Newspaper Laws.

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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.

JAKE KRESS

IS still to be found in his Old Stand opposite the Durham Bakery.

Furniture

Of the Best Quality Cheaper THAN EVER.

First-Class Hearse.

UNDERTAKING Promptly attended to.

JAKE KRESS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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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.

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W. L. McKENZIE,

Loan and Insurance Agent, Conveyancer, Commissioner &c.

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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 Co. of Grey. All communications addressed to LAMLASH 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 Lauder, Registrar. John A. Munro, Deputy-Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Hostess—Ah, M. Le Ministre, sit down on this Ottoman." Russian diplomat—"Parblieu! I would zrazer stand. Ze vare thought eez eempossible!"

AGRICULTURAL.

A BACK-WOODS VIEW OF THE FARM.

Dad blast the blamed ol' farm;
Sun gits so allfired warm
An' air so still,
You wish't you could lay off a roun',
An' try the shade, 'er live in town—
Git up there, Bill!

Ol' plo keeps goin' hump-ty-bump,
An' allus strikes a stone or stump
Jes' when you feel
The farm's the bestest place on earth—
Jes' makes you feel at she ain't worth
Havin'.—Haw, Bill!

Ef she don't rain fore many a day,
Ol' farm'll dry up an' blow away,
She's cloudy—still,
There ain't no sign she's goin' to rain;
More 'at the sun'll be hot again.
Whoa, haw there, Bill!

Wish't I jes' had a house in town—
I'd paint the doors an' winders brown,
An' take an' fill
Her up with cheers an' stands an' sich,
An' take life easy—hev things rich—
Git 'round there, Bill!

But thinkin' on it—plague it all,
I jes' can't leave the farm at all—
Kin go slip-slosh
Around the barn in these ol' clothes
An' sniff the hay—git up!—there goes
The bell—by gosh!

MAKING CHEESE AT HOME.

In answer to the inquiry how to manufacture cheese on a small scale for family use Galen Wilson answers as follows in the New York Tribune: The subject is a pertinent one to discuss just at present. Cheese is a healthful food when rightly made, and can in considerable measure take the place of the more expensive meats in our diet. Up to the time cheese factories were established there was much more cheese eaten per capita than now. Our grandmothers made it then, and knew nothing of "robbing" cheese by stealing away a part or all of the cream from the milk and "filling" its place with hog's lard or "cow grease," as has been done under the factory system so largely. Whole-milk cheese is an agreeable food, easily digested but to skim the milk robs the cheese of its digestibility, and most persons who partake of such have to resort to cathartics to "even up" matters. Cheese can be made at home almost as easily as butter. If farmers will return to the good old grandmother system and make cheese in hot weather, when it it is most difficult to make butter, they will use their milk to best advantage and there will be very much less 5 to 10-cent butter made to depress the price of a better article. In preparing this article the tenth biennial report of the Kansas State board of agriculture was drawn upon freely. Only the simplest and most common utensils need be employed in initiatory efforts at cheese-making. A peck or half bushel measure with the bottom knocked out will answer for the hoop. If the necessary amount of milk cannot be obtained at one milking, add the night's milk to that of the morning. First aerate the milk when drawn by pouring it from one vessel to another several times. Place it in any vessel large enough—a tin washboiler will do—and add the rennet tablet. This can be procured at any considerable drug store or dairy furnishing house, with directions for use accompanying. Stir well until thoroughly incorporated with the milk. Heat up to about 84 degrees, or until the curd seems thick enough, then remove from the fire and let stand until it sets, or thorough coagulation occurs, after which the curd is to be cut from top to bottom in two-inch squares, to allow the whey to escape. The whey should be of a greenish hue and nearly transparent if treated right. If the whey appears milky, it denotes either a deficiency of rennet or heat. Now dip off all the whey possible before removing the curd. A boiler may be prepared by a tinner by placing a faucet at the bottom, with a strainer or cloth over the hole on the inside to draw off the whey. Have ready a square of cheesecloth previously scalded and rinsed and spread it in a clean basket. Place this over any tub or other vessel large enough to catch the whey. Dip out the curd and place it in the cheesecloth and let it drain awhile. Then with the hand break up the curd into granules about the size of kernels of corn. Salt to taste, or about two-thirds of a teacupful of salt to thirty pounds of curd, after which gather the cloth by the corners and shake well until settled in the centre of the cloth; lift out and place in a hoop, which should be where it is to remain to be pressed. A clean, square board is first placed under the hoop for convenience in handling. The press bench should be a little inclined and a groove cut in it to guide the drainage to some vessel. Fold the cheesecloth evenly over the curd, so as not to wrinkle, and place the follower, which is a circular piece of board made to fit in the hoop, over it. Place a small weight on the follower at first and subsequently change to a heavy one. A home-made press, something after the manner of those used by apple-barrelers, could be made of service. Let the curd remain in the press twenty-four hours, turning it once meantime. A wet cloth is used upon which to turn it. When taken from the press set away until dry, after which rub with melted butter. Turn every day for a week, and each time repeat the process of rubbing with melted butter. When first taken out of the hoop take off the old cloth and put on new, cut as a bandage to go around the edge of the cheese and lap two inches over on the sides and cut a circular piece for each side. The grease holds the cloth in place, but some return the cheese to the hoop and press for a few minutes. The cheese is then placed in a room kept at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees to cure. A cheese weighing ten pounds will cure in five or six weeks. A longer times insures a better and stronger flavor, which some prefer. Never keep cheese in a damp place. It will mold."

