REVIEW

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In the Town of Durham, County of Grey, including valuable Water Power Brick Dwelling, and many eligible may be spread with little or no less; ingly wide range, including every phase to assist his overtaxed eyes in followbuilding lots, will be sold in one or more lots. Also lot No. 60, con. 2, W. G. R., flow away in the drainage water. The Township of Bentinck, 100 acres adjoin- above are a few of the facts that our ing Town plot Durham. Mortgage taken for art purchase

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Has opened out a first-class Horse Shoeing Shop, liberated all the plant food that could administration. The volume before us mai strength the eye remains weak. In the old stand. All hand- the amount of moisture that was premade shoes. Also WOODWORK

in connection. A first-class lot of

Hand-made Waggons for sale cheap. Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. ALLAN MOFARLAND.

WHEN SHALL MANURE BE

SPREAD On the question of the advisability of spreading manure in winter or frozen ground, opinions expressed differ so radically that it seems specialists might be of interest, writes B. M. Vaughn. Or perhaps it would be still better to have the opinions of practical farmers on the subject opinion, answer the following questions about the land on which his manure was spread and give other attendant circumstances, upon which his opinion \$2,000,000 is based: Upon what kind of soil die you spread your manure in winter 600,000 was it clay, sand, gravelly or black prairie loam? What was the character of the subsoil and how far down from the surface is the water level in this soil ! Was the land steep, gently sloping or nearly level? Was your land in sod or not? If the soluble parts of your manure washed out, would it wash beyond the limits of your own farm? What kind of manure did you spread upon frozen ground-coarse or fine? How deep was your ground froz- acres sell more dollars' worth of proen? Was there snow blanket enough duce than are sold off many large farms for in the spring?? Some or all of the facts and condi-

tions called out in the answers to the above questions may furnish reason times three crops can be grown upon tance during his lifetime of 2,500 for the opinion of the farmer in each the same ground in the season. With miles, or nearly six times the distance case, whereas another farmer surrounded by different conditions might vegetables for the table all the year be justified by experience in adopting round. a different course. Our own farm contains a great variety of soils, ranging BEPORT OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES. PARRISTER, SOLICITOR IN SUFREME COURT from sticky clay to light sand, mixed with gravel, and also has several beds A Book of 500 Pages, Containing Detailed of muck. Parts of it, too, are quite steep, others gently rolling, while other parts are quite level. On the sticky clay and muck we would not spread manure in winter, because it greatly impedes the drying out of the soil in we desired to work early in the spring | tion upon every subject connected with | ingham, while his remuneration may in the spring.

> when the ground thawed in the spring leach to the underground water and be lost. Our observation indicates that, had gone through so much, the soil terested. would have absorbed practically all of the fertility from the surface water. shown us that winter spreading man- stitues, all of practical value in their ure is not advisable, and this is espe- bearing upon farm industry. The Inditches that open into a river, so that stitutes have secured the services of cially true, as the leachings run into some of the soluble parts of the man- a large number of experts and lead- children of this generation are wearing ure would be lost. On sod lands one ing men throughout the country who glasses with their grandsires? Old may safely spread manure in the win- have freely placed their special know- age is no longer the reason for wearter, when, if not in sod, much would ledge at the disposal of the members. ing glasses. In nine cases out of ten be lost. So on fall plowing, manure The topics treated of cover an exceed- the young man needs a convex glass when on smooth land without sod, though otherwise the same, much would tific or economic questions which have ing their duties. experience bears out. Let us hear the experience of others, keeping in view the same questions, and suggesting any others that may have a bearing on winter manuring of frozen ground. Edge Hill, Ont. It is of much interest just now.

POTATO CULTURE.

The Cornell experiment station made some studies on potato culture last ments in Europe and the United States season and a recent bulletin says: To in the leading branches of agriculture fore and after the effect of some explain the uniformly high yield we are given with much fullness of de- purely physical cause that may be must then make a study of the treatment which all plats have received. It sive farmer who desires to keep in is probable that frequent and deep touch with the latest discoveries and each for illustration, I will cite from plowing has done much to bring and avail himself of the results of the re- nature first. It is well known that keep the land productive. The land by adopting new economic processes acuteness of vision of an otherwise has been turned from two to three and inventions. Such investigations strong eye. times each year, and the pulverizing have in the past done much to im- "Atmost the first thing a convaleswhich has resulted therefrom has liberated sufficient plant food to mature ed in distant countries in an accessible of the sick-room. Unless warned not large crops. In addition to the plow- form before the farmers of Ontario, to try his eyes too much, he his apt, ing the land has been frequently har- the Farmers Institutes are doing a through torgetfulness, to overtask his rowed and cultivated, and the intensive culture which has been given has jously afforded them by the Ontario the rest of the body recovers its norbe used by the growing crops with sent. Seeds should not be cut for any considerable time before planting. If it becomes necessary to delay planting for some considerable time after potatoes are cut the cut pieces should be dusted with plaster and spread out in a moderately moist, cool place. At least they should not be allowed to become dry.

