

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 arrears, 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 published continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

JAKE KRESS
It still is to be found in his Old Stand opposite the Durham Bakery.
Furniture
Of the Best Quality Cheaper THAN EVER.



First-Class Hearses.
Undertaking promptly attended to.
JAKE KRESS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LEGAL
J. P. TELFORD,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR IN SUPREME COURT
NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Fire Insurance secured.
OFFICE, OVER GRANT'S STORE, LOWER TOWN,
DURHAM.

W. L. MCKENZIE,
Loan and Insurance Agent, Conveyancer, Commissioner &c.
Loans arranged without delay. Collections promptly made. Insurance effected.
MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest
1778 one door north of S. Scott's Store Durham

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGH MCKAY.
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, for the County of Grey. Sales attended to promptly and at reasonable rates.
Residence Durham Ont.

JAMES LOCKIE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses. Auctioneer for Counties of Bruce and Grey.
Residence—King St., Hanover.

DAN. McLEAN.
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for County of Grey. All communications addressed to LAMBLASH P. O. will be promptly attended to. Residence Lot 19, Con. 8, Township of Bentinck.
DAN. McLEAN.

ALLAN McFARLANE



Has opened out a first-class Horse Shoeing Shop, in the old stand. All hand-made shoes. Also WOODWORK 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 Leathers, Registrar. John A. Mazar, Deputy Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

PROOF OF INTELLECT.
Well, Scribbles has proved himself a genius after all. What has he done? Quill writing poetry and opened a candy shop next to a school house.

THE FARM.

ABOUT WINTER DAIRYING.

"Are you still satisfied with winter dairying?" is a question frequently asked me, writes John Gould to Country Gentleman. After some ten years' trial I am still satisfied, and on no consideration would I go back to the old plan of summer dairying. The reasons for my abiding faith in the practice I ask your indulgence, to make public, though I may say nothing but what has been said over and over, and some little part of which it is possible I may have had my share in announcing from the platform, or through the press. Winter-dairying is simply dairying all the year round, instead of milking cows in the summer and then boarding them through the winter. Since I have not been winter-dairying, there has not been a day in the year in which milk in some quantity has not been taken to the nearest-hand creamery, though it is my plan to have all the cows fresh in September, or possibly October. By the old plan of March and April-calving cows, Thanksgiving found them practically dried off, ready for a four or five months' rest, while by the other plan, the cows on their uniform rations milk well up to May, and then getting the fresh grass of spring freshen up and increase their yield, and for weeks my herd milks in quantity per cow with the full average herd, and this year was the best milking herd at the creamery up to about July 10th. After that the shrinkage of midsummer came on and the long milking and gestation demanded that the cows should begin to have their individual rests of six to eight weeks; and they then begin to drop out of the herd, but before the last of them has ceased to give milk the others have begun to freshen, and the milk sales begin to increase again. It may here be said by some one that these cows are from long-milking strains of blood; but the facts are that the herd is one that has been purchased from Smith, Jones and Robinson, and selected wholly on the dairy form, sign and appearance scale of what a good cow ought to be. Most of them have in the past been summer cows, and it is here made a matter of record that a cow coming in during the autumn will give as a rule milk eight to ten weeks longer than if calving in April. This is a gain of so much additional milk, and lets her rest in late summer when pasture is at the lowest price, and the exertion the most active with the man with the summer dairy, if he attempts to maintain the flow of milk. As a rule, the farmer has some available soiling crop later on in the fall to feed his fresh cows, and gets them into winter with good menses of milk, which he can then maintain with abundant food and warm stables. Our own plan is to have different varieties of fodder corn, late millet, and some oats and peas, sown late in August, to feed and carry the cows into November and to the silos on full flow of milk; and then by making the stables warm, and the feeding and watering regular, have summer yields of milk for the next five months. This is then followed by the freshening made by the spring grasses, and extension of the milk flow for seventy-five days.

