Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arreages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon he ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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ALLAN McFARLANE

Has opened out a first-class

Horse Shoeing Shop,

In the old stand. All hand-made shoes. Also

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in connection.

A first-class lot of

Hand-made Waggons

for sale cheap.

Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

ALLAN McFARLANE, Proprietor.

S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE. Thomas Lauder, Registrar. John A. Munro, Deputy-Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Horses have become so cheap in some parts of Missouri that a two-year-old colt of good pedigree sold at auction at Rich Hill for $22.

THE FARM.

WINTER DAIRYING.

We are now on the threshold of the season when dairying must again be carried on in cold weather, and it behooves every owner of cows to see that his dairy household is set in order for the change, says a writer in Ohio Farmer. This is not meant to apply to those whose milch animals are stubble-fed until snow permanently covers the ground, but for those who deserve the name of dairymen. The modern milch cow is a creature that can never be toughened by exposure, nor be forced to yield a profitable amount of milk except by appropriate food and shelter. I have heard some people claim that the new dairy methods were so complicated that many dairymen could not successfully "catch unto them." Now, such is a very wrong idea. Successful dairying is a business calling for a fair amount of common sense and good judgment. It isn't necessary to be schooled in algebra or higher mathematics in order to know how much food it takes to keep a cow from getting hungry, or how much water it requires to prevent her suffering from thirst. If a cow could only speak she has cow sense enough herself to tell you just about what is best for her.

I never yet owned an intelligent cow but what would come up regularly to the pasture bars to be milked, and they didn't carry timepieces either. The cows themselves often teach us better lessons than we can learn from articles written about them. I know of no better dairy maxim than study your cows and seek to supply all of their physical wants.

Do not go into winter dairying unprepared and make your preparations afterwards. If you do, the probabilities are that your cows will teach you a financial lesson before spring. Be prepared to make butter a little above the average grade. If you are not, you will have to accept a second-class price for your butter for the next six months.

Don't forget that the physical economy of a cow first appropriates from her food the material to supply tissue waste and body heat. The residue is either eliminated or goes to form milk, according to its character. Now, much that might go to create milk in this process is taken up by the other functions, because there is an insufficient supply of food material to go all around. This fact should make it as plain as the hand before your face that once having got the winter rations adjusted right, you should not stint the amount fed out to your cows.

A cow may be kept in fair condition all winter, and yet lack the essential food material to maintain her in a profitable yield of milk. Some dairymen talk about feeding heavily the fore part of the winter, and others of doing so in the spring. They should learn the importance of feeding heavily and evenly from the time the cows leave off grazing in fall till they are turned out again in early summer. Make the most of your fodder even if you have lots of it. A slovenly, careless feeder can never expect to derive a margin of profit from his cows.

If not previously turned into ensilage, dry cornfodder should be cut up and fed from the manger. The extra labor involved will always return a better milk dividend than though it was fed in the usual way. Did you ever think that butter quality was really made in the stable? The hired man who cleans out the stable, beds the cows, and milks them, has as much to do in influencing the price of butter as she or he who churns the cream and handles the ladle. Be sure then that your hired man is a good buttermaker! No dairyman ever yet paid a farm mortgage ore got rich, who owned poor cows and made poor butter.

Look out for bitter milk in bitterly cold weather. Only recently I saw a package of what would have been number one butter if its flavor had not been ruined by a bitter taste. There are few makers but what understand that this bitterness comes from keeping the milk or cream too long in cold weather, prior to churning.

Decomposition in some form is bound to set in if milk or cream is kept an unreasonable length of time in an unmanufactured state. In warm weather they sour, and in cold a low form of bacterial development takes place that results in the abnormal flavor mentioned. Wise butter makers always churn regularly, and at short intervals, winter and summer. Good butter making is the key note to successful winter dairying, and it is a subject that demands much thought and earnest work. Not until you are willing to concede it these demands can you ever hope for any profit.

BREAKING IN A COLT.

