AN AFTERNOON WITH THE COWS.

claimed by their advocates to be the best

dairy breed. The associations of breed-

My afternoon with the World's fair

ows was one of the most interesting of

my visits at the exposition. They were beauties, those cows. First I visited the

Guernseys. The enthusiastic superintendent, Professor Caldwell of the Pennsylvania Agricultural college, kindly escorted me through the Guernsey stables. Here I saw some of Vice Presidents

pencil and proves to you in three seconds that the greatest amount of net butter profit to a given amount of feed

doesn't mean at all the greatest average per cent of butter profit that you can get out of a cow. Then you are all

muddled in your mind and wonder which of these honest, good looking gentlemen—the Guernsey man or the Jersey man—is fooling you. Among the

Jersey man—is rooming you. Aming as Jersey cows undergoing the test is a black and white one that you would stake your head is Holstein-Friedan. She is large and of the general form of the Meleting. But she is the nure bred.

Mr. Fuller does not believe in much cornmeal for Jerseys, especially fresh

the factory. The best corn for both hominy and the cows is the southern

hominy corn.

Among the big Shorthorns are one or
two that have given the enormous
amount of 56 pounds of milk a day. I

learned incidentally when visiting the

World's fair cows that in weighing and measuring milk it is estimated that about two pounds of milk make a quart.

Some of the Shorthorns weigh 1,400

Some of the Shorthorns weigh 1,400 pounds. They seem tremendous after looking at the slim little Jorseys. The animals are so carefully tended that they are not allowed to be disturbed even to the extent of making them rise when they

The best corn for both

of the best cows in the test.

get out of a cow. muddled in your

hominy corn.

are lying down.

and butter.

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PEACE TO HIS ASHES!

Obituary Notice of Old Dictator, Grandfather of Nancy Hanks

A magnificent type of the trotting form was Dictator. We copy his picture and obituary sendoff from The Rural New Yorker as follows:
The great trotting stallion Dictator

died at Ashland, Ky., of old age. He was foaled 30 years ago in Orange county, N. Y., a son of the great Hambletonian and full brother to the famous Dexter. The black mare Clara was bred Dexter. The black mare chara was been year after year to Hambletonian, and Dexter was one of her first colts. Five years later she dropped Dictator, a small brown colt destined to be known as perhaps the most useful son of Hambletonian. Early in life Dictator did not be considered to the had a good wait. show much speed. He had a good gait, and that was about all. Most of the sons of Hambletonian were like him in this respect, for Dexter was 9 year before he made his record of 2:172.



The fact that Dictator was full brother to Dexter helped him greatly in the stud. Dexter was a gelding, and naturally horsemen were willing to patronize his full brother. As a sire Dictator was wonderfully successful. Among his sons are Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Director, 2:17, and Phallas, 2:13. He has 48 sons and daughters with records below 2:20. He is also the sire of Nancy Lee, whose colt, Nancy Hanks, has a record of 2:04. We are told that Dictator ceased to be service four or five years ago, and nothing but the most assiduous care has kept the old horse alive since then. For years past he has been fed on ground oats sweetened with molasses, and the same molasses had to be none other than the est New Orleans brand or the old fel-

An eastern paper speaks of a careful dairyman who, by breeding and good management of his dairy during 10 years, raised the standard of his herd from 160 pounds of butter per cow, which is the average for New York state, to more than double that and has cows with a record of 440 pounds per year. Questioned as to the breed from which best results may be obtained, he replied, "Grade herds are far more preferable "Grade herds are far more preferable than thoroughbreds." Farmers, as a rule, do not fully appreciate the fact that about 80 per cent of the cost of food given to cattle is returned to them in

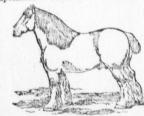
some localities, he said, "In the saving f the butter fats a separator which costs of the butter fats a separator windercosts \$125 can be paid for in two years from a dairy of eight cows." The professor spoke in the most positive terms of the good results of dehorning. He has practiced it in his herd, which he described as now "gentle and passive as a flock of sheep." He began with a vicious bul, which had previously gored a valuable horse badly, and continued until the whole herd "was rendered powerless, as you may say, to inflict injury."—Exentle and passive as a flock of

The Biggest Kind of a Horse. Here is the picture of a Canadian bred Shire horse from The Northwest Farmer.

