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AGRICULTURAL  
BREEDING LIVE STOCK.  
Breeding is governed by laws, some of which are fairly well understood, and some are only recognized as such by their constancy and uniformity, writes Thomas Shaw. Of the former class is the law that like produces like, or determines the sex. By the former we are enabled to make improvements practically. The latter we cannot turn to any practical account in the present state of our knowledge, and yet from the balance or equilibrium that is preserved in the sexes, we can believe that the law which controls or determines the sex is just as much a law as that which determines the form of the animal. But we understand enough about the latter to enable us to turn it to good account in our practice, while a knowledge of the former has hitherto eluded the grasp of the profoundest intellect as to the influences which control it.  
Other influences sometimes operative, but not always, and which do not appear to be uniform in their action, may be classed as laws or otherwise, according to the standpoint from which we view them. These include the influence of a previous impregnation on progeny from the same mother and by a different male, and the influence or supposed influence of the imagination upon embryological development. The rank which these and similar influences should hold in the laws or influences which govern breeding has not as yet been assigned to them, nor is it likely to be until there is more of agreement as to the measure of the influence which they exert upon breeding.  
It may be claimed, and perhaps with some degree of correctness, that three laws stand out prominently so as to influence in a greater or less degree the practical work of the breeder. These are, first, the law that "like produces like," second, the law that like does not always produce like, or as it is sometimes termed the law of "variation," and third, "atavism" or the production of progeny bearing some points of resemblance to remote ancestry. These three laws cover much ground, hence a close examination of all or even much that they embrace cannot be thought of at present.  
It may be mentioned, however, that the first is understood much better than either of the others, and it is well that it is so, for the knowledge of this and its workings is the great sheet anchor of the breeder's hope, the rock upon which he must base his hopes of improvement. The second and third of these laws often thwart the efforts of the breeder than they help him, and yet it would not be correct to say that he has not in any sense profited by them, for he has. Through the influence of the second, new types have been evolved and these in turn have been rendered permanent by the aid of man, and through the operation of the law that "like produces like," when this made permanent, these new types have in instances not a few been elevated into the dignity of breeds. The third law, though it may frequently have produced a boon in the side of the breeder, has not been an unmitigated evil, for while it may have been, yet has been, the medium of transmission of undesirable characters by a remote ancestry, we can believe that it has been the medium, also, of the transmission of desirable characters by these, as for instance, stamina and prolificity, and even good milking properties.  
So long as these laws are operative, just so long will breeding have in it many elements of uncertainty, unless indeed, that time should come when all governing laws pertaining to the subject come to be well understood. But notwithstanding these uncertain elements, a judicious and faithful application of the law that "like produces like," appearing to the first law, will insure success in practice that may be regarded as at least fairly uniform and unvarying. A knowledge then of all this, is known of the workings of the first law is greatly essential to a marked degree of success on the part of those engaged in breeding. Some of the influences that modify the action of these laws we know, while many of them are yet hidden from us. Of these influences, the most important is one of the more important, it bears most directly on the first law, and it may bear directly also on the second and third. A second influence is the care given and the food provided. This combined influence, like the former, is greatly important. No matter what the line of breeding, its benefits may be easily more than counteracted by the one or the other of these influences, and counteracted in a manner so complete as to frustrate all possibility of improvement. Cross breeding is a third influence, and so important is it in its bearing upon breeding, that without a fair knowledge of the probable results to be expected from crossing, it is hazardous to engage in it. To do so blindly would be to run much hazard. It is peculiarly strong in the influence which it exercises upon the tendencies to atavism.  
From what has been said, it will be abundantly apparent that the subject of the breeding of live stock is one of the deepest that can engage the attention of men. In fact, it is so deep that the foremost minds can soon reach the domain of haze and dimness when they pry into the many corners of the unknown in reference to this great theme. And yet what may be known in reference to it has so important a bearing upon the practice of breeding that it may be pursued with not a little certainty, so far as the general results to be looked for are concerned. While the lens of patient thought is now more than ever being turned upon the subject of breeding, we are not to conclude that all that is known in regard to it has been the outcome of modern research. Breeding had made considerable progress as an art before the Israelitish sojourn in Egypt. The patriarch Jacob was evidently a skillful breeder. Several of the breeds that we now have, more especially those that are hornless, could not have been established without a fair knowledge of the principles of breeding, more especially those breeds among cattle that are now hornless. But more progress has been made in recent times than formerly, and every step that is now made in advance will undoubtedly be securely held. With these ever gathering accumulations, we may soon

hope to know very much more with reference to this subject, and we do live in a time when this knowledge will be distributed in a degree not of thought of, so that the future is full of hope with reference to this great question.  
DEEP PLOWING.  
The important subject of deep ploughing is thus treated of by a correspondent of the New England Farmer.  
