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PRACTICAL FARMING.
BUTTER FLAVOR.
Butter makers and dairymen know that no other time of the year can good butter be made with as little trouble as during May and June. At this season of the year almost any one can make good butter. So well do consumers realize this that we have a standard for flavor known as "June flavor" which is applied to butter the season through, and the nearer makers can imitate June flavor the better the prices. So the question of flavor is one of great importance. It is a question, also, still somewhat shrouded in mystery. We understand and know how to make butter the right texture or grain, but when it comes to flavor we are totally at sea. So writes Mr. King in Michigan Farmer.

Up to quite recently the general accepted theory was that feed was responsible for butter flavor, and it is perhaps needless for us to say that it is yet the accepted theory of a large majority of dairymen. When we first began to build silos and feed ensilage the strong point in the practice was that with succulent food one could make June butter the year round. Time has proven this a fallacy. The ensilage feeder found by experience that June flavor could not be fed into butter, even with the assistance of succulent feed, and a feed that comes as near comparing with natural June pasture as one is likely to get. Then with the great fact that as yet no one has been able to feed a June flavor into December or March butter prominently before us, in connection with the fact that the consumer demands and the markets pay the best prices for the June flavor, we must drop the old theory that flavor can be fed into butter through a cow, and if possible find from what source the flavor does come. This is not a question where the only pay is in the satisfaction of knowing that a question of dollars and cents to dairymen. The last quarter of the nineteenth century has solved some dairy questions, and I feel quite sure before the twentieth century is ushered in this question will be solved, and we will have no more feeding flavor into butter through the cow. The dairy world has, in the past few years, made some radical departures from old usages and ideas in practice, and has recognized new forces little dreamed of a quarter of a century ago. One of the most important of these, perhaps, is the feeding-fat-into-milk question. That the quality of richness of milk depends on the feed a cow eats was, until quite recently, scarcely questioned, but that feed was responsible for the amount of fat in the milk was accepted as a fact. This theory looked plausible and was so thoroughly grounded in dairy practice that dairymen and farmers were loath to abandon it; yet it has been pushed aside, and instead, we will breed for butter-fat and feed for quantity of milk.

The acceptance of this fact has turned the attention of our dairy breeders to breeding for quality as well as quantity of milk, and I believe the time is coming when the 10 per cent. cow will be a reality. Our present station and private dairymen have been experimenting along feed lines for years. All kinds of feed have been used; balanced rations have been formulated according to our best chemists, yet they have all failed of the desired results, and men turned in another direction, radical from the line they had been following before the question was solved in a way that practice results. The same can be said of June flavor. Because we can make butter with that fine aroma we conclude that it is due to succulent feed or feed that is just suited to the requirement of the cow to give her better the June flavor. This theory looks just as plausible as the theory that fat can be fed into milk, and has been an accepted, fixed principle in dairymen. For several years have been doubting Thomas when it comes to feeding flavor into milk, and have come to the conclusion that the cow is no more responsible for the flavor of her butter than the man in the moon; and further than that, I don't believe that feed has anything to do or is in any way responsible for butter flavor—that is, the feed that the cow eats. But I am sure that the feed outside of the cow sometimes has a great deal to do with the flavor of her butter. This is evident in saying that butter flavor comes from without and not from within the cow. It is understood—and the point is not questioned—that lactic acid is due to lactic acid, and that lactic acid is the product of bacteria, also that there are different species of bacteria, all playing an important part in the ripening of butter. Without the bacteria there is neither ferment nor decomposition, which we must have in cream ripening. Now let us hear this point in mind as we go along as it is in connection with this we know that if we heat milk to a certain degree and then keep it from coming in contact with air, it will stay sweet or in other words, will not develop lactic acid. In heating the milk we have simply destroyed or killed the bacteria in the milk. These bacteria came from the air and not from the cow.

WHERE TO SET FRUIT TREES.
It often proves to be a perplexing matter where to set an orchard. There are a great many things to be considered, and each farmer must do this for himself. All that anyone else can do is to give some of the leading principles upon which success depends. If possible, fruit trees should be placed where they will be protected by a woods or a hill, but if such cannot be had, a windbreak should be supplied (wood use exposed facing trees set in zigzag rows and but a few feet apart). Avoid placing trees where they will be exposed to high winds, or early and late frosts in the fall or spring. Often through the neglect of this, whole orchards are ruined.
The nature of each variety should be studied and those that thrive best in dry soil should be placed on such ground and those that require moist soil should be placed where there is no liability to drought.
Some farms are not well adapted for the production of fruit, but can be greatly helped by manuring, draining and cultivating. Fruit trees should be placed as near as possible, as placed as near as possible to a distance care there than if they are at a distance. Care should be taken not to place them where they will cut off all views of the farm, and where they will

