

## LIVE STOCK

### SOME HANDSOME SHEEP.

Good Specimens of Three of the Most Popular Breeds.

If you want lambs to market in mid-winter, the Dorset is your best breed. If you want a large, hardy sheep, the Cotswold is considered best. For lambs and animals that fatten easily and quickly, also for early production, the Shropshire shares the honors with the Dorset.

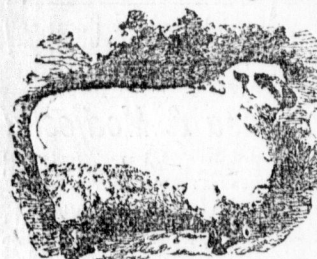


COTSWOLD YEARLING EWES.

Our first illustration shows a yearling ewe of the ever popular old Cotswold family.

The Cotswold is a white faced sheep, especially valued in the northwest. It belongs to the long woolled family. The rams are hornless. A full grown Cotswold wether sometimes weighs when dressed for market 344 pounds, while the ewes shear 11 pounds of wool to a fleece occasionally.

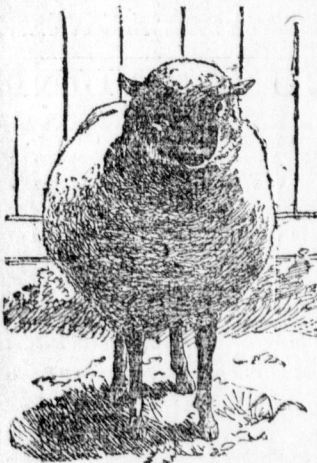
Fig. 2 shows a yearling Shropshire ram. This is almost a perfect specimen of the young Shropshire ram. At a year old this animal weighed 300 pounds. Shropshires have black or dark faces and legs, sometimes spotted with gray. They have wool of medium weight, length and fineness. Prize Shropshire rams in England have sometimes sold for as high as \$550.



YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAM.

We have shown here illustrations of white and black faced sheep. We finish with a brown faced one, the handsome and docile Southdown.

The Southdown is a short woolled breed, its fleece being not so heavy as that of either the Cotswold or Shropshire; neither is its carcass so large. But a thrifty farmer of our acquaintance pays his taxes annually from the proceeds of a small but first class flock of Southdowns, and the taxes are heavy too. Southdown wool is very fine and soft, and in America the breed sustains its English reputation of producing the best mutton sheep in the world. In the case of the thrifty farmer already mentioned, there is only one trouble with his beautiful South-



SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

downs. He becomes attached to the lambs, and when it comes time to send them to the butcher it hurts his feelings so that he threatens every year to go out of the sheep business or get some breed less gentle and intelligent.

### Cost of a Chicken.

Under ordinary conditions chicks ought to be hatched, making a fair allowance for value of eggs and food for sitting hens, at a cost of less than five cents apiece. The highest cost per pound gain during any week, while growing chicks to 3½ pounds average weight, was less than seven cents, and the cost averaged much less than six cents. At the prices generally obtained for chicks of this and lesser weights the growth was certainly a profitable one. With chicks having the liberty of the fields, it seems reasonable to expect a still cheaper production of meat, and it would appear that a profitable use for some of the skim milk of the farm would be in the growing of chicks for home use or for the market.

An unlimited supply of sweet skim milk can apparently be given to chickens with advantage, but sour milk must be fed with caution. Where sour milk only is available it is best to coagulate thoroughly by moderate heating and feed only the curd, straining out as much of the whey as possible.—New York Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin.

One is glad to observe there are still several studs of that fine old breed, the Vermont Morgan horse, in existence. Tennessee and Kentucky have never given the Morgan up altogether. But breeders of these horses ought to advertise more extensively.

An uptown association announces a "chalk talk by a reformed milkman."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

### FOR HOG FATTENING TIME.

Begin Early, as Soon as the Hot Weather Is Over.

The fattening process of hogs begins generally in the fall, so that the carcasses can be sent to market in the winter. This is due largely to the fact that hot weather is a bad time to fatten hogs, but it does not follow that the work must be left too late in the fall. As soon as cold weather is really here early fattening should begin. In the fall there are many things which can contribute toward fattening hogs which will be lost through lack of use. When the fattening is begun late in the fall, the work is carried well into winter, at a time when very often all kinds of feed are high. The cold weather of winter is almost as bad a time for fattening hogs as the hot period of summer. The animals have to eat to make heat to resist the cold.

