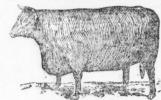
LAWRENCE'S LIVERY,



COLUMBIAN PRIZE WINNERS

gows That Stand at the Head of Three Beef Breeds. Here are some pictures of three of the

grand beef cows that took first prize at the World's fair. They are reproduced from The Breeder's Gazette. The dis-



CHAMPION SHORTHORN COW. play of beef breeds all around was one

will not be soon equaled in this country or any other.

The Gazette's live stock critic says

that the Shorthorn cow class at our World's fair was far stronger than that the greatest recent display abroad, English Warwick show of 1892, and be best that ever came together in the American Shorthorn show ring. The w in the picture is Gay Mary, able backed red, as chock full of sub-tance and flesh as an egg is full of

In the Hereford family the champion cow was Miss Beau Real, 6 years old. Out of a lot of 18 of her breed she got he one for the blue ribbon.

The Gazette's critic says Miss Beau Real is "wide ribbed, compact and short



CHAMPION HEREFORD COW.

legged—in her fore ribs and loins cer-tainly a remarkable cow." He thinks, however, that while she is full of subance and quality her flesh is rather oft and that she does not stand well on er hind legs. It surprised nobody acquainted with

the Aberdeen-Angus blood in America that the Abbess of Turlington took first prize in that class.

The Gazette writer really waxes elo-

ent in his description of the two cows, bless and Progress of Turlington, both ughters of the old bull, Black Knight. He praises Progress as if she were a human instead of a cow, and then he says of the blue ribbon one, "The Abbess has



CHAMPION ABERDEEN-ANGUS COW. all of Progress' wondrous wealth of flesh and this much more-she is more sweetly feminine in her character, and her flesh is of rather better quality." There is a poet in cows for you!

Fattening Cattle.
In fattening cattle, as with other tock, it is important to secure the greatstock, it is important to secure the greatest possible gain in the shortest time and at the least possible outlay. While the cattle are on good pasturage they can be attened very rapidly by giving a good seed of corn. In nearly all cases in feeding corn to fatten this way it is best to support with a likely various and gradnmence with a light ration and gradally increase until they are in full feed.
Moderate weather in the fall is the
est season to fatten all kinds of stock

ock is usually in good, thrifty condition and can be fattened very readily. The size of the ration that should be supplied can be best determined by the ondition of the animals and the time to commence feeding must be determined by the condition of the animals and the time at which they are to be marketed. With cattle under present conditions one item is very important, and that is to fatten well. The quality and condition are important factors in determining the price, and in nearly all cases it will pay to feed liberally until the cattle are well fattened before marketing.

Especially when prices are low considerable loss is often occasioned by sending to market a little too soon, before the cattle are fully ready, and often the dif-ference in the quality makes so much difference in the price as to shut out the profits. As the supply of grass in the pastures fails, good hay or corn fodder must be supplied to take its place, and the necessity for a better variety be-comes greater. While in fattening cat-tle, as well as hogs, it is quite an item to make corn the principal ration, yet it is an exceptional case when corn alone will make the most economical ration.

fully supplies all the elements of nutrition in the right proportions to give the best gain at lowest cost. Of course the reater part of the feed should be grown upon the farm, yet in many cases it will
lay to buy bran, middling and oilmeal
bleed in connection with the corn.

A correspondent of The Rural N

ity

Observations Here and There That Are Worth Noting.

The horses that have worn collars this year made to order for them have not had sore necks or breasts. It is cruel to make a horse work in a hard, ill fitting collar. How do you like a shoe that causes blisters, corns and bunions on your feet? Air slaked lime is good for

galls.

To prevent a sore back on your saddle

horse, loosen the girths and leave the saddle in place until the horse cools, or about a half hour.