be in the way in harvesting your grain. Upon some farms, such as though every effort was made to shut off of every bit of landscape and every nice building within range of human vision, thus making the home unattractive.
Your orchard should be along a public highway, do not place your most delicate fruit on the road, as in that case you will have plenty of help to gather it. There are people who have labor well repaid.
He made acquaintance with the unique theory of that anxious patentee who was very sure that in winter the steam-engine would be perfectly useless, because the thin coating of hoar frost that would gather in the morning upon the wheels would effectually hinder the wheels from moving along.
Of course the objector had a remedy to propose. His rails were to be hollow in order to allow hot water to circulate through them, thus keeping the metal warm and preventing the formation of hoar frost.
Another writer, fully persuaded that no smooth-wheeled vehicle could be made to move along ordinary roads, fitted his piston-rods not to work wheels, but a set of levers, that kicked into the road beneath the engine, moving it much as a punt is poled in the water, only here there were to be four poles instead of one.
Decidedly more interesting than an engine that kicked its way along was one that was actually to walk on four legs. There were several varieties of these steam-walkers, one of which burst on its trial trip, and killed six persons. It was not till Hedley expanded all these ingenious theories by simply trying how a smooth road would really act on a smooth road, that the wonderful inventions ceased.
The idea of danger was always very prominent in the minds of inventors. One was so convinced that "accidents on railways would be frequent," that he attached the train to the engine by a long rope, so that in the event of collision only the engine would suffer.
Another adopted the expedient of a feather-bed placed between the buffers of the carriages, so that "a shock of the land, and its terrors grow apace, and still more ingenious patentees proposed fixing a pair of rails along the top of the train, falling at a gentle gradient fore and aft, so that in the event of another train meeting or overtaking it, the two could pass over and under each other, and both could go on their way rejoicing.

SHIPPING PERISHABLE GOODS.
Valuable Points Which Experience Has Brought Out.
A study of the methods of protecting from injury during transportation, or while in storage, various food products and other perishable articles is interesting, especially to those engaged in a business in which this matter must be duly considered as a question of dollars and cents. Different conditions of temperature are the basis of such study. Severe extremes of heat and cold may be encountered while only a short distance is covered. It is possible, even under the worst conditions, to pack any kind of perishable goods that the danger of loss by reason of decay, breakage, leakage and similar causes is much lessened.
Articles recognized as perishable include all fruits and vegetables, milk and other dairy products, fish, fresh meats, poultry, game, clams, oysters and other shell fish, canned and bottled groceries, wines, hops and malt liquors, various mineral waters, medicines and liquid drugs which, instead of alcohol, have water for a base, ink, mucilage and kindred articles. In shipping any of these and similar goods, the point to be observed is protection from excessive cold and frost, as well as extreme heat. Precaution must be taken to have in the car a good circulation of air, in which gases generated by such goods may be carried off. Temperatures are liable to different commodities are liable to damage very materially with the nature of goods.
FAVORABLE CONDITIONS
For one article will be bad for another, and the condition of all goods when shipped is a matter of much importance.
Another point to be considered is whether the train is to be sent through direct from one point to another, or to be sidetracked along the way to produce like potatoes, for instance, will stand a much lower temperature when in motion. When in motion, a few feet of cold is quickly felt. In the West cars containing perishable goods are sometimes covered on the north side with a canvas of straw, and in the cold winds which sweep down across the prairie.
Express companies do a large business in the shipping of fish, and, of course, much is sent all the country by freight. If sent by express, fish is packed in barrels with ice. By freight, fish is packed in boxes and casks holding from 500 to 1,000 pounds. If an entire car load is to be shipped, bins are sometimes built in the car, and are supplied with ice. It is by this means that passengers on transatlantic steamers are enabled to savor fresh and palatable fish during an entire voyage. Clams in the West may be supplied in like manner with fish of various kinds which live only a few days in their shells.
THAW OUT GRADUALLY
In a moderately cool place. Clams and oysters will stand a journey better during a snow storm, than when the weather is fair and the wind light. In extreme weather, barrels in which these things are shipped are lined with tough paper. Oysters in their shells, if stored during an entire voyage, and thick and occasionally with ice water, and where the temperature is but little above freezing, may be kept in good condition for at least two months.
In shipping fruit a uniform temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees is best for keeping the fruit in good condition. If it is packed in care, and handled in like manner, fruit may be kept in an excellent state of preservation for from twenty to thirty days. Oranges, if slightly frozen, may be placed in a cool room to thaw out gradually, a process which makes them sweeter, and this is the best method of thawing an improved flavor to the fruit. When thawed out after being frozen solid, oranges will be found to have acquired a flavor which is unpleasantly sweet.
A simple method of thawing out oranges is to place them in cold water as soon as received, and they will then thaw in a gradual way. All fruit will stand 15 degrees more cold if it is wrapped in thick brown paper.
Seeds of the peach, plum, walnut and other kinds of trees will germinate and sprout better if they are wrapped in moist paper and kept in a temperature below zero degrees for several days in a temperature a little above freezing.

INTERESTED ADVICE.
Pardon me, said the new boarder after the others had left the table, but I'm not up in table etiquette and don't know just how oranges should be eaten.
Very sprightly, sir, very sprightly. In this case of year, answered the thrifty landlady.
THE BOUNTY OF TRIPLETS.
The sum expended by the Queen in the form of bounties to those mothers in the United Kingdom who have given birth to triplets amounts to the large sum of \$85,000 during her 69 years reign.