The best time for the work is early in autumn—as soon after hot weather has gone as possible. Spring litters that have passed successfully through the summer season are in excellent condition for the fall fattening. They are of the right age, and if they have been fed properly through the heated term they have formed bone and muscular frames that are perfectly adapted to fattening. The keeping through the summer should not be expensive. Plenty of milk, grass and clover are the essentials—articles that are never so cheap as during the months from June to September. Such feed keeps the hogs healthy, and their appetite for corn and meal is strong in the fall.

Experiments prove that hogs to be the most profitable should be placed on the market in a fat condition in from eight to nine months. This means that March and April pigs should be ready for the butcher in November or December, or even earlier. Give them red clover for the first five or six months and then fatten them on Indian corn along with their clover. The result is that they should weigh from 250 to 300 pounds by late fall—a good growth profitably made.

The change from clover to corn should begin gradually in the early fall. First give them corn along with their clover, a little at a time. Gradually increase the amount until they are fed without the clover at all. To increase the amount of food for fattening it is also essential that the process should be gradual. Any haste or great change might cause sickness and retard growth for several weeks.

Pigs raised on corn all summer will not take kindly to corn at once. It often makes their appetite poor, and this means poor health and unprofitableness. Constipation often follows the change, and this can be avoided by giving them more of loosening food until their systems have become accustomed to the corn feed. Pumpkins are great things for feeding the hogs when inclined to constipation, and in the fall these are plentiful. Boiled apples or steamed grass or clover are also excellent bowel regulators. When it is remembered that four-fifths of diseases of swine are due to constipation, this point will be generally heeded.—E. P. Smith in American Cultivator.

**The Horses to Raise For Profit.**  
There are but two kinds of horses for farmers and small breeders to profitably raise now, and these are the highest types of light harness horse and the heaviest draft horse that can be produced, with quality, high finish, action and good bone. These kinds may be raised at a good profit if the business is conducted with proper care and the right kind of breeding stock is procured to start with. To commence right the best material is very important for a breeder.

If farmers want to raise light harness stock, let them aim to raise coach or carriage horses, found their principles of breeding on individuality, knee action, good color, with high finish, quality and above all size, this being a leading feature in a light harness animal, and on which its value depends, everything else being equal. No animal should be less than 15½ hands, and a stallion should be 16 hands and weigh not less than 1,350 pounds, always, if possible, dark bay or brown. Strive to breed a fixed type of horse, so that any two would match. Never cross or mix the breeds. This means retrogression.

A fixed type is what the public wants. Every animal should be bred for a fixed purpose, improving the stock all the time by weeding out the culls and keeping the very best for breeding purposes. Occasionally, buy a good one, when the opportunity occurs, with both breeding and individuality to strengthen the breed. The very best stock to produce this class of horses is the Hambletonians, the Wilkeses preferred. All animals purchased for breeding should be as near as possible the standard wished to be produced and should be selected from the most producing line of blood and the highest type of the American trotter that the purchaser can afford, all being selected from the most fashionable lines of blood within the breeders' reach; but do not sacrifice size, quality, color or action for the standard.—Spirit of the Turf.

**Live Stock Points.**  
If you wean lambs in September, they will be able to get fall pasture and take a whack at caring for themselves before cold weather.

Don't neglect to cull out the chickens in August. Weed out the roosters, the old hens and the feeble ones and leave only strong, prime birds for winter laying.

Cudaly, the great meat man, failed partly because of the drought in Europe. Lack of rain destroyed the fodder crops there, and farmers were obliged to throw their live stock upon the market to keep it from starving to death. That brought down the price of meat across the Atlantic. Shippers and dealers here who had invested heavily in the chance of continued high prices for pork and meats lost accordingly. The rest of the story is, however, that with the scarcity of stock animals in Europe next year prices there will go soaring. Then American producers and shippers can get their innings.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confused with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills as they are extremely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

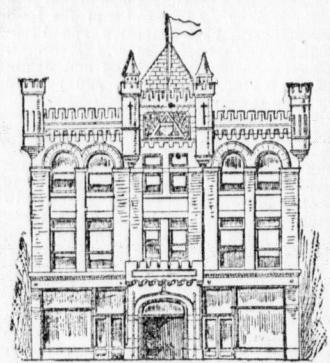
### SECRET SOCIETY BUILDING.

