

**Newspaper Laws.**  
We call the special attention of Postmasters and subscribers to the following copy of the newspaper laws:  
1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, 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 the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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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

**PRACTICAL FARMING.**  
**PERSISTENT MILKERS.**  
We sometimes see cattle owners or buyers pass through a herd of cows and remark that such and such cows are persistent milkers, while certain others are not. A keen observer may be able to tell with some degree of certainty which cows have this tendency and which have not, but my experience tells me more depends on the care and feeding than on any signs or markings. For nearly thirty years our main dependence has been on raising our own stock, and yet occasionally I have bought in a few, and comparing these, in general outline and markings, with cows of our own raising, leads me to believe the above statement to be substantially correct says a correspondent. I have a cow in my stables now that I consider a proof of my theory that more depends on care and feed than anything else. I bought her three years ago, being given my choice in a herd of some thirty cows. Out of the herd I bought four cows at \$25 apiece. The cow of which mention is here made, had a fairly good dairy form, not perfect, however, and I judged her to be a persistent milker. Evidently the cows had not suffered from overfeeding, being on a rented farm, and all were dry longer than a cow should be for profit. The next fall they received better care and feeding, and two of them responded in much longer milk flow. This one cow the past season has entirely outdone her former records, and when but two months from time to be fresh again was giving about fifteen pounds of milk. I consider this cow has given fully one-third more milk, during the ten months in which she was milked, than any previous year, and it is all given to care and feeding. Perhaps I should explain what I mean by care and feeding. When I went to the farm where these cows were kept everything indicated a scrimping of feed, and, like too many herds, they were permitted to roam during the fall months, even up to December; consequently at the first of December, when I bought them they were thin, with rough coats. Under our treatment they were stable as soon as cold, frosty nights came on, and were not allowed outside the barnyard after November 1, and fed grain continually until dry. The particular cow is now dry and is given about two and one-half pounds daily of wheat chips, and is in fine order. It is folly to talk about persistent milkers and allow cows to suffer during the fall months from hunger and cold. Another important matter follows general treatment. The unborn calf, so to speak, of this second nature, so to speak, of the mother. In other words, if the cow is well fed and cared for, so her term of usefulness is materially lengthened, her offspring will inherit these good qualities and themselves make cows when matured.

**ART OF WINTER FEEDING.**  
The produce from the farm is fed to animals, not so much to provide for the stock to derive the largest sum possible from the materials used. When the question is how to dispose of the products to the best advantage. If the food is fed to cows, and the milk shipped to market the farmer sells his grain, hay and fodder in the form of milk. If he can derive the most milk at the least cost his profits are according to the amount of raw material required to produce the milk. It is not the quantity of food, however, that gives the best results, but the quality. Skill is necessary in feeding, as the age of an animal and the special work it is to perform must be considered. It is also important to economize in food by preventing its loss after it has been consumed; that is, the animal must be protected from cold or a larger proportion of the food will be utilized in creating animal heat, and the food can be prepared in a manner to assist in its being better digested and assimilated. Course foods must be balanced by adding those that are more concentrated, and the disposition and peculiarities of each animal must be known. There are "feeding tables" which may serve as guides to a certain extent, but the judgment of the farmer, who understands the existing conditions under which the animals are fed is the most important factor in feeding for profit.

**THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND HOME ORCHARD.**  
Does it pay for a farmer to take the time to make a vegetable garden and a home orchard, and care for the same in a proper manner? asks A. W. Livingston.  
It certainly does, in various ways if properly managed, and as I have had considerable experience in this line, I will make a few suggestions on the subject.  
I am seventy-six years old. The first thirty-six years of this time was spent on the farm. The next twenty at mixed farming and gardening on an extended scale. The last twenty in the city and country, and close observation at home and abroad leaves no doubt whatever in my mind as to it being a paying investment, and I unhesitatingly say it does.  
First, I would select a piece of land double the size required. One-half I would sow in clover, to enrich the soil, the other half I would put in garden and fruit, so as to change the garden every three years and follow with clover. Then your garden would soon be free from weeds and become very productive with but little labor and expense. The greater portion of it, both fruit and garden, could then be worked with the horse and cultivator, after the first time with hand cultivator. I would use the best implements manufactured. They are the cheapest; it costs nothing to board them; only a cross-cut file to keep them sharp.

