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HOW TO MILK.

This Man Says Cows Have a Good Estr For Music.

A milking experiment is thus reported

in a London paper:
"Five cows were milked two weeks

A "competent" milker leaving nearly

want her milked rapidly to the end and stop. I do not want her stripped much. A heifer loves to be stripped if

she is satisfied with her milker, and she soon learns to hold back the milk so as to make a long job of it. When she finds

there is to be no puttering, she lets the milk come down to the end.

Rapid milking satisfactory to the cow

is what gets the milk. A cow that has been quickly milked often refuses to give half her milk to a slow milker.

Many dairymen forbid any talking

during milking. It is a pretty hard rule to enforce. Any talking or noise that cows are perfectly familiar with does no

harm, providing the milker does not slack his milking. Hold! I mean any noise that means no harm to the cow. I

believe with a herd of 40 good cows it

would pay to expend \$2 a day for some good music, both vocal and instrumental,

at milking time, and let the milkers join

in. The tunes of course should be lively. It has been proved to me that cows have

"I'll chase the D— round a stump, And give him a kick at every jump," and my cows will just pour out the

milk, so I sing it lively, and my hands keep good time. A cow will never do her best for a slow milker even if he

claws out the mink.

A rapid milker may also be a poor milker, if he milks with a jerking motion or brings his fingers upon her teats in a manner disagreeable to her. Not one in a score who claim to be good

I have been milking half a century about as regularly as I have eaten my supper and breakfast and claim to be

an expert. An excellent milker who treats the cows kindly is what I always

am ready to employ at big wages. The

difference in the milking of 12 cows one

season by a fair milker or an excellent one will almost pay his wages.

Milk with dry hands. I would not

have my herd of cows milked one season with their teats wet with milk for \$10 a

cow. In one case only do I ever wet a

cow's teats with milk. When a cow leaks her milk badly, wetting with milk thoroughly after milking her will some-

times stop it.—A. X. Hyatt in Breeder's

Cleansing the Separator.

Hot water, soda and a stiff scrubbing

ndents of The Rural New Yorker

brush will do the business. Two cor-

give their respective methods as follows:

After the milk has run through the

machine pour warm water through till it begins to come out clear; then take the bowl apart and wash the inside and

inside fixtures in water in which has been dissolved a small quantity of soda, scrubbing the parts with a brush—not a

soft paint brush, but a stiff one made

for the purpose. Cream can be handled all right in the hottest weather with-

out ice if you have plenty of cold water. When the cream is sepa-rated, run it into common shotgum

cans and immediately set them in water which will cool the cream down to 60 degrees or a little below. Held at that temperature, it ought to keep sweet

for 48 hours. It is better to mix before it becomes sour, but if this is not done before it should be mixed 24 hours be-

I have stated, 10 minutes' time is enough

to clean the separator by one who is used to it. We have water from a well at a

temperature of 50 degrees, pumped with a windmill, and have no trouble at all

in handling the cream .- C. P. Goodrich.

I use hot water and soda, and with a

stick and rag the cleansing of the bowl is quickly done. The bowl is then rinsed

in cold water and dried until wanted for the next separation. I have had no ex-perience in handling cream and butter

without ice and would not attempt it.
If the U. S. separators are operated under the directions sent out with each ma-

chine, there will be no trouble. My ex-perience is that all vessels after being used for milk should be cleansed with

hot water and soap or hot water and soda, rinsed in cold water and aired until wanted.—W. H. Lawson.

future we must find out whether we are

quality of our dairies."

One word more. Tell him that there is not a single instance of a dairy farmer

who has made a progressive success of

his work, who has not turned that very searchlight on himself that Gould speaks

No item is too small and unimportant

Minard's iniment cures Colds, etc.

of.-Hoard's Dairyman.

in the dairy and creamery.

an ear for good music. I can sing:

claws out the milk.

milkers really is.

THE HACKNEY FORM.

in Expert Gives Information In Regard

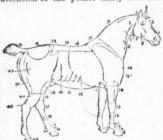
to Hackney Points.

