

is always in good shape; a third, with less road, has 48 days; and a fourth of similar length has only 24 days and the road is always poor.

Where the roads are at a distance from the gravel pit it is difficult to keep them in shape. The commissioner does not as a rule allow for this. If the work were commuted and the money handed to one man to expend, the roads would be more uniform and there would not be 2 miles of good road followed by miles of bad road as is the case with the statute labor system. Often the pathmaster gives dissatisfaction, if he warns someone out who has something to do at home. In such cases the pathmaster arranges for him to do his work alone which occasions inconvenience and more work.

In this section the road work is done about June 1st, which is, I think, the best time of the year.—G. J. Thedford, Ont.

OUTLIVED ITS USEFULNESS

The Statute labor system is not giving satisfaction in this township. The roads are growing worse year by year in place of better. Most of the pathmasters are careless about their duties. Some do not perform them at all, while others build the roads after their own ideas.

The system has outlived its usefulness. We have been agitating for commuting more or less the past two years. A great many are opposed to it. Nevertheless, I think the time is coming when statute labor will be commuted. Personally, I think it cannot come too soon.—Thos. R. Bailey, Reeve, Winchester Township.

STATUTE LABOR SCORES

In Adjala Township the statute labor was commuted for a day for three years, but at the elections in January, '07, the ratepayers voted to return to the old system. Under the commutation system they started in to build the leading roads but the ratepayers on roads of less travel thought they should have an equal amount of work, hence the result of vote. During the three years the system was in force there were more good roads built and better value for the money than in any six years under Statute Labor system.—F. Kelly, Township Clerk.

HAVE BOTH SYSTEMS

We commuted Statute Labor in 1901. In 1906 we went back to the old system with the exception of two divisions. The rate was fixed at 50c a day. There were a number who did not like the plan. Where such was the case statute labor was reinstated. Where the people were satisfied, the new system was retained. One of these divisions is commuting at 25c and the other at 50c a day. The dual system does not work well.—A. G. Villeneuve, Reeve, Tilbury North, Kent Co., Ont.

COMMUTED LABOR BEST

Statute Labor was commuted in our township in 1901. The new system has given every satisfaction. The township is divided into five divisions. Each one gets its share of money according to assessment. The rate per day is 50c and the number of days is arrived at as follows: The first \$500 of assessment 3 days; \$500 to \$1,000, 5 days; each additional \$500 1 day.

Since the change was made the ratepayers in the various divisions have given about \$2,000 a year. The council supplements this by an equal amount, which is devoted to permanent work such as supplying gravel or stone for crowning the roads. The council pays 10c a rod for the removal of all log or stone fences that cause snow to collect on

the roads. It has also bought 12 snow plows for keeping the roads in repair in winter. Farmers supply the horses to haul these free of charge.—R. Spratt, Russel Co., Ont.

COMMUTE STATUTE LABOR AT 75c

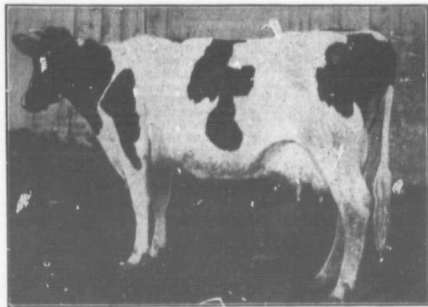
A DAY

The Township of Sarawak is divided into four wards, two of which is composed of the township of Brooke and the other two are farming lands. The farming community continued to do statute labor, the township of Brooke with a population of over 1,100 commuted statute labor at 60c

show that he was a rich man's horse. He took the farmer to market in a gig and delivered the country tradesmen's goods, besides being a good long distance goer.—G.H. Hadmen, Nanaimo, B. C.

The Dairy Cow a Wonderful Creature

Building up a dairy herd is not as easy to the man who has not the things ready made to his hands. It is this representative of the great American class of farmers, who is earning his bread in the sweat of



Rsoda's Queen (4832)

The first cow to qualify for the Holstein record of performance, owned by N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que.; 4 years of age. Number of days to milk, 270; total lbs. of milk, 15,697; total lbs. of fat, 422.750. Average per cent. of fat, 3.33. Production required for registration, 90,615 lbs. of milk and 23,076 lbs. of fat. See Gossip, page 23.

per day which worked satisfactorily. This year we expect to commute the labor at 75c per day all over the township, which we believe to be the better way of keeping up our roads.—Thomas McClelland, Reeve, Township of Sarawak.

The Poor Man's Horse

Editor, The Dairyman and Farming World.—In a recent article in your paper the writer concludes an article on horse breeding after enumerating the different breeds of light horses by the following statement: "The Hackney is practically the rich man's horse."

This is rather a broad statement and surely requires some explanation. Is one to infer that he is not the poor man's horse? or are the other breeds, viz: the Standard bred, Thorough bred, and Coach, poor men's horses? I may be prejudiced but I think a 1,150 to 1,200 lb. Hackney bred horse is about as useful an all round type of horse for either town or country work that there is.

At the recent Vancouver Horse Show there were about a dozen horses and mares sired by Robin Adair, of just such types, useful, stylish, sensible horses, suitable for any kind of light work and having weight enough to take a load when required. Only one out of this number was fully registered. She had a short pedigree. Therefore these illustrate what can be done with common sense.

The "man" wants a horse that is of a stylish, round body and quality of neck, carrying on and having a good action, and strong enough to draw a fairly heavy weight, holding two or three people, at a fair pace.

Would not that describe a good kind of horse to put in a mowing machine, or a hayrack, or take a sleigh to the post-office through a snow drift?

The history of the breed does not

show that he was a rich man's horse. He took the farmer to market in a gig and delivered the country tradesmen's goods, besides being a good long distance goer.—G.H. Hadmen, Nanaimo, B. C.

very last way to get good ones. My advice to such a man would be to get into shape to feed those cows a good full ration for a while year.

A cow may be better than she looks or worse than she looks; the only way to tell one is to live with her. Get rid of the poor ones—they take the bread out of our mouths but the more promising ones may surprise you, with judicious feeding. Put them to the test; shelter them from storms; be kind to them; don't try to half starve them on a half dry pasture but give them the full round year ration. Send your scrub bull to the butcher and get the best bull of your breed that you can buy. The dairy cow is a wonderful creature. From the food she eats she must maintain her physical well being, nourish her young and furnish milk for her master.

There is a broad look in that last sentence, which if the farmer will take it, will help wonderfully in indicating to him how he should treat his cows. It ought to sink deep into the mind of every farmer. We will repeat it:

"From the food she eats she must maintain her physical well being, nourish her young, and furnish milk for her master.—W. F. McSparran Penn, in an address before Vermont Dairymen.

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We have arranged with Mr. W. J. Stevenson, Box 620, Oshawa, Ont., to give the following premiums in return for new subscriptions to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World:

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For two new yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each, we will send a setting of White Wyandotte eggs.

If you desire one of these premiums write direct to Mr. Stevenson, sending him your subscriptions.

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