He belongs in Manitoba.

His sire was imported from England.

This stallion himself—Nailstone Conquerer—has taken many prizes. If he is a received of what Manitoba horse breed-



CANADIAN SHIRE HORSE.
ers can do for a steady thing, then it does
not appear that the farm animals there
are diminishing in size from generation
to generation on account of the cold climate. Nailstone is said to be a horse of and action, "with fine hair, flat bone and splendid points."

Delate Merines in Summer.

During the summer months we have our Delaine Merines divided into flocks of 50 each. We have the pastures, so arranged that they can be changed from one pasture to the other. We have eight clover and timothy pastures, with plenty of fresh water. We salt twice a week and have the sheds so arranged that the sheep can have free access to the shade in the heat of the day. You would be surprised how quickly they will seek the shade in the mornings as soon as the sun gets hot. We try to keep the sheds clean and dry and use a little sprinkle of lime to keep the foul smell out.

and dry and use a little sprinkle of lime to keep the foul smell out.

When the lambs are wenned, they are left in the field and the mothers taken to other quarters out of hearing of the lambs and are keep on a short pasture until their milk dries up. The lambs are fed once daily with oats and bran, equal parts by weight. It possible, the lambs ought to be kept on good fresh pasture, with plenty of fresh water.

We think the man who handles good theep and takes good care of his flock will not care very much whether we have free wood or not. Alexander Turnbull & Son in Breeder's Gazette.

LIVE STOCK THIRTY YEARS AGO.

What Do Our Readers Think of Mr. Pike's

The New York Sun has been publishing some exceedingly interesting papers written by the late James Shepherd Pike. One of them describes agricul-ture and live stock shows in England in 1864. Many of the ideas are as applicable to our times as if they had been pro mulgated yesterday. But we would like to have our readers form an opinion on Mr. Pike's assertion that the "Dutch can never be successfully reared in America.

He visited the great farm of the Duke of Northumberland and says among oth-

Some valuable experiments have been made upon it, among them one to test the value of cooked food for animals desthe value of cooked food for animals destined for the meat market. Very elaborate preparations were made, and the experiment was thoroughly tried. After prolonged experience the practice was abandoned. It was found that the catthe thrived and took on fat, but singularly it was not at the points nor in the way the butcher preferred. The fat and rated, the fat going wholly to the out-ride. The result was an abandonment of nde. The result was an abandonment of the experiment as a failure. The bul-locks fatted at this establishment are the Herefords. They have been chosen as combining on the whole the most favor-

able qualities for beef animals.

It is estimated that the same amount of feed will turn out three Herefords that would be consumed by two Dur-

As regards the question of stock breeding, I am of opinion that the true way to improve our stock is to adhere mainly to native breeds, improving them by the occasional infusion of good blood from abroad, but relying more especially upon judicious selections from among our own native stock. This is the way in which good breeds have been obtained in the first instance in all countries. England especially has secured hers on the principle of selection and not by impor-

dent Morton's cows from the famous Ellersite herd that I visited lastfall. The Guernsey people make this distinctive claim for the animal they believe to be claim for the animal they believe to be
the coming cow—that she will make the
most butter at the least expense of food.
She is also larger than the Jersey, therefore of value for beef, they say.
They talk so eloquently you are almost disposed to yow that you will get
a Guernsey cow. But meanwhile you
pass to the Jersey stables, under the
superintendence of that shrewd Yantree-Canadian. Mr. Valancey E. Fuller. Importations alone will not answer in the long run, because the conditions which created the breed in the outset cannot all be found in the new circum-stances in which the animal will be ced when transferred to its new home Difference of climate, difference of feed, difference of treatment, will all tend to officence of treatment, will all tend to modify and ultimately to change the original type. High feeding is especially requisite to maintain a high type. Or-dinary feed and ordinary treatment will superintendence of that shrewd Yan-kee-Canadian, Mr. Valancey E. Fuller. He is best known in connection with the great St. Lambert cow family, Mr. Fuller whips out his paper and soon turn a first class into an ordinary

I find both in England and on the continent that no business is esteemed so pre-carious and unprofitable as the raising of first rate stock. The most careful efforts first rate stock. The most careful efforts are constantly breaking down, the best parents producing frequently offsprings of only an average quality and even below an average. The raisers of blood horses in England can count only on about 5 per cent of their product as being of the best quality. The rule is not wholly inapplicable to horned animals. In breeding, therefore, we must not ex-In breeding, therefore, we must not expect better results in the long run than such facts intimate.