A writer in the Country Gentleman gives the following sensible advice about breaking colts to the use of the harness: Just at this time of the year many a farmer has a colt that he intends to train for future use, either as a farm or road horse. Now the matter of breeding, transmission of disposition and traits is always of great influence over the character of the future usefulness of the horse, and will come out in one way and another while training the colt. But by a proper fitting and skillful handling all these things may be overcome, and a colt bred from stock that, because of viciousness and bad habits, are almost worthless, may be made a pleasant, safe, reliable horse. One of the most common mistakes is that of putting a colt into training while he is not in the best of flesh, and often when he is having but little, if any, grain. Such colts are soon drilled out and their nerve and muscle, of which they have but little is gone, and we soon have the beginning of balky horses, just because, while to appearance they may have flesh and weight, they have no muscle or nerve. Because they are tired, and not generally because of temper, they refuse to go on, and are, of course, accused of being balky. The first thing, in my opinion, to do in getting a colt ready for the training that is to make a horse of him, would be to commence the feeding of grain sufficient to get him in the best of condition—in such a condition that he feels full of spirit and pluck—so that when taken out at halter you have your hands full to handle him. During this time of better feeding be sure each day to give him a good grooming, not only for the help it gives toward a better condition of flesh and nerve, but because of his learning by it to handle, which will do much toward making him less shy of bitting gear or harness when he comes to that. All this may seem of but little account to most men, but no matter. I have seen many a horse that made trouble every time he was harnessed just because of some little mistake at the first few times of harnessing or unharnessing. The practice of a large majority of men in the bitting of the colt, that of putting him in the bitting gear and turning him out in a yard or field for hours, is, to say the least, barbarous, and often spoils the carriage of head and easy handling on the bit. In my own practice I never put a colt in the bitting gear and let him loose from my hold a moment. I want him to learn at once that I am the master of things, and for the first few lessons I never give him more than twenty to thirty minutes of the straps, and not pulled very snug at that. Just as soon as he shows weariness (and he will in a very short time), I take him out and after a short resting put him in again. In a very short time the colt will become accustomed to these new things and take lessons of much longer time, and he is then ready to have the reins put in and you can step in behind him and begin to teach turning to right and left, stopping at the word "whoa" and standing back when told to.

When these are learned, your colt is ready for the shafts or pole. Generally it is well for the first few hitchings to put him beside another horse. But never make the mistake of putting him in with some slow, spiritless horse; but rather have one that can be with him in every move, and stay with him if the colt wants to make a good lively gait. Besides, with a horse with him, the colt will pass many things without fear, which, if alone, would make him shy. After a few times of light hitching, commence with light loads, something that the colt will feel easy to move. And by careful handling for the first few months you will be surprised at the weight he can handle, and with what ease and confidence he will take a load out of a tight place. Never be jumping to catch hold of a colt at every move he makes, for he soon comes to feel you have no confidence in him, and will become very uneasy about standing. This matter of standing when stopped can be well fixed with the colt when first in the bitting gear. If you do not want a horse that is troublesome in shoeing, you can, at the time of grooming, or in the bitting gear, handle his feet so that when taken to the shop for shoeing you need have no trouble, and will always feel safe to put him in the hands of the blacksmith and have no fear of his getting injured by shoeing. Never drive so far when first handling that he will come back to the stable tired and spiritless and you will generally have a free, smart driver. I never use blinkers or check, only use the check-rein while training for the harness. Without blinkers you seldom have a skittish or shying horse, and without check he can do more work or cover more miles and not be worried. Another thing—never get angry at the same time the colt does, for if you do you will get into trouble. Generally be careful in the use of the whip. It may be needed sometimes, but generally one blow will answer far better than more. Never show fear or nervousness yourself if you want a horse to be calm. This method of training colts has been my practice for years, and I can to-day look back over a term of forty-five years and say I never had a balky or vicious horse, and I have bred them from several strains of high-nettled stock and have, in handling scores of colts, found many that, with a little mistake in training, would have been like hundreds of horses all over the country—not worth a dollar for use, because they cannot be relied on when wanted. Balky, vicious trainers generally make horses like themselves.

NO USE OF HIS LEGS.

Doctors Could not Help Him, But Two Bottles of South American Kidney Cure Removed the Disease—The Story of a Wingham Farmer.

Kidney disease can be cured. Mr. John Snell, a retired farmer of Wingham, Ont., says: "For two years I suffered untold misery, and at times could not walk, and any standing position gave intense pain, the result of kidney disease. Local physicians could not help me, and I was continually growing worse, which alarmed family and friends. Seeing South American Kidney Cure advertised, I grasped at it as a dying man will grasp at anything. Result—before half a bottle had been taken I was totally relieved of pain, and two bottles entirely cured me." To cure kidney disease a liquid medicine must be taken, and one that is a solvent, and can thus dissolve the sand-like particles in the blood.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Iceland, in the North Atlantic; the Isle of Man, between England and Iceland; Pitcairn Island, in the South Pacific, have full woman suffrage.