One of the things that we have found is that the cost of a cow's keep in winter is to have different varieties of fodder corn, late millet, and some oats and peas, sown late in August, to feed and carry the cows into November and to the silos on full flow of milk; and then by making the stables warm, and the feeding and watering regular, have summer yields of milk for the next five months. This is then followed by the freshening made by the spring grasses, and extension of the milk flow for seventy-five days.

One of the things that we have found is that the cost of a cow's keep in winter can be made less by the silage and feeding of the usual roughage of the farm, and oats and corn, exchanged with the usual food for fine bran, not much more than her usual ration, and there is a great deal of difference in the profits if the cow is converted with you for company, and staying approximately as much as the cow that is giving milk. In the best conducted experiments, it was found that the cows in full flow of milk consume only 10 per cent. more food than the dry cows if the latter were kept up to full weight and health, while one year with another winter milk is worth a full third more than the milk of corresponding summer months. One of the best things about winter-dairying is that it gives increased opportunities to make winter a profitable season for just feeding the cattle. There is something to do that was a money return to do, and a resulting ambition to make the herd pay, that is not afforded in any other line of farm work falling in the winter months; and as the cows need much attention, there need be none of the usual discharging of help in the fall and early-spring in the spring for other help. To a certain extent, we have found that the milking and care of the cows lessen as the season progresses, allowing full time for the rushing farm work, and the demands of grain harvest, while the torrid heats of August dog-days give almost total exemption from dairy work. Now, what has been demanded of me by the dairy herd to make it satisfactory in the winter? A warm, light, dry and all-round comfortable stable, where it never freezes; easy stalls for the cows and water in the mangers; a plan of having water at about 50 degrees for the cows; a silo so that they can have fifty pounds each of good ensilage daily from November to May; roughage in the form of millet, oat straw, and the rest fodder, there being no hay on the bill of fare; grain in the form of bran which was purchased by exchanging oats for it at the rate, including the estimate of the cost of grinding the oats, true, let us look at the matter for a ton of oats; some corn and oats ground to feed as a change, and now and then a dash of oil meal to give relish to the general sameness; regularity of feeding, watering, cleaning stables and milking; and the one other essential—that of keeping pure air in the stables, and keeping down all odors by ventilators, absorbents, and the further use of land plaster and road dust in liberal quantities. With such a stable, and regular care, I do not believe that more than two full feeds in twenty-four hours are essential, nor that any great degree of exercise is in demand for the three severe winter months. In fact, I am inclined to the practice of letting the cow take her exercise in the warm weather, between April 15 and November 1. Of course winter-dairying is not all fair skies and favoring breezes. Things do happen to disturb one's best

calculations, but where there is a plan and a purpose, and calculations made to meet possible mishaps, making a study of the business in hand, taking firm judgment, and bringing new ideas to the front, there is yet profit in the winter dairy. It is an exacting work, and demands constant attention. It can never succeed in partnership with any such farmer as once declared against the dairy on the ground that he would get a King of Farmers' title, he could stick into the ground, and then go to town and play pitch while it was growing."

FAT AND LEAN MEAT.

There is a great deal said about fat and lean meat production. As this is true, let us look at the matter for a time, and see how it affects the farmer. One great point advanced in the matter is the healthfulness of the production. The contrary conclusion must be that fat meat is unhealthy and consequently the farmer who produces fat meat is to be discouraged. It is in fact, according to nature that the early growth of meat producing animals should be mainly that of the frame, bone and muscle, but as it grows older the tendency to lay on fat increases. If, as growers, and feeders, we would acknowledge this natural law, we would get a better return for our work, and produce healthier meat. If we aim to produce healthful meat for the consumer, the animals carrying this meat must be correspondingly healthy. Generally we believe farmers regard the production of this marbled meat more costly than to produce fat meat. We think they are in error in this conclusion. One strong argument in favor of feeding wheat for winter is the superior quality of meat produced, as it was claimed that the product was marbled to a much greater extent than that made from corn alone. Now that the wheat feeding will be a thing of the past, for a time at least, farmers will doubtless fall back into the old way of depending mainly on corn. When wheat was fed, it was often the question whether to use wheat or its by-products, as the price per ton for each was about the same. Now when farmers have ceased feeding wheat they seem to have forgotten that these by-products are so cheap and that they are more valuable for producing lean than the whole wheat. The whole question with the farmer is to get rid of the immense amount of corn they have. They reason that if they feed wheat they cannot afford to buy these other products to feed. With us we feel that we cannot afford to do without them. In fact, we fear to try without a lot of hogs healthy without their use.