Arranged With a View to Business as Well as Social Requirements.

(Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.)

This is a building planned for a Knights of Pythias society. With some modifications it would be suited to the requirements of other secret organizations. With this thought in view, the arrangement and building may be of interest to others than those particularly acquainted with the society named. It could also be used in any small town which needs a hall and the social conveniences, which are now regarded as a necessity in all communities.

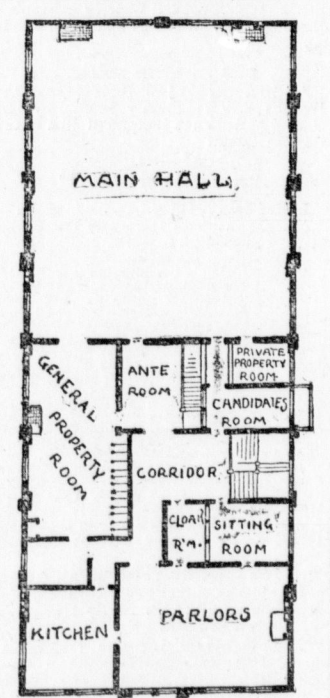
Those having in charge the construction of this building have placed it on a business basis, so that its earning capacity will meet all its charges and leave a surplus to go into a sinking fund. The plan given is of the third floor. This floor is shown because it is of more interest than would be the others. The first floor contains two stores, and the two front basements are so arranged and finished that they will afford a moderate earning capacity. The second floor has a number of offices in the front of the building, and the rear part is arranged for general social purposes, but with no direct connection with the secret organization which built the rooms above. In connection with this room on the second floor there is an anteroom in the center and two rooms on each side in front of the hall. One is a smoking room and the other a reception room. These are intended for the general social uses which are a legitimate part of the life of any community.



FRONT ELEVATION.

The third floor is in a measure self explanatory. The main hall has an open timber roof and is high enough to admit of a gallery. The floor space is 48 by 58 feet, and altogether it will make a very beautiful room. On one side, in front of and connecting with the hall, is a general property room in which are provided proper closets and necessities. In the middle is an anteroom. Closely connected therewith is the candidates' room, and immediately next to the hall is a private property room. It is to be noticed that the general property room and all other rooms named have a direct and at the same time an independent connection with the hall. From the property room, on the left as one enters the hall, there is a connection with the water closet, which latter room also has connection with the corridor of the main floor. In the front part of this plan are shown a parlor, kitchen, ladies' room and a general cloakroom.

The stairway from the second to the third floor is broad and provided with an ample landing. Underneath the stairway is a water closet. The stairway from the ground floor to the second floor is 5½ feet wide and has a landing half way up. This makes the ascent less tiresome. The stairs to basement are made as open as possible, so as to intercept light into the basement rooms in as slight a degree as possible. A feature in the lighting of these front basement rooms may be noticed. Immediately under the platform of the front windows there is a line of windows coming above the sidewalk which throw light into these low rooms. On the side the windows come



THIRD STORY.

above the floor line, and in order to allow the light to pass below small bulkheads are built into the building. This, together with the open area in front and the areas around the side windows at the side of the building, will make these basement rooms more than ordinarily attractive and for that reason more than ordinarily profitable. All details which contribute to the convenience of business property add to its earning capacity. A great many items of convenience are more matters of thought than expense. Abundance of light pays better than anything else in connection with commercial buildings.

The external appearance of this structure is effected by the character of its distinguishing use. It is the castle hall of the Knights of Pythias order. For that reason certain details of its decoration possess a certain character. The general style of the architecture where it can be adapted without affecting the commercial uses is borrowed from the French of the fifteenth century. There is the elliptical arch at the entrance, the crenellations above and the machicolation and the little towers which are a part of the decoration of the corners. This building is designed to be built in brick and stone. The central decorative feature in the entrance will be an enlarged Knights of Pythias badge surrounded by decorative work. This embellishment will be in terra cotta. —LUCIS H. GIBSON.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

(Copyright, 1893, by The Trade Company, Boston.)

