

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Post-masters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may commence to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount 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 subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the published sentiments to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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A first-class lot of

Hand-made Wagons for sale cheap.

Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

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AGRICULTURAL

BUILDING UP A WORN OUT FARM.

When we consider that about 25 per cent of the inhabitants of the civilized world are farmers and the remaining 75 per cent must be sustained by the surplus products of the farm, we can then realize the importance of keeping the farm in a high state of productivity. Again, considering the difference between a poor crop and one that pays the farmer a dividend, we realize in dollars and cents, why our best farmers are not political croakers, nor do they expect financial relief by legislation. Intelligence and high-class farming go hand in hand, or brain and brawn must be copartners for successful farming, as in all other professions. After twenty years of experience we conclude that the best way to bring up a worn-out farm is by using brain and brawn as principal fertilizers. As use policies our machine journals, when well oiled, and a reasonable amount of exercise strengthens the muscles, so our farms will grow better and better when we arrive at that degree of intelligence necessary to enable us to assist nature, rather than to try to compel her to yield to our dictates. Science and our experience on the farm prove that nature's laws must not be violated or we must suffer the consequences; hence the run-down farm. First law of nature, utilize every foot of ground; then remove the old fences, grub out fence rows, so that you can level that ridge caused by plowing out for many, many years, look the field over carefully and systematically, till drain all swamps and low ground, as nature grows a variety of grasses even on one field. Owing to amount of moisture our plants are often foreign to the soil, and wanting an even crop of the same plant, hence the necessity of draining to equalize the elements, that they may serve us the better. Plow this winter, that the action of the frost may assist you in pulverizing. In plowing clay land never cut deeper than the soil and as narrow as the plow will do good work. Haul all the manure you can get during the winter, spreading evenly from the wagon—wood ashes spread thinly on poorest spots will give good results. Allow no stock on the land during winter or spring. It is better not to pasture your farming land. Now if we have been thorough, we are ready to prepare this land for corn.

Second law—Nature always provides herself with covering. Go to the forest, the fields, the marshes, and prairies. Observe just how nature is clothed, nowhere do we find her naked in her natural state. Then we should cover her nakedness with something, and we find the dust mulch the most convenient. This can be supplied by the use of a spike-tooth harrow, continuing until the surface is fine and level. Allow it to lie about two days, so that the moisture may arise from below and mellow the ground to plow depth. Continue with spike-tooth harrow, cutting two inches deep, cross-cutting a little deeper. Cross this with a spike-tooth harrow to level and renew the mulch. Line the rows straight, three and a half feet apart, going east and west, and very shallow. Corn belongs to the family of grasses and roots very near the surface. Use the best seed, as we must have a good stand to supply the necessary shade that with our dust mulch we may be able to soothe nature through the summer. This can best be done by planting one kernel every fourteen inches. As soon as planted use spike-tooth harrow, going with rows, cross-harrow. When corn is up, harrow again, with same harrow, in afternoons, as harrow will sour and corn will not break off. Nature prefers very fine shovels, set only deep enough to destroy capillary attraction. This is the one thing needful, as evaporation is carried on to the extent of 8,000 pounds of moisture per acre every twenty-four hours, besides an unlimited amount of gases essential to plant growth, hence fertility of soil. In order to obtain the best results with the least possible waste of fertility we must continue to mulch throughout the season. While in this condition moisture is nature's best pulverizer; it also relieves nature of the necessity of throwing out a crop of weeds to protect herself when neglected by poor farming. This line should be continued until corn is ripe or time to sow wheat. This gives you a mellow, moist seed bed, far better than early plowed fallow allowed to burn out or grow a crop of weeds. Sow wheat as early as September 10 to 15, the latter date being preferable in this latitude, as Hurricane is gone September 20, thus increasing chances of even growth. Sow between corn or even shock. We would prefer the former as corn would furnish shade until wheat is up.

Next spring sow clover, one bushel, four acres, sowing both ways, to get the seed evenly scattered, when the ground is honeycombed with frost. Thus increase your chances of a good stand of clover, the best and cheapest fertilizer the farmer has. About August 10 run over field with mower, cutting clover and stubble about three inches high. Remove swath stick so that cuttings may fall evenly over the ground, giving the field a good mulch and causing the clover roots to strike deeper in the soil. Do not pasture clover, as this is the most destructive practice indulged in by the farmer. In the following summer cut hay as early as convenient, that you may obtain a good second growth for seed, or, better still, to be plowed down with what manure you can obtain the following winter for another corn crop. Increase your supply of manure by feeding hay, fodder and straw, with cheap grains to well-bred stock; in short, sell nothing but finished products from the farm and within a few years you will have a clean and fertile farm, plenty of fine stock, a good balance on the right side of the ledger.

KEEPING REASONABLY CLEAN.

All efforts at agricultural reform of any kind must recognize that the same

SWEARING TO TELL THE TRUTH.

How the Ceremony of Taking the Oath is Performed in Many Courts of the World.

In most continental countries the practice of kissing the book is unknown, the ceremony of oath-taking being more akin to the Scottish than to the English form. A French witness has a very simple ordeal to pass through before unfolding his tale. The Judge, seated beneath a crucifix, says: "I swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and the witness, lifting up his right hand, answers, "I swear it." In Austria a Christian witness is sworn before a crucifix between two lighted candles, and, holding up his right hand, says: "I swear by God the Almighty and All Wise that I will speak the pure and full truth, and nothing but the truth, in answer to anything I may be asked by the court." Jewish witnesses, while using the same words, add to their solemnity by placing their hands on the page of a Bible on which is printed the third commandment. A Belgian witness swears to be veracious in these words: "I will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God and all the saints."