In this direction there is more in the production of lean meat to the farmer than there is in the advance in price that will get for the superior quality of pork he puts on the market. Some one says the profit when the product is sold is not as high as when it is sold for the extra selling price that one is led to believe it will bring. It is true that in this direction are in the main a delusion. With the quality of light and heavy weight carcasses, and all must be bought at a low enough average to give him the advantage of the quality when they reach the market. While this is true of the selling of such hogs, it is still true that there is profit to the farmer in producing such pork. In producing lean meat, the farmer should know the fact that the foods necessary to use must be more healthful in their nature than the food that produce fat. If we confine ourselves to the production of pork, we do not find that a hog can be profitably fattened (if he can be fattened at all) on grass, or feeds that are mainly albuminous in their nature. But with these we can build the frame, and as they grow with a light labor will attach the muscle to the frame, and the growth attained is cheaper than that made from crops of grain that have a heavy labor bill attached in harvesting them, and besides this the animals are made stronger and vigorous from the exercise in harvesting the green crops. Animals grown in this way may be put in flesh to satisfy a capricious taste, but when we know that a grain ration with the succulent feed, gives a better return for both than if they are fed separately, then we can understand why it is to our advantage to produce the kind of meat that is in such high favor. In this way the farmer should try to get his profit out of it. So far as hogs are concerned, the excessively fat hog is in bad repute. Still the premium that we are led to expect from pork fattened on scientific principles, composed of a strip of lean and fat evenly divided, does not materially develop in the interest of the farmer when the market is reached. But the farmer should not be discouraged on account of this nature of the business, but should rather remember that the production of this kind of meat is in the line of better farming and healthier animals. When a pig goes out to grass the farmer should try to get his profit out of it as rich pasture as is given to the steer being fattened for market. Giving him some assurance and making up the deficiency with rich grain will not reach the points aimed at.

STRANGE BURIAL CUSTOM.
The Greenlanders know a thing or two. In a recent issue they bury a living dog in the same grave with a dead child. The canine is supposed to be used by the child as a guide in the other world. The Australians put the corpse's finger nails, and then tie the hands to prevent its digging its way out of the grave, engage in the vampire business. The primitive Russians put a certificate of character in the dead person's hand, so that no question might be raised at the gate of heaven.

FRANCE'S ELEPHANT.
A debate which has just taken place in the Senate at Paris has disclosed the fact that the Island of Madagascar has already cost France \$30,000,000, and will probably cost her at least \$5,000,000 a year hereafter, without any hope of a slight return for a long time.

THE WORLD'S NEWSPAPERS.
A German statistician has recently compiled figures as to the total number of newspapers printed during a year, which he estimates at 12,000,000, 400 copies. To gather an adequate idea of this enormous quantity, it might be stated that all these papers spread out would cover all the continents and islands of the earth. The weight of the paper would amount to 781,240 tons. If this entire edition were to be printed by one single press, the largest and most rapid one now in use, the total edition would take 333 years to print. Stacked up vertically this quantity would form a column 200,000 feet in height. Suppose that every reader devoted but five minutes per day, to the reading of his newspaper, the time used by the total population of the earth would amount to 100,000 years.

ELECTRIC LANTERNS FOR POLICE.
Paris policemen have been supplied with electric dark lanterns, by means of which they can see 150 feet away. They were employed successfully in a recent raid in the Bois de Boulogne on the homeless persons who sleep there at night.