I send you herewith a diagram of the points of a hackney horse which you will perhaps find useful about this time.

The outline given, being that of a stout hackney, appeals more to lovers of the hackney than if we gave the points on the outline of the thoroughbred. You will notice that the sketch gives the "peculiar hackney lookout," the "npstanding attitude," the "lay of shoulder," the "roundness of turning," the "crest," the "short back," the "almost but not quite horizontal croup," the "position of dock," the "curve from dock to gaskin," the "triangle from hip to dock and stifle," the "nuscling of arms and thighs with-out cartiness," the "construction of knees and hocks," the "shortness of bone," the

'obliquity of pastern."

Of course in the sketch all this is given in outline only, but the manner in which the body is divided, I think, will draw attention to the points fairly well and



will cause the public to look for defects have passed over.

A standard measurement between points cannot of course be taken as a criterion, because all measurements will differ, according to the peculiar type of hackney presented for measurement. It is type, and then performance at the walk and trot, and then conclusion as to quality, strength and substance that govern in a class shown to halter. The harness classes decide the rest.

suppose decisions at fairs will be I suppose decisions at fairs will be made on the basis of the best looking horse and the best goer. If so, I hope that the judges will allow at least 60 per cent for action in the stallion and 40 for his shape, but in the mares 60 for shape and 40 for action, the latter because she is the cradle in which the foal

cause she is the cradle in which the foal must lie and develop.

I would like to have had time to give you a brief account of the origin of the hackney, but I must refer you to the introduction of our studbook. As to color, I think the rich, dark chestnut is now popular among stallion owners, especially in England, but the brown and dark browns, such as Old Fireaway used dark browns, such as Old Fireaway dask to get, are holding their own, while the beautiful bright or the mahogany bay is a color which is much liked in this country, and especially the bay with black

A little white pastern or two is a good mark to have when the judges are look mark to have when the judges are looking for high action, and especially if both fore feet are marked alike, as of course it does not do to have one white foot seemingly going higher than the black one, and the same can be said about the hind feet. The white star or crescent in the forehead or the narrow trip in the face and the fairt spin on strip in the face and the faint snip on the nose are often carefully looked for as proof of direct blood from some famous are as are the few gray hairs in the flank or the white spot un-der the belly in some strains of hackney der the belly in some strains of hackney blood. Blacks are favorites with some people, but others believe that they do not summer well when turned out, and their coats require a deal of working on to get into show condition. A brilliant black full of 'quality and fine action is a pretty sight and a strong one to beat.

onack run or quanty and tine action is a pretty sight and a strong one to beat.

The blue roan has always been called a strong one, and for use on general purpose mares never fails to make triends around the call fails to make a strong one, and to doe on make purpose mares never fails to make friends among the old fashioned country breeders, but quality is what he must have in a remarkable degree to hold the judges, and roan is a color that does not always do itself justice in this particular. The red or strawberry roan carriage team with snap and style can run the price up very high, but when shown in hand the shade is against them, and here again they must have an unusual amount of quality to win. A piebald or skewbald we do not often see now, and I do not think there are any "magpies" or "movements" on this side,—A. H. Godfrey in Breeder's Gazette. -A. H. Godfrey in Breeder's Gazette.

One advantage in having the pigs come in February is that they have that much longer time to grow before cold, freezing weather sets in the next fall or winter. The brood sows must be kept in a good, thrifty condition, and it will not require a very much larger amount of food for her with a litter of pigs than without. If the sow is well fed while they are suckling, so as to induce a vigorous, February Pigs. If the sow is well red while they are suckling, so as to induce a vigorous, thrifty growth, the pigs will usually be ready to wean by the time grass makes a good start to grow. When they can have the run of a good pasture, they can kept growing at a low cost.-Ex-

ot thrive so well on light sandy soil. They want heavy pasturage. They do well among hills where the grass is rank. In river bottoms and in sugar ane fields in the south they are profit-

Itch on buman and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lution. This never fails. Sold by J. CALLAND and all druggists in the Dominion.