The excellent development of Dutch stock in their bodily proportions may be attributed to the broad, fat meadows on which they feed. The grass of the low country meadows is rank and luxuriant, and no animal can be stunted that feeds

But if this same Dutch animal were But if this same Dutch animal were transferred to their pastures, a dry, cold climate, to Scotland or Switzerland or America, it would undoubtedly lose in a few generations its leading characteris-tics. A mountain fed animal is neces-sarily different from one meadow fed. The Canadian climate in time reduces the large Norman horse to a pony, and the large Norman horse to a pony, and the large transferred from her lux-uriant pastures and warm stables and humid atmosphere and treated to experiences of quite another character, such as an icy climate, exposed hillsides and mountain feed, would soon shrivel into proportions to correspond, both in weight and milk giving properties. The Dutch cow, in her splendid proportions and pice colors, is the product of peculiar circumstances, and when the circumstances change the animal will change.

And this must be true of all exotic breeds to a greater or less extent. This same Dutch cow is a constant article of export, and yet the breed will be looked for in either in Belgium or in Germany or

When at the head of the announcement of a horse sale you see the words, "Sale without reserve, no combination, no by-bidding, absolute closing out," and when at the end of the announcement you read the name of a dead sure reliable horse selling firm, then you can safely attend and bid on the animals you want. But the reliable firm's name at the end is in-

One of the great trotting events of the One of the great trotting events of the country this year will be the union meeting of the New York Driving club and the Charter Oak Driving Park association of Hartford in the fall. The races will come off at New York from Aug. 28 to Sept. 4. The stakes are heavy. In the free for all 2:14 trotting match the winner will receive a purse of \$5,000. Over \$70,000 have been offered in prizes for the winner in classes ranging from for the winners in classes ranging from 2:14 to 2:30 in time.

See that all your farm animals have all the good water they want. It is half the battle when the thermometer climbs

Let us have more sheep. Little Great Let us have more sacep. Little Great Eritain has three-fourths as many as the whole United States. But we must have sheep that will make better mutton if we would have the kind of sheep raising

In Australia the law requires all sheep in the federated colonies to be dipped every spring. This law has almost cleared scab, louse and tick out of Australia. Our sheep men ought to dip their flocks every spring without any law compelling them to do it.

A well-known Berlin physician states:

"A healthy stomach is cholera proof," K. D. C. will restore your stomach to healthy ction, and fortify you against cholera.

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T. C. Thornhill, optican, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairment trimming for parties furnishing their lawn mowers sharpened and repaired. The cond.

ELGAL QUERIES.

A Few Notes About the Greatest Dairy
Test That Ever Was.

If anything can be determined posipoultry. Apply to your township clerk for further information. tively as to which is the best dairy cow, it ought to be this summer at the World's fair grounds. Such a thoroughgoing fair grounds. Such a thoroughgoing and extended trial was never before made in the records of cheese and buttor history. Three breeds of cows—Jursey, Guernsey and Shorthorn—are each

dairy breed. The associations of breat-ers of these respective varieties selected 25 of the best specimens of their cows from all over the country and entered them for this six months' test. Dr. S. M. Babcock of Babcock milk test fame is one of the commissioners to watch the cows night and day and see that all is cows night and day and see that an is ione fairly. The commissioners witness the weighing out of rations for 75 cows three times a day, beginning at 5 o'clock in the morning. They must also witness the weighing of every pound of milk, the making of every pound of cheese and butter. The cows entered were those calving The cows entered were those carring at nearly the same time on the exposi-tion grounds. The contention will be as to which breed of cows yields the most butter and cheese at the least expense of

ELDON .- I have moved the lane on my ELDON.—I have moved the lane on my farm, in which there is a railroad crossing. I want the railroad company to move the gates, but they say it is not their duty, as there is an act which allows them to put up the gates in the easiest place for them to build the crossing. Can a railroad company be compelled to move the gates and make a new crossing to oblige a farmer, and should the railroad gates open to the company's property or to the farmer's? Ans.—The railroad company are bound to build and maintain gates at farm crossings on their line where there were such crossing at the ine where there were such crossing time the company acquired their any change of location of a crossing is n it must be by consent or agreement. The company are not bound to make a new crossing to oblige a farmer. The gates should open into the company's land if bars or a sliding gate is not used for the opening



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SPITAL, secretary-treasurer.
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TO BUILDERS & THE TRADE

tween these forlorn beasts and the sleek. pretty creatures around them was an object lesson not to be forgotten. The man who will winter a cow in that way ought to be half starved and made to wear his spring overcoat for a couple of winters in blizzard weather. Then he would find out how it goes himself.