### HOT WEATHER BUSINESS.

Preliminary Publicity in Business Pushing—Making the Public Pocket-Book Swing Your Way.

(By Nath'l C. Fowler, jun., Doctor of Publicity.)

Some fools say that folks don't read when it's hot, that newspaper circulations are dormant, that publishers take vacations, that most people let down the bars of business by barring up business.

Here's the Anatomy of business lies.

Judge the world by yourself. When do you do the most reading? During the long winter nights, when business is rushing, and hard work at the store fosters evening indisposition? No. In Christmas time, when everybody is tired out, and every night means a scolding, a party, the theater, or something else? Of course not. During the fall, when business is picking up, and trade is flushed with success? By no means. In the spring when you are getting ready for a good time in the summer, and are working nights to make up for your vacation days? Certainly not.

You, and the rest of folks, everywhere, do the bulk of your reading in the summer, and the bulk of that bulk in August and September.

You relax (you have got to, or die)—go down to the store or office late in the morning, and come home early at night. You have a cottage by the sea, or a farmhouse in the mountains, and if you don't have any other, you make a summer resort of your own home. You have little to do, and therefore you read.

Did you ever go aboard ship, or on an excursion? You look at the bounding billows for a while, study the passengers, watch the shore, then a reading frenzy comes upon you. You will read. Your morning paper is absorbed from beginning to end, advertisements and all; then you skimp round for something else. How you reach for an old copy of an old paper, all crumpled and torn, and how religiously you read it!

Did you ever go into a village postoffice, where city folks stay in summer, and see the whole town on the sidewalk, waiting for the morning mail?

Three-fourths of the mail is made up of papers—home papers, and these papers are

read by those who receive them, and by all the neighbors, guests and friends.

A woman visiting Brownstown will read all the local items in a Smithville paper, when the only person she knows in Smithville is the picked-up acquaintance who loaned her the paper.

Folks will read in summer what they won't read in winter. Real literature is at a discount. Learning has crawled into a cave.

We all read light stories, funnigraphs, news and general newspaper miscellany, and the advertisements.

Experience teaches every man, whether he lives in the country, city or metropolis, that he himself reads more advertisements and more local newspapers in the summer than he reads at any other time of the year, and women—they read the papers all the time.

There are few articles which a purchaser purchases immediately upon the conception of his desire. No matter how trivial a thing may be, unless it be of absolute immediate necessity, he postpones the buying.

The man who wants a furnace thinks it over for a month or two months before he buys it.

A suit of clothes is worthy of four weeks' consideration, and the same with furniture, and everything of necessity and luxury, except food.

The advertiser should begin to advertise before people are ready to buy. He should teach the doctrine of buying when folks are ready to learn it. He is the man who will bring new trade, and increase old trade.

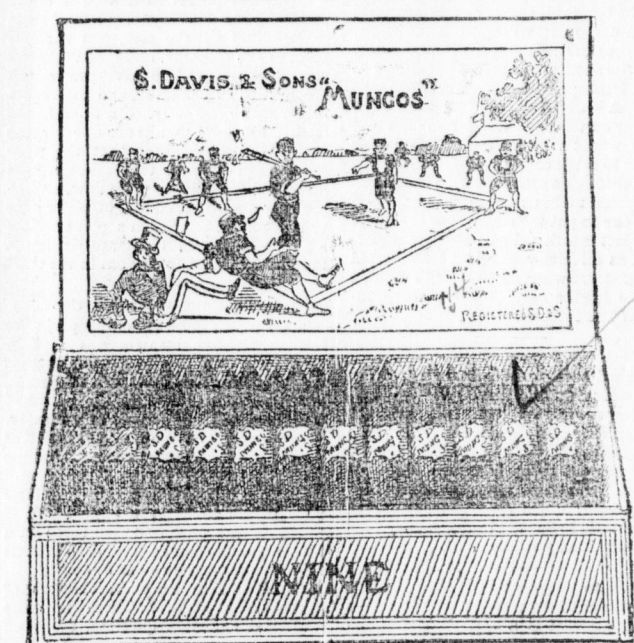
Most folks don't realize they want something until somebody tells them.

It is the business of an advertisement to create demand, and to go further, to produce desire in those people who ought to have something, but don't realize it.