TURKEYS AND DUCKS.

The turkey is the most industrious forager of all the poultry family. They pick up the greater portion of their food when given the range of the farm, and when insects are plentiful they do no damage to the standing grain. Careful observers state, says an exchange, the benefits the flock of turkeys do by destroying the grasshoppers and other insects injurious to the farm crops more than offsets the amount of grain they eat. The farmer should know that the difference in the large and small breed is an important matter, and keep nothing but the improved breeds, thus bringing the cost of production down to the lowest sum, when compared to the old foggy who thinks a "turkey is a turkey anyhow."

Ducks can stand the cold fairly well, and any kind of a building will serve for a flock of ducks in winter, but they should have board floors covered with dry straw, or, if they can be procured, leaves from the forest are to be preferred. Ducks must have a dry place at night, as they are soon injured by dampness. They are sure to die of leg weariness and rheumatism if kept on damp floors.

Keep the hens in health by making them scratch all grain fed out of straw chaff. A few inches of straw on the floor to cause them to exercise beats all the medicines and condiments known to the poultry fraternity.

HOW MARKETING IS A SUCCESS.

This is a question in which all farmers who raise produce for market are interested. There is much more money in peddling from house to house than in selling to the markets and stores if one has the time and ability.

Be in with your load before everyone else gets around—"the early bird catches the worm." Endeavor to carry first-class vegetables and fruits and you will soon have regular customers. People know a good thing when they see it. Always carry a good assortment of produce—"variety is the spice of life." Have everything neatly put up and attractively arranged. A handsome load is soon sold. Give courteous treatment to all even if they do not buy. They will know who to patronize when they are in need of anything.

Make your motto a fair and square deal for all, you will be sure to keep customers. Endeavor to sell out; the empty wagon is a great advertisement for you. Keep right in the business, be posted on prices, have your price and stick to it.

Follow these rules and you will be a successful marketman.

SHEEP NOTES.

As a rule small flocks will give the best results.

Rape, though not a preventive of worms, is fgood feed—one of the best to crowd lambs.

Some of the symptoms of worms in sheep are loss of blood, paleness, weakness, small swelling under jaw.

Corn and oats are the best grains to feed suckling lambs to get the most growth. Feed them whole.

Some good feeders recommend grinding peas for sheep, while others say they obtain equally good results from feeding them whole.

DANGER FROM NEW CHEMICALS.

Gases and Compounds Lately in Commercial Use Placed Under Restriction.