The cheesemaking test was just finishing when I visited the cows. The modern theory of several gentlemen at the agricultural experiment stations and elsewhere is that milk which is richest in butter fat is also richest in all the other solids; hence the milk that makes the most butter will also yield the most cheese, if the theory be true. The result of the cheesemaking test promised to TELEPHONE NO. 271.

-THE-

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Thespasser.—Would it be trespass for A to go on B's proporty and cut weeds along the line fence when those weeds damage A's property? Ans.—Yes; but the trespass would be justifiable to abate the nuisance and therefore lawful.

French Bay.—Is there a bounty for the killing of foxes? If so, how obtained? Ans.—Every township council may pass a bylaw to give a bounty not exceeding \$5 per head for the destruction of foxes and other wild animals which kill or destroy poultry. Apply to your township clerk

for further information.

Cemeterny.—The trustees of a church and cemetery have mortgaged the property, including the cometery. What steps must be taken by parties interested in the cemetery to get the mortgage released?

Ans.—The mortgage can be declared void as to the cemetery by the judgment of the High Court in an action brought by anyone interested in the cemetery. The mortgage cannot be legally enforced as to the cemetery. Consult a lawyer.

Teeswater.—A and B own adjoining farms. Twenty years ago the railway company put a culvert in, taking the water off. A moving the water-course 1½ rods but doing B no harm. The old bridge being now rotten, they are going to put in a new

A moving the water-course 1½ rods but doing B no harm. The old bridge being now rotten, they are going to put in a new one deepening it to take A's water off. If B would dig his drain to take railroad water off, B refuses to do anything and would not let A on his farm. What course is A to take to drain his water off swamp on both sides? ANS.—Proceed under the Ditches and Watercourses Act and get an award of the township engineer. The railway company can be made a party to the proceedings by the amendment Act of 1891. The ditch must be continued to a proper outlet.



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are lying down. Some of the Shorthorns, however, had precious little of that kind of care before they were brought to the fair. One or two looked like real rackabones, with their ribs standing out hungrily. They were not shedding well, but looked ragged and woolly and faded. The reason of it all was that they had been wintered badly—not comfortably housed or fed enough through the cold weather. They had been crowded with food since their arrival, but it took a long time to bring them into condition. The contrast between these forlorn beasts and the sleek, pretty creatures around them was an An orportunity is solicited to quote ye prices for all kinds of interior finish and formachine work of every description. Turnit of any design done in the neatest manne soulevard jests and ratils, blinds and sercentagh, the spectfully yours,

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the most butter will also yield the most cheese, if the theory be true. The result by the cheesemaking test promised to sustain this doctrine. In an inclosed case with a window in it to look through were the cheeses that had been made daily from the separate yields of milk of the three breeds—the largest cheeses from the Jersey yield, the next largest from the Guernsey milk, the smallest from the Shorthorn, although cows of the latter breed give great quantities of milk. To make one pound of cheese requires of Jersey milk 8.78 pounds, of Guernsey milk 9.21 pounds, of Guernsey milk 9.21 pounds, of Guernsey milk 10.63 pounds.

The final result of all, however, will be known when it comes to be summed up and averaged how much food the three breeds consume in proportion to the yield of butter and cheese. That, of course, cannot be calculated for tertain till toward the end of the exposition.

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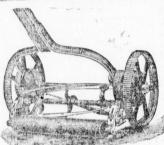
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Mr. Blak

LONDON, July Blake will return as soon as the E read a third time Vancouver on A the Oregon on S first week in No which arrived port that that escape from a or Red Star liner 17th inst. The how not 50 yard of the anxious t marked by versels. LONDON, July

autumn months