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SEE THIS PIGE

A Specimen of the Favorite American Po-land China Hog.

Probably a swine more nearly all meaf was never born, bred or exhibited than

this one in the picture

Finish is certainly a finished specimen of the family of hogs to which a ma-jority of the American swine breeders



POLAND CHINA SOW FINISH.

pin their faith, the purely American Po-land China. The fashionable retrousse nose shows a far kinship to the Berk-shire. Finish has produced several lit-ters of fine pige, still rotaining her fine hog shape nevertheless.

Ealsing Calves.
The chief requisites in calf rearing are proper housing and feeding. The first being indispensable to profitable rearing being indispensable to profitable rearing and comparatively easy to secure in all localities, the best conditions will admit of but little modification without detriment to the animals themselves. These conditions are large, roomy boxes, well lighted, well ventilated, well drained, with a southern aspect and having in addition an inclosed yard for exercise on favorable occasions.

dation an inclosed yard for exercise on favorable occasions.

As to feeding, it is impossible to lay down any rules, which in the calf period are ever changing. Taken from its dam at about a week old, the first duty is to at about a week old, the first duty is to teach it to drink milk, which requires to be fed several times a day at first in small quantities at a proper tempera-ture, any deviation from which produces an immediate ill effect and is conse-quently to be closely guarded against, for a calf once started should never be allowed to lose its calf flesh. A small sheaf of oats, a handful of sweet hay and a small quantity of meal mixed with a a small quantity of meal mixed with a little chaff, all placed within easy reach of the calf, will soon attract the attention of the youngster, who quickly pro-ceeds to nibble at and gradually increase the consumption of each in proportion to the agreeableness of its taste and itsown

It will always be observed that a calf It will always be observed that a calf placed in company with older and more advanced ones will take to feeding much more quickly than when placed alone. Having so far advanced as to procure nourishment from dry matter the milk will be gradually changed in character until skimmilk only is fed. In respect to the use of skimmilk an extended experience and close observation have led us to the adoption of a method which we perience and close observation have led us to the adoption of a method which we regard as highly important. The good or ill effects attending the use of milk are

dependent on the quantity fed and the temperature and condition of the same. In spite of all our exertions to secure perfect conditions circumstances will oc-casionally arise to cause a variation and consequently to produce an ill effect. This danger we have obviated by the use of roots, especially mangolds, for which all farm stock show a decided preference. In conjunction with the meal and chaff a few sound and juicy slices are given for which the calf quickly shows a strong liking, and in proportion to the quantity of this consumed the milk is lessened until it is entirely withheld.—James E. Spargo in Breeder's Gazette,

Delaine Merino Breeding Ewes. Our mainer of caring for ewes in lamb and for dam and progeny until lambs are weaned is this: After we shear our sheep (Delaine Merinos), we commence the next day to grow a good fiece of the barn. None but an experinged sheep man knows what an advantage such a flock has over one which comes in late from off short, frost bitten

Our ewes are wintered out doors, except during storms. We feed them corn out 100 fodder in morning and clover hay at night. A month before weaning we give them a ration of bran and shelled cats, adding a little cilcake meal at lambing time, and continue same feed until grass. When lambs are weaned, they get all the bran, oats and cilcake meal they will eat for a month or six weeks.

eat for a month or six weeks.

We have the lambs dropped in March We have the lambs dropped in March and April. Just as soon as a ewe drops her lamb we put them in a separate apartment, so that the ewe can be fed twice per day with oats and bran. When the lambs are 2 weeks old, we make a creep, so they can have free access to bran and oilmeal. We try to keep the lambs growing all the time, giving such feed as will make bone and muscle. We like to have them weigh from 100 to 120 pounds at 10 to 11 months old.

Sheep need water at this time of the year, especially young sheep and ewes that have young lambs. They should have water twice a day at least.

Our flock is kept in five different bunches of 60 head each—50 ewe lambs, 50 stock rams and ram lambs and three flocks of breeding ewes of 50 each. By

this method all are sound and hearty and do well.—Cor. Breeders' Gazette.

ounces of ginger. Two ounces of ground poplar bark is added to the above mixpoplar bark is acceed to the above mixing the halling and is regarded in some measure as a general purpose horse. An offshoot from the Oldenburg is the East one teacupful twice a day in ground the horse become costive, give as a laxative wheat bran or boiled barley.

Pretty thing features to the above mixing and is regarded in some measure as a general purpose horse. An offshoot from the Oldenburg is the East Utah experiments in watering horses at the Utah experiment station indicate that they thrive best when water is given to them both before and after eating.

TO TRY A HORSE.

Then You Want to Buy a Horse, Test Him as Follows.

Don't buy a horse in harness, Unhitch im and take everything off but his hal ter and lead him around. If he has a corn or is stiff or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a way, and if he staves right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright hiseyes are he can't see any more than a bat. Each him too.

Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But be as smart as you can you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go at a great pace and yet have fits. There isn't a man who could tell it until something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the while and of the goes for a mile or the whip, and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops on the oad. After a rest he starts again, but

see any more than a bat. Back him too

two, then all of a sudden he stops on the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick can start him.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound, he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving them, with legs plump and naturally poised; or, if the foot is taken from the ground and the weight taken from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is the precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart or straddles with his feet spread apart or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in his loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky cast eyes in horse is indicate moon blindings or something else.

A bad tempered one keeps his ears thrown back; a kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs; a stumbling horse has blemished knees. Then if the skin is rough and harsh and does not move easily to the touch; the horse is a heavy eater, and his digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impared. Place your ear at the heart, and

whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.—Exchange.

How Not to Train a Trotter.

During a conversation on the subject of balancing trotters a noted trainer re-cently said: "I had a horse in training at one time which was owned by a rich farmer. The horse was fairly bred, but of disposition which made the rapid development of speed almost impossible.

After 10 week's handling he could step quarters in 45 seconds and do a mile in about three minutes, level and true.

This was not unsatisfactory to his owner, and he was taken home and given to a grown my son to further duests. In and he was taken home and given to a 'grown up' son to further educate. In three or four weeks I was informed that my old three minute pupil could speed quarters better than a '2:30 clip,' so I drove over to a neighboring track to see him step. 'After several trials, intermixed with innumerable 'jumps,' 'skives' and 'hitches,' the horse covered a quarter of a mile in 38 seconds, but he was ruined. It would take more time was ruined. It would take more time to unlearn the bad habits he had con-tracted in one short month than his neck was worth." This young trainer is a type of the average third rate trainer of today.—Horseman.

Sheep and Wheat.

That sheep are a valuable help to the wheatgrower every one who has tried it knows. The Langdon (N. D.) Democrat sums the case up in these words: While sheep, as a specialty, pay better and are easier to handle than almost any kind of stock, some of the best paying flocks in the west are owned by what are known as wheat men. The moment are known as wheat men. The moment the shocks are out of the field the sheep are on them, and not only are the fields cleaned of every weed, seed and head of grain, but wild mustard and nearly ev-ery other troublesome weed or plant are eagerly devoured. In addition to this the whole flock, if the field is sufficiently for the next year, which requires the sheep to be kept in a growing condition all the year round.

Our ewes are wintered out doors, except during storms. We feed them corn out 100 or 200 ewes on it is not being run

> Live Stock Points. In spite of the victory of the great troting stallion Directum over the cham-pion pacer Mascot, pacing men need not be disheartened. Mascot was not in the best condition. The pacer is coming forward.

It is not necessary to grind grein for horses. The grinders nature gave them are as good as anything man can invent.

The best show horse is not always the best breeding horse-not by any means. One of the very best of all "condition powders" for Lowse may be made as follows: One quart flaxseed put in 10 quarts of water, let it stand 12 hours, put over fire, boil slowly until it becomes thick jelly, which will be in about three hours; must be stirred occasionally to keep from burning. Add 1 pint salt and 2 ounces of ginger. Two ounces of ground horse, the Hanover as a saddle mimal. The Oldenburg is the heaviest coach horse in Germany. It is also used for light hauling and is regarded in some

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIV. FOURTH QUARTER, IN-TERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 31.

A Comprehensive Review of the Lessons of the Fourth Quarter-Golden Text, Rev. xxli, 21-Commentary by the Rev.

LESSON I.—The Power of the Gospel (Rom. I, 8-17). Golden Text (Rom. i, 16), "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." The prominent topic in this lesson is the gospel of Christ as in the golden text, or as in verses 1, 3, the gospel of God concerning His Son Jess Christ, our Lord. This gospel is quitefully stated in I Cor. xv, 1-4, 23, 51, 52.

Lesson II.—Redemption In Christ (Rom. iii, 19-30). Golden Text (Rom. iii, 29), Plaing justified freely by His grace through redemption that is in Christ Jesus." is chapters i and ii Jew and Gentile are all proved guilty (see chapter iii, 9). Now we are taught that the law, which is holy and just and good, cannot save, but car only condemn and shut us up to the only condemn and shut us up to the only inglicousness revealed in the word of God that which has been provided by the finished work of the Lord Jesus and is be stowed freely upon every true ballovit.

Lesson III.—Justification by Faith (Rom v, 1-11). Golden Text (Rom. v, 8), 'Whill we were yet sinners Christ died for ac' The condition of every unsaved person is here described, as without strength, in godly, sinners, enemies (verses 6, 8, 7), but because Jesus our Lord was delivered for our offenses and raised again for our justification all who receive Him are, appur from any works of ours, justified and hav peace with God (chapter iv, 23-25, 5; Acts xiii, 38, 39; Titus iii, 5).

Lesson IV.—Christian Living (Rom. xii, 21). "He now believeth." The promineut tople

xiii, 38, 39; Titus iii, 5).

LESSON IV.—Christian Living (Rom. xii 1-15). Golden Text (Rom. xii, 2i), "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." It is this Christian living that bothers most people. We receive Christ and are saved, and His merits make us sure of heaven if we die, or of meeting Him in the air if He comes, but why cann t we Danifest more of the life of Christ in these mortal bodies as we ought to do (II Cor. iv. 10, 11)? Doubtless because we are disobelient to the entreaty of verses 1 and 2 of this. to the entreaty of verses 1 and 2 of this chapter.

