rapid growth than pigs from very young tows.

There is no crop that would pay like sotatoes if one could make such crops as a French scientific agriculturist is said to nave harvested a short time ago. He telected the very best and soundest seed potatoes, plowed his land and cross plowed it very deeply, manured it heavily and then planted his potatoes, which he had allowed to soak for 24 hours in a solution made by dissolving 6 pounds of saltpetre and 6 pounds of sulphate of ammonia in 25 gallons of water, and then had let them stand 24 hours for their buds to swell. The growing potatoes were carefully cultivated, and when dag yielded 8,400 pounds of potatoes to the acre.

—It is the practice of some farmers to teed all pigs alike, giving largely of cornafter husking begins, and after a few weeks selecting a sow pig from the litter that does not seem to be fattening so well as the others and saving her for a breeder. This is not caricature, but a solemn statement of the common practice in some places. It is no wonder that pigs thus "run out" and become worthless. No other result could be expected after so much care had been taken to breed from sows of stunted growth. A sow pig intended for a breeder should be liberally fed on milk and wheat, bran or middlings, but never any corn. If she is at all fit for a breeder, corn will either stunt her growth or fatten her, and either result will spoil her for the breeding pen.

French Fertilizers.

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French Fertilizers,

The French farmers have been in the habit of turning every kind of rubbish on the farms, and that can be gathered from any other sources, into fertilizers for the abundant crops they produce. And this habit explains why the average product of those farms is two or three times as large as those on this side of the water. Even the brushwood is collected with the coarse weeds and burned slowly in heaps covered with earth, so as to collect the nitrogenous matters contained. Thus the ashes are procured affording soluble fertilizer, immediately available, without the loss of the nitrogen of the waste matters. This is a useful hint to farmers who are willing to study economy in every way and make valuable use of every waste thing around them.

The method of making a compost is this.

valuable use of every waste thing around them.

The method of making a compost is this: A layer of the material gathered is spread on some suitable place and liberally sprinkled with lime. Some stable manure is then spread on this. This acts as a ferment to start the decomposition, which is rapid when once it begins. Then another layer of the coarse stuff is spread and earth from a field, or some place where the soil is rich in vegetable matter that is partly decomposed, then the lime, and then manure. As even a mixture is made as possible, for the purpose of securing the mutual action of one upon another which has been explained. This is important, for this action greatly helps in the quick decomposition, as well as in the development of the nitrogen germs in the mass. These germs increase with amazing rapidity as soon as the fermentation begins and the heat increases in the compost. And as the increase goes on, of course the desired and expected action takes place in proportionate rapidity and extent.

Gratting Wax.

Many receipts are offered for the manufacture of grafting wax. A satisfactory wax for outdoor use is made by melting 5 parts resin and 2 parts beeswax; to this is added 1½ to 2 parts linseed oil. For winter use in the grafting room the same amount of resin with less oil and beeswax makes a wax more suitable for indoor application.

A liquid grafting wax is made by melting together 1 pound white resin and 1 onnce beef tallow; to this, when removed from the fire and partly cooled, 8 ounces of alcohol is added, stirring in slowly. This should be kept in closed cans to prevent the alcohol evaporating.

The Quality of Mutton.

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The Quality of Mutton.

Some persons claim that mutton of English breeds is superior to that of Merinos. As evidence against this, says Dr. Galen Wilson in the New York Tribune, it is asserted truthfully that it does not fetch more in the general market, and on that account is not the more profitable for the person to grow who raises mutton to sell. J. S. Woodward, for years an extensive feeder of sheep, declares it to be "a mistaken notion" that the flesh of Merinos is inferior to that of the mutton breeds. "The quality of mutton depends upon feed, and you can grow just as good mutton "The quality of mutton depends upon recu, and you can grow just as good mutton under a Merino hide as under the hide of a Southdown," the latter being generally regarded as the producers of the best mutton fall the breeds. It is doubtful if any one could tell by tasting what breed produced

garded as the producers of the best mutton of all the breeds. It is doubtful if any one could tell by tasting what breed produced a mutton-chop.