When your horse is heated from riding or driving do not let him stand in a draft, and if very warm rub him brisk-level or very the saddle of the saddle o ly all over with a coarse towel or wisp of straw and cover him with a light blanket, which will absorb the perspira-tion and prevent a chilling of the sur-

A small pasture for the work horses where the can rest at night will be a

Low mangers are best for horses. Be particular about the ventilation in

the stable. Keep the air pure without drafts and keep it scrupulously clean. It does not seem possible that a man with common sense would compel a

horse to stand in a stable cleaned only once a week, but such cases are too frequent.

Colts are usually not weaned until 6 months eld, although some prefer to wean them at 5 months. They should

be taught to eat oats and sweet hay or grass while quite young, and a combina-tion of food is excellent.

tion of food is excellent.

The formation of ringbone on the foot of a young colt can be stopped by firing or by blistering. If the animal be a valuable one he should not be experimented on without the presence or direction of a veterinarian. There is a great loss going on among

unthinking and unobserving farmers in trying to make horses fill places for which they are not suited by breeding or disposition. Every horse does not have the patient disposition to do the work of the farm. Some naturally move so quickly that they fret under the restraint of the plow or a slow mate. It puts no money in the owner's pocket to work such a horse on the farm. Give him work according to his qualifications. Use or sell him for a roadster, and let the plodding, heavy fellow draw the plow.—Farm Journal.

Live Stock In the Fall.

October is pre-eminently the month for forcing along all fattening stock. The wastes of the farm are fit for feeding out, and with good, sound grain they should keep the animal with a good appetite and good digestion, and every-thing should tend to keep up a rapid gain. It is estimated that it usually costs more to make one pound of growth or fat in a cold December than it does to some exceptional circumstances this es-

timate is probably nearly correct.

Push them along, therefore, as speedily as possible. Get the cows and calves into the stables as soon as nights get cold if they have not been there every night and do not keep their rations down to such frost bitten grass as they can find in the fields, which is lacking in juici-ness and in nutritive qualities, but try to keep them fully up to their present condition. A pound of flesh or a quart of milk is easier saved while it is there than

regained after it has been lost. regained after it has been lost.
The pontiry yard should not be neglected. It is time the young chickens were taught to go to the hennery nights, although during the warm weather they may have done well out of doors. Before beginning this see that all the vermin in there are destroyed either by fumigation or by a liberal use of kerosene. In fact, give a general cleaning up before the young family move in. Feed those that are intended for the Thanksgiving or Christmas market liberally with warm mash of cornmeal and beef scraps in the morning and whole

If the pullets can be separated, wheat or barley might be substituted for the corn with them, and a part wheat bran mixed with the morning mash, but if they cannot be kept apart there is but

ditions, comes perilously near Nancy Hanks' 2:04, and suggests that with a kite track and in his best form Directum might make the difference still less.

The contest among breeders and trainwill make the most economical ration.
One of the principles of feeding that is thoroughly settled is that no one material throughly settled is that no one material a mile in two minutes. It will be done. before 1900 dawns.

Complaint has been made in Great Britain that some of the cattle shipped over from Canada were so old that they were no good. Don't send any of that

A correspondent of The Rural New

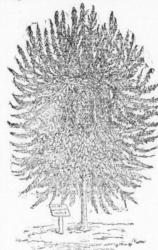


SHADE TREES.

The Relative Merits of Spring and Autama

As most readers probably know, the best time to transplant deciduous trees is during the period between the fall of the leaves in autumn and the bursting of the buds into leaf in the spring. In many portions of the United States there is but little choice as to the par-ticular week or month during the above interim beyond that of choosing a time interim beyond that of choosing a time when the soil is in good condition. In winters where the winter is well defined and much cold prevails the planting period is divided into two seasons, fall and spring, and the relative merits of these seasons are thus described by Suerintendent William Saunders in a report of horticultural subjects to the secretary of agriculture at Washington:

Other things being favorable, fall planting is preferable to spring planting and for these reasons: It is found that the best conditions for hastening root formation in cuttings of any kind is to keep the soil into which they are insert-ed several degrees warmer than the atmosphere surrounding them. This encourages root growth in the warm soil, and the cooler atmosphere prevents the growth of buds or leaves until after the roots have been produced. There are certain periods of the year when these conditions are naturally found. During the month of October the soil from 12 to 16 inches below the surface will average several degrees warmer than the air four feet above the surface of the ground in temperate climates. Consequently a tree



WEIR'S CUT LEAFED SILVER MAPLE

anted about Oct. 15 will immediately begin root growth. In the northern re-gions where winter begins early and is long and severe fall planting will not be generally so successful as in more temperate climates.

