

through a sieve into a mould, and put away in a cool place till ready for use.

The secret of good cranberry sauce is the use of a very little water and quick cooking. Eight to ten minutes is enough, as otherwise the bitter taste of the seeds is developed. A small cup of water to a quart of cranberries is sufficient. The sugar is added just as the sauce is taken from the stove.

ALMOND ICING.

The whites of three eggs beaten until so light that they are perfectly dry, one pound of finely pulverised icing sugar, one pound of almonds branched and beaten small in a mortar. Add the sugar a spoonful at a time to the egg, and put the almonds gradually in at the last, and then ornament a cake with it, using a broad knife dipped in cold water for laying on and smoothing the icing.

DO A LITTLE GOOD AT A TIME.

Dr. Johnson wisely said: "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will never do anything." Life is made up of little things. It is but ounce in age that occasion is offered for a great deed. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railways built? By one shovelful of dirt after another; one shovelful at a time. Thus drops make the ocean. Hence we should be willing to do a little good at a time and never wait to do a great deal of good at once. If we would do much good in the world we must be willing to do good in little things, little acts one after another; speaking a word here, doing a kindness there and setting a good example at all times. As F. W. Farrar, says, "Little self denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptations—these are the silent threads of gold, which when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves.

Swine.

PIG FEEDING AT NEWDALE.

While on a visit to Newdale, a representative of *The Farmer* had the pleasure of a turn through the

buildings of G. W. Ray. He has been feeding pigs for years, and believes that the hog is as good a money-maker as there is to be found on the farm. He has now a large number of hogs ready for market, and a lot of nice ones they are. As the result of his experience and experiments, Mr. Ray has all his sows farrow during the months of August and September. Bran and shorts form the basis of the feed for both sows and young pigs. It is well cooked before it is fed. He is a great believer in bran as a food for pigs. The young pigs get bran and shorts until they are some four months old; then they get ground barley instead of the shorts. As soon as grass is ready the pigs go to pasture, still getting some bran and barley. This mixture is made up of about four parts of bran to one part of barley, by measure. About a month before he wants to market them the hogs are taken off the pasture and fed ground barley to firm up the flesh and put on the finish for market.

For green feed Mr. Ray has tried a number of feeds. Some years ago he sowed strips of corn, oats, peas, barley, wheat, rye, millet, and rabe, side by side for pasture for the pigs. They preferred the peas of all the varieties of grain sown, but when once eaten off the peas did not grow again, hence they were out of the race. Wheat was the next choice of his pigs, and the rape they would not touch at all. Since then he sows about 10 acres of wheat as early as possible for pasture for his pigs, and finds that an acre of it will pasture 10 hogs during the summer. So far his pigs have had the run of the whole field. Next year it is Mr. Ray's intention to confine them on a portion of it at a time by means of portable fences, moving them as soon as they have eaten down the wheat.

The young pigs are given a good start by being left on the sow for fully nine weeks. Mr. Ray is a strong advocate of only two meals a day for hogs. He thinks a great many hogs are over-fed, and would do better if they had less food. He keeps a box with a mixture of salt, ashes and charcoal in, where the pigs can have access to it at all times. We would suggest that he add some sulphur also. By following this method of raising and feeding hogs, Mr. Ray claims to be able to turn off hogs at nearly a year old averaging well up to 300 lbs., that have not cost him more than one cent a day, or about 1½c. a pound. He finds that this way of handling his hogs leaves him more money than if he had them farrowed in the spring and fed hea-