**FARM NOTES.**  
The highest grade of stock still sells for the highest price on the market. So let us look to a better grade of stock. Pine tar and turpentine are excellent remedies in the case of lung worms, intestinal worms, grub in head, catarrh, and other ailments of sheep.  
Keep a sharp eye on the apples that the specked ones may be removed promptly. The horses will appreciate them, so take them a basketful every morning, dividing them evenly, being sure to get them in full share.  
Any fertilizer with a guaranteed analysis of four to five percent of ammonia, eight to ten percent of phosphoric acid, and eight to ten percent of potash, or 400 pounds of nitrate of soda, 800 pounds of bone black, and 800 pounds of superphosphate, making one ton. Mix well together, and use 1,000 pounds per acre.  
One of the best devices for securing the lantern in the barn while the stock is being looked after, is an overhead wire securely fastened and running the length of the stable, one end of which can be quickly unhooked, the lantern slipped on, and the wire again fastened. It doesn't pay to take any unnecessary risks with the lantern in the barn.  
Sheep need a variety of food, and the extent to which they will be improved by giving them an occasional variation. Clover hay is, of course, the most valuable for sheep feeding. Peas and oats may be fed once a day. Pea straw or oat straw is good for the second ration. Roots of almost any description can be given the sheep occasionally and regularly, if they are at hand. English lupine is one of the best sheep foods in existence.  
There is no better time for effective brain work than during the cold weather of winter, the mind being then more active and vigorous and less occupied with the every day affairs of the farm than during the busy season. And there is nothing that pays better though we sometimes hear farmers lamenting and saying that they have no profitable employment for the winter, but must merely live along upon the accumulated savings of the summer. To these unfortunate the winter months presents so much lost time; but it need not be so if they will only get out of the rut and spend more time in the "think shop."

**THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.**  
Englishman—I say, ye know, what's the bookage to Winnipeg?  
Railroad Ticket Clerk—The whatage, Englishman—The bookage, ye know, —the tariff. What's the tariff?  
Ticket Clerk—I haven't time to talk politics.  
**THE ALTERNATIVE.**  
"I'm sorry, madame, but it's against the rules of the house, I can't exchange that goods again.  
But my husband doesn't like it!  
Why not exchange your husband?"  
**A DESTROYER OF IMAGES.**  
He gives a discouraging account of the Yukon region.  
Yes. He seems to be a Yukonologist.

**SEVEN DAYS TO DAWSON.**  
**JUST A WEEK FROM VANCOUVER AFTER RAILROAD IS BUILT.**  
The Road is to be completed by September — It is Proposed to be Authorized by the Parliament for a Number of Years — Preliminary Work to Begin Immediately.  
The railroad which is to be built from the Stickeen River in British Columbia to Teslin Lake, 150 miles, is expected to cost \$5,000,000. It is stipulated that the contractors shall open a good trail from the mouth of the Stickeen River to Teslin Lake, providing stopping places at intervals of twenty-five miles, this road to be ready for use within six weeks, while the railroad is to be in operation by September next. The contractors must also establish steamboat service between Teslin Lake and Dawson City. Many capitalists have sought the franchise for this road, but nearly all, including the English syndicate, withdrew when they learned of the difficulties of such an enterprise. The country is wild and almost impenetrable, and the Government insisted on rapid construction. The work, as already announced, has been undertaken by Mackenzie & Mann, who have been highly successful in Canadian railway construction. The contractors deposit \$250,000 as a guarantee of good faith, and, instead of receiving a cash subsidy, will secure what will amount to about 3,750,000 acres of mineral lands. These lands are to be selected from the Klondike district and from that region, known to be

