

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, 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 the 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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Of the Best Quality Cheaper THAN EVER.



First-Class Hearse.
UNDERTAKING Promptly attended to.
JAKE KRESS.

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HUGH MCKAY.
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, for the County of Grey. Sales attended to promptly and at reasonable rates.
Residence Durham Ont.

JAMES LOCKIE,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses. Auctioneer for Counties of Bruce and Grey.
Residence—King St., Hanover.

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In the Town of Durham, County of Grey, including valuable Water Power Brick Dwelling, and many eligible building lots, will be sold in one or more lots. Also lot No. 63, con. 2, W. G. R., Township of Bentinck, 100 acres adjoining Town plot Durham.
Mortgage taken for part purchase money.
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ALLAN MCFARLANE



Has opened out a first-class Horse Shoeing Shop, in the old stand. All hand-made shoes. Also **WOODWORK** in connection. A first-class lot of **Hand-made Waggons** for sale cheap. Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.
ALLAN MCFARLANE, Proprietor.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is easy for the average person who reads the speeches at the Anglo-American banquet recently held in London, and who has followed the recent cablegrams from England on the general theme discussed on that occasion, to arrive at erroneous conclusions. He is apt to think that an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and England is either in course of negotiation or is close at hand. The Washington correspondent of the London Telegraph wires his paper that an alliance is actually being arranged, and this information is cabled back to the United States. Broadly stated, the terms of the alleged alliance, as given by the Telegraph's correspondent, are these: 1. Recognition of the American interpretation of the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain; 2. the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States, and its use by England and no other foreign country in time of war; 3. Great Britain to protect the United States in the possession of all the territory it takes from Spain in the present war if possession should be threatened by any other European nation; 4. the United States to back Great Britain in her policy in Asia. British ports on that continent to be open to the United States under the most favored nation clause; 5. all controversies between England and the United States to be referred to a non-partisan commission.

An understanding will be established between the two countries, but not a league. There will be an entente, but not a formal alliance. The cablegram tells us that the Anglo-American banquet in London was "most unique and significant." This characterization is not extravagant. It was participated in by many Englishmen eminent in every sphere of endeavor—politics, law, journalism, science and commerce—and all the most distinguished Americans at present in England took part in it. It was unique in the fervor with which illustrious Englishmen like Lord Coleridge, in the words of the cablegram, "prayed that victory might perch on the American banner, in the interest of America, in the interest of Spain and in the interest of humanity." About two weeks ago Premier Salisbury, by plain implication, in a speech published all over the world, put the United States in the leading place in the growing and progressive nations and placed Spain in the list of dying peoples. A few days later Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, next in prominence to Premier Salisbury of all living Englishmen, in a speech which had an equally wide circulation, enthusiastically favored an American alliance. Still more recently Sir Garnet Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief, of the British army, declared he hoped and believed that the Americans would win. Such fervid expressions of friendship as these from men high in the government of a great nation for one of the combatants in a war in which that nation is neutral are without precedent in the world's history. This spirit, and the service which it has rendered in defeating the continental powers' efforts at intervention against the United States, is warmly appreciated in that country. Nevertheless there will be no offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries. Such a league would involve the United States in quarrels in which it has no interest, and make a departure from the traditions and practices of the past hundred years. But there will be a cordial understanding between them, and as this is based on community of interests and harmony of aspirations and poses, it will have most of the beneficial influences of an alliance without any of its embarrassments.

THE EARLIEST STRIKE.

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The earliest strike occurred about 1550 B.C. or upwards of 33 centuries ago. Pharaoh was building a new Temple of Thebes. The masons received very little cash, but a quantity of provisions which the contractor thought sufficient was handed to them on the first of each month. Sufficient or not, they mostly ate it before the time had elapsed. On one occasion many of them had nothing left quite early in the month, so they marched to the contractor's house, before which they squatted and refused to budge until justice was done. The contractor persuaded them to lay their distress before Pharaoh, who was about to visit the works, and he gave them a handsome supply of corn, and so all went on well for that month. But the same state of things recurred by the middle of the next, and for some days the men struck work. Various conferences took place, but the men declined to do a stroke until they were given another supply of food. They declared the clerks cheated them, used false weights, and so forth, familiar enough complaints in this country under the truck system. The contractor not complying with their demands, they marched to the Governor of the city to lay their grievances before him, and he tried to get them to return to work by smooth words but that was no use, and they insisted on having food. At last, to get rid of them, he drew up an order for corn on the public granary, and the strike was at an end.

On the Farm.

STACKING SMALL GRAIN.

