



A HORSE STATEROOM.

Now Blue-blooded Equines are Brought Across the Atlantic. The picture below, reproduced from the Breeder's Gazette, shows a high priced hackney on his way to America to his new millionaire owner.



HORSE STATEROOM.

His quarters are much more comfortable than those of the steerage passenger, who comes with nothing but a pair of willing hands to this country and in time develops into a millionaire, or at least the father or grandfather of a president. Oh, yes! The horse has it much better than the steerage passenger. The illustration is from a photograph and is a fine picture of the beautiful Hackney head. You will observe he is tied at each side of his halter rein, so that in a sudden lurch of the ship he may not be thrown against the wall and cut his eye or knock out some of his teeth, as unfortunately happens once in awhile to a human saloon passenger of even first cabin rank.

Mutton Lamb Notes.

The most profit is made from the quickest sale of any product, and especially of such as must be fed expensively. And there is no quicker product and none other that is so profitable as the early lamb. One sells for as much in May as two in November, and the farmer not only gets the better price, but he saves twice or even four times the feeding. Any large town or city furnishes the market for them, and the early sale makes it possible to fatten the ewes after the lambs are sold and market them out of the way for another flock in the fall.

The kind of lamb, however, is to be thought of. The best of all is a cross of a Shropshire ram on the native ewe—that is, considering the profit, for the pure lamb is to be preferred before the cross were it not that the pure ewes are too costly to be made into mutton, as with the common ones. And the disposal of the ewes and the loss first cost make the larger profit. The ewes should be purchased early in September, so that the lambs may not come later than February, and if the flock is gathered in August so much the better, for the earlier they are in the market the more they bring. In this business one has three dividends and the first cost returned within a year—the lambs, the fleece, the profit on the ewes and the first cost returned. This is a profitable business.—American Agriculturist.

The fattest lambs are a cross of Merino and Southdown. They are not the largest, but the plumpest and heaviest for their size of all early lambs, and the black faces and legs of the sire render them dear to the heart of a butcher, who will readily give more for such lambs than for larger white faced ones. He points to these black marks with pride and calls the special attention of his customer to them as proofs of their Southdown lineage, "the finest mutton sheep in the world," as he tells his exacting purchaser. The Merino, however, has something to do with the fatness and tenderness of these lambs, and its early fleece gives the appearance of fullness and roundness to the plump little carcasses.

The Dorset must have the most skillful attention, and the shepherd who thinks sheep are able to take care of themselves through winter as well as summer will be very much disappointed if he tries the Dorset to experiment with in this direction. The Christmas lamb is like the Christmas strawberry, a hot-house creation, and those breeders who do not understand this method of forcing lambs will do well to get lambs later and at less cost and yet make quite as much profit out of them. It is quite possible to average \$8 to \$10 for a lamb in March and April, or even in May, and this with the Merino-Southdown cross.

When a lamb is 2 weeks old, it may be taught to eat a little dry food by means of the hand. A mixture of clean, heavy oats, corn and linseed in equal parts, finely ground together and slightly salted and sweetened with sugar, will be taken eagerly and will help the growth very much. At the same time it is advisable to nourish the lambs through the ewes, by liberal feeding of grain, of which a mixture of rye and buckwheat coarsely chopped together will be found better than corn, and if anything else is added it should be bran. This will increase the milk in quantity and quality and so help the lambs. By and by the lambs will take their meals themselves if the proper facilities are afforded by means of a small pen with creep attached to it and set in the fence.

The creeps consist of openings in the fence just large enough for the lambs to creep through, and to prevent tearing of the wool the sides of the openings are guarded by rollers fitted into a sliding bar placed in the fence, by which the rollers may be drawn nearer to each other or widened, as may be necessary to fit the lambs. The food is placed in these pens, and the lambs soon learn to creep through to get the meal. These hints are especially useful for the feeding of market lambs, which need to be forced as much as possible to make a rapid growth and lay on fat.—Henry Stewart.

The United States has a lower percentage of blind people than any other country in the world.

COLIC.

Its Causes in Horses and Mules—Remedies and Preventives.

Bulletin No. 25 from the agricultural college of Mississippi by Dr. Tait Butler treats of the causes and remedies of colic in horses and mules. Its chief points are the following:

Nineteen out of every twenty cases of colic are chargeable to irregularity in food or water. The rules for watering are:

Use only pure water. Water before feeding. Water frequently (from three to five times daily).

Never give a large quantity at one time, especially if the animal is very warm or about to undergo severe exertion.

The quality and quantity of food and the regularity with which it is given are of the greatest importance. Oats are the best grain for horses or mules, though corn is more commonly used in this state and is a good food if used with discretion. Oats are better because they are more easily digested and possess the essential constituents of a good food in better proportions, and therefore, by throwing less work on the digestive organs, are less liable to cause indigestion and colic. They should be dry, clean and free from mold. If cut before they are too ripe, their value is greatly enhanced. While corn is a fruitful cause of colic, yet it is a good food for working stock, but should be fed with caution.

