

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Postmaster 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 continue 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 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.

JAKE KRESS is still to be found in his old Stand opposite the Durham Bakery.

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PRACTICAL FARMING.

HOW TO MAKE CEMENT FLOORS.

I began flooring my stables with cement eight years ago, and have used on my farm over forty barrels of it for stable floors for horses and cows, a hog house, a poultry house, and laid 200 feet in length (over 500 square feet) of walk. One piece of walk of over 100 feet is laid on very wet, spouty land, and the mercury has twice been from fifteen to twenty degrees below zero, since it was laid three years ago, and there has never been a single crack in it. It is the cheapest floor that can be made, durability considered. Experts charge from \$3 to \$5 per day for laying cement floors, says Waldow Brown, but any farmer who will follow the directions here given can make as good a floor, and need not pay out any wages for skilled labor. In localities where stone is expensive the foundations of buildings can often be made of cement much cheaper than with masonry, and if I were building a basement barn I would first make the floor, excavating where the posts are to stand to a solid foundation and filling with concrete, and then set the posts directly on the floor or on a raised pillar of cement, which can be made by using a frame or box of the height that the pillar is wanted. There should be six inches of good gravel or finely broken stones as a foundation before the laying of the floor begins, and then in the horse stable five inches of concrete and one of topping; and in the cow stable three inches of concrete and one-half inch of topping, and the same for a hog house, carriage house or coal house, and a still lighter topping in a poultry house. The concrete is made by mixing eight parts of clean gravel with one part of cement; or, if finely crushed stone is used (no pieces larger than one inch in diameter) for the concrete, ten or twelve parts can be used to one of cement. This concrete should be mixed thoroughly dry, shoveling it over three or four times, and then at the last mixing be sprinkled from a fine rose-watering pot, enough to thoroughly dampen it, and it is ready to use. We lay the floor in sections, three or four feet wide, so that we can easily reach across to trowel it. We put a two-inch piece edgewise and stake it, to make the width needed, when the dampened concrete is in, and spread it evenly two inches at a time, and stamp it solid, and so continue until within one inch of the top in the horse stable, or one-half inch for the cow stable or hog house. The top coat is made with two parts of sharp, clean sand and one of cement, thoroughly mixed and tempered and light enough so that it will spread readily. See that the edges and corners are well filled in and in the horse stable make the floor perfectly level, but in the cow stable give a fall of one inch from the manger to the manure ditch, which should be five feet. To prevent grooves for two feet in the soft mortar, running crosswise, four inches apart, and the same across the doorway where the horses step in. We make these grooves by laying down a broom handle and tapping it with a hammer until it is bedded half its diameter. When a section of the floor is laid, carefully take up the edge piece, moving it to the same distance, and lay another section, and so continue until the floor is laid. Keep the building closed, so that no stock, or even chickens, can get in while the cement is soft, but it will harden in about twelve hours enough so that it can be walked over. Sprinkle thoroughly with a watering pot twice a day, for ten days, when it will be hard enough to put the horses on it. As you make the floor, set blocks in at the proper angle where the studding are to be set to partition the stalls, and after the mortar is hardened take them out, and it will leave a mortise for the foot of the studding. Although Portland cement costs more than double what the cheap grades do, the cost of making a floor with it is but little more, as so much larger per cent. of sand and gravel can be used with it, and while the floors made from cheap cement are not satisfactory and frequently break, and it would not be safe to put horses on them for three months, with the Port and cement they can be put on in three days, and the floor will last indefinitely. Some of the incidental advantages of cement floors are that they afford no harbor for rats, save all the liquid manure, never become saturated so as to cause an offensive smell in the stable, and when hardened are indestructible, and, I believe, will last a century.

TOO MUCH SEED.

Farmers generally put too much seed in the ground. Much corn is lost by farmers trying to grow two and three crops on the same ground at the same time. The importance of this matter, says a writer, is seen in the fact, that a very small increase in the size of the ears would make a very large increase in the yield per acre. The average weight of corn ears is not more than eight ounces, and if an increase of two ounces to the ear can be secured, there would be added to the yield per acre, one-fourth more. And if there can be four ounces added to the weight of ears, then the yield will be increased one-half. And as earliness is as readily developed as the size of the ear, then we can as well have a large increase in yield and at the same time an increase in the earliness of ripening. But very many make the common mistake, that a large ear constitutes the big yield, and do not pay as much attention to the kernels as they ought. I have before me as I write, an object lesson upon this point that is conclusive and convincing. Two ears of corn, one of the Early Rose variety, eight and one-quarter inches long, with twen-

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

Bones of Sailors Were Crushed by Blows From Their Officers. The sorriest looking crew that ever sailed into the harbor of New York arrived there on Friday on the British bark Aneyra, 126 days from Hong Kong. Bruised, blackened, weak from lack of food, some having bones broken, and others touched with scurvy, they tell a story of hardship and brutality. They charge even worse against the captain of the craft, I. B. Morris, and say that as soon as they reach land they will make affidavits of the fact to the British Consul.