OUR MEAT AND MILK

SOME NEW REGULATIONS AS TO THEIR INSPECTION.

Summary of the Report of the Secretary of the Ontario Board of Health.

The consensus of opinion of all scientific authorities is that great and positive dangers exist in the use of meat and milk from animals suffering from consumption or tuberculosis; and that the two best methods of limiting these dangers are by the examination of the carcasses of slaughtered animals for tubercle, and by the testing of milk cows with tuberculin. In view of the demands of municipal authorities for the enactment of legislation, also, regarding the views of all scientific experts and of the numerous Medical Health Officers of Ontario, and further recognizing the practice of all countries most advanced in public health matters, the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, during the session of 1896 secured the passing by the Legislature of a bill entitled "An Act for the Inspection of Meat and Milk Supplies in Cities and Towns."

This Act authorizes the Municipal Council of every city or town to pass by-laws, should they deem it advisable, providing for the establishment of a public abattoir within the limits of the municipality, and for their inspection by the local health authorities.

This Act contains inter alia the following clauses:—

"The Local Board of Health of every city and town may, in addition to periodic examination as to purity of public milk supplies, and as to the sanitary condition of the byres, or places where cows for public milk supply are kept, inspect every milk cow kept therein, as to its general health. In addition to such general inspection the Local Board of Health may provide for the testing with tuberculin by a registered veterinary surgeon of every cow kept in such byres or places for the diagnosis of tuberculosis."

"Every cow may be tested and thereafter dealt with according to the methods set forth in the regulations adopted by the Provincial Board of Health, and approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council."

"Any meat-packing establishment heretofore or hereafter erected within the limits of any municipality in Ontario shall be subject to inspection in a manner similar to that of municipal slaughter-houses or abattoirs."

"Any Medical Health Officer or sanitary inspector may, at all reasonable times, inspect or examine any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain, bread, flour, or milk exposed for sale, or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or for preparation for sale, and intended for food for man; the proof that the same was not exposed or deposited for any such purpose, or was not intended for food for man, resting with the party charged; and if any such animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, or vegetables, grain, bread, flour, or milk, appears to such Medical Health Officer or inspector to be diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or and for food for man, he may seize and carry away the same, or cause it to be seized and carried away, in order that he may cause it to be destroyed, or so disposed of as to prevent it from being exposed for sale or used for food for man."

"The person to whom the same belongs, or did belong at the time of exposure for sale, or in whose possession or on whose premises the same was found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every animal, carcass, or fish, or piece of meat, flesh, or fish, or any poultry or game, or for the parcel of fruit, vegetables, grain, bread or flour, or for the milk so condemned."

While the Act makes it optional for cities to construct municipal abattoirs, it requires that any city or town establishing an abattoir shall construct and equip it according to the regulations adopted by the Board of Public Health. These regulations will be published in the forthcoming report, which will also contain plans for model abattoirs.

The special inspection provided for under these regulations by the Provincial Board of Health, which regulations were approved of by an order-in-Council, dated December 23rd, 1896, provide for a personal inspection by a veterinarian of every milk cow kept for supplying public milk, for evidence of disease, and the making of tests for tuberculosis. Each animal tested and found healthy shall be described and numbered in a book supplied by the Local Board of Health, and a metal tag shall be affixed to the ear of the cow with a number corresponding to that entered in the book describing the cow. Any animal in any dairy herd, and to give the tuberculin reaction, found otherwise seriously diseased shall at once be removed from the herd, and shall be dealt with by a veterinarian of the local board after the method thereinafter set forth.

The remainder of the report is devoted to illustrating the importance of the enforcement of such regulations if our export trade is to be protected.

A CHICKEN SOLD FOR \$1,000.