Oats and corn may be fed whole to a grown horse while his teeth remain good, but for colts and old horses they are better if ground. Bran, linseed meal, etc., if fed in small quantities and with other foods, are beneficial in keeping the bowels loose and in good condition. Almost any of the varieties of hay in common use may be fed with safety if they are cut before becoming too ripe, are well cured and free from mold. Now hay should never be fed to working stock, as it is very apt to cause derangement of digestion, and so cause colic. The quantity of food to be given must depend largely upon the amount of work required from the animal and his individual peculiarities. From four to eight quarts of oats, or from 8 to 15 ears of corn two or three times daily are about the proper limits. The quantity of hay required is usually from 10 to 20 pounds daily.

If a horse is required to do more work than usual on a given day, it is a common custom to give him more food. This is a great mistake. Owing to the fatigue consequent to the increased exertion, the animal is less able to digest a large feed and therefore should be fed less instead of more. Again, it is decidedly improper to give a horse a large feed, especially of corn, immediately after undergoing severe exercise. If a large feed be given immediately before active exercise, the blood which is required by the digestive organs in order to carry on their proper functions goes to the muscular system, digestion is impaired, and colic is a possible result. If a large feed be given immediately after active or prolonged exercise, the animal is weak, and the blood is drawn upon largely for the rebuilding of the muscular waste, and the digestive organs suffer accordingly.

A change of food should be made with caution. If a change must be made, a smaller quantity of the new food should be given for several days, and the amount increased gradually. In no case should a change of food and work be made at the same time. A good rule is, never give a horse a full feed on a change of work, nor full work on a change of feed.

Instead of feeding a large number of mules together, giving the grain in large quantities and using foul water—and that only when convenient, as is the common practice—if the following method be pursued the great loss of mules by colic now experienced by Mississippi planters would be reduced at least three-fourths: The mule should be watered and then fed at least one hour before going to work in the morning. In the middle of a long forenoon he should again have water. At noon he should be fed watered and then allowed to eat hay for a short time before receiving his grain, which should be given him at least one hour before he is again put to work.

In the middle of the afternoon he should be watered again, and in the evening his grain should not be given him until he has first been watered and allowed to eat hay for at least an hour. The trouble and loss of time required to water working animals in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon may in some cases render it impracticable, but frequent watering will be found advantageous to the stock in all cases and a powerful factor in the prevention of colic.

So long as the animal will drink it no water is considered too foul for either horses or mules. Not only is this neglect on the part of stock owners responsible for many cases of colic, but many other diseases also are directly traceable to impure water. An unlimited supply of good pure water is essential to the health of all animals used for farm work. Pools formed from surface drainage where large quantities of organic matter are carried into them, and wells or pools contiguous to barnyards or manure heaps, are especially to be avoided.

Sudden changes of temperature, unduly severe exertion, parasites (worms, etc.) in the intestines and feeding on green grass when the animal is not accustomed to it are frequent causes of colic.

Live Stock Points. The horned Dorset is the sheep for winter lambs. Millet, when sown for green fodder, may be put in as late as August. In England it is the custom to breed horned Dorset ewes to Southdown sires for Christmas mutton. Give green food as long as it can be had to all your live stock, from chickens up to horses. September is the month in which to breed ewes for winter lambs. Some breeders begin by the middle of August.

The finest railroad watches are to be had at the Jewell's jewelry store, 700 Dundas street east. Fine repairing.

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FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

PROPAGATING PLANTS.

Multiplying Fuchsias, Begonias, Etc., by Slips and Cuttings.

Many desirable plants are readily propagated from slips and cuttings. What the florist terms "greenwood cuttings" are more commonly employed than those from the mature wood, as they "strike" more quickly. "Slips" are greenwood cuttings, but the term is often restricted to designate those which are made by pulling or slipping off a small side shoot. All soft wooded plants and many ornamental shrubs are increased by greenwood cuttings. There are two general classes of greenwood cuttings—those made from the soft and still growing wood, and those made from the nearly ripened green wood, as in azalea, indica, cleander, etc. House plants, as geraniums, coleus, carnations, fuchsias, and the like, are grown from the soft young wood. Sometimes truly hard wood is used, as in camellia.

In making cuttings from soft growing shoots the first thing to learn is the proper texture or age of the shoot. The test for beginners is the manner in which the shoot breaks. If on being bent the shoot snaps off squarely so as to hang together with only a bit of bark, it is in the right condition for cutting, but if it bends or simply crushes it is either too old or too young for good results.