Some claim that large sheep are more profitable than smaller ones, and this is their line of argument: "A Shropshire (weight about 160) will shear 7 pounds of wool worth 30 cents, \$2 10; will average 11 lambs, worth \$5 each, \$6 25; aid the two and she produces \$8 35. A Merino we will weigh 80, shear 8 pounds; at 25 cents, \$2; she will raise one lamb, \$4, making the income from her \$6; the difference is \$2 35; therefore the Siropshire is that much the more valuable." This is on the theory that all sheep cost alike to raise and maintain, but scientists say it costs as much to grow and maintain a given number of pounds a carcass of one breed as of any other, consequently the product of the Shropshire to equalize matters. This places tile Merino blood \$3 65 shead of the Shropshire to equalize matters. This places tile Merino blood \$3 65 shead of the Shropshire to equalize matters. This places tile Merino blood \$3 65 shead of the Shropshire to equalize matters. This places tile Merino blood \$3 65 shead of the Shropshire to equalize matters. This places tile Merino the residuations of some. It is only a sheep igainst a sheep.

The size of a sheep is no more evidence of its profitable mess than the size of a man is evidence of his intelligence. Mutton being the same price per pound it follows that, to the general sheep farmer, the breed is most profitable which produces the greatest value of wool to weight of carcass. As the Merinos do this, and also possess superior hardiness and herding qualities, the point must be decided in their favor. These remarks have reference only to gen. The size of a sheep farmer, the breed is most profitable which produces a superior hardiness and herding qualities, the point must be decided in their favor. These remarks have reference only to gen. The size of a sheep farmer, the breed is most profitable which produces a superior hardiness and h

York State Agricultural Society as follows:
"A sheep whose live weight shall be 60 pounds, and, of course, will require but one-quarter of the food of a sheep that weighs 240 pounds will, notwithstanding, have half a much wool (if equally thick and long) as his gigantic brother."

The Apiary.

"The bee"-she sighed—"that haunts the clover,

Clover,
Has nature's errand to fulfill;
The bird that skims the azure over
Bears living seeds within his bill:

Without a pause his flight pursuing, He drops them on a barren strand, And turns, unconscious of the doing. The waste into a pasture land.

I, making answer, softly kissed her: "All nature's realm of bees and birds— What is such ministry, my sister, Compared with your enchanted words?

"The seed your weakened hand is sowing May ripen to a harvest broad; Which yet may beip, without your knowing, To fill the granaries of God!" -Bees never store honey in the light, be cause honey so exposed granulates and is useless to the bees.

cause honey so exposed granulates and is useless to the bees.

—It will be a surprise to many to learn that, says a correspondent of the London Horticultural Times, after all, the most important function of the bee's sting is not stinging. I have long been convinced that the bees put the finishing touches on their stristic cell work by the dexterous use of their stings, and during this final finishing stage of the process of honey-making the bees inject a minute portion of formic acid into the honey. This is in reality the poison of their sting. This formic acid gives the honey its peculiar flavor and also imparts to it its keeping qualities. The sting is really an exquisitely contrived little trowel, with which the bee finishes off and caps the cells when they are filled brimful with honey. While doing this the formic acid passes from the poison bag, exudes, drop by drop, from the poison bag, exudes, drop by drop, from the poison bag, exudes, drop by drop, from the point of the sting, and the beautiful work is finished.

The Growth of Tomatoes

Tomatoes need a fertilizer which is quickly available early in the season. Fertilizers applied late, or which give up their aubstance late in the season, give poor results because they delay fruitfulness and the plant is overtaken by frost before it yields a satisfactory crop. This fact is no doubt the origin of the widespread onlying that the tomate eron is injured by opinion that the tomato crop is injured by heavy manuring. Nitrate of soda applied at once early in the season gave a much heavier yield than the same amount applied at internal.

heavier yield than the same amount applied at intervals.

Upon fairly good soil which contains some vegetable matter, nitrate of soda gives good results as a tomato fertilizer. It must be remembered, however, that nitrate of soda is an incomplete fertilizer and that it should not be relied upon for a permanent treatment of land. It is simply a source of nitrogen.

a one-horse cultivator; an occasional light hosing afterwards has prevented weeds from going to seed. The manuring has consisted of one application of barnyard manure in 1888, and a dressing of unleached wood ashes, at the rate of 125 bushels to the acre, in the spring of 1890. This treatment has been productive of a healthy, vigorous growth, and seems to have proment has been productive of a healthy, vigorous growth, and seems to have pronoted early fruitage. The first specimens of fruit were picked in 1890. The increase in quantity and variety has been rapid, 40 varieties having fruited the past season, many of them yielding full crops. Thus far the trees have been entirely free from black

Propagation by Budding.