INGENIOUS PATENTS.
Some Inventions That Were Brought About by the Advent of the Steam Engine.
The advent of the steam-engine was the signal for a host of ingenious and amusing inventions. A writer has taken the trouble to delve amongst these old railway patents, and has found his labor well repaid.
He made acquaintance with the unique theory of that anxious patentee who was very sure that in winter the steam-engine would be perfectly useless, because the thin coating of hoar frost that would gather in the morning upon the wheels would effectually hinder the wheels from moving along.
Of course the objector had a remedy to propose. His rails were to be hollow in order to allow hot water to circulate through them, thus keeping the metal warm and preventing the formation of hoar frost.
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WHERE HEART DISEASE IS UNKNOWN
A Beulah Land in Contrast with this Age of Fret and Fume.
Where this Beulah Land? Thousands will enquire, for Heart Disease is striking down its victims in every corner of the land, and its terrors grow apace, and still more ingenious patentees proposed fixing a pair of rails along the top of the train, falling at a gentle gradient fore and aft, so that in the event of another train meeting or overtaking it, the two could pass over and under each other, and both could go on their way rejoicing.

SUFFERED UNTOLD MISERY FOR TWENTY YEARS.
At Times Unable to Walk—Totally Cured of Kidney Trouble by South American Kidney Cure.
Perfect relief from intense suffering as the contrast between the darkness of the dungeon and the bright sunlight of heaven above. This was the experience of Mr. John Snell, a well-known retired farmer, of Wingham, Ont. Let him tell his own story:
"For twenty years I suffered untold misery, and at times I could not walk, and any standing position gave intense pain, the result of kidney diseases that followed a severe grippe. Local physicians could not help me, and I was continually growing worse, which alarmed family and friends. At this critical moment I saw in the American Kidney Cure a dying man will grasp at anything. Result—Before half a bottle had been taken, I was entirely relieved of pains, and two bottles entirely cured me."
For sale by all druggists.

A WONDER.
That policeman on our beat is a wonderful man.
How's that?
He's on duty all night and never sleeps a wink in day time.
Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35c.
For sale by all druggists.

AFTER FIVE YEARS OF AGONY
From Rheumatism Mr. John Gray, a Pioneer of Wingham, Ont., Secures Perfect Relief in Four Hours, and is Cured in a Few Days.
Mr. John Gray, 35 years a resident of Wingham, Ont., writes the following: "About five years ago I contracted rheumatism, owing to an accident, and since that time have suffered in the most terrible manner. I have been completely laid up and unfit for any kind of work. A friend strongly recommended me to go to Mr. Chas. Ramage's drug store and secure South American Rheumatic Cure. I did so and received perfect relief in four hours. It enabled me to sleep and I was up in a few days, and was perfectly cured. I have recommended it to many and it always cures in a few days."
For sale by all druggists.

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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 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 Kingsbridge, Ont., led me himself a hopeless invalid through years of over-work. 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 it: Nerveine cured me and I am today as strong and well as ever." Samuel Selye, of Meaford, 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. F. Bolger, of Kenilworth, says: "Nerveine cured me of my suffering, which seemed incurable, and had baffled all former medical 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 gripe. No medicine did him any good. "I took 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 of an elderly lady, of Wingham, who is known as Mrs. Bracebridge. "I was so bad," she says, "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 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 is complete and comprehensive in its did not help me. I have taken a few bottles of Nerveine, and can truthfully say that I am a new man."
A shrewd observer of human nature has said: "The hand that rocks the cradle moves the world." How important it is, then, that health and strength should be made the lot of the mothers of this country. The women of Canada are ready by scores to tell of the benefits that have come to them through the use of South American Nerveine. Mrs. R. Armstrong, of the colporteur, of the Bible Society of that town, suffered for six years from nervous prostration. Medical assistance did not help. "In all," she says, "I have taken six bottles of Nerveine, and can truthfully say this is the one medicine that has effected a cure in my case." Mrs. John Dwyer, and these are his words: "I gladly say it: Nerveine cured me and I am today as strong and well as ever." Mrs. Dwyer, 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. F. Bolger, of Kenilworth, says: "Nerveine cured me of my suffering, which seemed incurable, and had baffled all former medical 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 gripe. No medicine did him any good. "I took 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 of an elderly lady, of Wingham, who is known as Mrs. Bracebridge. "I was so bad," she says, "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 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 is complete and comprehensive in its did not help me. I have taken a few bottles of Nerveine, and can truthfully say that I am a new man."
Newspaper space is too valuable to permit of further additions to these earnest words of testimony from those who know just what they are talking about. In the common language of the day, they have been there, and are speaking from the heart. This does not mean that they are speaking from the mouth of a man or more witnesses that here speak have their counterparts by the hundreds, not only in the province of Ontario, but in every other section of the Dominion. South American Nerveine is based on a scientific principle that makes a cure a certainty, no matter how desperate the case may be. It strikes at the nerve centers from which flows the life blood of the whole system. It is not a medicine of patchwork, but is complete and comprehensive in its application.
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