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DRESSING WINTER MARKET LAMBS.

Hiustrations Showing the Right Way to Prepare a Carcass. The growing of early lambs for market

The growing of early lambs for market is becoming an extensive industry. Not the lambs that are ushered into the world during the bleak March and early April days, but those which arrive from late fall until midwinter, are carefully reared in warm stables and reach the markets all the way from Christmas until the outdoor lambs from the south til the outdoor lambs from the south make their appearance in midspring. These always command fancy prices, if properly fattened and dressed, but the latter is so often improperly and imperfectly done that much loss results to

Perhaps no product comes to market that shows such a marked profit from proper handling as these. To illustrate: Good lambs have been selling for \$7 to

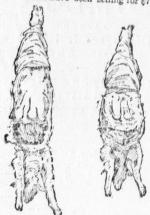


FIG. L. \$9; very fine, large ones sometimes for \$10 each. I have seen some as good as the average that were very poorly dressed that sold for as low as \$3 each, and I heard of one that was sent in skinned that sold for \$1.50. Evidently the shippers of these have cause to think that early lambs don't pay.

Fig. 1 shows a properly dressed lamb just as it is sent to market, except that the wrappings are partially removed to show the manner of dressing. To begin with, the lambs must be fat and young. ometimes shippers send in late summer lambs, runts evidently, thinking that they will fill the bill. They will not. The lambs must be young and grown quickly. At Christmas time those w pounds and perhaps less will do, but later in the season 30 pounds or more

is the required weight.

To kill the lamb, cut the throat, making as small an incision as possible, and hang up to let it bleed out thoroughly; this is important, as the good appearance of the meat depends upon the thoroughness with which the blood is removed. Cut open the lamb to a point about oppo-site the fore legs. Remove the entrails, leaving in the haslet. Leave on the head, feet and skin. Skin the hind legs and draw the caul over them, and also draw it well down over the kidneys, securing it with skewers.

Slit the caul just enough to let the kidneys through. Put in the back sets shown in Fig. 3. Much of the appearance of the carcass depends upon these. They should be of just the right length—about 14 inches for an ordinary sized carcass. Fasten one end in the carcass. Fasten one end in the flesh and the other in the breast close to the first rib, crossing the sticks in the back as shown in Fig. 3, just behind the kid-

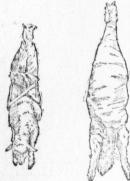


FIG. III. FIG. IV. neys. The object of these is to ar the carcass out as flat as possib' move carefully all traces of ble the carcass may present as p od so that an appearance as possible eat and clean Let it hang until the

place the skin on th roughly cool. Re-ne hind legs. Cover with clean white cloth, the exposed flesh then sew up or ging, as she arefully in burlap or bag-wn in Fig. 4, and the lamb ways. to ship. Send by express al-

a improperly dressed specimen we w was poorly bled, giving the meat a dark, unattractive color. The dressing was all slouchily done, the back sets were so short that the carcass was ro too far over, breaking some of the ribs; the caul was not evenly and neatly spread over the kidneys. It wouldn't sell much more than half as much as the well dressed carcass. It would have paid well if many of the lambs which are sent to this market had been dressed by a professional, even though the latter had to be paid a high price for his services. Here is an opening for some one.—F. H. V. in Rural New Yorker.

We observe that somebody is advertis-We observe that somebody is advertising again, "Horned Dorset dogproof sheep." There is no such thing as a dogproof sheep. Horned Dorsets, by reason of their heavy horns and fighting traits, are somewhat better able to protect themselves from dogs than other sheep. That is all. But on the other hand, the horns are such a nuisance that the raisers of early winter Dorset market lambs frequently deborn the animals at birth.

Itch on human and horses and all animals

THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

Chappies and Women.

One could best learn what the New York horse show is like by taking up a New York paper and reading the report and day's proceedings. He would be a few to the country of the countr New York paper and reading the report of one day's proceedings. He would find perhaps four columns given to the show divided as follows: One column to the horses, three columns to the women, dudes and dressing. That is mainly what the New York horse show is—a peg to have a meeting of the fashionable soto hang a meeting of the fashionable so-ciety of New York upon. As a conse-quence, the horses exhibited there are almost altogether of the kind for driving, hunting and riding. One who wants to see a fine display of drafts must go see a fine displa west to find them.