fore harrowing down. If planting is is. done somewhat late the ridges should ling the soil to become warm. In the at his whistle.

ase of late planting all the moisture should be conserved, and this is best done by leveling the ridges. Where the soil is naturally too wet the ridges may be beneficial in that they hasten evaporation and the consequent dryng of the soil.

WHAT THE FARM GARDEN SHOULD

The garden should never contain less han half an acre, and better be two acres. A garden of this size can easily be worked with a horse, saving much hand labor, which is required in smaller plots. If more is grown than required for home use it can usually be disposed of at some nearby market or to some neighbor who will not have garden. Or the area can be devoted to potatoes, or roots for stock can be increased. Being near the house, it is of easy access, and the farmer can spend many half hours working his garden, when he would not think The garden should contain all the

small fruits, such as berries, currants, etc. Plant these in single rows, and far enough apart so that they can be easily cultivated. The space between can be devoted to some vegetable, which will compel working around the shrub. If the market gardener, upon lands ranging in price from \$300 \$1,000 per acre, can upon a half dozen take the place of much of the more What did you intend to use your land expensive commodities bought in the amount produced, than is required for general farm crops. Two and somegarden can be made to produce fresh

Information Upon Every Subject Connected With the Pursuit of Farming.

The Ontario Government has never issued a more instructive and useful spring, and also forms a mulch which erintendent of Farmers' Institutes for keeps the frost in the ground far the year 1897-8 just received. It is a can maintain this rate of production later than it would otherwise remain. book of about 500 pages containing for forty working years his pen will Nor would we spread a thick coat of numerous illustrations and embracing manure in the winter on any soil which the latest and most detailed informa- distance from Charing Cross to Birmfor the same reason. And this is spe- the pursuit of farming. The Farmers' be anything from 100 guineas a mile cially true of coarse manure. We have Institutes are in a flourishing condioften known it to make two weeks' tion, their total membership having who, in a long and industrious life, far difference in the time of working lands increased from 115,707 in December 1897 outstrip this record, but probably no to 16,351 on July 31st, 1898. During man who has ever lived and written One tract of our sandy soil has a the year 658 Institute meetings were gravelly sand for a subsoil, from five held, attended by an aggregate of 126,to eight feet deep. Below this is a 094 persons and 3,270 addresses delivsheet of clay and flowing atong this ered. Some 30,000 excursionists also layer of clay is a constant sheet of visited the Guelph College Farm unwater several inches deep. Where this der the auspices of the Farmers' Instiwater flows within four or five feet tutes. A Women's Institute has been of the surface we would not spread organized in Saltfleet Township, Wentmanure in the winter, on frozen worth County, with 86 members, which ground, as we should expect that, it is hoped may be the pioneer of some of the strength of the manure new movement for organizing women would settle in the low places, and in the country districts as the men being there so concentrated, would are now organized in the Institutes, for the discussion of a large class in our soil at least, it would not leach domestic, social and economical prob-

The report comprises selected papers On our steeper lands, experience has and addresses delivered before the Inof farming industry and many scienan important bearing upon the con-Charles W. Nash, on the birds of Ontario in their relation to agriculture, as it comprises 32 fine illustrations, army of women workers in shops and of Canadian birds with information concerning them, which shows the useful part they play in connection with farm economy.

In another appendix to the volume the results of recent scientific experitail. This will be found particularly within the reaim of either nature or useful and instructive to the progres- civilisation. Taking a few instances of searches of experts in a practical way severe sickness greatly impairs the prove the condition of the farmer, By cent will do is to call for a book or bringing the knowledge thus acquir- newspaper to while away the tedium is an extremely creditable and grati- "After straining the eyes more in fying evidence of the advanced con- the vain hope that they will improve, dition of agriculture in this Province the person, if he is wise, will consult ture in educational work.