If round stacks are to be made, put four in a place, two on either side of a space seven feet wide, for each setting of the machine. When ricks are built it is the common practice to stack two in a place, or four, two on either side of the space left for the threshing machine, with the long dimension of the stack at right angles to this space. This latter form makes it more difficult to get the bundles to the machine, but where a large amount of straw is wanted in one place the plan is the best that can be adopted.

A good foundation is essential to a good stack. On many farms it is possible to use log sleepers, across which rails or poles are placed. This keeps all the grain off the ground and gives a firm base. However, most grain stacks have no specially prepared foundation and keep very well. Begin by setting up bundles in the form of a shock at a point where the centre of the stack is to be. Continue placing bundles around this nucleus until the base is of the desired size. As the outside of the stack is approached gradually increase the slopes of the bundles but at no time allow the heads to touch the ground.

When the foundation is completed, begin by laying a course of bundles about the outer diameter. When the first is completed, lay a second, allowing the butts of the second row to just cover the bands of the first. Put on a third row in the same manner and continue until the entire surface of the stack is covered. At this point, see that the center of the stack is high and solid. Place the bundles of the inner rows close together, and step upon them, so that the center will be solid while the outer rows remain loose. In this lies the whole secret of building a stack that will keep. The outer bundles must slope downward and outward. Now as the center of the stack has to bear the weight of the top, it naturally settles most and unless it is high and much more solid than the outer layers the depression will be sufficient to cause the outer bundles to slope inward, and instead of causing the water to run out will direct it toward the interior. This keeping the center of the stack full and solid should begin with the first layers and be continued until the stack is two-thirds the contemplated height. The top can then be finished with the bundles almost level. It is not absolutely necessary to have a bulge on a grain stack, but it looks well and protects the lower bundles from the water coming from above. The bulge is secured by permitting every outer layer of bundles to slightly project beyond the layer beneath it. Do not make the stack very wide so that the roof will have a very small slope. Other things being equal the steeper the top of the stack the more readily will it turn water. One problem in stacking the small grain is to keep the stack from slipping during process of construction. This may be done by carefully raking off the driver's tracks on one side of the stack and the next or layers of bundles are put down. By holding the bundle almost perpendicular and pressing the butts into the outer end of the bundle below, then laying down, this tendency will be largely overcome. It is well also to have the driver's tracks on one side of the stack and the next from the opposite side. Each side will then be packed alike and there will be little danger of slipping or settling to one side, after the stack is completed. Topping is important, and while a number of methods are in vogue, the common one is to insert a long stake in the top of the stack. Spread out the butts of a large bundle and slip over the top, then break down the top, and unless there are exceptional weather conditions, the water will not enter. Where an is practical a foot or two of grass on the top of the stack will make an almost impervious cover, but most farmers do not have time or opportunity to secure this.

CAULIFLOWER IN WINTER.

When sowing cauliflower for a summer or autumn crop, do not overlook the fact that it is far more valuable as a winter than as a summer vegetable, and as a rule, in many sections of the country a most certain one. As a summer crop, away from the sea-coast, cauliflower is a very doubtful one, which is due to the fact that it will not thrive in a hot dry atmosphere. But sow the seeds in June and transplant when the plants are of suitable size, and with favorable conditions of growth fine heads will be formed and ready for the table by the last of October, and as the plants rarely lay head at the same time, the season will last until the plants are ruined by excessive cold.

When the season is nearly over, there will always be found many plants that just begin to form heads. If these are lifted and put in a cool cellar and the roots covered with earth the heads will develop nearly as rapidly as in the field, and frequently get to be from four to five inches in diameter, and they are far more delicate than when grown in the field or garden.

KAISER'S TOGS.

He is Not Worried About a Change For a State Occasion.

The Kaiser is a military man from crown to foot. His numerous wardrobes contain only five suits of mufti, mostly made in Vienna. Like most German officers, he never looks well in them. He has a particular abomination against the swallowtail, which reminds him of the somber surroundings of a funeral. This unquerable objection is accountable for an imperial regulation ordaining that wherever possible courtiers and guests shall wear the frock coat à l'Anglaise, otherwise the newly introduced court dress is de rigueur. The black swallowtail is thus fast being forced out of German court circles. Umbrellas are his pet aversion—he never possessed one in his life, and, as to sticks, they are usually the cheapest he can buy. His rifles are under the special care of the Leibjager, and are kept in a special cupboard. A remarkable feature of this collection is the hunting sticks, which His Majesty has cut with his own hand while out hunting or received as presents during his expeditions, from gentry and peasants alike.

