

# THE GREY REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED EVERY  
**Thursday Morning.**  
—AT THE—  
REVIEW OFFICE, GARAFRAXA  
ST., DURHAM.

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

## Standard Bank of Canada

Head Office, Toronto.

CAPITAL, Authorized \$2,000,000  
Paid up 1,000,000  
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in connection.  
A first-class lot of

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Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

ALLAN MCFARLANE,  
Proprietor.

## HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

### HOW TO SUCCEED IN MILK PRODUCTION.

A farmer writes to the Practical Farmer about his methods of milk production. We commend to our creamery readers his plan and suggest if they would circulate these ideas among their patrons they would be doing both themselves and their patrons good. "We dairymen know that the only sure road to success in the dairy is by way of heading of this article. Having lived on a dairy farm all my life, my mind goes back to the time when as a school boy, I used to have the calves to feed, and drive the cows to and from the pasture; I therefore speak from experience. It was then I learned through kindness we can make nearly all dumb animals love us. The cow may be termed a laboratory, where milk is produced from the food she eats and the water she drinks, and she cannot be expected to turn out a good article unless supplied with wholesome food and good water. I insist on our cows having kind and gentle treatment. I never allow them to be dogged or run while going to and from the pasture. We never misuse our boots or milking stool in attempting to reform an unruly or refractory cow. Nine times out of ten the remedy will make matters worse. If she cannot be overcome by kindness she is worth more to the butcher than for a dairy cow. I give my cows daily out-of-doors exercise in winter when weather will permit, but never expose them to severe storms. I salt my cows often; that is the way they like it. If their teats are sore or cut I apply a good healing salve and keep my finger nails trimmed closely. For all these little acts of kindness she repays me grandly. I take special care in preparing milk for the factory. I get a can of hot water at the factory, and with a liberal quantity of washing powder give the cans, pans and strainer a thorough cleansing each morning, so they will be well aired before using. Milk must be well cooled and scrupulously clean for best results. Do not depend too much on the strainer. If dirt is allowed to get into the milk it cannot be all taken out. I have drained my rough pasture by ditching. I do not allow them to go to pasture in the spring until the grass is well started, usually about the middle of May. Therefore, there is no mud for them to wallow in. If the udder gets fouled from any cause it must be washed before milking. I keep stables well cleaned and liberally supplied with bedding. I use the refuse of shredded or cut cornfodder for this purpose, as it will rapidly absorb the liquid manure so the barn will be comparatively dry and free from foul odor, which is sure to taint the milk. We air our stables thoroughly each day; and keep the mangers clean; for the cows eat with their noses in the dish and their breath fouls the food if too much food is given them at once. By observing these precautions our cows keep clean, and with proper care in milking we have clean milk. As a successful methodical physician requires his patients to take their medicine promptly on time, so we, to be successful dairymen, must be good farmers, prompt, systematic business men, and observe many things on time. We milk, feed and water our cows regularly. I set the alarm clock to ring us up at the same time each morning. The milkers have the same cows to milk all through the season. I never allow changing unless in case of emergency. The milking is done as rapidly as possible after commencing. I water twice per day in yard, from 8.30 to 9.30 a. m., and from 4.30 to 5.30 p. m. I clean the stables twice per day while cows are in the yard, by hosing or drinking. I feed liberally of shredded cornfodder twice per day, and hay once; also corn meal, ground oats and bran mixed, from two to six quarts, according to condition of cows. I also feed some oil meal or stock food in winter. Reducing the cost of production is a subject that is puzzling the majority of dairymen. In these times of low prices and close competition nearly all profits depend upon reduction of cost. Our cows are the machines for converting the grains, cornfodder and hay into a marketable commodity, namely, milk. The first requisite for this purpose is a good machine. A poor cow is an unprofitable investment. I plant from eight to ten acres of thick-drilled corn, part being Evergreen sweet corn, which generally proves a good investment. In this way I keep up the milk flow cheaply, which would be quite expensive otherwise. I also plant about thirty acres of field corn in check rows. We cut and shock it all, putting one hundred hills in a shock. We husk it with a corn-husker and shredder, the fore part of November, running the shredded fodder into the loft of cow barn right over the cows, where it will be handy to feed, and in ricks at side of barn. I consider this green, bright, shredded fodder worth as much as the same amount of hay, or more for milk production. I feed quite a large amount of bran, and as I cannot grow a substitute for it on my farm, I must buy it. I therefore gave my order for a car load of it. It cost \$9 per ton delivered, last summer. Now if I had bought this bran along as I wanted to use it, of our local dealers it would have cost from \$12 to \$15 per ton, and perhaps I would have had to haul it over bad roads. Now, friends, these are the uses to which I have been trying to reduce cost of production in keeping my dairy. But in figuring up our profit or loss, I always take into account the increased productive value of our farm from manure

