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On the Farm.

BUILDING UP THE DAIRY.

What we are to understand by the oft-repeated phrase, "building up a dairy?" Properly interpreted and followed, chapter first can mean nothing else but grafting new, vigorous scions onto the old stock. Or, in cattle parlance, it is infusing fresh blood into the dairy through milk breed sires, and then establishing as an inexorable rule of the fittest only. Invest or breed into the best strains of cows attainable, feed them on the most perfect milk-producing food you can raise; try the business a year or long enough to give it a fair trial, and if you find you are losing money, beat a graceful retreat and invest in something else. If, however, you are thoroughly in earnest and conscientious about details, the probabilities are that you will stay right with dairying and find it a profitable and pleasant life work. Chapter second bids you, says Mr. Newell, not to be discouraged if you think the soil on your farm is not adapted to successful dairying. It is pluck and not muck that forms the best foundation to build upon. Some of the very best dairy farms that I have observed in this country have been built up from poor beginnings, possessing but few natural advantages on the start. Open your eyes and look at rich, productive, tile-drained meadows, that a generation ago were mis- matic swamps; see fertile green pas- tures covering what were once sterile, stony hillsides, and then tell me what has wrought the change—nature or the thrift and industry of man? A dairy farm that is or has been swampy should have a sewerage system as thorough as that of a city. I mean that by tiles and open drains ample facilities should be provided for draining all surplus water from the soil. If not, the menace of tainted milk may hang constantly over the farm. Why is tainted milk more dangerous than sour milk? There is nothing unhealthy about sour milk unless it has been previously tainted. Tainted milk, is, properly speaking, poisoned milk, and much of the poison- ed ice cream, poisoned cheese, etc., come from it. By turning detective, any of us might go to some unwholesome, stagnant slough hole in the cow pasture, and either there, or in a dis- eased animal tissue, or in a dirty milking stable, find the real cause for many a dangerous and mysterious illness that affects people after eating of such milk product. Dairymen, be not wise in your own conceit, for unconsciously you may be harboring unsani- tary conditions of this class that form stumbling blocks to your complete suc- cess. Do not think that because freez- ing weather is close at hand it can gen- eral all your mistakes and discrepan- cies indefinitely. Filth and stagnation must be assured for the future. For the average dairyman, with the average stable, this means that he has yet to do something at once in the way of re- pairs or alterations, to set his business in order for winter. Now, in the be- ginning of the season of good prices, production to reap the benefit of those prices can only be obtained through conscientious dairy work.

RESTORATION OF HUMUS.
 While humus may be lost by im- proper methods of cultivation, yet it may be restored by making the soil condi- tions favorable. Humus, like every- thing else, costs something, and if its cost exceeds the value of the annual crop, it is, of course, useless to the farmer. It is maintained that the best substance for increasing humus in the soil is stable manure, but how many farmers are there who can se- cure sufficient manure for a large area of land every year? If they procure it from some source outside of the farm, and haul it a mile or two, re- quiring the labor of a man and team, and spread it over the field, the cost will sometimes exceed the value of the manure, and as a ton of manure will seldom be worth over two dollars, so far as its plant food value is concern- ed, it will depend largely upon the lo- cation of the farm as to the advan- tage of purchasing manure, while much of the manure produced from stables consists more largely of straw and other absorbent materials than of manure, which lessens its value pro- portionately.

Every farmer can restore fertility to the soil by the use of fertilizers, and his expenses for hauling and spreading will be reduced to a minimum. It is now known that the soil should be cov- ered in winter with a growing crop, to prevent loss of fertility, through leaching, and that when green materi- al is grown upon the land and plough- ed under it adds the vegetable matter so necessary in the formation of hu- mus, even the large mass of roots left over after a crop of clover is har- vested being sufficient to provide the supply of humus. Another point is in the use of lime, which should always accompany the turning under of any green manure crop, as it promotes an alkaline condition of the soil and in- duces rapid chemical changes. It may be stated that shading the soil both in winter and summer, assists in the formation of humus, and it is believed that the dense shading of the soil by leguminous plants has much to do with the restoration of fertility.

GREAT DISCRETION.
 Younger Sister—Why did you tell Mr. Callagrain how old I am?
 Elder Sister—You're too young for that to make any difference. Now, it would be different if you were to tell him my age.
 Well, I didn't. I only told him you were ten years older than I am.

PRESERVING SEEDLING FRUITS.
 While it is quite true that in many lines of fruit there are already such a great variety that it seems almost an impossibility to improve on the kinds, there is always room for some- thing better, hence those who find seedlings coming up about their prem- ises or who are thinking of endeavor- ing to raise some, should not be dis- couraged. Many persons lose heart in the raising of seedling fruits because of the length of time it takes a seed- ling to bear, writes Joseph Meehan.

VERY SIMPLE SET OF HARNESS.
 When the photo above was taken the township of Cranbrook, in British Columbia, was four months old. The artist aimed to present to our read- ers an idea of what may be the means of water supply in so new a country for the old days, the waterworks of the old cask, drawn up on a sledge by a entire town being dragged along fast- decrepit equine. The Superintendent



has evidently gone a few miles up the river to some convenient hole in the ice and filled his cask. While return- ing he has thrown a blanket over it to prevent its freezing. Not the least amusing part about the department is that no harness has been provided for the sledges, the waterworks of the old cask, drawn up on a sledge by a entire town being dragged along fast- decrepit equine. The Superintendent

GAY GORDONS HOME AGAIN.