WITH UNHEALED WOUNDS.

And running sores, and several, with the sailors' signs of scurvy. The men charge Captain Morris, the First Mate, P. C. Robinson; the Second Mate, N. Cuno, and the Boatswain, Edward Shelburn, with cruelty. Alexander McCaust said: "From the day that we left Hong Kong we have been starved and beaten. I have, without provocation, been struck again and again, by the captain and second mate. We have had no fresh vegetables, our daily rations being two sea biscuits and a little meat. If we asked for better food we were cursed, and have seen every sailor on the ship struck by an officer or another."

EDWARD SIMPSON SAID:

"Peter Hansen was killed by brutality and starvation. Hansen finally got sick and feverish. He was covered with black and blue marks, and was weakened from lack of food. The officers said that Hansen was out of bed and dragged him out on deck."

"You're sick, are you?" he said,

calling him vile names. "D-n you, I'll make you sicker! When I speak to you, move, and that quick."

"Then the Captain slammed him down on the deck again. This he repeated three times, cursing violently all the while. Hansen groaned, but made no answer. In half an hour he was dead. This was last Sunday."

Fred Lambert said: "I have got three broken ribs, I think, and my arm is useless. We have just been bullied and beaten and starved the entire voyage."

First Mate Robinson, who was in charge of the bark, the Captain being absent, said it was true that he had been forced to strike the Frenchman and others, but never when they did not need it.

A RISING FAMILY.

They Live in a House Whose Four Corner Posts are Growing Spruce Trees. Bangor, Maine, has an eight-cornered house, a house shaped like a piece of pie, a house with no front door, and a half house, one side having been burned off; but the queerest dwelling in all Maine is in the town of Dennysville, Washington county. It was built about six years ago by a poor man, who was obliged to go to the edge of the woods, where land was cheap, for his lot, and utilize the trunks of four big spruce trees, that formed a square of sixteen feet, for the corner posts. Pretty soon the poor man went West to make his fortune, leaving his family behind in the queer house. In five years he returned as poor as when he left. He found that in the meanwhile his family had risen in the world. The four live corner posts had just grown up about four feet, and carried the house with them. It is a good, solid house, but unless the trees stop growing the man will soon need a fire-escape ladder instead of the plank steps that now lead up to the door.

REPORT OF CROWN LANDS

GREAT BOOM IN THE MINING DISTRICTS OF ONTARIO.

What Has Been Done by the Department During the Year—The Timber Industry of Ontario. The annual report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario, just made public, contains many interesting facts regarding the lands of the province, and what has been done in the past year.

The area of Crown Lands sold during the year was 60,171-2 square miles, aggregating in value \$84,409.66. The collections on account of these and sales of former years amounted to \$93,045.98. There was also leased under the mining clauses of the Mines Act 86,014 acres on which, and on lands previously leased, rent amounting to \$168,356.54 was collected.

The activity in the mining industry that was looked for by the report last year was realized. The number of companies incorporated under the laws of Ontario last year was 140, with an aggregate authorized capital of \$101,530,000, as against 26 in 1896, with capital amounting to \$15,000,000. The area of mining lands disposed of by the Crown in 1897 by sale and lease was 115,809 acres for \$144,299.06. This exceeded the total amount of lands sold for the previous five years from 1892 to 1896, which was 93,821-4 acres for \$131,518.38. The principal lands sold were in the gold districts of Lake of the Woods and Seine River. Many mines in these districts have been working all year. The total amount of bullion produced in the year was 11,412 ounces, valued at \$190,244, an increase of 69 per cent. over 1896.

OTHER LANDS DISPOSED OF.

The amount of trade sold during the year to clergy was 673 acres, aggregating in value \$673.60. One and a half acres were sold for common school purposes at \$5. To Grammar schools were given 329 acres for \$385.15, 66 1/2 acres were sold under the Railway Aid Act for \$193, 5,913 acres aggregating in value \$2,957.50 were sold.