SAD FOREBODINGS OF AUTUMN WEATHER.

Thousands Who Dread an Attack of Catarrh as Winter's Cold Approaches—Yet Catarrh Can Be Banished Under the Magic Touch of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

This is not a dogmatic statement, strong as it may seem. Leading members of Parliament, the most prominent clergymen of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches, have borne testimony to the effectiveness of this medicine. Mr. John MacEdwards, the popular purser of the Canadian Pacific steamer "Arthabasca," is one who was cured of intense suffering from catharrhal troubles by the use of this medicine. Good Samaritan-like he has ever since recommended it to any who suffer. Head off an attack of catarrh by having this medicine at your hand.

For sale by all Druggists

McKinley is another of the long list of American presidents who were not college graduates.

PILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 NIGHTS.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents.

For sale by all Druggists

Railway spikes are to be made with fluted sides to prevent the possibility of their slipping or turning.

DIVORCE, THEN SUICIDE.

Beautiful Mrs. Le Champion Wrote: "I Am Sorry to Go Unforgiven."

Never was there a sadder tragedy in the higher classes of English society than the suicide recently of the beautiful Mrs. Le Champion.

She was only twenty-three years old, was the daughter of a noted soldier of an old family, and married two years ago Loftus Le Champion, the son of another old soldier of equal birth. The two had been friends from childhood.

The best man at the wedding was young Lieut. De Crespigny, an officer of the Guards, the son of Sir Claude, a famous sportsman and a direct descendant of a Norman chief.

Mrs. Le Champion last month sued for judicial separation on the ground of her husband's cruelty, and got it, but her husband accused her of improper relations with young De Crespigny, and their child was given into the charge of a third person.

But a fact known only to a few in London and not disclosed to the public is that the husband and the alleged lover had a fist fight last summer at the fashionable Hurlingham Club behind an aristocratic fringe of men and women spectators at a polo match.

The wife was found dead a few mornings ago with an empty laudanum bottle beside her and two letters. One letter contained her poor little will, leaving her diamond necklace to her babe, another necklace to Lady De Crespigny, and a diamond ring to Claude De Crespigny, the son. The other letter left unfinished, was to her husband. There was only this sentence: "Dear Loftus—I am sorry to go without your forgiveness."

At her funeral, besides the members of her family and all the De Crespignys, Mr. Le Champion, dressed in deep mourning, drove up and stood with a friend at a little distance from the other mourners.

TALKING DOGS.

A Washington Pug Which Can Say One Word.

Perhaps the most intelligent dog in Washington is owned by Mr. Kotzebue, the Russian Minister. It is an Esquimau, a descendant of the famous dogs owned by Lieut. Peary. It got a fall last spring which resulted in a slight lameness. The dog was placed on a soft mattress and tended with the most loving care.

The injury was such a small affair that the physician began to wonder at the slowness of the recovery. After a few days he could find nothing wrong with the creature, who had a good appetite and was apparently well, only he refused to rise from his couch and walk. At last the physician made up his mind that it was a deliberate case of sham, that the dog enjoyed the care he got as an invalid so much that he was loath to go back to his old life. So, one day, his doctor put him on his feet, spoke sharply to him and congratulated himself on the conclusion he had come to when he saw the animal walk off with the utmost ease.

Washington is the home of another wonder in the shape of a dog. It is a pug owned by Miss Ellis. One is almost afraid to announce what its chief accomplishment is, but impossible as it may sound, the actual fact is the dog is a talking dog, and says "Mamma" with as much distinctness as talking dolls display. It is a marvel of a dog, wise beyond belief, and, although it does not say anything but "Mamma," it looks as though it could say almost anything if it had a mind to.

Care of the teeth of dogs forms an important branch of medical treatment. Many dogs have their teeth cleaned regularly, and, of course, nearly all old dogs have their teeth extracted. In a few cases the teeth have been filled, but this industry is not carried on with dogs to the extent that it is with horses.

THE CHINESE CALENDAR.

The Chinese have a singularly complicated calendar. Their cycles have 60 years, each year, month and day having its own name and by combining these the day, month and years are designated.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

Almost a Fatality But for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—Strange Story of a Northwest Lady.