Triumphant Return of the Heroes of Bargal Heights.
 British papers to hand give lengthy reports of the home-coming of the Gordon Highlanders, the heroes of Bargal the most fiercely-contested battle of the recent campaign against the Afridi and other tribes on the north-west In- dian frontier. The Gordons were land- ed at Liverpool, where they immedi- ately entrained for Edinburgh, their headquarters. They arrived at the Royal City on Friday, the 9th ult. Their reception is described by the local papers as having no parallel in the last fifty years of the city's his- tory. They got off the train at the North British Waverly station, and marching along Prince's street, were joined by the Gordon Highlanders ex- peditious Association, the pipers of Guthrie's Industrial school, and the bands of the Scots Greys and Queen's Volunteers. Up the street they marched, the bands all playing "Cock o' the North," and the wildly excited crowds cheering, yelling, and shooting with delight. The crowds made several attempts to rush the police lines and mingle with the Gordons, and were kept back only by the most strenuous efforts. When the procession had passed from the West end and into Castle terrace to the corner of Johnstone street—a narrow thoroughfare—the cheering and excitement reached a tremendous pitch. With a crash, strong wooden barriers erected along each side of the roadway to assist the police in holding back the crowds, were torn down and the people surged in upon the soldiers. In an instant the ranks were broken, and the troops, struggling in ones, twos, and threes through the street, with men shaking their hands or clapping them on the back, and women and children kissing them. When they reached the end of the street order was partially restor- ed, but it was not until the regiment reached the Esplanade, whence the public were excluded, that they were reformed and dismissed to barracks.

The next day they were entertained at dinner by the municipality. The dinner took place in the large hall of the Corn Exchange, Bailie Kinlock An- derson presiding. Lord Rosebery was among the distinguished guests pres- ent. On Sunday the regiment attend- ed divine service at St. Giles' cathed- ral, and on each occasion their march through the streets was a journey of triumph. At last accounts all kinds of honours were still in store for them.

IMPROVED BULL RINGS.

Dangerous Males in Spanish Villages to Evade the Law.

Notwithstanding the effects of the Madrid authorities to regulate bull- fighting, "fearing that excesses in the national pastime, might bring on a re- action," the common people of Spain have succeeded so far in dodging every law yet made to restrict their fa- vorite sport. The result has been any number of accidents—due to poor bar- ricading and inexperienced toradors. In and about Madrid the government has some control over the sport, but in the more distant villages the au- thorities are openly defied.

There has been a law in force for some time that no village should be allowed to give bull fights unless it could boast of a suitably equipped "Plaza del Toró."

In the smaller villages, however, the inhabitants dodge the law by block- ing up the streets with barricades, thus forming an improvised "plaza," that can hardly be recommended for the safety afforded the spectators.

The scene is unique. The entire vil- lage lolls about on the barriers, happy in its defiance of the law, and applauds the alcalde, generally a venerable man who gives the signal for encounter after encounter.

Notwithstanding the fact that only "novillos"—young bulls of medium fer- ocity—are used in these improvised ring accidents are frequent.

At Vicalvaro, a small village near Madrid, and a notorious offender, the young bulls broke away recently, and leaping the barriers, wounded twenty- eight persons. In another country this would have been called a catastrophe. It was merely an accident, accord- ing to the alcalde, who cried out with some satisfaction, "Happily the great- est number of the wounded hail from neighbouring districts, our own peo- ple are safe."

BEAUTIFUL EYES.

Those With Large Pupils Are Apt to Be Defective.

A large pupil is one of the chief beauties of the eye, and so well is this recognized, that the atropia, which dilates the pupil, has been named be- ladonna. Yet a dilated pupil is a very common symptom of defective vi- sion. The iris is a shutter to regulate the amount of light falling on the retina, and if the latter be defective it re- quires a larger supply. Hence a di- lated pupil is often associated with a feeble retina, which, of course, means feeble vision. Short-sighted people have often a greater convexity of the front of the cornea, and this lends a certain brightness to the eye. Apart from these mechanical causes, there is a very common, but unexplained, as- sociation of defective sight, and an irri- table and easily inflamed eye, with some of the rarer and more beautiful colored irises. The much-admired violet eye, and certain shades of gray and blue, often suffer from such associa- ted defects. Those with long eye-lashes are said to be more subject to "stye" and other inflammations.

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Pas- sengers and subscribers to the following ap- pels of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper dis- continued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until pay- ments are made, and collect the whole arrear 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 sub- scribed or not is responsible for the pay- ment.

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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SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE

In the matter of good health tempo- rary measures, while possibly success- ful for the moment, can never be last- ing. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their ex- perience, breeding them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' won- der, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect cura- tive qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centre, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same pre- mises. Indeed the ordinary lay- man recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that a lot disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of the nerve centre, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The treva- sals their hands?

able with medical treatment usu- ally, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South Ameri- can Nervine passes by the organs, and im- mediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centre, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centre, which has shown the outward evidence only of derangement is healed. Indi- gestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these so desperate as to baffie the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to the headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the suc- cess of South American Nervine. Peo- ple marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know be- yond all question that it does every- thing that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sick- ness while this remedy is practically in their hands?

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