

ing animal he may be, simply because the service fee in one case is a few dollars lower than in the other. The cost of raising a high grade, as compared with a scrub colt is the same. When the time comes to sell both, however, the colt from the pure bred stallion, almost invariably commands a price in the market that repays the extra cost of the service fee many times over. The reverse is true of the scrub colt. He is seldom in demand for anything more than a cheap worker and the price he realizes, as a rule, does not much more than defray the service fee and the cost of raising. The sales that take place every week on our leading horse markets prove over and over again the truth of these statements. They demonstrate conclusively that a cheap stallion is dear at any price. It is time that something more was done than has been hitherto to point out to our farmers the need for the adoption of better methods of breeding.

Doubtful About Rural Delivery

Ed., Dairyman and Farming World:—Free rural delivery would undoubtedly take well with the farmer, if he were not taxed too heavily for the service. It would be a very fine thing for the farmers generally if such a service could be obtained, and if those living a long distance from a post office could agree, as to the way and time the mail was to be distributed, with those people living at a similar distance from the post office.

It seems to me, however, the expense would be too great to deliver mail to those scattered farmers in the back country. A majority of the people though, I believe would be in favor of rural delivery, as they would like a daily mail. Others again, of less business standing, would be quite careless and indifferent about the whole matter.—Robert Leitch, Jr., Renfrew Co., Ont.

We Must Agitate It

Ed., Dairyman and Farming World:—The farmers of this country should have rural free delivery, and we must keep agitating it till we get it. The government should set a standard of so many families to a route, then when localities can comply with requirements of this standard, whether newly settled or old, they should be given free rural mail delivery. Such a standard would settle the question of the great area to be covered, that at present seems to scare our post office authorities.

Last fall I had occasion to visit in Clinton Co., Michigan. There they have free rural delivery, and their residences are no closer together than their lands are not as valuable as they are in this country, taking it on the average. Yet they have this great boon of free delivery. After returning home and driving three miles after my mail, it was forcibly brought home to me that we were a slow step in this one thing, and I was not agitating more for rural free mail delivery. I was more than pleased when The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World took up this great question, and I wish you every success.—E. C. Thompson, Wentworth Co., Ont.

The Time is Ripe

Ed., Dairyman and Farming World:—It is with considerable interest as well as with a feeling of gratitude to you, that I have been reading the series of articles in your paper, as

well as reading the pros and cons of the farmers on free rural mail delivery. If one should ask, "Am I in favor of it?" my answer would be, "Well, rather." I think free rural delivery is just what the farmers need, and is what they can justly demand. It seems to me that the Government would be justified in giving us free rural mail delivery, and certainly are not justified in withholding it from us.

In the first place, there is no one thing that is of greater value to the farming community in general, than "mail," and a great deal of the value of our mail lies in the promptness with which it is received. Papers, such as The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, with timely articles, as well as business and social letters, may mean many dollars to a farmer when they are received on time. When received late they might be of considerable less value; and, on the average, I'll venture to say the majority of farmers do not receive their mail more than once or twice a week.

The farmer is the source of all food supplies upon which the country subsists. When the farmer enjoys good times, the country in general is prosperous, and vice versa. Were the farmers as quick to demand their rights as are the people in some other trades and professions, we might have had free rural mail delivery ere this. The time is certainly ripe for it now.—M. E. Maybee, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Opportunity for All

"I am very proud of my pig. He is growing fine, and I am not sorry that I sold the papers for it. I wish your paper success."—J. J. McDonald, Gengarry, Ont. This prize was won by Mr. McDonald as a pig for obtaining only seven new subscriptions for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, at \$1 a year.

Mr. McDonald is not the only one who has received a pure bred pig as a premium for obtaining new subscribers. Many others of our readers have won such prizes, and all have been perfectly satisfied with them. If you would prefer other pure-bred stock to pigs, you can earn such by making use of your spare time, and speaking a good word for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World when talking to your friends and neighbors. Take a look at our new offer of live stock on the back cover of this issue, and see what you think of it.

HAVE YOU A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT?

Have you a savings bank account? If not, why not? Save every day necessities may absorb your present income. Why not consider some of the offers which we make in return for obtaining new subscribers? We point with pride to some of the expressions of satisfaction and praise which we receive every day for our paper.

Mr. John A. Chisholm of Antigonish Co., N. S., wrote recently: "Kindly send me immediately sample copies and full particulars concerning the sale of the paper to the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. I am already a subscriber, and must say that I like the paper very much, and I wish to compete for the cash prizes."

"We find both The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, very interesting, and the former of considerable service to us in our business."—Herbertson & Hamilton, Glasgow, Scotland.

"We think a great deal of your paper, and cannot do without it."—Mr. Albert G. Wright, Lambton Co., Ont.

"Your combined paper is of real value to the farmer and the dairyman. I prize it very much, much



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deed."—Mr. William Bate, Richmond Co., Que.

"I like the combined paper very much better than The Farming World, published in 1907. If you will please send me some sample copies, I will try and get some new subscriptions."—Mr. P. Stewart Reesor, York Co., Ont.

"I have been a reader of your paper for some time and am well pleased with it. I am going to get a few subscribers. Please send me some sample copies, as I want to keep my copies all together."—Mr. Walter Bromby, Brombe Co., Que.

What Cow Testing is Doing

Eden Bank, B. C., association, for May, had the record for 241 cows of an average production of 917 lbs. of milk, 3.7 test, 34 lb. fat. In each of the 20 herds some individual cows gave over 1,000 lbs. milk, while the three best single yields were 1650 lbs., testing 3.2, 1750 lbs. testing 3.5, and 1780 lbs. milk in the 30 days. The best herd average was from lot of 20 cows yielding 1284 lbs. of milk, 3.4 test, 44 lbs. fat. Such animals must be a pleasure to handle, a source of pride and satisfaction, as well as of good cash profit.

A good Ontario record for the same period is at the Central Smith association, where a herd of 20 cows averaged 1096 lbs. milk, 3.3 test, 35

lb. fat. The best cow in that herd gave 1465 lbs. milk, testing 4.0, and the lowest yield in the same herd was 400 lbs., testing 3.2.

A contrast to the above is at St. Antoine, Que., for the same period, where 60 cows averaged only 654 lbs. milk, 3.3 test, 21.9 lb. fat. The 60 cows gave a total yield of 39,244 lbs. milk, 1317 lbs. fat. If they had milked as well as the cows at Eden Bank, B. C., they would have given an additional weight of actually sixteen thousand pounds of milk, and over seven hundred pounds of butter fat during the one month!

Are there not some places where there are still some poor cows left? The poor cows are quickest detected by systematic weighing and testing. C. F. W.

In a well-bred herd that is growing and feeding right there is no time when it will make more pork for the food consumed than from ten weeks to six months of age.

Many farmers are thinking just now of locating on a farm of their own next year, and are on the look out for a good farm. If you have one for sale let these people know it by advertising it in The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. Look at the head of our "Farms for Sale" column, where full particulars are given regarding this kind of advertising.