The Kaiser's wardrobes occupy a suite of five rooms in the old castle at Berlin. They are massive and of oak. In the middle of one of the rooms is a large table for spreading out the uniforms. There is a sixth room, in which small repairs are undertaken, where a tailor is permanently employed, for Kaiser Wilhelm does not throw away clothes until they are well worn. He keeps about 18 pairs of white military gloves in use. These are cleaned and repaired from time to time. The gloves receive a small yearly sum for his service. Each pair is supposed to have a certain "life." Should the leather show any defect it is returned to the unlucky glover, with a peremptory demand for an explanation.

When a suit is ordered, woe to the tailor should it not fit like a glove, though "try on" is never permitted. Directly a suit has been taken off, it is returned to the wardrobe, and there subjected to the closest scrutiny. The orders and decorations are kept in an iron safe, and represent in value about 1,500,000 marks.

WORK-HORSES IN HAYING TIME.

It is a common experience on the farm that the horses lose flesh rapidly when used for any length of time in the hay field. The haying season gives on many farms, from four to six weeks of this work. Mowing and raking hay is, of course, hard work on horses—especially if the fields are somewhat hilly, but I do not consider it so much the hard work that takes the flesh from horses in haying time as it is the want of proper care and the injudicious care that is given them at this season. Many farmers work their horses during the day, feed on corn and hay, then at night turn them out to pasture, "because the horse enjoys it so much." The grass loosens the bowels, weakening the animals, disarranging their digestion, and making hard work tell heavily upon them. Again, horses come in from work covered with perspiration, which dries upon them. Very few farm horses get the grooming that they need to keep their skins in a healthy condition. Few realize how much proper grooming tends to keep a horse in good flesh, and grooming is especially important during the hard work of summer, because of the great amount of perspiration. Keep the horses on hay and good sound grain; keep them well groomed, with a comfortable bed at night, and if they are not fretted needlessly by their drivers during work hours, they will do a vast amount of hard work without losing flesh.

THINNING ORCHARD FRUITS.

While thinning all fruits is advisable, it is especially so with orchard fruits. We hear much talk in these days, of over-production of fruit, but it is safe to say that the over-production is confined wholly to inferior or ordinary specimens and not to the best or extra grades. As all fruit growers well know it is impossible to get a full crop of strictly first-class fruit. Quality and quantity must be sacrificed, and when the competition is confined almost wholly to medium and inferior grades it is surely good business to grow and market only the best specimens. Aside from the financial advantage in growing and marketing only the best, there is a decided increase in the ravages of fungous diseases on trees from which the fruit has been thinned. If in thinning care is taken to remove the poorest specimens, those remaining, will, by reason of the increased food for growth, be stronger and better able to withstand attacks of disease and insects. On thinned trees the quantity of windfalls is less and many of the delicate flavored varieties may be wholly ripened on the tree, a decided advantage when the fruit is intended for a nearby market.

EARTH'S WOOING.

Earth is out in her new Spring dress, A-wooing the hearts of men!
Ardent lovers their loves confess
Over and over again!
Birds are singing,
Dewdrops clinging,
Flowers are laughing at May;
Hope fills again
The hearts of men,
As they plough the fields to-day!

Earth is out in her summer dress,
With the rainbow tints anew,
The children's hearts and lives to bless,
And the skies are azure blue!
A new love song
The whole day long
Is sung by the milking-maid,
The lambs at play
Are wild to-day,
As they romp in the flowery glade!

Earth is out in her Autumn dress,
The color of ruby wine,
Her heart is full of tenderness
In response to heart of mine!
She knows it well
I need not tell
The vows of the happy year;
In wedded bliss
No joys we miss
Though the Wintry blasts be near!

Earth is robed in her Winter dress,
All spotlessly white and pure;
No flowers hath she no warm caress,
Yet her heart is mine, I'm sure:
Love's heat or cold,
Makes love more bold,
And the bracing Winter's blast—
The seeming rule—
Is fraught with good,
When the die of the year is cast!

Nature and I are the lovers dear,
I love her in every mood,
A perfect love that knows not fear,
A love that is pure and good!
At last I'll rest
Upon her breast
Like a seed well sown away,
Freed from earth's pain
To bloom again
In a land of endless day!
JOHN IMRIE, Toronto.

IS CRINOLINE COMING?

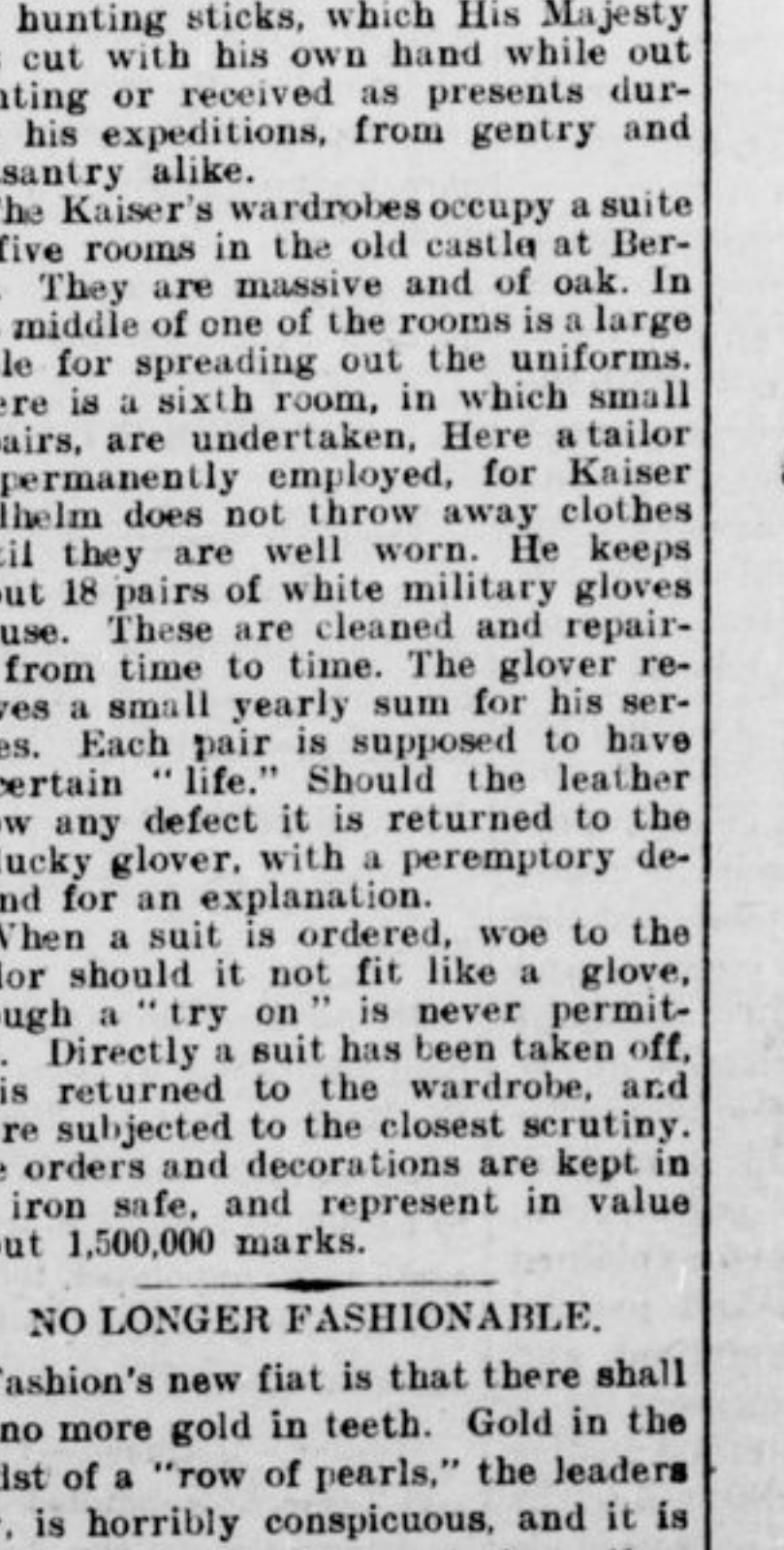
Authorities say that crinoline is again coming into favor. This assertion is made so frequently that those who dislike the idea of the fashion being coming really do feel that it is only a call of "wolf," and do not fear the establishment of so ugly a mode.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD
Are Fixed Upon South American Nerveine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

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



SOUTH AMERICAN NERVEINE

In the matter of good health temporarily, 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 Nerveine. 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 was 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 scientific and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed, the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that let disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle.

With medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nerveine 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 is 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 Nerveine has gone to headquarters and cured them.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nerveine. It stands beyond all question that it does exactly what is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is gratuitously at their hands?

Prepared by McFarlane & Co.

THE GREY REVIEW
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
Thursday Morning.

—AT THE—
REVIEW OFFICE, CARAFAXA ST., DURHAM.

TERMS; \$1 per year, IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. RAMAGE Editor & Proprietor.

Standard Bank of Canada
Head Office, Toronto.

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" Paid up 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND 600,000

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MIGHT BECOME TRUE.
Joe—Jack's new wife won't speak to me.
Tom—Why not?
Joe—I got confused at the wedding, and tendered him my sympathy instead of congratulations.

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