## THE BOYS ARE FLOGGED.

### CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY.

Now there is an endless variety of details which cannot be written, connected with our dairy farm; and on their proper execution success or failure depends much. These must call into action the best judgment of our up-to-date dairymen. I read the best dairy publications. Here is where I come in contact with the wisest and most profitable experiences.

### FALL PLOWING OF STUBBLE LAND.

The most common mistake in preparing ground for fall grains is waiting until just before seeding time or about the last week in August and the first in September. There are several reasons why early plowing is the best. The weeds that have started after the cutting of the small grains are turned under and kept from seeding. This is no small consideration where the ground is at all foul. If some of the seeds near the surface should start after plowing, go over the field with a harrow or some kind of a cultivator and allow one to develop.

The chief value of early plowing is the land has an opportunity to become well pulverized and compacted before seeding time. If the land is hard when plowed the numerous workings which should be given it with the rains of late summer and early autumn, will dissolve the clods and obliterate damage if present when the seed is sown. Many failures with winter grain can be traced to late plowing and imperfect preparation of the seed bed.

Begin plowing as soon as the shocks have been removed from the field. This will vary from the first week in July to the second in August. A depth of about five inches is usually sufficient, depending somewhat upon the character of the soil. In a few days go over the field with a harrow in order to level the ground and excessive evaporation. Drag or roll several times during the fall and follow each time with a harrow to loosen the surface. Seed the fall grains from Sept. 10 to 20, always using a press drill.

### SALT FOR LAYING HENS.

Considering egg production for consumption (not hatching) only, hens may be stimulated somewhat by the use of cayenne pepper or other warming condiments.

Some good feeders do not use condiments of any sort, unless salt may be classed as one.

It is not a bad rule, if condiments are used, to season the food as you would for your own taste. Now, tastes differ, but the longer one uses condiments, the stronger or thicker he wishes them—follow the same plan with the fowls. Always season with a little salt whether you believe in condiments or not.

Rock salt, or salt that contains large crystals, should not be exposed, so fowls can help themselves as they would be apt to help themselves to it for grit, and it would not take long for an injurious, if not fatal, amount to be swallowed.

Experiment has shown that a quarter of a pound of salt may be fed to 100 hens each day with injurious effects, after they have been fed a smaller amount for some days previous. It is probable that an ounce a day for 100 mature fowls is about right for health and best results.

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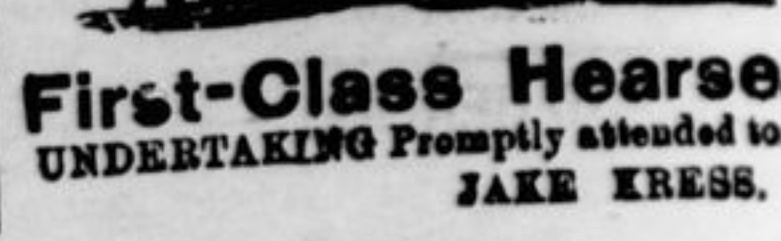
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Lumber, Shingles and Lath always

In Stock.

N. G. & J. McKECHNIE

## 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

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



### SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE

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 it as the best medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discovery 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 the principle long ago. Everyone knows that blot 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. 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 healed, and of necessity the organs which has shown the outward evidence 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 baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the source of South American Nervine. Few people marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know better all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It cures along as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practically at their hands?