

indication has to be made of the control station concerned, and whatever the department may further consider necessary to identify the origin of the merchandise. This mark of guarantee will be placed on paper to be obtained from the government at the charge of person concerned.

Any member obtaining possession of the paper bearing this mark is responsible for its exact use for the latter made or sold by him.

Producers and merchants are entitled to use their own mark, in addition to this general mark.

(1) The control exercised by the station—and likewise the government supervision—shall, if considered advisable by the Department, extend to other matters beyond this guarantee against fraud, for which the Butter Act provides (such as the guarantee of a not excessive percentage of water).

(2) A sufficiently heavy penalty shall be fixed for such producers and merchants as act in contravention of any of the regulations, sub. (c) to (g) inclusive, or the provisions in the third paragraph under (h), or for such as, in the opinion of the station concerned, willfully contravene the stipulations imposed by virtue of sub. (1).

Such persons, unless the Agricultural Department considers the above-mentioned penalty sufficient, shall be irrevocably struck off the roll of members, notice hereof to be given to whomsoever it may concern. If, however, any of the stipulations under (c) are contravened, no such reserve is possible, the persons offending, without exception, being in these cases always struck off the roll, and their names published.

The penalty referred to in the first paragraph of this section shall also apply to such producers and merchants as do not fulfil the conditions laid down in the first and second paragraphs under (h).

(k) The chemical and further examination of samples and everything connected therewith shall be carried out in conformity with the rules prescribed by the government.

(l) Any station desiring to be placed under government supervision shall, in addition to its regulations, etc., be required to furnish a complete list of the members composing the management of the staff, and of the affiliated members. The station shall also submit estimates of incomes and expenditure.

(m) Any station placed under government supervision shall at all times furnish complete information to the Department of all projected amendments of, or additions to, its regulations, as well as of any changes of its staff and management, and of the names of all new members, and of members who may have been struck off the roll, with a statement of the reasons of such action. All such amendments of and additions to its regulations, and all new appointments shall require the sanction of the government, if the station wishes to retain government supervision.

The station shall send every year accounts of its income and expenditure.

(n) Any publications of stations under government supervision intended for distribution abroad, shall require the approval of the government.

(o) The directors of all stations under government supervision shall communicate every month to the director of the Government Dairy Station at Leiden all figures obtained as a result of their analysis or inquiries. A. W. S.

Little Willie from the city watched the cows lying placidly in the barn lot, and said: "Uncle John, you must have to pay a lot of money for chewing gum for your cows."—Colman's Rural World.

Pigs in Summer

In summer, if the pig-keeper is wise, a large proportion of his stock will be running out to grass. There, of course, is an opportune time to give vacant piggeries a thorough cleansing and lime washing, to set drainage of yards and outlets right, and attend to any structural repairs that may be necessary. As a rule the piggeries are about the most neglected set of buildings on the farm. If they are in bad condition and need repair, the business is frequently deferred until they come perilously near to a tumble down state. It would be well to remember that the words "from bad to worse" apply very pointedly in such circumstances, and appreciate the wisdom of taking matters in time.

Piggeries there are in plenty that have never known the touch of a brush or broom on their walls or their occupants—refreshing and healthful atmosphere resulting from a good lime-washing.

If you are a farmer in a small way and have no pasture to spare, and the pigs as a consequence must be styed all the summer, all the more reason is there that the piggeries should be sweet and clean, and the animi kept under the healthiest conditions possible. It is the worst thing in the world for pigs to be cooped up in a dirty, badly ventilated state during hot weather. Very hot, sultry weather is very trying to pigs, although many people seem to be ignorant of the fact. Take a look round on a warm day and observe how they seek coolness, fresh air and such shade as they can get. Truly, the house-bound pig in summer is often a creature to be pitied, and might in common fairness be made more comfortable than he is.

When pigs cannot be let out to pasture owing to lack of the necessary land, it is a wiser plan to reduce the stock than to run any risk by overcrowding in pens. There is a great tendency to keep too many pigs in a pen in proportion to its size. It is seldom roomy enough to allow the animals to be comfortable, and to force them to be packed almost as closely as sardines when the air is heavy and oppressive and the sun radiates the full heat of summer is to court disaster. "Too thick on the ground" might be quoted as the inciting cause of many sudden pig losses. It is a thing to be stringently avoided.

On a dairy farm especially should the piggeries be kept on sanitary lines. If neglected the offensive odor arising from them penetrates far and wide. In many cases the dairy is not far away. This is a point which should be watched. When building or rebuilding pens, let them be as far removed as possible from the dairy, for this is not only objectionable but really harmful, as few things absorb the impurities of the atmosphere more than milk. Foul air and bad odors should be kept away from it as much as possible.

All drains on the farm should be kept in good order, and the piggeries

should be as well attended to in this respect as the stables and cow barns. If you can put your pigs on pasture, do so by all means. There is no better or cheaper way of making good bacon. If you cannot, see that your porcine stock have clean pens and well-drained outlets, sufficient living space, fresh air, and sound, wholesome food. If every keeper of pigs were to resolve that nothing should be lacking as regards proper treatment of his stock, swine fever and the like would be practically done away with. Healthful conditions are essential to maintain health, and when the body, animal or human, is in a perfectly sound state, the result of living under such conditions, it is capable of resisting the inroads of disease.

W. R. GILBERT.

Keep More Sheep

We have quite a good sprinkling of sheep but not half the number that could and should be carried on our farms. It would be advantageous to both the farmers and the farms if every farmer kept a small flock. I endeavor to keep about fifty head of pure Hampshire down sheep on my farm of one hundred and fifty acres and I find they are a great benefit to my land in keeping up the fertility and keeping down all obnoxious weeds, to say nothing of the financial benefits derived therefrom.

I try to give my flock good care, always keeping water and salt accessible at all times. In the spring I aim to have rye for early pasture and then run them on clover until the rape is ready to turn on, which will carry them until they go into winter quarters in the pink of condition. I breed my flock of the best imported rams, from October, so as to have my lambs dropped by the end of February and March, as I invariably find the early lambs do much better than the late dropped on grass and are not so liable to be troubled with internal parasites. I always feed my lambs grain, oats and bran, and a little clover hay, in a crop away from the ewes. I have lambs that will weigh a pound for every day since birth. I weighed a lamb some time ago that was fifty-seven days old and it weighed fifty pounds. I consider it beneficial to give them a little extra care, but do not advocate pampering them. I contend that if every farmer would keep a few sheep we would have more thrifty farmers and better and neater farms.—H. L. A.

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