In spring planting it is as well to have it done as early as practicable in March or as soon as the 'soil is dry. Planting cannot be done properly when the soil is wet. At this planting trees should be pruned back more closely than is necessary in the fall. Trees of largest size, such as lindens, elms, silver maples, etc., should be, according to Superintendent Saunders, 45 feet apart; the Norway maple, and all of similar growth, 35 feet apart, and this last is quite close enough for any kind of tree in the street. This allows each tree room for expansion and prevents too much shade.

The tree depicted in the cut is a variety of the silver leafed maple, a remarkable and beautiful tree with cut foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the cut leafed birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, long and tinted with red on the upper surface. Weir's cut leafed maple ranks among the most interesting and attract-

they cannot be kept apart there is but little danger in giving them the same feed as the others. A growing pullet seldom gets fat enough to hinder her from laying, though old ones often do. Six weeks is none too long a time in fattening them for market.—American Cultivator.

Live Stock Points.

An esteemed contemporary gives this advice to its readers: "If you have a jumper on the farm, dispose of him before the other horses learn the habit." Yes, but don't do it without telling the man you sell him to about his bad habit. Shafl agricultural and live stock journals preach dishoniesty?

Mares have worn the laurels as champion trotters ever since the days of Flora Temple. Are these now to be wrested from them by a stallion? It may be. The mile of the 4-year-old stallion Directum at the Fleetwood races in 2:07, under not particularly favorable conditions, comes periflously near Nancy Hanks' 2:04, and suggests that with a

Another way practiced in severe cli-Another way bracticed in severe car-mates is to bend the shoots down to the ground, holding them there by little wooden pegs made from tree branches or by throwing pieces of sod on the tips of the shoots. After this the plants are covered at least a foot in depth with dried leaves. When plenty of evergreen branches can be had, these form a very excellent covering.

A Unique Blanagement of Gooseberries. The Ohio Farmer calls attention to the plan of the president of a New Jersey horticultural society. He takes a socket sewer pipe 16 inches in diameter and 14 inches high and sets over each young

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, FOURTH QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 15.

Text of the Lesson, Rom. v, 1-11-Memory Verses, 8-10 - Golden Text, Rom. v, 8-Commentary by the Rev. D. M.

1. "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." If there is a foundation truth that needs to be fully received, firmly held, daily enjoyed and joyously passed on, it is this—that all who receive Christ are justified and actually have peace with God, for Christ Himself is our peace, through the finished work of Christ without any works of ours. Commit Rom. iv, 5; Eph. ii, 8, 9; Titus iii, 5, as notable proof texts. Christ made the peace by the blood of His cross, and it is our privilege to receive it (Col. i, 20).

2. "By whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God." It is by grace, without a single work of ours. God, for Christ Himself is our peace,

rejoice in hope of the glory of God." It is by grace, without a single work of ours, that we are saved, and in that grace it is our privilege to live, for our High Priest within the veil represents us before God in all His perfectness, and we may come boldly for mercy and grace in every time of need (Heb. iv, 15, 16). This covers all our life from the moment of our acceptance until we are taken home. The last clause of this verse calls attention to the blessed hope of Titus ii, 13, when we shall be like Him (I John iii, 2, 3).