The horse that attracted most atten-tion at the New York display was the hackney. It was hackneys first, last and all the time. There were three classes of hackney brood mares, and a still larger number of classes for hackney stallions. The approved height for a hackney stallions. lion varies not more than 2 inches from 15 hands, over or under as the case may be. Much interest centered in class 38 for mares or geldings 3 years old by hackney stallions out of unregistered mares. The first prize, \$100, was won by the chestnut mare Atlanta, 15 hands 34 inches high. The sire of Atlanta was Dr. W. Seward Webb's Matchless of Londesboro, an imported chestnut hackney, 9 years old. Matchless of Londesboro hinaself took first prize, \$150, in the class for stallings a years old, and every

The beauty of these floors, aside from their indestructibility, is that they can be washed, but to have all the good that should follow flushing there must be a drain. Some say cement floors are too cold for poultry and cattle sheds and pigpens. No one questions this, but no one supposes such floors are to remain bare, but are to be covered with litter. Tons of leaves have already been gathered about Philadelphia for the poultry houses, In one place several loads of earth have been brought in, and it is already scattered two inches deep over the floors. The droppings, raked up once a week, go into barrels under cover for use in the garden next spring. In the cow and pigpens and in the stables the litter is straw, and a feod generous bed of it. The flours in the horse, cov and pig houses should have drains for carrying the house almount of manure to reservoirs pre Ledge . save it.—Philadelphia Pub' io

Don't Send Brood Mares to the C' .ty. It is surprising how wealthy b reeders of hackneys will persist in secuding to this market wellbred mares heavy in foal to expensive stallions, also wean-lings and yearlings of the carriage type, in spite of the numerous severe lessons they have had proving that city people do not want such stock, and will bid do not want such stock, and will bid only on 3 to 4-year-old and matured horses ready to ride or drive. During horses ready to ride or drive. During the past week there have been one or two more instances of this sort of thing, and as a result mares that cost upward of \$2,000 have been literally given away—in fact, brought about the same price as a gelding old enough to vote, and which can be picked up in the second rate horse marts.

Horse breeders who are rich and who possess large stock farms must surely know that it is cheaper to graze brood mares, and if they must sell only to sell them to breeders, than to send them into the city during the present depression. It is all wrong for a man during an "economical fit" to send brood mares and tiny foals to a city auction room simply because they come of illustrious ancestors and may probably attract buyers to a sale in which there may be quite a number of culls or ponies and geldings that might just as well have been offered as "the property of a gentleman," with-out ringing in the mention of a new breed of high class horses, the sale of which at ruinous figures simply throws cold water on the industry and leaves the seller very much disgusted and out of pocket. It is also unfair from a business standpoint to parties who may have paid high service fees for breeding their mares.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary removed ten come from one pair of feet Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. What it has done once CALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion. It will do again. THE CRIPPE EPIDEMIC.

A Scourge More to be Dreaded Than Cholera.

Medical Science Powerless to Prevent Its Spread-It is Again Sweeping Over Canada with Great Severity-How Its Evil Effects Can Best be Counteracted Only Prompt Measures Can Ensure Salety.

It is stated on high medical authority that an epidemic of la grippe is more to be feared than an outbreak of cholers. The latter disease can be controlled, and where sanitary precautions are observed the danger can be reduced to the minimum. But not so with la grippe. Medical science has not yet fathomed its mysteries, and is powerless to prevent its spread. Three years ago an epidemic of la grippe swept over this country, leaving death and shattered constitutions in its wake, and now tered constitutions in its wake, and now once more it has appeared in epidemic form; not se severe, perhaps, as on the former occasion, but with sufficient violence to cause grave alarm, and to warn the prudent to take prompt measures to resist its inroads.

Its inroads,
When, a few months ago, it was announced that cholera had broken out in Grimsby, one of England's important seaports, it was feared that it would reach this continent, yet this once dreaded scourge was checked and exterminated with a loss of not more than half a draps lives. That la grippe is more to be dreaded than Londesboro, an imported chestint hackney, 9 years old. Matchless of Londesboro himself took first prize, \$150, in the class for stallfons 3 years old and over. The dam of Atlanta was a mare of Mambrino blood.