GROWING PIG PORK

Methods of a Man Who Spent Eight Years Learning the Right Way. "How long have you been growing

swine?" I asked.
"I have made it a specialty for 17 years," said he, "but have given it par-ticular attention for only eight years, more particularly as to the adaptation of foods and getting two crops a year. "Did you ever try to work in more than two crops a year?"

"I tried once to bring in litters a little closer. My pigs had been coming in May, and I wished to breed so that I could get early fall pigs. To do this I must breed while the pigs were suckling, but found it was not a success."

"When do you wish to have them come?"

"I've cows were milked two weeks each by two competent milkers. One knew the milk was being weighed and did his best to get every drop. The other milked as usual. The one aware of the experiment got 267 pounds the more milk."

a half a pound of milk in every cow he milked! How much would he have to leave to be called incompetent?

In milking a heifer the first year I Between March 20 and April 10 as a rule—to be exact, in the last week of Msrch. I have had them come in Feb-ruary and toward the last of April, but these dates do not serve my purpose so

"Why do you prefer the dates named?" "For three reasons: 1. The pigs are ready to go into grass by the time it will do, which as a general thing will be about weaning time, when they are 10 weeks old. 2. I can fatten them out early in the fall before cold weather, when they are from 6 to 7 months old—during October—and feed them on grass,
3. In this way I can breed for a second litter and have them come in the first half of September. I want the sow to rest about three weeks after the pigs are

weaned before she is bred again.

"Pigs coming early in September get a good start on grass before cold weather ets in. I feed the fall litter off in April or early in May. I never run over 10 days in May. After that time I never wait for a rise in the market. Again, they are ready for market in the fall before the packing season commences and before prices have been crowded down, and in spring they sell after the packing season is over, when there is a demand for prime block hogs, and packers are pushing the market up for their stocks.
Until last fall I always got the highest
prices of the year in this way. A great item in this arrangement is having grass to grow both crops with. I make preparations for fall and winter pasture for the winter feeding and aim to have No. 1 pasture. If my farm were large and I could have blue grass for early spring pasture, I would prefer it."—Interview Rural New Yorker with O. A. Cory

Stable Vices.

Stable vices may be considered to include the following long list of offenses against the code of laws made for the stabled horse and enforced by the stablemen. They are: Getting loose from the headstall, hanging back, leaping into the manger, turning round in the stall, lying under the manger, halter casting, casting in the stall, kicking the stall post, weaving, pawing, eating the litter, kicking at man, biting, crib biting, wind

Hanging back in the collar is an at-Hanging back in the collar is an attempt to get free by bursting the throat latch or collar rein, and in some cases great force is applied in this way—so much so that many horses have broken their hips from the sudden giving way of the halter, letting them back so that they fall over and injure themselves irremediably. The only cure is a strong they fall over and injust themselves in-remediably. The only cure is a strong chain and a headstall that no force will break, after trying to burst which a few times the horse will almost always de-sist. If the manger is not very firmly placed, another ring should be fixed in the well by progreging it and screwing a the wall by piercing it and screwing a nut on the back.—Horseman,

Queen Victoria is not above turning an honest penny by the breeding of prize cattle and the showing off of the same at the agricultural fairs. Some time



MAJESTY'S BULL. since she sold one of her own champion Shorthorns to the Earl of Feversham for

more than \$5,000. The illustration gives a picture of the head of Fairfax, a 3-year-old roan Shorthorn exhibited at the Royal Agritration gives a picture of the cultural show at Chester. Fairfax did not get a prize, though he was pro-nounced "grand looking" and got the "highly commended" certificate. Another one of her majesty's cattle, New Year's Gift, did get the championship, however, so that the premium did not

Live Stock Points.

After a hog is fat enough, sell him.

Stay not upon the order of his selling, but sell at once.

The hard, horny knots on the inside of horses' legs are said to be useful in draw-

system. In England these knots are called chestnuts.

Common concentrated lye that is sold for washing and scrubbing is as good as anything for killing the budding horns on young animals. More of it will have of course pasted the following, from John Gould's address to the agricultural students of Ohio university. young animals. More of it will be uired, however, to take off the horns read it to him:
"To obtain successful results in the mimals, for the Dorset lamb is born with horns.