OUTSIDE AND IN.

be harrowed within a week after The railroad engineer, said the smart | conditions the accommodative power of planting. In the case of the early boarder, must be a happy man. He the eye is strong enough to overcome planting there is usually enough mois- whistles at his work. Begging your the error. But under such atmospheric ture present so that the ridging may pardon, said the cheerful Idiot, prompt or climatic conditions as I have mentemporarily prove a benefit by enab- to crush all possible rivalry, he works tioned the accommodation is lessened.

READ A THOUSAND MILES.

This Calculation is Not for the Persisten Reader But the Average Man.

The average busy man who declares that he has "no time for reading" will be incredulous if he is told that in reading alone his eyes travel, during his lifetime, a distance of a 1,000 miles; which is equivalent to making an says Tit-Bits.

A comparatively slow reader will scan 300 words a minute; that is, reads asout twice as fast as he talks and ten times as fast as he writes. At this rate of progression, allowing for diversity of type, a man may be said to read ninety-two yards of type in half an hour. As even the busiest man probably averages half an hour's reading a day, it is clear that every year he must cover a distance of nineteen miles in reading, or the very respect of going to the field for that length able journey of 950 miles in fifty years.

This is an exceedingly low average, and there are probably many men who cover at least six times this distance; a feat almost equal to traversing with the eyes the whole of Europe, from Cape St. Vincent to the Ural mountains, and again from North Cape to Cape Matapan-a combined journey of 5,900 miles, or nearly a quarter of the way around the earth at the equator.

A statistician calculates that reading Zola's works the eyes travel a distance of thirty miles, and that the ordinary yellow-backed novel contown? The garden cannot be had with- tains from a mile to a mile and a half out labor, but with less, considering of type, while according to his estimate the average reader covers a disthe addition of a few hotbed sash the from Land's end to Berwick-on-Tweed. Compared with such wonderful feats

the journeys even of the busiest pen seem trival and poor, incredible as it may appear, there are many people who can use a pen with average skill and fluency whose writing during a lifetime does not exceed one or two miles. A good average record for one who does not earn his living by his pen would be ten miles for a life journey. The professional writer naturally accomplishes a much bigger task than this. If he is fairly industrious he may document than the report of the Sup- produce for the press 300,000 words a year, which would mean a lineal journey for his pen of three miles. If he have accomplished a journey of 120 miles, or a few miles more than the

> There are, of course, many writers has driven his pen as far as from Lizard point to the Grampians.

MAN'S WANING SIGHT.

This Is the Age When Even the Youngest Children Wear Speciacles.

Various excellent reasons are given for the prevalence of "glasses" among children and young people, says the London Daily Mail, but perhaps the best one is contained in the fact that oculists prescribe them far oftener than they used to do, as a preventive measure-that is to say, in order to help the sight over a trying period of poor health, especially in the case of delicate children.

One great oculist puts the inferior sight of present day children down to the severity with which it is taxed.

"Is it a wonder," he asks, "that the

"Again, if the strong constitution of dition of the farmer. A paper by a boy cannot save his eyes from their thousand and one uses, how can frail is a special feature of much interest, women escape? The ever-increasing offices and the new avenues of employment opening to them swell the number of spectacle wearers.

"It is interesting to compare the visual acuteness of the normal eye be-

useful and much needed work and fully accommodative power or injure the atjustifying the encouragement judio- ready weakened ciliary muscle. When

and the intelligence and enterprise of experienced help; if otherwise, he will the farming community, no less than pick up the first pair of spectacles of the energy and progressiveness available, regardless of whether they shown by the Department of Agricul- should be too strong or too weak for his eyes. Should he finally go to an optician the latter will often find it difficult to fit glasses satisfactorily. "Other natural causes that effect If planting is done very early in Willie, having taken a bite of a the eyes are wind, dust, light and heat, the spring the ridges may be permitted fair, but very bitter apple-Gracious! when excessive. Eyes otherwise good to remain ten days or two weeks be- what an awfully nice bad apple that enough become weak under such conditions. The weakness may be due to an error of refraction, and under most

tioned the accommodation is lessened."

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Pee masters and subscriberate the following sy nepsis of the newspaperlaws :

1. If any person orders his paper discon tinued, he must pay all arreages, or the publisher may continue to send it until pay mentis made, and collect the whole arround whether it be taken from the office or not. "ocular trip" from London to Naples, There can be no legal discontinuance until paymentismade.

2. Aay person who takes a paper from he the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

8. 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 flice. This proceeds upon he ground hat a man must pay for what he uses.