A man in England paid \$1,000 for a chicken a short time ago, although the fact is not a basis for speculation as to English poultry market prices. In point of fact the price was considered so outrageous even for a gamecock that the story of the sale when it first began to circulate found few believers. But it was a genuine sale. The money was paid and the chicken taken. It was at a Birmingham poultry show a few weeks ago that this remarkable transaction took place. The gamecock in question, a fine black red, is said to be one of the most perfect of its kind in existence. It has wonderful reach, is almost perfect in shape and size, while its fine tail is one of its best points. It has a fine ancestral record of prizes and triumphs and is a heavy winner itself. The owner of the bird was Mr. Hugo Ainscough, and the purchaser was Capt. Heaton, agent of the Earl of Ellesmere.

THE COW ATE THE CAKE.

A queer incident is reported from the west district, Rocky Hill, Conn. One day last week when Mrs. Charles Gilbert returned from a brief call on a neighbour, she found one of the cows in the pantry. The bovine had stowed into its capacious stomach three loaves of bread and a lot of cake. In order to reach the pantry the cow was obliged to pass through two rooms, between tables and chairs, and past a hot stove.

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 Township of Durham.

Mortgage taken for part purchase money.

Apply to JAMES EDGE,
Edge Hill, Ont.

TEN YEARS TROUBLED

With Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia—Suffered Greatly and Found No Relief in the Secures of Medicines Prescribed.

South American Nerveine Was Recommended, and Before Half a Bottle Was Taken Relief Came.

Have Since Improved Rapidly, and Am Now Completely Cured— So says Mr. David Reid, of Chesley, Ont.

Within ten years I have been troubled with a liver complaint, and have suffered greatly, and have found no relief in the securities of medicines prescribed. South American Nerveine was recommended, and before half a bottle was taken relief came. I have since improved rapidly, and am now completely cured—so says Mr. David Reid, of Chesley, Ont.



What fills come to humanity from a disordered liver? Henry Ward Beecher has said that it was impossible for a man to hold correct spiritual views if his liver was out of order. The liver is so important a part of the mechanism of man that when it ceases to work with ease the whole man is unable to do his work aright. Can we not appeal to thousands, nay, tens of thousands, for a verification of this fact? Certainly it is, that Mr. David Reid, of Chesley, Ont., felt that the enjoyment of life had been taken from him, through the unhealthy condition of his liver. For ten years he says he was troubled with liver complaint and dyspepsia. Employing his own language: "At times my liver was so tender it could not bear to be pressed or touched from the outside. Had tried a great many remedies without any benefit. Was compelled to drop my work, and a final resort to try South American Nerveine, which had been recommended to me by friends who had been cured by it. I got a bottle from A. S. Goodrich, local druggist, and commenced taking according to directions. Before I had taken half a bottle I was able to go to work again, and I have improved steadily since. I can conscientiously recommend South American Nerveine to any suffering from dyspepsia or liver complaint." This is Mr. Reid's story as he tells it in his own words. Were it thought necessary it could be corroborated by a host of witnesses. Mr. Reid has lived a long time in Chesley, and his case was known to be a very bad one. But that makes no difference to Nerveine. This great discovery rises equal to the most trying occasions. Let it be indigestion, the most chronic liver trouble, that makes life miserable with so many sick headaches, that sap all the effort out of man or woman, Nerveine measures to the necessities of the case. It is a great medicine and thousands to-day in Canada are happier and healthier men and women, because of its discovery. There is no great secret about it, and yet there is an important secret. It operates on the nerve centers of the body, the nerve centers, or if disordered, sickens, even death. Nerveine strikes promptly at the nerve centers, hence, as with Mr. Reid, where ten years' use of other medicines had done no good, less than a bottle of Nerveine brought about encouraging results, and a few bottles cured.