It is believed that shallow ploughing is the cause of the failure of success in farming so generally seen all over the country. One of the great losses caused by the practice of shallow ploughing is that of fertility, experienced after grain cropping for a few years and which is so generally complained of from one end of the country to the other. In the New England states many of the farms have been wholly abandoned, and in the West where a few years ago it was claimed that the soil was so very rich deep down that it was possible that the fertility should ever give out, but experience with shallow ploughing has proved that the loss of fertility is general after fifteen or twenty years of crop growing. Now this is an unnatural result. No such result ought to be stored deep in the earth, and everywhere secured and felt to the great loss of agriculture.  
The true policy of crop production will avoid this loss. The soil should be opened up to a good depth so that the moisture of rains and melting snows may be readily and quickly carried down into the soil, and it is possible that the soil, before time is given for its loss to the soil by the evaporating influences of the sun and air, so that it may be safely stored deep in the earth until needed at the surface where it will be brought by the capillary action of the earth and air to be used by the growing plants that kind upon and used by the growing crop.  
The ploughing should also be deep in order that excessive moisture may readily pass down into the earth away from the roots of plants that no injury may be done to the plants by the presence of more water than can be used.  
Great loss is often experienced in wet times by the presence of too much immediately surrounding the growing plants, and as deep ploughing loosens the soil, it is possible that the loss occasioned in times of excessive rains may be avoided altogether, while growth is promoted by the supply of enough moisture to be taken up and used by the growing crop.  
HORSE NOTES.  
If you raise the right kind of horses the buyer will hunt you up.  
See that the shoe fits the shoe to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe.  
The cause of a vicious disposition in a horse is often rough treatment in grooming.  
Too much feed is as bad as too little, especially when the horses have but little to do.  
The weight of a good draft horse should be in the bone and muscle, and not in the superabundance of fat.  
Finely bred, intelligent horses are usually very nervous. They are quick to notice, quick to take alarm and quick to do.  
Never allow anyone to tickle or tease your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment, and does not understand the joke.  
The farmer who has the care of young colts should make up his mind naturally to think of them as being weaning time. The colt should pass his first winter in the best of condition, and without a hitch in his growth.  
A veteran broncho breaker gives the following as a sure way to cure a horse of kicking: "The one of his forelegs with his hind leg on the other side. As soon as he starts to kick, he jerks his front leg off the ground and he goes down in a heap. Two or three doses of this kind will cure the worst case you can find."  
A HANDSOME BEQUEST.  
Four Hundred Thousand Pounds Bequeathed to the Church of England.  
A despatch from London says:—At least £400,000 has been bequeathed to the Church of England by the late Mr. Alfred Marriott, of the Grange, Hopkin, Mirfield, Yorkshire, whose will has been proved by Messrs. Roche and Sons, solicitors, Old Jewry. The executors are to include the person who is for the time being secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. After a number of family bequests, the testator directs that the whole of the residue of his estate shall be divided into six parts; and as to four equal parts, one-sixth thereof is to be paid to the Archbishop of York, another to the Bishop of London, and another to the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Each of these sums is to be carried to a separate and distinct account, called the account of the Marriott bequest. The bequests to the two archbishops and to the Bishop of London provide that the money is to be held in trust to devote one-half towards the erection of churches in the poorest and most thickly populated districts in the metropolis, or in their respective dioceses, but so that no greater sum than £2,000 shall be expended in the erection of any one church, the remaining half to be devoted to the endowment of such societies for assisting the fallen of either sex, or hospitals, or ragged schools, as may seem to be of the greatest public utility. The testator recommends to the attention of worthy objects societies for the support of orphan children or fallen women and the assistance of seafaring men, and it was his express desire that the bequests should be entirely applied within the period of six years, any balance unexpended at the expiration of that period being returned to his trustees, and applied as part of the balance of this residuary estate. The estate has been sworn under £294,000.  
THE CHERFUL IDIOT.  
I wonder why fat people are so universally good natured, queried the appreciative boarder.  
For the reason, answered the cheerful idiot, that it would take a fat man so much longer to get mad clear through.  
The less religion there is in a church the more oysters and ice cream it takes to run it.

NO ROOM FOR HIM IN GERMANY.  
A scholar's struggle and despair and his violent ending of five lives.  
Germany has a peculiarly German kind of wretchedness—the wretchedness of the highly educated poor. Hardly a winter passes without some schoolmaster's dying for want of the ordinary necessities of life. The never-ending production of doctors of philosophy, doctors of law, doctors of music, and doctors of theology, has filled the offices of the Church and State and school to overflowing. So around the fringe of official life the whole length and breadth of the empire there hangs a hungry, poorly clad, disheartened, and embittered contingent of Ph. D.'s, L.D.'s, and other less belted scholars. If a man wished to write a dark page in the everyday life of the German people to-day, his world need only to record the suicides of men who were trained to fill high places that never were left vacant, or were left behind in the mighty struggle of university graduates for offices which would yield them the unblurred bread of life.  