**RICH IN PRECIOUS MINERALS.**  
west of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers and north of the sixtieth parallel. A royalty of one per cent, is levied on mineral produced from these lands. Mining claims already recorded within these blocks of land are excepted from the grant. The railway rates are to be fixed by the Governor-General in Council, subject to a reduction after four years of 25 per cent, and a similar reduction after seven years.  
Practically a monopoly is granted the contractors, and no line of railroad from Lynn Canal, or any point near the international boundary between Canada and Alaska will be authorized by Parliament for five years from the 1st of September, 1898, and for ten years these contractors will have the preference in constructing any other lines of railroad from the Stickeen River to an ocean port. Subject to the approval of Parliament, the contract virtually provides a quick and easy route to the Yukon, and there is no doubt that the monopoly clause will be the subject of hot controversy between the two political parties.

Upon the completion of this line the trip to Dawson City may be made through it by railroad and steamer. From Victoria, B. C., ocean steamers run to Fort Wrangell. River steamers will ply up the Stickeen from Fort Wrangell to contact with the railroad to Lake Teslin, and from Teslin to Dawson City the Yukon and its tributaries are navigable. The distances are as follows: Vancouver or Victoria to Fort Wrangell, 700 miles; Fort Wrangell to Glenora, 125 miles; Glenora to Lake Teslin, 145 miles; Teslin to Fort Selkirk, 400 miles; Fort Selkirk to Stewart River, 165 miles; Stewart River to Dawson City, 67 miles. Total distance, 1,542 miles.  
**FORT WRANGELL**  
is in Alaska. At Fort Wrangell baggage and freight will be transhipped in bond to river steamers. The Stickeen is navigable for flat-bottomed river steamboats to Glenora, and when the water is high they can reach Telegraph Creek twelve miles further up stream. The trip from Wrangell to Glenora occupies thirty-six hours.  
There is clear navigation from the head of Lake Teslin to Dawson, with but one rapid—that of Five Fingers—along the entire distance, and this, with care, is reported to be easily navigable on the northern or right-hand channel. Out of Teslin flows the Teslin River, which after being joined by the Selkirk River, is known as the Liard, which is followed by Fort Selkirk, where, with the Pelly, it forms the Yukon, of which it is the principal source and greatest feeder.  
The contractors will begin work within a few weeks, getting in supplies by sledges. The right of way will be cleared as soon as the snow disappears, and a wagon trail will be fixed up to facilitate the work of construction. A daily service will be put on, if necessary, and passengers, when everything is well under way, are to be put into Dawson City in seven days from Vancouver.

**CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER.**  
Strange as it may seem, John Breiner of Bethlehem, Penn., falls into convulsions of laughter because a clot of blood is pressing his spinal cord. At least the doctors attribute his laughter to that cause. Two weeks ago Breiner was taken sick while at work in an iron mill. Since then he has been confined to his bed. He has almost lost the power of speech, and is unable to utter a word. But his laughter is free and apparently natural, as if he were intensely amused.

**HAD THE ART, BUT DIDN'T KNOW.**  
"Tell me, pleaded the artless maid, wherein lies the secret of the art of conversation."  
The sage assumed the attitude he was wont to assume when in the act of imparting wisdom, and said:  
"My child, listen!  
I am listening! breathlessly she answered.  
"From this my child, he rejoined, that is all there is of the art of conversing agreeably."  
**BUT THERE ISN'T.**  
Mrs. Benham—I bought a book to-day called "Cooking Made Easy."  
Benham—I wish there was some way of making cooking easy to eat.

**WIVES SHOULD REMEMBER.**  
That Adam was made first.  
That "he pays the freight."  
That "blessed are the meek."  
That nine men in ten detest gossip.  
That all angels are not of your sex.  
That confidence begets confidence.  
That men sometimes have "nerves."  
That there should be no place like home.  
That it takes two to prolong a family jar.  
That the least said is the soonest mended.  
That with all his faults you love him still.  
That you should have no secrets from him.  
That husbands have troubles of their own.  
That he's "all right" when you know him.  
That woman's best weapon is her weakness.  
That home is more than half what you make it.  
That he is just as anxious to get rich as you are.  
That wives are unusually favored in this country.  
That he likes to hear that the baby is his dead image.  
That his six pairs of slippers are enough for any man.  
That a man likes neatness in your attire at all times.  
That candy in excess is worse than rum in moderation.  
That you should not run up bills without his knowledge.  
That "a lady in the house is a well-spring of pleasure."  
That she who puts on the gloves should know how to spar.  
That he is not in love with every woman he glances at.  
That it is policy to let him believe he is "lord and master."  
That your relationship is closer to him than to your mother.  
That a prompt and pointed answer does not turn away wrath.  
That he does not get sleepy the same moment that you do.  
That you should not expect him to light the fire in the morning.  
That you can't keep books, and there is no use of your trying.  
That he expects you to look your best when you go out with him.  
That it does not improve his razor to use it for chiropractical purposes.  
That house-hunting is not reckoned by the average man as a pastime.  
That 8 P.M. is 60 minutes past 7 o'clock, not 15 minutes to 9.

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—AT THE—  
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**CHAS. RAMAGE** Editor & Proprietor

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**THEY COUNT BY THE SCORE**  
Yea, By the Hundreds, Those Who Have Been Cured of Dire Disease By South American Nerveine.  
A Remedy Widespread and Universal in its Application.  
Where Other Medicines Have Failed and Doctors Have Pronounced the Cases Beyond Cure, This Great Discovery Has Proven a Genuine Elixir of Life.  
The Same Verdict Comes From Old and Young, Male and Female, Rich and Poor, and From All Corners of the Dominion.  
If it is the case that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one had grown before is a benefactor of the race, what is the position to be accorded that man who by his knowledge of the laws of life and health gives energy and strength where languor, weakness and anticipation of an early death had before prevailed? Is not he also a public benefactor? Let those who have been down and are now up through the use of South American Nerveine give their opinions on this subject. John Boyer, banker, of Kinross, Ont., had made himself a hopeless invalid through years of overwork. At least he felt his case was hopeless, for the best physicians had failed to do him good. He tried Nerveine, and these are his words: "I gladly say that Nerveine cured me and I am to-day as strong and well as ever." Samuel Ship, of Monrovia, was cured of neuralgia of the stomach and bowels by three bottles of this medicine. Jas. Sherwood, of Windsor, at 70 years of age, suffered from an attack of paralysis. His life, at that age, was despaired of. But four bottles of Nerveine gave him back his natural strength. A victim of indigestion, W. P. Bolger, of Renfrew, says: "Nerveine cured me of my suffering, which seemed incurable, and had baffled all former methods and efforts." Peter Eason, of Paisley, lost flesh and rarely had a good night's sleep, because of stomach trouble. He says: "Nerveine stopped the agonizing pains in my stomach the first day I used it. I have now taken two bottles and I feel entirely relieved and can sleep like a top." A representative farmer, of Western Ontario, is Mr. C. J. Curtis, residing near Windsor. His health was seemingly completely destroyed through a grippé. No medicine did him any good. "To three bottles of Nerveine," he says, "I attribute my restoration to health and strength." Neither man or woman can enjoy life when troubled with liver complaint. This was the sentiment and feeling of W. J. Hill, the well-known ballist of Bracebridge. "I was so bad," says he, "that one of my medical attendants said that I was dying. But, thank God, I am not dead yet. From the first few doses I took of Nerveine I commenced to feel better, and am to-day restored completely to my usual health." A resident of the Maritime Provinces, in the person of S. Jones, of Sussex, N.B., says: "For twelve years I was a martyr to indigestion, constipation and headache. The treatment of several physicians did not help me. I have taken a few bottles of Nerveine, and my health is completely restored."  
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**A MAJ.**  
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