The famous breed of black Orloff Ressian horses was also represented by six noble specimens. A pair of these, harnessed Russian fashion, with high bowed collars, attracted admiring attention. The Orloffs are of oriental origin and in America the least known probably of any fine breed of equines today. They have small, thin heads, hollow backs, clean legs and good quarters. Some of them resemble not a little the highest type of American trotting horse. They are of imposing size, very strong constitution and make magnificent carriage horses or roadsters.

A premium of \$250 was awarded for the best pair of roadsters, mares and geldings. This prize was won by a matched mare and gelding, one 15 hands 1 inch high, the other 15 hands 15 inches. The score of points used in judging the pairs of carriage horses in the above class was as follows: Each horse, 25 per cent.—50 per cent; the pair, 20 per cent; the pair, 20 per cent; the pair, 20 per cent; the pairs of carriage horses in the above class was an floores. Each horse, 25 per cent.—50 per cent; the pairs of carriage horses in the above class was an floores. Each horse, 25 per cent.—50 per cent; the pairs of carriage horses in the above class was an floores. Each horse, 25 per cent.—50 per cent; the pairs of carriage horses in the above class was an floores. Each horse, 25 per cent.—50 per cent; the pairs of carriage horses in the above class was an floores the thing.

Cement is largely replacing boards for stone, large at the bottom, with small cleant to admit from 12 to 20 inches of stone, Large at the obtom, with small cleant to admit from 12 to 20 inches of stone, Large at the obtom, with small cleant to admit from 12 to 20 inches of stone, Large at the obtom, with small cleant to admit from 12 to 20 inches of stone, Large at the obtom, with small cleant t la grippe is more to be dreaded than cholera is shown by the fact that in London

once became swollen and drawn, and my eyes almost closed. The doctors could do

nothing for me. I suffered terribly, was only a burden to my friends and actually longed for death, which all thought was in store for me. By this time the statement of a man down in Cape Breton came to my notice. He attributed his cure to Dr. Wilstore for me. By this time the statement of a man down in Cape Breton came to my notice. He attributed his cure to Dr. William? Pink Pilis, and I thought there might be a chance for me. I began the use of Dr. Williams? Pink Pilis and soon found that they were helping me, and their continued use put me ou my feet again, and I went to work after months of enforced idlenoss, to the great astoniehment of my acquaintances, who never expected to see me around again. I feel it my duty to advise the use of Pink Pills by people who are run down or suffer from the effects of any chronic aliment.— They saved my life, and you may be sure I am grateful."

John W. Boothe, Newcombe Mills, Ont., says: "Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for the great good I have received from the use of your Pink Pills. I had my full share of la grippe, and it left me in a weak and debilitated condition. My nerves were unstrung and I was unable to hold anything, such as a saucer of tea in my hands without spilling it. I had terrible pains in my head and stomach, and although I consulted a good physician I derived no benefit. I made up my mind to use your Dr. Williams? Pink

ing it. I had terrible pains in my head and stomach, and although I consulted a good physician I derived no benefit. I made up my mind to use your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I now look upon the decision as an inspiration, so great is the benefit I have derived from the use of this marvelous remedy. My pains have vanished, my nerves are strengthened, and I am feeling better than I have done before in years."

Mr. W. A. Marshal, principal of the Clomentsport, N. S., Academy, says: "I ha'd a bad attack of la grippo, which left me weak, nervous, and badly used up. I suffered almost continually with terrible headaches, backache and pains through the body. I tried many remedies without receiving any benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the use of Dr. williams' I make a proposed in the second of the moves has made me feel like a new man, as I am now as strong as I was before my sickness. I can heartify recommend them to others so afflicted."

Mr. B. Crouter, Warkworth, Ont., brother of Rev. Darius Crouter, who some years ago represented East Northumberland in the House of Commons, says: "Two years ago the House of Commons, says: "Two years ago I had an attack of la grippe which nearly cost me my life. My legs and frost were continually cold and cramped, and I could get little or no sleep at night, and you can understand what a burden life was to me. One day I read of a remarkable cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I made up my mind to give them a trial. When I began using the Pink Pills there was such a numbness in my feet that I could not feel the floor when I stepped on it. As I continued the use of the pills this disappeared; the feeling returned to my limbs, the cramps left me, I felt as though new blood were coursing through my veins and I can now go to bed and sleep soundly all night. When I get up in the morning, instead of feeling tired and depressed, I feel thoroughly refreshed, and all this wonderful change is due to Dr. Williams' Pink ou can understand what a burden life was derful change is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I believe Pink Pills have no equal Fills. I believe Pink Pills nave no support for building up the blood, and I strong) recommend them to all sufferers, or to an the system against the system against