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In the matter of good health tempor- | ble with medical treatment sonpermanently restoring.

tive qualities cannot be gainsaid situated at the base of the brain. In beadquarters and cured there.

Here is the first principle. The trou- at their hands ?

izing measures, while possibly success- ally, and with nearly all medicines, is ful for the moment, can never be last- that they aim simply to treat the organ ing. Those in poor health soon know that may be diseased. South American whether the remedy they are using Nervine passes by the organs, and imis simply a passing incident in their ex- mediately applies its ourative powers perience, bracing them up for the day, to the nerve centres, from which the or something that is getting at the organs of the body receive their supply seat of the disease and is surely and of nerve fluid. The nerve centres healed, and of necessity the organ The eyes of the world are literally which has shown the outward evidence fixed on South American Nervine, They only of derangement is healed. Indiare not viewing it as a nine-days' won- gestion, nervousness, impoverished der, but critical and experienced men blood, liver complaint all owe their have been studying this medicine for origin to a derangement of the nerve years, with the one result-they have centres. Thousands bear testimony found that its claim of perfect ours- that they have been cured of these The great discoverer of this medicine so desperate as to baffle the skill of was possessed of the knowledge that the the most eminent physicians, because seat of all disease is the nerve centres, South American Nervine has gone to this belief he had the best scientists The eyes of the world have not been and medical men of the world disappointed in the inquiry into the successory in the same pre- cess of South American Nervine. Peopmises. Indeed, the ordinary lay- ple marvel, it is true, at its wonderful

man recognised this principle medical qualities, but they know belet disease or injury affect this part of thing that is claimed for it. It stands the human system and death is almost alone as the one great certain ouring certain. Injure the spinal cord, which remedy of the mineteenth century. Why, is the medium of these nerve con- should anyone suffer distress and sicktres, and paralysis is sure to follow. noss while this remody is practically

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EMPEROR WILL

The Emperor of Ger

post office of his ow detailed especially to uminous mail matter day addressed to him All letters are clas three heads, "Private "Immediate." Priv handed over to the E while those marked " the civil cabinet of t contain petitions by those of a military ch military cabinet. C departments make all quiries regarding the and then prepare th cordance with the reficial letters. These en to the Emperor, approval by affixing

EVIDENTL'

Maginnis had been and, like a great mar somewhat irritable. failed to meet his a unfortunate who was pretty apt to h in a way far more for He lingered in this pral weeks, daily gr still holding his ov make things lively at teresting for those a Finally, one day, doctor called, he me ing Mrs. Maginnis

sick-room, and, rubb cheerily remarked: Mrs. Maginnis. He to-day? It's dead the poor I thinkin' Hivin rist resigned reply.

You think he is know whether he is the doctor. Not fer shure, reginnis, briskly: but ivery symptom of it room jist now, an' he thing at me!

PATTI'S YOU The birth certifi Patti, recently found the time of birth of t So Patti at 55 is st

all the world. Patti

with eyes that are-Berlin paper-"absolt When in New York ago, Patti told the of her young eyes. I never read at n I can help it. It di eyes to try, if you sh bathe my eyes in he as feels best. I d things I am told ne also observe certai read at twilight or sleep fully nine hou it. I eat lightly ma

keep my eyes free by

tired. That is all."

OFTEN BECOME LA APPARENT The Blood is a Vital Kept Pure, Rich This Way Can

Perfect Health. In the early days every girl-no matte in life-should be bri ful and happy; her light, her eye brig rosy with the glow resverse is the unfor thousands of young the Dominion. The ways tired, never h and with a palpita slight exercise, so th stairs is exhausting consulted he tells anaemic-the plain is they have too lit less a powerful blood restoring tonic such Pink Pills for Pale grave is only too li The benefit which Dr. Williams' Pink this kind is amply

following testimoni Bookman, of Mar Bookman says: "It pleasure to acknowle have derived from liams' Pink Pills, completely broken d weak I could scarcel room. I was very tite and gradually lo merely a skeleton. I pitation of the heart, lent headaches. I wa from two doctors, by to benefit me and I way for about sever seen Dr. Williams' mended I determin Before I finished the to improve and by t eight boxes I was as been, and had gail weight. I am grate Wilhams' Pink Pills and freely give th hope that it may be girl suffering as I w

More pale and ble b en made b glit, by Dr. Williams' I any other means. A that their daughters holar streng han by the use of this g paid at 50c a box or by addressing the L cone Co., Brockville,