Soft cuttings are usually cut below a bud or cut to a heel. Cuttings demand for best results a moist and uniform atmosphere. Cuttings should be shaded for a week or two. Oleanders usually root best when mature shoots are placed in bottles of water. Amateurs who have not the florist's conveniences of propagating by fungoid diseases, and the grapes set and ripen perfectly, bagging the clusters of fruit may be unnecessary, but wherever mildew or rot prevails bagging is necessary. "What is bagging?" some may ask. It consists in taking common manilla paper bags and placing one over each cluster of grapes just about the time they are out of bloom. The mouths of the bags are closed and folded over and pinned to the branches as you see in the illustration, and they are never unfurled until the grapes are ripe. Within these bags the berries swell and mature as well as in the open air, retaining their bloom perfectly. The bags are a partial protection from mildew and rot, and they save the berries from being battered or littered by storms, burnt by

Bagging Grapes.

In regions where the vines are not affected by fungoid diseases, and the grapes set and ripen perfectly, bagging the clusters of fruit may be unnecessary, but wherever mildew or rot prevails bagging is necessary. "What is bagging?" some may ask. It consists in taking common manilla paper bags and placing one over each cluster of grapes just about the time they are out of bloom. The mouths of the bags are closed and folded over and pinned to the branches as you see in the illustration, and they are never unfurled until the grapes are ripe. Within these bags the berries swell and mature as well as in the open air, retaining their bloom perfectly. The bags are a partial protection from mildew and rot, and they save the berries from being battered or littered by storms, burnt by



NAGARA GRAPES IN BAGS.

unsuspected, picked by birds or injured by early frosts, and while the small boy doesn't hesitate to pluck a bunch of grapes from an open vine he will hesitate to touch the grapes that are in bags.

A firm point in favor of bagging the grapes is the fact that those who grow fine grapes for market are the most pains-taking in bagging them. Well, if these growers for market cannot afford to grow grapes without bagging them—because the bagged grapes are so much finer than the others—can the amateur, who grows a few grapes for his own family alone, afford to ignore the bags? Thanks are due to Gardening for the accompanying illustration, which is from Life.

Treatment of Hydrangeas.

Hydrangeas that have been forced and which will be wanted for forcing again next winter should, according to Gardening, be treated as follows: Cut the old flower heads off, but don't cut back the shoots at all; keep the plants out of doors and give them lots of water all summer long, keeping them fresh and plump and their leaves fat and green. If they are in pots or tubs, plunge these part way in the ground to save watering so much. Don't report them till September or October.

Things That Are Told.

It pays to thin grapes. Pinch out the extra bunches any time after blossoming is finished and fruit is set.

Mechan says that the wistaria grows from root cuttings. Layering, however, is a very good method where there is room for it.

A landscape architect of New York says that the tulip tree stands at the head of all native trees, not only as an ornamental, but as a clean tree—that is, freedom from insects.

The Rural New Yorker makes a point that among all evergreen trees on the Rural grounds nothing is more valued than the oriental spruce. A feature of this tree, it states, is not its appearance, but its beautiful little scarlet cones that resemble strawberries in shape and color.

Narcissuses of all sorts live well in the ground year after year, multiplying and strengthening if the ground is good.

Success With Flowers says that the red spider will not flourish in a room whose air is kept properly moist. Moisture is his especial aversion. The only thing that will put him to rout is water applied freely and frequently. Be sure to see that it gets to all parts of the plant and especially the under side of the leaves.

Paris fruit dealers color their green waxes to make them appear ripe. Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Attractive Reading.

The Novel in New Books and the Month's Magazines.

An American in London has just bought for \$1.175 a copy of the first edition of Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler."

A revised edition of Andrew Carnegie's "Triumph of Democracy" is in the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is based on the census of 1890.

The Scribners announce "With Thackeray in America," an interesting volume by Eyre Crow, A. R. A., containing 121 illustrations by the author.

There appears in the September number of the North American Review a paper by W. H. Crane, the well-known comedian, entitled "Playwriting from an Actor's Point of View."

Two important articles on "England and France in Slam," written, respectively, by Hon. George N. Curzon, M.P., lately British Under-Secretary for India, and by Macanese Adam, appear in the September number of the North American Review.

The boys of Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, now issue a very creditable monthly, entitled "Our Boys." The first number contains a first-class picture of the Howland, chairman of the committee of management, Mr. Wm. Black, a graduate of the ADVERTISER, is the typographical artist.