Constitution in a horse is like constitution

tution in the human race. In breeding a family of horses nothing is more necessary than to select those that are tough and enduring, bearing unusual strains of work or weather well. Some horses will drop down and die from a little cold or hard driving or overfeeding, Others cannot be killed apparently.

Dorset early lambs bring generally the highest prices. T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A cell solicited. 402 Talbot street. The surest thing about



Is that it cleans clean with. out injury to finest fabrics.

DON'T boil or scald the clothes.

READ the directions on the wrapper.



For we have set out to sell the best NURSERY SOAP in the market—and that is BABY'S OWN.

It has made its way without advertising, and that alone speaks for its merits. For those who have used it told others about it and always buy it themselves,

The Albert Toilet Soap Company, MONTREAL.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

1		
	8-Foot Extension Tables, \$ 6	00
	Parlor Suites, 6 pieces, 25	00
	Eedroom Sets, 11	00
	3 ideboards, 8	50
	Oak Dining-room Set, complete, - 32	00
	OakBedroom Sets, 25	
	Oundeuroom Octo,	

FURNITURE MAN'F'G

184 to 198 KING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

TIME IS MONEY

WHY WASTE IT BY ATTENDING INFERIOR SCHOOLS! WE CLAIM THAT A BUSINESS OR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING COURS



FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, LONDON, ONT even ripening of the whole, for this is absolutely necessary to get an exhaust-WILL PAY THE INVESTOR 100 PER CENT, IN LESS THAN ONE YEAR. HUNDREDS OF STUDENTS HAVE TESTED IT AND PROVED IT TO BE TRUE, WILL YOU! CATALOGUE FOR A POSTAL, BOARD \$2.50 PER WEEK. ive churning. For the past two years I have used a farm separator in my dairy. The milk is separated at the barn as fast J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal. as it is milked from the cows. Doing as

LEHIGH VALLEY

Free Burning and Makes No Clinkers. BEST WOOD IN ALL SHAPES

Corner Water-loo & Herton. yt

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Silverware, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.

SPORTING GOODS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY

WAREROOMS: 180 TO 182 YORK STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO

Hobbs Manu'f'g Co. LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF -

ART STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, CATHEDRAL WINDOWS,

BEVELED CRYSTAL WORK, STORE FRONTS,

COLORED HALL WINDOWS.

Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures cough, Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures cough, get our idea of a nice window. Information free.

RAILWA TIME TABLES TH

CAU

GRAND TRUNK-Southern CORRECTED May 28, 1893.

MAIN LINE-Going East ntic Express (A)

MAIN LINE-Going West ARRIVE.

5:14 a.m Pacific Express (A).... Sarnia Branch.

Reading Express (B)...

Chicago Express (B). Reading Express (B)....
Eric Limited (B).....

Hamilton—Depart—
a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. |

Paris only.

This train connects at Toronto ir all its in Manitoba, the Northwest and hitish umbia via North Bay and Winnings.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY RY. Taking effect Monday, Sept. 25, 1893.

9:10 12:10 6:20 10:40

All trains stop at intermediate stations passengers at or for. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Portland, Me. Halifax, N. S.

Trains arrive from the west at 3:40 a.m. 12:35 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 10:15 p.m.

ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY Trains South. Exp Exp Exp Mix

Trains North,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY Canada Southern Division-Going East

Leave London. Thomas

Canada Southern Divis on-Going Wes Detroit Accommodation (except Sunday)........... 6:40 a.m. 7:25 a.s. 9:30 a.m. 10:40 a.n

(except Bunday).

Chicago and Western Express (daily).

Anerican express (except Monday).

Mail and Accommodation (except Sunday).

Chicago special (daily).

Chicago special (daily).

Chicago and Western Express (daily).

Trains arrive in London at 8:10 a.m., 1265 a.m.

INOTE.—No trains to or from London on Sundays.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, Richmond street. ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES

It is necessary that copy for che

of advertisements (to be sure of inser-must be handed in on the day previous that on which their appearance is des