Sold by McFarlane & Co., Wholesale Agents for Durham and Victoria

BUILDING

In building points to be... of air fr... body of ice... the ice, a bro... of heat, prop... the ice house... use of sawdust... to catch and... the ice house... that admits... air will soon... ice. Hence v... under the... ery possible... of a current... of conduct... space of dead... from still to... ness. So that... ed by makin... shall not touch... bottom. Any... state the imp... have his doll... end of a scull... allowing the... through the... the point of... construction... The site only... excluded, wh... the exclusion... there be too... around ice, i... develop heat... melt the ice... ling up ice a... way. Four... is sufficient... eight inches... of a human... inches in w... case of a tree... sawdust exp... A twin was... that they sh... other. Two... they may be... Twelve-inch... plates and s... standing to... member of the... air current... must be prop... and thin... is made simi... up plates as... fall. In the... in the house... door in the... the ice house... This alleviat... air leakage... down the... the component... ous will ens... ponds of ice... from the doo... must be elec... horse power... backing the... house door, t... end in the w... Deliver the s... then run a s... corks, extend... legs, and a... four casks up... a dairy of te... 200 pounds... dry refrigerator... twenty-five p... ping water, u... amplement of... of an amount... oat. The se... pons over al... dry cup, and... eighteen lon... for ordinary... twelve feet... water, and... seeking room...

Within ten years I have been troubled with a liver complaint, and have suffered greatly, and have found no relief in the securities of medicines prescribed. South American Nerveine was recommended, and before half a bottle was taken relief came. I have since improved rapidly, and am now completely cured—so says Mr. David Reid, of Chesley, Ont.

What fills come to humanity from a disordered liver? Henry Ward Beecher has said that it was impossible for a man to hold correct spiritual views if his liver was out of order. The liver is so important a part of the mechanism of man that when it ceases to work with ease the whole man is unable to do his work aright. Can we not appeal to thousands, nay, tens of thousands, for a verification of this fact? Certainly it is, that Mr. David Reid, of Chesley, Ont., felt that the enjoyment of life had been taken from him, through the unhealthy condition of his liver. For ten years he says he was troubled with liver complaint and dyspepsia. Employing his own language: "At times my liver was so tender it could not bear to be pressed or touched from the outside. Had tried a great many remedies without any benefit. Was compelled to drop my work, and a final resort to try South American Nerveine, which had been recommended to me by friends who had been cured by it. I got a bottle from A. S. Goodrich, local druggist, and commenced taking according to directions. Before I had taken half a bottle I was able to go to work again, and I have improved steadily since. I can conscientiously recommend South American Nerveine to any suffering from dyspepsia or liver complaint." This is Mr. Reid's story as he tells it in his own words. Were it thought necessary it could be corroborated by a host of witnesses. Mr. Reid has lived a long time in Chesley, and his case was known to be a very bad one. But that makes no difference to Nerveine. This great discovery rises equal to the most trying occasions. Let it be indigestion, the most chronic liver trouble, that makes life miserable with so many sick headaches, that sap all the effort out of man or woman, Nerveine measures to the necessities of the case. It is a great medicine and thousands to-day in Canada are happier and healthier men and women, because of its discovery. There is no great secret about it, and yet there is an important secret. It operates on the nerve centers of the body, the nerve centers, or if disordered, sickens, even death. Nerveine strikes promptly at the nerve centers, hence, as with Mr. Reid, where ten years' use of other medicines had done no good, less than a bottle of Nerveine brought about encouraging results, and a few bottles cured.

One of the new enterprises... cribed as anti... city. Some y... was tried of... prominent p... and regulati... tion. The pre... elaborate, and... establishment... time, by mean... cloaks, regul... stellar clock... the observer... City Chamber... trois three cir... various points... time only al... been provid... successful, t... erect from 200... providing a r... time for all... tension of the... laying of six... hoped also to... private house...

One of the new enterprises... cribed as anti... city. Some y... was tried of... prominent p... and regulati... tion. The pre... elaborate, and... establishment... time, by mean... cloaks, regul... stellar clock... the observer... City Chamber... trois three cir... various points... time only al... been provid... successful, t... erect from 200... providing a r... time for all... tension of the... laying of six... hoped also to... private house...

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO