

THE GREY REVIEW

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Thursday Morning.

REVIEW OFFICE, GARAFRAXA
ST., DURHAM.

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Paid up 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND 600,000
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Mortgage taken for part purchase
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In the old stand. All hand-
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A first-class lot of
Hand-made Waggons
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HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

FEED FOR DAIRY COWS.

What feeds should the farmer grow who expects to keep his cows up the entire year except for exercise, and who wishes to work them to their full capacity? Rye, clover and oats, in the order named, will furnish feed from the middle of April to July 1, and a plot of early sweet corn will be ready to feed by that date, and before the middle of July sorghum will be ready to cut, and this and corn, both field and sweet, will furnish feed from this date until the frosts kill them. According to W. L. Brown, an acre of sorghum will feed a herd of fifteen cows for two full months, and even longer on rich land and with a favorable season; but the best thing about sorghum is that it will make a good crop in the driest years. The land on which rye and clover is grown should be plowed and put in order for a later crop of corn and sorghum for September and October feeding. For the sake of some variety in the feed I would grow some corn to feed from August 1 till frost, as cows, like people, enjoy a change of diet occasionally. I have devoted considerable space to the subject of soiling, because this is the only profitable way to keep a dairy on a small farm, and the keeping of a dairy seems to be the best and cheapest way to furnish manure to make the land rich so as to grow large crops. As to making dairying profitable, it is necessary to have a good market, and as the work is confining and distasteful to many, I will suggest that, with a few cows to furnish the family and give some milk to be fed the pigs at weaning time, pig pork can be produced at a profit on a small farm, and rightly managed pigs will make a large amount of excellent manure. To make the most profit from pigs I think it would be necessary to buy some feed, and, if this is done, I would recommend that, as a rule, it will be best to buy bran and oil meal, old process, rather than corn. It will be necessary to provide a place to store both bran and corn, and buy a stock to last a good while when the price is low, if you would realize the greatest profit. I have storage for ten tons of bran, and have often bought at \$3 a ton, and before it was fed out the price would go up to nearly or quite twice that, and one year it was \$2 a ton in three months after I bought at \$10. If pork is to be a leading product of the farm, I would grow an acre of beets each year to feed both to the sows and to the cows, as sows fed on beets during pregnancy are in good condition at farrowing time, and seldom lose their pigs, and plenty of beets fed to them when suckling will increase the flow of milk, and if the cows are fed beets through the winter they will give more milk, and the pigs will grow on a milk diet faster than with any other food. If beets are grown for feed there should be a place in the barn to store at least one or two hundred bushels, and a cellar, or fine wire, to give more milk, and the pigs will grow on a milk diet faster than with any other food. If beets are grown for feed there should be a place in the barn to store at least one or two hundred bushels, and a cellar, or fine wire, to give more milk, and the pigs will grow on a milk diet faster than with any other food. If beets are grown for feed there should be a place in the barn to store at least one or two hundred bushels, and a cellar, or fine wire, to give more milk, and the pigs will grow on a milk diet faster than with any other food.

HINTS AS TO FEEDING POULTRY.

There are some points in the feeding of young poultry which one can hardly afford to learn by experience, says a writer. One of these is that they cannot digest sawdust or chaff. It is a common thing if the weather is cold or wet to put a nice basket of sawdust or chaff on the floor of the coop, and in itself it is a good thing as it keeps the floor dry and the chicks warm, but remember that the young birds cannot digest these things, and if you feed them on it, it will stick to the soft feed and be swallowed, and soon your chicks are dying off from a mysterious disease, and you will do well if you save a quarter of them. It is better to sweep the floors and sweep them twice a week; but the chaff may be used if you feed in troughs, and always clean them before putting the feed in. Our most successful poultry-growers mix sharp coarse sand with their soft feed, and find that the result is better than keeping gravel in a box where they can have access to it. I keep a keg of sand near the mixing box, and mix a pint of sand once a day in a ten-quart bucket of dough. All poultry that is kept confined should have plenty of green food, and there is nothing for May and June feeding that can be so easily grown as lettuce, or that is so much relished by fowls, both old and young.

LONGEST BEARD IN WORLD.

Scotchman Whose Hirsute Appendage Measures Seven Feet in Length.
The longest beard in the world measures seven feet in length. It belongs to a Scotchman named Alexander McEwen, who was born forty-five years ago. He is five feet nine inches in height, so that when standing on a table he has a good eighteen inches of hair hanging below the level of his feet. This extraordinary hirsute appendage did not show signs of abnormal growth until he was about 30 years of age. It was allowed to grow naturally, and, indeed, very little attention was paid to it.

Most people would consider a beard of this length a nuisance, but the owner of it keeps it tied up with a ribbon and uses it as a chest protector. He considers this saves a little in the way of cough mixtures and doctors' bills. For years he never had his beard untied, and until recently his most intimate friends did not know of its extreme length. He allows only a little hair to show outside his vest, and the most casual observer would fail to detect the rest slipped inside. None of the other signs of great growth of hair, except one brother, who is fifteen years younger, and whose beard at present reaches the foot of his vest.

TOLD BY THE OLD CIRCUS MAN.

More About the Greatest of All Giants and About the 18-Foot Giraffe.
"I've told you once or twice," said the old circus man, "something about the great giant we had once, the greatest of all giants; but I never told you just what his height was, because you never would have believed it if I had. You can form some idea about it though, when I tell you that he had to stoop down to put our great eighteen-foot giraffe on the head. That was an act that we used to make the most of. At every performance we used to show the giant, of course; and after he'd walked around the ring once or twice we'd use to bring in the great giraffe. We'd taught the giraffe to stand over on the other side of the ring and call him, and when the giraffe had come over beside him he would bend over and pat him on the head, the same as an ordinary man would a greyhound."

MAY DOCK AT HONG KONG.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says—Ambassador Hay, in a cablegram to the State Department, received on Tuesday, says the British Government has accepted the Governor of Hong Kong to accept Admiral Dewey's application for permission to dock and clean his ships at Hong Kong.

WIRELESS EXPLOSION OF MINES.

A New and Curious Application of Electricity to War Purposes in a London Exhibition.

The latest wonder of wireless telegraphy, says the Golden Penny, of London, is the explosion of a submarine mine by electrical waves from a transmitter used in wireless telegraphy. In a showcase in one part of a building is placed an automatic transmitter, which is insulated. A storage battery of four cells is placed in the lower part of the case, which feeds the primary of a four inch spark coil, the current from the battery first passing through an automatic circuit breaker. This automatic circuit breaker is so arranged that it will make and break the circuit in the same manner as a telegraph operator would when manipulating his Morse key in the act of calling. In this way it will be seen that the sparks from the secondary of the coil are intermittent, and their duration is governed by the length of time during which the automatic circuit breaker allows the circuit to be closed while making the dots and dashes. Immediately in front of the induction coil is placed the improved oscillator, which consists of two solid brass balls about four inches in diameter, mounted so that the distance between them is adjustable. Outside these balls are placed two smaller balls about an inch and a half in diameter attached to sliding brass rods, on the outer end of which are other balls one inch in diameter, so that the distance between the large and the small balls can be easily adjusted. The secondary terminals of the coil are connected to binding posts on the base of the oscillator. The distance between the balls being properly adjusted and the current turned on from the battery, the sound of the secondary sparks passing between the balls can quite easily be recognized as the DOTS AND DASHES OF THE SIGNAL. In another part of the building, directly opposite and about two hundred feet distant, is placed the receiver, which consists of a Clarke coherer, which consists of a coil of wire which has a large six inch vibrating bell connected up in the local circuit, in addition to the telegraph sounder. This six inch bell is continually ringing out the Morse signals, and by holding down the hammer of the bell the sounder can be distinctly heard repeating the same call.

THE CHINESE PAPERS.

Chinese newspapers are peculiar in many respects, the most striking being their cheapness and the fact that they are all owned by foreigners. A tiny sheet of very thin paper printed in tea-chest letters costs one-fifth of a cent. It is owned, nominally either by a British, French or American subject, for the reason that thus it can safely print what it pleases, while a Chinese-owned paper would be suppressed if it printed any real news. Curiously, the best native paper in China, the Kuo-Wen-Pao, is owned by a Japanese subject. It is said that a forerunner of sufficient standing to pose as the owner of a native paper draws a salary of \$50 a month for the use of his name, without labor or responsibility.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

When the attack was made on Sidon in the war with Syria, it became necessary for the British troops to advance across a long, unprotected bridge, in the face of a battery of six guns, which completely commanded the approach. The men were unwilling to expose themselves to certain death, when Arthur Cumming, carefully dressed in full uniform, stepped forward to the middle of the bridge. It was immediately swept by the fire of the battery. When the smoke had rolled away there stood Cumming intact, carefully brushing the dust from his boots, after which he stood erect and looked back at the men. This was too much, and they captured that bridge and battery with a whoop.

FORTY YEARS A CAPTAIN.

A despatch from Liverpool says—Wm. H. P. Hains, fleet captain of the Cunard line, died in this city on Friday. In his forty years' service with the Cunard line he had crossed the Atlantic more than 600 times.

HIGHEST BUILDING.

The Alpine Clubhouse on Mont Rosa, in the Alps, is probably at a greater altitude than any other building in the world. Its foundation stones are exactly 12,000 feet above the sea level.

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 account 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 payment.
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 must pay for what he uses.

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Of the Best Quality Cheaper THAN EVER.
First-Class Hearse.
UNDEBTAKING Promptly attended to.
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Sash and Door Factory.

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WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES
A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.