3. "And not only so, but we glory in tribulations also, knowing that tribulation worketh patience." The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us, and all our afflictions are working out for us a far more exceeding and eternal

us, and all our afflictions are working out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory (Rom. viii, 18; II Cor. iv, 17). By His grace we may learn to count trials a joy, knowing that when patiently borne they bring glory to Him and great good to us, conforming us to His image (Jas. i. 2, 3, 12; II Cor. xii, 0, 10; Rom. viii, 28, 29)

(Jas. 1, 2, 3, 12; II Cor. xii, 0, 10; Rom. viii, 28, 29).

4. "And patience, experience, and experience, hope." Patience under trial is very glorifying to God and very confusing to satan and is one of the most convincing proofs of the reality of Christianity (II Thess. iii, 5 margin; Jas. v, 10; Rev. xiii, 10; xiv, 12). The word translated "experience" is in II Cor. ii, 9; xiii, 3; Phil. ii, 22, translated "proof." It is the evidence that we are the Lord's and develops in us a firmer grasp of the joys set before us and the glory to be brought unto us at the revelation of Jesus Christ (I Pet. i, 6, 7, 13; iv, 12, 13).

elation of Jesus Christ (I Pet. i, 6, 7, 13; iv, 12, 13).

5. "And hope maketh not ashamed, because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us." The Eoly Spirit is the earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession (Eph. i, 13, 14). He makes known the love of God to us, and that the loved no even when we were

26, 27).

6. "For when we were yet without strength in due time Christ died for the ungodly." "Without strength" means that we are as helpless to better ourselves spiritually as the lame man at the Gate Beautiful ually as the lame man at the Gate Beautiful of the temple was to walk of his own accord, for the word "impotent" applied to him (Acts iv, 0) is the very word here used. "Ungodly" is said by Young to signify in some places "worthless, or without value." We are apt to think that there must have been something about us to cause God to love us, but from this verse it is not so. Ask the missionary in Alaska or in central Africa what there is to love in the most degraded they have ever seen, and from the dark picture see yourself in the sight of God.

"For scarcely for a righteous man will one die, yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die." It seems strange, yet we all know it to be true, that strange, yet we all know it to be true, that there are righteous persons who are not much given to good works. They have accepted Christ and are outwardly blameless in their lives and very religious in the way of churchgoing, but as to helping the poor and making the widow's heart to sing for joy, that is not their way. It would be very hard to find a substitute for such a person in the matter of death, but for one who has lived to do good and scatter his substance among the needy it would not be so difficult.

8. "But God commendeth His love toward

10. "For if when we were enemies we were reconciled to God by the death of His Son, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by His life." The work of reconciliation is entirely of God; the need is wholly ours. God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself (H Cor. v. 19). The cry through the embassador is that because of such love on the part of God, who seeks the welfare of the impotent and worthless, the sinner and enemy, and has provided righteousness for such, the rebel should be willing to believe and receive such love. The further joy is that having saved us, He lives to keep us. He is our life (Heb. vii, 25; Rev. i, 17, 18; Col. iii, 4).

11. "And not only so, but we also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the atonoment." The God of hope fills us with all joy and peace in believing and makes us to abound in hope through the power of the Holy Ghost (Hom. xv, 13). By a more intimate acquaintance with and knowledge of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit we learn that the kingdom of God is righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost (Rom. xiv, 17). So the reconciliation (see margin) provided by God, wrought out by Christ and brought to us by the Spirit makes us new creatures in Christ Jesus.

Carter's Little Liver Hills must not be concerned with common Catharties or Purys live

As long as good feed can be secured in the pastures it is of course best to allow the cattle to run ont, because they will seep healthier, but they should be kept aguiet as possible. Fattening animals related but little exercise. Give them flenty of water, feed regularly all that they should be kept and sets one source of 242½ pounds each, having killed two for our pounds each, having killed two for our own as they are fully ready.—St. Louis Republic.

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A correspondent of The Rural New Yorker writes: "Sept. 20 and 24, 1891.

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The same two sows farrowed 19 pigs on April 8 and 12, 1892. Of these I lost one April 8 and 12, 1



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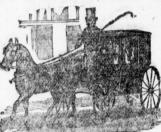


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