A death to be dreaded is that from suffocation, and yet this is one of the usual phases of heart disease. Mrs. J. L. Hillier of Whitewood, N. W. T., came as near this dangerous point as need be. She says: "I was much afflicted with heart failure, in fact I could not sleep or lie down for fear of suffocation. I tried all the doctors in this section of the country, but they failed to give me relief. A Local druggist recommended Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart. I tried it, and with the result that I immediately secured ease that I did not know before, and after taking further doses of the medicine the trouble altogether left me. It is not too much to say that it saved my life.'

For sale by all druggists.

Barrels are now washed by machinery.

Russell Sage is said to control more ready cash than any other man in America.

COULD NOT TURN IN BED.

Terrible Suffering of an Elora Lady From Rheumatism—Fifteen Years a Sufferer, But Cured by Two Bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure.

No pen can describe the intensity of suffering that may come from an attack of Rheumatism. "For fifteen years," says Mrs. John Beaumont of Elora, Ont., "I have been more or less troubled with rheumatism., which took the form of pains in my back, often confining me to my bed, and rendering me part of the time wholly unfit for my duties. At times I suffered so intensely that I could not turn in my bed, and the disease was fast reaching a point where both myself and my husband had become thoroughly discouraged of recovery. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure and after the first bottle, I was able to sit up, and before four bottles were taken I was able to go about as usual, and have been in excellent health since."

For sale by all Druggists

WHICH IS THE BOILED EGG?

Boil an egg hard; when quite cold place it among a number of other eggs, and ask your friends to tell you which is the boiled one. This they will, of course, be unable to do from appearance, merely. There is, however, a way of doing so without holding them up to the light, and that is by spinning them. Those that are unboiled and semi-liquid inside will spin with a sort of waddling motion, while the boiled or solid egg will spin like a top, and even "go to sleep."

A BROKEN DOWN LUMBERMAN.

Not a Financial, But Worse, a Physical Wreck—Past Doctors' Skill, But Cured by South American Nervine.

Prostrated by nervous debility Mr. E. Erret, lumber merchant and mill owner of Merrickville, Ont., was forced to withdraw from the activities of business. He says: "I tried everything in the way of doctors' skill and proprietary medicines, but nothing helped me. I was influenced to use South American Nervine, and I can truthfully say that I had not taken half a bottle before I found beneficial effects. As a result of several bottles I find myself to-day strong and healthy, and ready for any amount of business, where before my nervous system was so undermined that I could scarcely sign my own name with a pen or pencil. I say, feelingly and knowingly, get a bottle of this wonderful medicine."

For sale by all druggists.

FOR SALE

The EDGE PROPERTY.

In the Town of Durham, County of Grey, including valuable Water Power Brick Dwelling, and many eligible building lots, will be sold in one or more lots. Also lot No. 60, con. 2, W. G. R., Township of Bentinck, 100 acres adjoining Town plot Durham.

Mortgage taken for part purchase money.

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DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

BUILT UP THE SYSTEM IN A WONDERFUL MANNER.

James A. Bell, of Beaverton, Ont., brother of the Rev. John Wesley Bell, B.D., prostrated by nervous headaches A victim of the trouble for several years.

South American Nervine effected a complete cure.

In their own particular field few men are beter known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, B.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former will be recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, where his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly marred by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, seemingly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble reached such intensity that last June he was completely prostrated. In this condition a friend recommended South American Nervine. Ready to try anything and everything, though he thought he had covered the list of proprietary medicines, he secured a bottle of this great discovery. A second bottle of the medicine was taken and the work was done. Employing his own language: "Two bottles of South American Nervine immediately relieved my headaches and have built up my system in a wonderful manner." Let us not deprecate the good our clergymen and social reformers are doing in the world, but how ill-fitted they would be for their work were it not the relief that South American Nervine brings to them when physical ills overtake them, and when the system, as a result of hard, earnest and continuous work, breaks down. Nervine treats the system as the wise reformer treats the evils he is battling against. It strikes at the root of the trouble. All disease comes from disorganization of the nerve centers. This is a scientific fact. Nervine at once works on these nerve centers; gives to them health and vigor; and then there courses through the system strong, healthy, life-maintaining blood, and nervous troubles of every variety are things of the past.

For sale by McFarlane & Co., Wholesale Agents for Durham and Vicinty

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