LESSON V.—Abstinence For the Sake of

Him who died for us and rose again (Rom. xv, 3; II Cor. v, 15). We can do it "for Jesus' sake."

xv, 3; II Cor. v, 15). We can do it "for Jesus' sake."

LESSON VI.—The Resurrection (I Cor. xv, 12-26). Golden Text (I Cor. xv, 57), "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." In the resurrection of the body at the coming of our Lord Jesus we shall be manifested as the children of God (I John iii, 2), and victory over all things shall be ours.

LESSON VII.—The Grace of Liberality (II Cor. viii, 1-12). Golden Text (II Cor. viii, 9), "He became poor that ye through His poverty might be rich." God so loved that He gave the dearest that He had, and unless our love to "lim takes the form of giving that which costs us something it is very little like His love. He tells us by His Spirit that because He laid down His life for us we ought to lay down our lives for the brethern (I John iii, 16). Some would think it a trial to lay down 35 for Him.

LESSON VIII.—Imitation of Christ (Eph.

would think it a trial to lay down \$5 for Him.

LESSON VIII.—Imitation of Christ (Eph. iv, 20-32). Golden Text (Eph. iv, 32), "And be ye kind one to another, tender hearted, ly, 20-32). Golden Text (Eph. Iv, 32), "And be ye kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." It is the desire of our Lord to live out His life in these our mortal bodies (II Cor. iv, 11), and to mate and He gives us His Holy Spirit, sealing us as His own property and giving an earnest of the inheritance while we wait for the day of redemption of the body, and of Israel, and of the earth. He will fill us with His Spirit (chapter v, 18) if we are willing.

LESSON IX.—The Christian Home (Col. ii, 13-25). Golden Text (Ps. ci, 2), "I will walk within my house with a perfect heart." If we cannot live Christ at home and there manifest the meekness and gentleness of Christ, we must eat more of His word and thus obtain more of His Spirit, so shall we do all things unto Him and in His name, and thus shall right relations prevail between wives and husbands, parents and children and servants to God's

parents and children and servants to God's

LESSON X.—Grateful Obedience (Jas. i.

LESSON X.—Grateful Obedience (Jas. i. 16-27). Golden Text (I John iv, 19), "We love Him because He first loved us." The love of Christ to us when realized will constrain us to a loving obedience and make us doers of the word, manifesting what is here called pure religion. He that keepeth Christ's commands is the one that loveth Him. See John xiv, 15, 23; xv, 10. And to such He will manifest Ijimself.

LESSON XI.—The Heavenly Inheritance, (I Pet. i, 1-12.) Golden Text (Col. i, 12), "Giving thanks unto the Father, which hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light." This is one of the richest lessons full of the living hope, and the incorruptible inheritance, and the salvation to be revealed, for which all true believers are kept by the power of God. Present trials are a precious necessity which tend to fullness of joy both here and hereafter. With loins girded let us be found watching.

LESSON XI.—The Glorified Saviour (Rev.

found watching, found watching, LESSON XIL.—The Glorified Saviour (Rev.

found watching.

Lesson XII.—The Glortfied Saviour (Rev. i, 0-20). Golden Text (Phil. ii, 9), "Wherefore God also hath highly exalted Him and given Him an name which is above every name." Here we see the ascended and glortfied Christ revealing Himself to John, after He bad been over 60 years in the glory, as walking in the midst of the churches, holding the angels or pastors in this right hand, commanding what was commandable and rebuking that which needed reproof, at the same time encouraging all by exceeding great and precious promises to be overcomers.

Lesson XIII.—The Great Invitation (Rev. xxii, 8-21). Golden Text (Rev. xxii, 18-11), "Whosover will let him take the water of tife freely." As this lesson is so fresh in our minds, let me outline the book on the futurist interpretation instead of reviewing the lesson: Chapter i, the Son of Man in the midst of the churches; if and iii, His last messages from the glory to His church on earth, also outlining the history of the church dispensation; iv and v, the church translated and préparations in heaven for coming events, vi to xviii inclusive, events between the church's rapture and return; xix, the marriage and the return; xx, the thousand years; xxi, xxii, the new heavens and earth. The whole book gives the consummation of the Bible story, and without it the book would be unfinished. Blessed are all who keep or keep watch over the the things written therein.

Mr. Frank Cooper, photographer, has recovered from his recent illness, and will

the horse become costive, give as a laxative wheat bran or boiled barley.

Pretty things for presents, pins, brooches, sings, etc.; calendar given with every \$1 worth and over. Wards, 700 Dundas treas

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Utah experiment station indicate that they thrive best when water is given to them both before and after eating.

Mr. Frank Cooper, photographer, has recovered from his recent illness, and will be found at his studio, where he will be found at his studio, where he will be pleased to receive his many friends and patrons, and to fill their Xmas orders in his without any pais. What it has done once it will do again.



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