Several more or less dangerous articles of chemical manufacture are becoming so largely employed for a variety of useful purposes now that some restrictions as to their sale, conveyance, and storage, are, in the interest of the public safety, imperative, says the London Lancet. Certain substances that were previously regarded as chemical curiosities, have ceased to be so, and are now important commercial commodities and made on a very large scale. Thousands of gallons of "liquid" carbonic acid gas in steel cylinders under high compression may now be seen every day being conveyed in carts from place to place, and similarly other gases are stored under pressure in "tubes," as, for example, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrous oxide, and so on, all of which may expose the public to danger. Solid bricks of metallic sodium, again, kept under naphtha, of course, are every day carried from port to port as part of a ship's cargo, and very serious accidents have occasionally arisen from the intermixture of various chemicals on board ship by the damaging effect of a rough passage upon the packages. The trade in cylinders of compressed gases has already been placed under control. Still another chemical substance of comparatively recent discovery is now so extensively used as to have given rise to the necessity of a Home Office order being issued. We refer to carbide of calcium, which on simply becoming moist gives off the exceedingly inflammable gas acetylene. Carbide of calcium is useful for a variety of purposes, but chiefly because on simply placing it in water it evolves pure acetylene, which possesses a remarkable high illuminating power. The employment of this method of generating a gaseous illuminant for optic lanterns, for photographic purposes, and for lighting private dwelling houses, has already been tried. It is quite obvious that some restriction should be placed upon the sale and storage of this substance, which is now being manufactured on a large scale, and which simply in a moist atmosphere gives off an inflammable gas, which with air forms an explosive mixture. Carbide of calcium is now to be brought under the 14th section of the Petroleum act, 1871, and, after April 1, 1897, it will be unlawful to keep carbide of calcium except in virtue of a license to be obtained from the local authority under the Petroleum act. Doubtless the recent accidents that have been reported from time to time by the employment of acetylene in this way have prompted the Home Office to issue this order, together with a memorandum showing the character of the risks to be guarded against, and giving suggestions as to the nature of the precautions likely to be most effectual for securing safety.

THE SELFISH PASSENGER.

Conductor (crowded car)—Plenty o' room inside.

Passenger (one of forty hanging to straps)—Plenty of room, eh? Where is it?

Conductor (wrathfully)—Alongside o' you, you selfish hunk o' humanity. Want ter keep that strap all ter yourself, don't yer?

Bud—"Why does Tillie Gaygirl call her new gown rough on rats? Belle—Newest shade. It's a Paris green.

NATIONAL CREDIT.

The Estimate in Which the Securities of Various Nations Are Held.

Among the nations of the world which are in the market as borrowers of money upon bonds, England stands first, paying an average of about 2 1-2 per cent. on its funded securities. The reason for this high credit is two-fold: There is a larger amount of idle and uninvested money in England than in any other country of the world, and additional security for the debt of Great Britain is furnished in the enormous colonial possessions and commercial rights acquired by the British crown. The prevailing rate of interest on all loans is less in Enlgand than elsewhere and the effects of this plethora of money are shown in the low rate of interest at which the English Government is able to borrow money. The total debt of Great Britain is about $3,300,000,000, or at the rate of about $88 per capita in the three kingdoms of England, Ireland and Scotland.

Second on the list of countries in respect to the low rate of interest at which government loans are made are the United States, which, with an outstanding, interest-bearing debt of about $900,000,000, pay the equivalent of about 2 3-4 per cent.

The financial credit of the kingdom of Holland is very good. France follows fourth on the list, a position due to the enormous amount of national debt, which is nearly $4,500,000,000, at the rate of about $120 per capita. Money brings in commercial investment a higher rate of interest in France than in England, and the French loans are made subject to this condition. The 3 per cent. French Government bonds sell at about 101, which is equivalent to nearly 3 per cent. on an investment. Those of the kingdom of Sweden and of the kingdom of Belgiam are quoted nearly as high, though the governmental debt of Sweden is $13 per capita, and that of Belgium is $63. The Government obligations of the kingdom of Norway, a country which has but $7 debt per capita, pay somewhat more than 3 per cent., and next follow, in the estimation of investors, the Government loans of Germany—imperial loan—which pay about 3 1-4 per cent. Each of the German States has its own bonds, and there are German Government bonds also. The Prussian bonds pay a fraction more than those issued by the German Government, and then follow in order those of Austria, Russia, and Hungary.

