

\$20,000.00

BOOTS & SHOES

To be disposed of as quickly as possible,
many lines **BELOW COST.**

We are giving up business and the whole lot
must be sold, both wholesale and retail.

73 DALHOUSIE ST., and Retail corner of
Market and Dalhousie.

D. DENGATE & Co.

I. WOODLEY,
NEWPORT P. O. STORE

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions,
Ready-made Clothing, Boots
and Shoes, a large stock
of Underclothing,
Which are sold as cheap as can be
got at any store.

All kinds of farm produce and wool taken
in exchange for goods.

—FOR—

HARNESS

Or anything in the harness line get our prices.

The only store that keeps the celebrated cork-
faced Collar, sewed with leather. The
only collar used to-day by the
U. S. Government.

The only ones who handle the full **QUILTED**
BLANKET. Look at these before buying.
We cannot give you something for
nothing, but claim to give you
as good value as any in
our business.

Look at our Robes and Rugs.

Joseph Orr, 137 Colborne
Street,
opposite the Opera House.

H. BRIERLY,

BUTCHER, CALEDONIA

Meat of all kinds on hand at the lowest prices.
Cash for Hides.

Donaldson's

for bread & dinners.

udder in a milch cow; they are bad
points.

If you want the straw stack to
benefit the cow, put some of it
under her for bedding.

Hay, green in color (clover), and
sweet in taste, is the only quality
fitted for a cow giving milk to eat.

Beauty or color does not make
the worth of the cow, but the
amount of milk she yields and its
quality measure her value.

Do not kick the cow because you
are angry; go and kick the barn
door or the milking stool instead,
until you recover your senses. A
few lessons will break you of the
kicking habit.

The white specks in butter are
small bits of curd or partly made
cheese, and is produced by having
the milk in uncovered, shallow
pans and set where a current of air
passes over it and the cream is al-
lowed to get too warm. Use deep
pans. Keep them covered if you
can, and away from a current of
air, such as a window or by a door,
and don't let the cream get warmer
than 70 degrees.

HORSES.

PINK EYE.

This disease is not an epidemic
now as it was a few years ago, but
isolated cases might now and again
break out amongst our horses, and
it is well to know what to do when
necessary. The disease may be
known by the following symptoms:
fever, loss of appetite, weakness,
cough, discharge from the nose and
eyes, with redness of the mucous
membranes—the lining of the eye
—(hence the name) and the nose,
quick pulse, but feeble heart and
general nervous prostration in a
degree according to the intensity
of the disease. If there is no epi-
demic it frequently is caused by
filthy stables, bad ventilation, an
accumulation of ammoniacal and
other irritating gases, producing ir-
ritation of the respiratory mucous

membranes, rendering the animals
susceptible to the disease.

Young horses seem to be more
liable to influenza, although old,
overworked, neglected or abused
horses, when in a debilitated state,
are liable to severe and fatal at-
tacks. In mild cases the horses
attacked will for a few days be dull,
spiritless, sweat easily, and have a
scanty flow of thick, strong-smell-
ing urine (water). In severe cases
all the symptoms will be aggravat-
ed and intensified. Treat the horse
as follows:—Make balls, or get the
chemist to do it for you, with car-
bonate of ammonia and powered
gentian, of each two ounces, linseed
meal and molasses, of each suffi-
cient to make eight balls, one of
which may be given two or even
three times a day, according to the
debility of the horse. These direc-
tions, with frequent cleaning and
daily grooming, rubbing down the
limbs with the hands night and
morning, will generally effect a cure
in a few days. Then only gentle
exercise should be given to the
horse for a week or two, with pro-
per protection against cold air and
rain. Kind nursing and judicious
management will always save a
horse, whereas, though a simple
matter, pink eye may prove fatal
from neglect.

ELEPHANTIASIS—BIG LEG.

Known by the following names in
different localities:—"Lymphan-
gitis," "weed," "thick leg," "shot
or grease," "Monday morning,"
and "Holiday disease." In mild
cases and in the early stages of the
disease the swelling goes down
with exercise, and is easily cured
if attended to properly, but if ne-
glected the thickening tissues of
the leg, including the lym-
phatic vessels, go on thick-
ening by a long continued inflam-
mation. This ultimately termin-
ates in the enormous and perman-
ent thickening, and about the
ankles bands of tissue and folds of
skin assume an appearance of an