Cherries are propagated for commercial purposes almost entirely by budding. This consists in transferring a single bud of the desired variety to the stock or branch upon which it is to grow. The operation is usually performed during the month of August when (using a nurseryann's phrase) "the bark slips." It is effected by slicing a well ripened bud from a twig of the growth of the same season, and inserting it under the bark of the stock, where it is recurely tied. If the operation is successful all the top above the inserted bud is cut-off the following spring. By rubbing off and preventing the formation of other wood the whole growth of the stock is directed into this channel. In this way trees of suitable size for orchard planting are produced in

THE HORSEMAN.

Feed your colts liberally. If they come

they are not affected with lice or worms.

The aim and management of horses' feet should be to harden and toughen instead of softening and weakening by tender treatment. Give the horses, from the time of their being colts upward, good hard surface to etand on, and be very sparing in the use of litter. Just as little litter as will serve to absorb the excess of moisture should be he rule for the night, and even that should be cleared away during the day. Attention to this matter, it is believed, will render good service in helping to harden and toughen the feet of the horses.

Agroup of gentleman were discussing the characteristics of the horse the other day, and each one had some new theory to advance or some new anecdote to relate. One of the gentlemen was rather advanced in life, and he admitted that he had "talked horse," week in and week out, almost every day of his life for the last 45 years, and that he had not exhausted the subject yet. The subject of horses is wearistme enough to the fellow who knows or carls nothing about them, but to the horse beer the subject is more inexhaustible than any other. The man who cannot learn something new about a horse every day is gretty apt to be a dullard. But al day is pretty apt to be a dullard.

day is netty apt to be a dullard.

That great racing stallion, Kremlin, 2:073, diampion stallion of the oval track, is this year the subject of the frontispiece of the Christman number of Kentucky Stock Farm, published at Lexington, Ky. However, the great California bred stallion, Stamboul, who now holds the champion record, 2:073, is not slighted. Next to that of Nancy Hanks, 2:04, the queen of the turf, Stamboul's picture is the most prominent feature of the sixteen page souvenir supplement issued in connection with the charged Christmas edition. The supplement contains the pictures and descriptions of the champions of the year. This excellant number of the Stock Farm far surpasses all previous ones.

begin with, and have constantly deterior-ated until they are small and weak. They will gather to themselves animals that chance to stray into the hills, and render it very difficulty to regain possession of them. Even good horses are low-priced now, and Even good horses are low-priced now, and scrubs and fuzz-tails are not worth the grass they eat. They use food which is needed for cattle and sheep, and the day will come when some action will be necessary in order to keep them down. Extermination would be the poorer remedy, but it is practically apossible, the animals being as wild ieer, and capable of getting over the rock faster than a tame horse with a man on his back. Even now many of the cattle and sheep men carry rifles for them, and shoot the stallions on sight whenever they get within reach.

s a good motto. It is particularly good when applied to anything which we use ally at our own meals. Bread may truly e called the staff of life and we cannot be careful as to what we put into it. Good of too great importance to be alum powders which are so com d in this country, are very injur

days ago.
Files ! Piles ! Itching Piles.

The horse has good hearing and therefore is readily reached by soft words, which please him much better than loud ones. Soft words don't scare or excite him, to say nothing of the fact that no horse with brains likes to be talked to as if he were a prizefighter.

from the pasture poor, just give them extra feed, barley, meal, cracked oats, and even corn, with occasionally a feed of potatoes and carrots. They need exercise, and light, clean, well-ventiated and warm stalls. They need to be kept clean, and the first thing you should be certain about is that they are not affected with lice or worms.

realist good vegetable matter, no.

results as a tomato forth.

da is an incemplete fertilizer and to.

Anould not be relied upon for a permanea, treatment of land, It is simply a source of nitrogen.

Windbreaks for; Warmth.

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TURDAY

S AND P ALITTL RL'S DANCER.

Henry Macombe, Leyland St., burn, London, Eng., states that his jirl fell and struck her knee against bestone. The knee began to swell, e very painful and terminated in foctors call "white swelling." She eated by the best medical men, but worse. Finally

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