If any person wishes to learn how bitter is the end of one of these unemployed scholars he should read the story of Paul Eulenburg, doctor of jurisprudence, who took his life in Blaeswitz three weeks ago. He was the son of a Berlin professor of medicine. He married twelve years ago and lived in unmarred happiness with his wife. He had three children, 9, 5, and 2 1/2 years old, all girls. He had written much for magazines and newspapers, had published several modest books, and had turned his hand to one play, "Our Barnard," which was presented repeatedly in small Saxon towns last winter. He and his wife lived in a flat in Blaeswitz, and were supposed to eke out a fairly decent living with his earnings in literature. They belonged to all the local societies, such as abundant in Germany, and were cheerful and comfortable, and for some time paid their debts with exemplary promptness.  
Then Eulenburg began to put off his creditors. His income grew smaller, and he made the most desperate effort to increase it by tutoring, by writing, by copying and by doing jobs at law. In Germany such efforts are doomed to failure; the man who makes them finds every avenue crowded beyond the possibility of admitting the casual stranger.  
On Oct. 10 a tradesman came to Eulenburg with a bill for \$12.50. Eulenburg paid part of his furniture and paid it. Then came another bill for \$8, another for \$3, and still others that must be paid from the proceeds of furniture. Finally a bill for 70 cents found him at the end of all his resources. He locked the doors and windows of his flat; he did not open them to the man who called for the 70 cents. This creditor got an order from a court to enable him to seize part of Eulenburg's furniture. He and a court officer broke in the front door of the Eulenburg flat. In the first room they found the three children in a row on the floor, the faces waxen white and cold, and a sheet tucked evenly under their chins. All three were dead. In the next room lay Eulenburg, as the laws of the land were written white, as were the children, and dead in each other's arms.  
Dr. Eulenburg left a note saying that the struggle for chance to earn his bread had become hopeless. He had poisoned the children, his wife, and himself with prussic acid. The tradesman on the bureau, accompanied with a copy of the bill, the janitress found her work. At least he felt his case was hopeless, for the best physicians had failed to do him good. He tried Nerwine, and these are his words: "I gladly say it: Nerwine cured me and I am to-day as strong and well as ever." Samuel Sizer, 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 Nerwine gave him back his natural strength. A victim of indigestion, W. F. Bolger, of Renfrew, says: "Nerwine 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: "Nerwine 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, in Mr. C. J. Curtis, residing near Windsor. His health was seemingly completely destroyed through indigestion. No medicine did him any good. "For three bottles of Nerwine," 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 Nerwine 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 Nerwine, 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 Nerwine, and can truthfully say this is the one medicine that has effected a cure in my case." Mrs. John Duggan, who has been for 40 years a resident of Plesherton, and has reached the advanced age of seventy and ten. Three years ago her system sustained a severe shock through the death of a daughter. Nerwine was recommended. She perseveringly took 15 bottles of medicine, with the result that she is today again strong and hearty. Hundreds of women suffer from impoverished blood and weakened nerves. "All vitality," says Mrs. J. Ballin, of Brampton, "seemed to have forsaken my system. I was unable to get relief from any source until I commenced taking South American Nerwine. The results are most satisfactory—greater far than I could have hoped for." It came within the way of Mrs. H. Fitzpatrick, of Wingham, to treat under the best physicians, both in Canada and England, for heart disease and nervous debility, but she failed to get any relief. "I was advised," she says, "to take South American Nerwine, and must say I do believe that if I had not done so I would not be alive to-day."  
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. The doctors 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 Nerwine 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.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Piles from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Bleed and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cts.  
For sale by all Druggists.  
A PUZZLER.  
I'd like to ask one thing, said the cross boarder. What is it, please? asked the landlady. How do you get this steak cooked so hard without even getting it hot?  
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Yea, By the Hundreds, Those Who Have Been Cured of Dife Disease By South American Nerwine.  
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 gives life and health to the young 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 discouraged through the use of South American Nerwine give their opinions on this subject. John Boyer, banker, of Kincardine, 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 Nerwine, and these are his words: "I gladly say it: Nerwine cured me and I am to-day as strong and well as ever." Samuel Sizer, 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 Nerwine gave him back his natural strength. A victim of indigestion, W. F. Bolger, of Renfrew, says: "Nerwine 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: "Nerwine 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, in Mr. C. J. Curtis, residing near Windsor. His health was seemingly completely destroyed through indigestion. No medicine did him any good. "For three bottles of Nerwine," 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 Nerwine 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 Nerwine, and can truthfully say that I am a new man."  
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