The Pansy for September embraces among its contents much of interest both at home and abroad. It is an exemplary number throughout, its stories and character sketches, as well as its other well-known features, helping to sustain the high order of this popular young folks' magazine. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

Babyland for September has a charming frontispiece, "Blowing Bubbles." "Through the Farmyard Gate" tells a pretty story about the Wise Pigeons. Then there is a story about Ethel, and something about Betsykins, who does such droll things, and a dainty story in verse, besides pretty pictures and rhymes. The price is 50 cents a year, 5 cents a copy. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

Outing for September opens with a fascinating, complete story—"Donald Grey; the Luck of a Good-for-Nothing," by A. B. Ward. Thousands of bright youths have run the same fatal course, thousands more will follow to be finally ruined by turf gambling, and many an ambitious reader of Outing can study the story for his good. It is a warning note to life and free from twaddling sentiment. Other notable features of an excellent number are "Tennant's Canon," a picture of California sport, by E. S. Van Dyke; "Our Sailor Soldiers," by E. B. Merce; "Football on the Pacific Slope," by John Craig; and "A Wolf-Hunt," by Patty M. Selmes.

The Century, we are informed, has just come in possession of one of the most unique historical documents. It is a record of the daily life of Napoleon Bonaparte on board the English ship which bore him into captivity at St. Helena, as contained in the hitherto unpublished journal of the secretary of the admiral's change. The report of many conversations held by the admiral with the deposed Emperor, regarding his important campaigns, are given with great fullness, and there is much about the bearing and personal habits of Bonaparte during the voyage. The Memoirs of La Caze contain the story of the Emperor's deportation as told by a Frenchman and a follower; this diary is an Englishman's view of the same memorable journey. It will be published in early numbers of the Century.

Lady Henry Somerset has come to be the most influential woman in Great Britain in movements for social and moral reform, and she has a singularly attractive personality. By far the best account of her life, career and work that has ever appeared is Mr. W. T. Stead's brilliant character sketch contributed to the September number of the Review of Reviews. This magazine which as a rule keeps so close to current news, has an occasional surprise for its readers in the nature of an article as remote as possible from the events of the preceding four weeks. For instance, this September number contains, immediately following the Lady Henry Somerset character sketch, a stirring review of the wonderful story of the salvation of France by Joan of Arc, with numerous beautiful illustrations. Lady Henry and Joan of Arc form charming companion articles.

The September New England Magazine is full of matter of timely interest. First and foremost is James T. Cutler's "Literary Associations of Berkshire," capably illustrated with views of Massachusetts' most picturesque county and portraits of men and women who have made it famous. Not less instructive is A. B. Ward's description of the workings of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Amherst, where scientific methods are designed to aid the farmer and revolutionize the future of agriculture. This article has many interesting illustrations. The picturesque old town of Fryeburg, Maine, the birthplace of many distinguished New Englanders, is pleasantly described and illustrated by John Stuart Burrows. "Mrs. Partington's" delightful reminiscences are continued, as is the story of John Ballantyne; and there are two excellent short stories—one a pathetic love story of the Maine coast by Nathan Haskell Doley; the other a pleasant echo of the present cooking craze—altogether with verses by some of the younger American poets, go to make up a number of unusual merit. New England Magazine. Warren F. Kellogg, publisher, 5 Park Square, Boston.



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THE CITY DUDE.

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Of the starving farmer man: For he thought he would not crush the swain beneath his social ban.

"What time of the year did you dig your grass?"

"Did the weevils hunt your peas?" And "Did the canker worm destroy your young cucumber trees?"

"I fear would be a simple swain And drive my yoke of cows And rest at noon beneath the shade Of the railroad bridge."

"I hunt the woods for the coconut bush Of the whole of the live-long day, Or start at morn with the rustic hoe To dig the hills for hay."

"And if at noon I grow faint From my labor, strain and rush, I mix the milkweed's luscious milk With mushroom's luscious mush, Or pick the pineapple from the pine, Through the parents' meadow push, And rest at noon beneath the shade Of the bending cabbage bush."

A wonderful new combination is R. Stork's Headache, Neuralgia and Liver Powders, nice to take and perfectly harmless. Mrs. Mary Keate, 88 Main street, Hamilton, says: "For English Spavin I have been troubled with severe headaches. I have tried all the remedies I could hear of, and have been treated by many doctors, but with very little good results. A friend recommended your Headache, Neuralgia and Liver Powders some time ago, and I tried them to me—in fact, I can truly say they are perfectly good for me. I was cured of my most severe headaches, which I had for at least three years." Price, 25 cents a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.

The mite mentioned in the gospel in connection with the widow's contribution to the treasury was a Greek copper coin weighing eighteen grains. English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or callosal Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stiffles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50.00 by use of one bottle. Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

The Chitcheat nation in Alaska is divided into sections, each named after some living thing. There are the ravens, wolves, eagles, snails, bears, etc.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband; but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she can be cured. If they will make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too.

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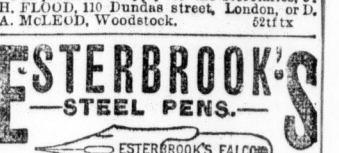
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