The total collections and revenue amounting to \$1,099,285.90. The disbursements were \$829,417.14. Mining roads cost \$32,986.05; mining schools \$9,552.70; Rat Portage Mining Agency \$1,646.23; Michipicoten mining division, \$2,898.72; payment out of Iron Mining Fund \$4,000. These items represent an expenditure of \$51,083.70. The employment of extra clerks to do the work consequent upon the making of so many surveys cost \$3,199.70.

Referring to the output of saw logs, the report says that when it became evident that an import duty would be imposed on lumber passing into the United States, heavy purchases were made for that market and some of our own lumbermen shipped their lumber over there and piled it up, this action being taken in advance of tariff legislation. The object in both cases being to escape the duty. The sales improved the financial position and subsequently larger payments were made than was looked for, the result of which has been the increased revenue collected from timber dues.

ABOUT THE SAW LOGS.

Further, the report tells of the relations between the United States and Canada as to saw logs. The present tariff is as it is, and very unfair. The whole case is gone over quite fully. The bush and fire rangers have done much good, according to the report. These men are active and energetic woodmen, selected by the timber limit owners from among their lumbering staff. They are familiar with the territory they have to guard and being under the eye of the licensees they are careful and active in the discharge of their duties. Their duties consist of travelling about the territory under their charge, warning settlers, hunters, prospectors, miners and others to be careful in the use of fire, to extinguish fires when found or to call in assistance in doing so, should that be necessary, to bring to justice those who disregard or violate the provisions of the law, and generally to do everything to preserve the forests from destruction by fire. They are expected to keep very close watch over every part of the territory under their charge and to report from time to time everything of interest to their employers and to the department as it occurs. During the past summer sixty-nine timber limit owners made application to have rangers placed on their territory and 173 rangers were put on duty. These men are paid half by the Government, while the limit holders bear the other half of the total cost.

CLOSING ELEVATOR DOORS.

A simple and ingenious device has been patented for the automatic closing of elevator doors. The moment the car begins to ascend, the door on the ground floor commences to close, and by the time the floor of the car is 3 feet high, it is shut and tightly locked. The door of the first floor landing begins to open when the elevator is about 3 feet below it, and is wide open at the exact moment when the occupants are prepared to step out. Further upward movement causes the door to shut again, and the same sequence of operations again occurs. There is not a rope, or pulley, or weight connected with the device, and the only spring used, which acts on the door catch, is small, always in sight, and easily renewed. The doors are unlocked by the pressure of the moving elevator on this spring.

NOT VERY ENCOURAGING.

Mother—Well, professor, do you think you will be able to make a musician out of my daughter? Professor—A as, madame, I fear not. Mother—Why do you say that, professor? Professor—Three score and ten is man's allotted number of years, and I am now 55 years old. The time is too short, madame.

A CARGO OF GIRLS.

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DAN. McLEAN. S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE, Thomas S. Lander, Registrar. John A. Munro, Deputy-Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

REPORT OF CROWN LANDS

WOMEN SMOKERS.

There is no doubt that the number of women who indulge in the cigarette is largely on the increase, and it is no longer true to say that the only ladies who smoke are Bohemians. There could be no better proof of the vogue which the cigarette is enjoying among womankind than the fact that various branches of trade have started to cater to women smokers. All the smoking instruments are constructed in the costliest and prettiest fashion. The cigarettes are made up in satin cases with puffing sides, which might be used as snuff boxes when empty. Cigarettes, if often used, leave a tell-tale stain on the thumb, so to protect my lady's pink fingers cigarette tongs of the prettiest description are manufactured. A favorite smoking cap is the Turkish fez, which is always becoming to a pretty face, especially when worn in conjunction with a smoking coat or Japanese kimono.

Western Australia reports a girl famine. The Agent-General of this colony has appealed to the Emigration Association for a cargo of girls, and one is now being made up to sail in April. It will consist of fifty women between eighteen and forty, a carefully selected invoice sent in charge of a matron.

The colony pays the railroad fare of the emigrants to London, pays their board while there awaiting sailing day, and provides them free passage by steamer to Fremantle. When they get there they find a Government depot with another matron.

The Canadian Government does not pay the fare of women immigrants, but is glad to get them, and the Emigrant Association frequently sends out small consignments.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine. Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.

In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing 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' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine has possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists occupying exactly the same position. Indeed the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that the human system and death is almost always the result of a disease of the brain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres are healed, and of necessity the organs which have shown the outward evidence only of derangement are healed. Indigestion, 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 troubles, even when they have become 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 success of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything 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 disease while this remedy is practically at their hands?



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