During the summer months, and especially in the last of August and the first of September, people are beginning to think about something, and the advertiser who presents something through the columns of the local paper is the advertiser who will do the business, not only in the early fall but throughout the year.

While advertising should never be discontinued during season, and while good judgment says it should go a little beyond season, the best part of advertising comes before season—in that time when people have time to think, and are most easily influenced, with climatic and other influences adjusted for the benefit of the shrewd merchant who knows enough to create general trade, and to direct part of that trade to himself.

### THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD BRANDS.



The Best Soap is Always the Cheapest.



### FURNITURE SALE.

ARTISTIC DESIGNS. ELEGANT FINISH. MODERATE PRICES.

Bedroom Suites from \$10 up to \$125. All the new finishes in Maple, Elm, Ash, Oak, Cherry and Walnut. See them before you buy. No trouble to show the goods at

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS', 174 to 180 King St., London, Ont.

### 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

WAREHOUSES: 180 TO 182 YORK STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO

### ALL MIRACLES DO NOT OCCUR AT HAMILTON.

The whole town of Glamis, Ont., knows of a cure, by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT, to a partially paralyzed arm, that equals anything that has transpired at Hamilton.

R. W. HARRISON.

### TRY BALA LICORICE FOR THE VOICE.

### CANADA'S ONLY MERCANTILE AGENCY

The Legal & Commercial Exchange OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

GENERAL OFFICES:

Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton.

Prompt and reliable reports furnished.

Collections made all over the world.

### PER THE SS. GEEMANICA.

Two cases Cycles for WM. PAYNE, London. One case to be forwarded to his customers in Victoria, B.C. Also one "Velocipede" for an orphan child in Victoria. \$100 was raised by the colonist children to purchase the above machine.

### MONEY LOANED

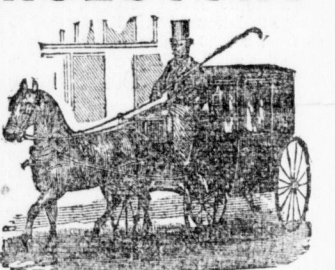
On real estate and notes; also on household furniture, pianos, horses and all kinds of chattels, by

J. & J. R. MILNE, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, IRELAND, and home insurance agents.



J. S. MARSHALL, MAMMOTH LIVERY, DUNDAS STREET. Good carrying and all horse hire. Low charges. Telephone 438.

### HUESTONS

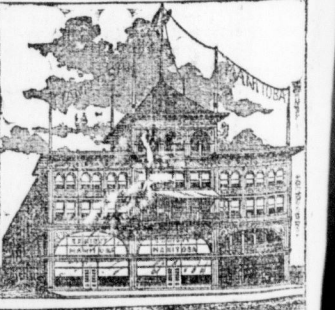


Hack and Light Livery. Telephone 441.

### LEADING HOTELS.

### MANITOBA HOTEL,

Stony Island Avenue.



SAM. GRIGG, MANAGER.

First-class accommodation for 800 guests. European plan. Special rates for large parties. Rooms without board, \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Rooms with board, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day. On arrival in Chicago take the Illinois Central suburban train, or World's Fair train (fare 10 cents), for Stone Park, or Cottage Grove avenue cable cars (fare 5 cents), to Jackson Park, or elevated railway (fare 5 cents), to Park, or elevated railway (fare 5 cents), to Stony Island street and Stony Island avenue. Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue. Bring checks for trunks to hotel and they will have prompt delivery. Rooms may be engaged by correspondence. Manitoba exhibit in same building. International Sunday School building adjoining.

### GRIGG HOUSE

The Commercial Hotel of London

Remodeled and refurnished, and is now the leading house of Western Ontario. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2. E. HUEBNER, proprietor.

### BULLS HEAD

HOTEL.

Corner Niagara and Wellington avenues.

Headquarters for all gentlemen and business.

JOHN BEER, PROPRIETOR.

Rates—\$1 to \$1.50 per day.

### THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

Strictly first-class in all its appointments.

Celebrated for its home comforts, perfect cleanliness of its cuisine, and the two-day excellent attendants, and has been patronized by their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and Prince Louis, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Stanley and the best families. It is most delightfully situated near the bay on Front street, and one of the largest and most comfortable hotels in the Dominion of Canada.

MCGAW & WINNETT, Proprietors.