disease."
Scores of other equally strong recommendations might be quoted, but the above will suffice to prove the undoubted efficacy of Dr. Williams Fink Pills in removing all the ovil effects of la grippe or influenza, and those who have in any degree suffered from this dangerous malady should lose no time in fartifying the system by the indicions. in fortifying the system by the judicious use of Pink Pills. They are the only remedy that strike at the root of the trouble and thoroughly eradicate its had effects. for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and do not persuaded to try something else. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, on re-ceipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

"Shorter" Pastry "Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a " shorten iing" which will not cause indireestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion lHarland among a host of others) are using

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iinstead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and clesmest ingredients go to make up Cottolere. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard-Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills-for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far-so is but half as expensive.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK-Southern Divisi

- 11 231 2000	
MAIN LINE-Going East.	
ARRIVE. DEF	AR
.ehigh Express 3:15 a.m. 3:20 .wabash Express (a) 3:30 a.m. 3:30 a.m. .stocommodation 8:05 .t lantic Express (a) 12:10 p.m. 1:210 p.m. .ay Express 10:50 a.m. 2:20 .wabash Express (a) (D) 4:20 p.m. 4:20 p.m. .fixed (c) 5:50 p.m. 6:50 .fixed (c) 5:50 p.m. 6:50 .fixed (c) 11:20 p.m. 11:20 p.m.	a.m a.m p.m p.m
MAIN LINE-Going West.	
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London, Huron and Bruce.
 Mixed — Mall.
 11:15 a.m.
 7:30 a.

 Express
 2:05 p.m.
 2:05 p.m.

 Express
 5:40 p.m.
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 Express
 9:15 p.m.
 5:55 p.
 ixed-Mail....

Toronto Branch.

Hamilton Depart - a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. 8.m. | 8.m. | 8.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | 12:30 | B 18:00 | 10:30 | B 2:30 | 3:55 | 6:25

• These trains for Montreal.

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(b) Runs daily, Sundays included, but man included, but man included, but man included are to sundays.

(c) Carries passengers between London (Paris only.) Paris only.

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Kansas City..... Trains arrive from the west at 4:10 a, m., 4:2 Thos. R. Parker, City Ticket and Passe er Agent, 161 Dundas street, southwest co er Richmond and Dundas.

ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY. Trains South.

arnia (G. T. R.) A.M. P.M. A.M. 5:45 8:05 5:45 8:05 8:10 7:35 10:16

Blenheim.....dep Fargo (M. C. R.).....dep am (C. P. R.)..... {arr dep

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY LONDON TIME. Canada Southern Division-Going Eas

Leave Leave S (daily)... Canada Southern Division-Going We

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, Richmond street, LONDON & PORT STANLEY R Going South.

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Leave London 6.35
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Depart St. Thomas 7.20
Arrive Pt. Stanley 7.40 Going North. Arrive London...... 9:65 12:05 6:15

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Long Life Devot ing Nature's G

ROF. JOH

ETCH OF THE

GREAT

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cience in its secti 1852 Tyndall wa Huxley, sorial chair nto. In Februa ed to give one of tures at the Roya itted himself so br uitted himself so bri f the same year he f natural philosophy ad in the Governm hich posts he filled ortion of his public of He first visited the second visit in 1850 rofessor Huxley, and is annual vacation wars. He made imp

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rn (1861) and in 1st of the Matterhon euil to Zermatt. Hits of his Alpine reaction d in three separate the Alps" (1860), 31" (1862) and "Hou 61" (1862) and "Ho pa" (1871). Professor Tyndall o assize and of Profe inburgh, upon the phenomena of glotion, which he ase chanical pressure a had a prolonged coal Forbes upon the In 1859 he comme searches upon radi in 1859 he comme earches upon radiesed unsuspected rein and the gaseo in published, in 186 ume upon "Heat C Motion," embody in une of a course of liche Royal Institution, the Rede lectroceded Faraday a 66, and, as superintuitution, published

No Christmas and ld be without a bo gestura Bitters, the exquisite flavor. Re