In Italy the form is much the same, but the use of the Bible imparts a greater degree of seriousness to it. "I will swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," exclaims the Italian witness, resting his hand upon an open Bible.

THE SPANISH OATH.

is more elaborate. The witness, kneeling on his right knee, places his hand on the sacred book, and being asked by the Judge, "Will you swear by God and by these Holy Gospels to speak the truth to all you may be asked?" answers, "Yes, I swear." Thereupon the Judge says: "Then if thus you do, God will reward you, and if not, will require it of you." In some parts of the country the ceremony is different. The witness forms a cross by placing the middle of his thumb on the middle of his forefinger, and kissing his thumb—a practice which would probably be very familiar to some English witnesses—exclaims: "By this cross I swear."

The most curious European oath is administered in Norway. The witness raises his thumb, his forefinger, and his middle finger. These signify the Trinity, while the larger of the uplifted fingers is supposed to represent the soul of the witness, and the smaller to indicate his body. Before the oath is taken a long exhortation is delivered, the most material parts of which are as follows: "Whatever person is so ungodly, corrupt, or hostile to himself as to swear a false oath, or not to keep the oath sworn, sins in such a manner as if he were to say: 'If I swear falsely, then may God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost punish me, so that God the Father, who created me and all mankind in His image, and His fatherly goodness, grace and mercy, may not profit me, but that I, as a perverse and obstinate transgressor and sinner, may be punished eternally in hell.' If I swear falsely, then may all I have and own in this world be cursed; cursed be my land, field, and meadow, so that I may never enjoy any fruit or yield from them; cursed be my cattle, my beasts, my sheep, so that after this day they may never thrive or benefit me; yes, cursed may I be and everything I possess." If the law's delay is among the grievances of the Norwegians, it would not be difficult to trace it to the "good mouth-filling oaths" that precede the real business of their courts.

For real picturesqueness in oath-taking the courts of

LESS CIVILIZED COUNTRIES

must be visited. Like the soldier in Jacque's familiar speech, they are "full of strange oaths." The people who have shown themselves to be most resourceful in the making of oaths are the Chinese. Slicing off a cock's head is one mode of impressing a Chinaman with the importance of telling the truth; breaking a saucer is another; blowing out a lighted candle is a third. The beheading of the cock is supposed to represent the fate of the liar: the cracking of the saucer and the extinguishing of the candle indicate what will happen to the soul of the witness who does not tell the truth. In Mohammedan countries every witness holds the Koran in front of him, and bends down until his forehead touches the sacred volume. The position of the body is of the utmost importance in most countries, but in none has superstition left the supreme conscientiousness that distinguished the Irish witness in the days of the Bretons. He took three separate oaths, the first standing, the second sitting, and the third lying, as these were the positions in which life was spent.

Many Indians are sworn on tigers skins in the belief that if they defile their lips with lies their bodies will become food for tigers, while others stand upon a lizard's skin, and ask that their bodies shall be covered with the scales of the reptiles if they foreswear themselves. The Burmese witness, who requests to be destroyed in no fewer than five different ways if he is guilty of perjury is not content that the punishment should fall upon him self alone. He includes his relations. "Let us be subject," he says. "To all the calamities that are within the body and all that are without the body. May we be seized with madness, dumbness, deafness, leprosy, and hydrocephalus. May we be struck with thunderbolts and lightning and come to sudden death."

A WASTE OF MONEY.

Madge—What makes you think that modesty can sometimes be carried to an extreme?

Marjorie—Look at old Mr. Goodhart.

When he makes a present he always rubs the price off, even when it is an expensive one.

ON FLEETING WINGS.

"Only a day!" Ah yes, dear.

Only a short, short day.

Twil quickly pass, my little lass.

Then use it while you may.

On twelve swift wings the burden

swings.

They'll bear it swift away.

Only a passing day, dear.

Only a passing day.

"Only an hour!" But then, dear,

To cheer some heart to ease some

sorrows.

To sing a simple rhyme

Of love and home to those who roam.

So sweet is memory's power.

Only a little hour, dear,

Only a little hour.

"Only a minute!" Yes, dear.

The minutes flee away

On swift wing; but speeding sing:

"Oh use us while ye may."

It's only one at a time, dear.

To weave in the web of life.

Then play the shuttle of love, dear,

But never the shuttle of strife.

CHARACTERISTIC.

Your clam chowder, remarked the diner to the restaurant cashier, as he paid the amount of his check and stood away a pint of toothpicks in his vest pocket; is distinguishable above all the other clam chowders I ever ate.

In what way, asked the cashier, who did not know whether to be pleased or not.

By its clamlessness.

HE DREW THE LINE.

Mrs. Hempeck, looking up from her reading—This writer says that widows make the best wives.

Mr. Hempeck—But, really, my dear you can hardly expect me to die just in order to make a good wife of you.

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LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

THEY COUNT BY THE SCORE

Yea, By the Hundreds, Those Who Have

Been Cured of Dire Disease By

South American Nervine.

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 he also a public benefactor? Let those who have been down and are now up through the use of South American Nervine give their opinions on this subject. John Boyer, banker, of Kincardine, Ont., had made 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 Nervine, and these are his words: "I glad to say