This may be said to exhaust the list of nations which are regarded as thoroughly solvent by disinterested investors. The 5 per cent. bonds of Italy sell at 88 cents on the dollar. The 4 1-2 per cent. bonds of Chili sell at 85. The Turkish 5 per cent. bonds, protected by the lien of customs receipts, sell at 88. Mexican 6 per cent. bonds sell at 96 and Spanish 4 per cent. bonds at 59. The bonded debt of Portugal is not held in high estimation, its 3 per cent. bonds being sold for about 20 cents on the dollar, while the 4 per cent. bonds of Greece sell no higher. China's 5 per cent. bonds bring par, and the Bulgarian 6 per cents sell at 90.

A SUBTLE THIEF.

Kidney Troubles Steal on one Insidiously—A Slight Cold — Then Congestion—Then Inflammation— Then the Deadly Malady Bright's Disease—South American Kidney Cure is a Kidney Specific—It Relieves in Six Hours and Cures—Never Fails.

Mr. James McBrine, of Jamestown, Ont., says: "I believe South American Kidney Cure saved my life. I was so severely afflicted that my friends had to attend me daily to take the urine from me."

Mr. A. Williamson, Customs Officer, Kincardine, Ont., writes: "I can highly recommend this specific as the greatest of boons to suffering humanity for all affections of the bladder and kidneys."

For sale by McFarlane & Co.

A RETREATING HERO.

Bunson (amazed)—That your uncle! Why, man, you told me your uncle had both his legs carried away.

Jimson—So he did. He carried them away himself, pretty fast, I tell you!

OH! THE MISERY.

Mrs. Galbraith, of Shelbourne, Ont., was a Great Sufferer from Indigestion, the Bane of so many Lives—South American Nervine Released its Hold—It Relieves in one Day.

"I was for a long time a great sufferer from indigestion. I experienced all the misery and annoyance so common to this ailment. I tried many remedies and spent a great deal on doctors' bills without receiving any permanent benefit. I was strongly recommended to try South American Nervine. I procured and used it, after using only two bottles I am pleased to testify that I am fully restored to health, and I have never had the slightest indication of a return of the trouble. I recommend it most heartily.

For sale by McFarlane & Co.,

HIGHEST INHABITED POINT.

The Buddhist Monastery, of Haine, in Thibet, is the loftiest inhabited point in the world. It is 17,000 feet above sea level.

A PREACHER'S STORY.

Like Other Mortals he fell Victim to Disease—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was the Agent Which Restored Him to Health and he Gladly Allows His Name to be Used in Telling it That Others May be Benefited too.

Rev. Chas. E. Whitcombe, Rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, and Principal of St. Matthew's Church School, Hamilton, was a great sufferer. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured him, and he now proclaims to the world that as a safe, simple and certain cure it has no equal. It never fails to relieve catarrh in ten minutes, and cures permanently.

For sale by McFarlane & Co.,

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Never was a greater truth than when said of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 20c. a vial

Little priced, little doses, but little terrors to drive out impurities and leave you a clear brain and a bright eye.

Do you suffer from Constipation or other disorders arising from this cause? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are a safe and pleasant cure. At all druggists, 40 doses in a vial.

For sale by McFarlane & Co.,

RAISING WRECKS.

A new form of an old method of raising wrecks has been invented by a Frenchman. His apparatus is a number of waterproof bags made in the shape of huge cylinders or pipes, long tubes, which connect these bags with a powerful air pump, and some stout pieces of canvas and chains. The air pumps, which are exceptionally powerful, are carried in the stern of stanch ocean-going tugs. The diver first patches with canvas the holes of the sunken ship, and then opens all the hatches. He next makes fast to the hull a large number of air-tight, cylindrical bags, which are bound with chains along the keel along either side. As the bags fill with air, under the influence of the pressure from above, they raise the hull, which heels over and eventually rests on the bottom upside down. Then, through the large main pipes, which have been made fast inside the hull, is forced a powerful and steady current of air, which gradually takes the place of the water, until the hull becomes so light that it rises to the surface.

TOO MUCH STUCK UP.

Miss Upperten (daugghter of a rich manufacturer)—Pardon me, miss, but I have not the honor of your acquaintance.

Miss Lowerten (who does not intend to be put down in that style)—I thought you had, at one time; but never mind; Perhaps if my father owned a big mucilage factory like your father's, I'd be stuck up, too.

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.

Apply to JAMES EDGE, Edge Hill, Ont.

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FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

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 Vicinity

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO