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Commencing January 1st. 1910, trains on his Railway will run as follows

Trains Outward Read down	Stations	Train Inward Read Up
Mo. Dly Tu. Mo. Wed. ex. Th. wed. Fri. Sun. Sat. Fri.		Tu. Mo. Dly Mo Th. Wed. ex. Wed Sat. Fri. Sun Fri
P. M. A. M. P. M. noon		A. M. P. M. P. M. A.
2.55 7.15 2.00 12.00	lv Ch'town ar	11.30 1.45 5.15 10 1
3.13 7.34 2.15 12.17	Royalty Jct	11.15 1 27 4 57
3.54 8.1 2 44 12.50	N. Wiltshire	10.4 12 50 4 20
4.07 8.25 2 51 1 2	H. River	10.35 12 38 4 07
4 50 9.07 3.23 1.44	Emerald Jct	10.07 12.10 3.23 8.1
9 48 3.47 2.08	Kensington	9.43 11.28 2.46
10.15 4.10 2 45	ar S'side lv	9.20 11.00 2 15
P. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.		A. M A. M. P. M. A.

P. M. P. M.		A. M. A. M.
4.2 3.00	lv S'side ar	9 0 35
5. 4.23	Port Hill	8 01 9.06
6.1 5 39	O'Leary	7 2 7 53
6 59 6 40	Alberton	6.4 6 53
7.25 7.35	ar Tignish lv	6 00 6.00
P. M. P. M		A. M. A. M.

Mon Tues Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.		Daily ex. Sun.
P. M. P. M.		A M.
4 55 3. 5	lv Emerald Jn ar	8 05
5.45 4 15	Cape Traverse	7.15
P. M. P. M.		A M.

Mon. Tues Wed Thurs Fri. Sat.		Tues. Mon. Thurs. Wed Sat Fri.
P. M. P. M.		A. M. A.
3 15 3.45	lv Ch'town ar	10.00 10 55
4.49 4.20	Mt. Stewart Jct.	8 5 8 31
5. 8 4. 8	Morell	8. 7 8 49
5 46 5.09	St. Peter's	8 05 8 1
7.05 6 15	lv Souris ar	7 00 7 00
P. M. P. M		A. M. A M

Daily ex. Sun		Daily ex. Sun
P. M.		A. M.
4 2	lv. Mt. Stewart Jct ar	8 0
5 9	Cardigan	7 9
5.58	Montague	7 1
6.45	Geo'town	6 5
P. M.		

Mon. Tues. Wed Thurs. Fri. Sat.		Tues. Thur Wed Sat Fri
P. M. P. M.		A M.
3.00 3 00	Lv Ch'town Ar	9 25 0.1
4.40 4.15	Vernon River	9 11
6.35 5 45	Ar Murray Harbor Lv	6 4 6 40
P M P M		A. M A. M

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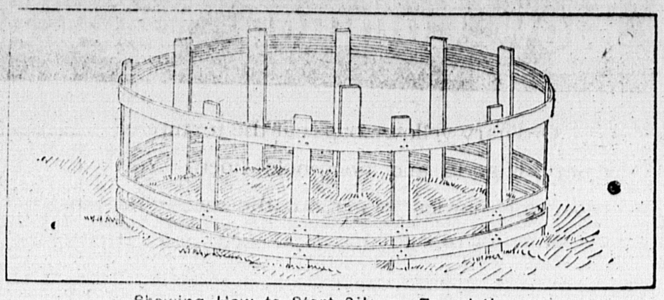
G. A. SHARP,
Superintendent.

SILO IS PERMANENT FACTOR IN HUSBANDRY

Not Far Distant When Stock Raisers as Well as Dairymen Will Depend on It Entirely for Feed By Prof. A. S. Glover.



Showing How to Start Silo on Foundation.

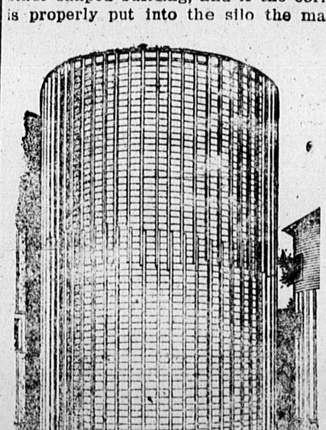
It is more than a quarter of a century since the American farmer began to can some of his green crops in a vessel, called a silo. There has been much written and a great deal of experimenting done to prove the feasibility of preserving some of our green food in this manner. There is no longer any question that this method is one of the best as well as the cheapest ways we have of storing some of our green crops.

In the beginning many ill-constructed silos were built and extravagant claims were made for their use. In many instances the silage was very poor in quality, which led many thoughtful and conservative people to condemn the silo.

Since we have learned to fill them properly the prejudice and suspicion are fast disappearing and silos are being built in every part of the country where livestock is kept. The silo has become a permanent factor in American husbandry and the stock raisers, as well as the dairymen, will depend largely on the contents of the silo for green feed.

The progressive dairymen have long realized the value of succulent food for their cows, and they have been using silos for many years. It is the more conservative farmers who are now rapidly becoming converted to the use of silage and are making inquiries in regard to the building of silos and many other questions pertaining to this method of preserving feed. These questions have led the writer to prepare these notes on the silo and silage.

It is a settled question that the silo should be built round, for in a building of this shape the silage is best preserved. In a round structure the contents settle more evenly than in any other shaped building, and if the corn is properly put into the silo the ma-



Inside Ceiling.

terial is nearly as good next to the wall as it is in the center.

It is not always so with the square structure the silage in the corners of a square building is apt to be very poor in quality and often unfit for feed.

Since the round building is the best form to construct the next question to consider is what kind of a round silo should be built? The stave silo, which is manufactured by a number of firms, makes a very satisfactory building and one that lasts for many years. Farmers who have built the stave silos are well pleased with them.

It should be borne in mind that a silo is nothing more or less than a large air-tight vessel in which feed is "canned" for future use. The size of the silo depends upon the number of animals that are to be fed from it.

In the main it should be tall and slim. It is difficult to build a silo too high, but it is easy to build it too large in diameter. The diameter should be of that size to allow at least a two-inch layer of silage to be fed each day from the top surface. If the silage is exposed too long to the air it will spoil, the same as canned fruit or vegetables. The average feed of silage is about 40 pounds a day and the silo for winter feeding should hold enough to feed the stock for 200 days.

The following table gives the dimensions the silo should be built for a given number of animals and the number of days that it will feed them; it also gives the approximate capacity of each size and the average number of acres of corn it will take to fill the silo:

Number of animals to be fed from the silo for 200 days.	In. dia.	Height.	Number acres corn.	Approximate capacity, tons.
0 to 25	14	28	8 to 9	100
to 30	15	30	9 to 10	115
to 35	16	32	11 to 12	145
to 40	17	34	12 to 14	175
0 to 45	18	36	15 to 17	200
0 to 60	19	38	18 to 20	250
0 to 70	20	40	23 to 25	300

A silo should never be built over 20 feet in diameter. If it is necessary to have more material to feed it is better to build two small receptacles than one larger than 20 feet in diameter. It involves considerable more labor to handle silage in a very large structure than in one of reasonable size. Many farmers prefer to have two silos. They feed from one during the winter and have the contents of the other for midsummer's feeding.

The silo should never be built in the barn. Silage is more or less a fermented product and must be fed with care, otherwise the milk may become tainted by its use. Barns that contain a silage always bear the odor of the silage, and this should be avoided if high-grade milk is to be produced.

A circular foundation of stone, brick or grout is constructed from two to three feet above the ground to protect the timbers from moisture. The wall is built from 14 to 20 inches thick, depending upon the nature of the soil and the size of the silo to be built. The top of the wall should be beveled outward, which permits the water to flow away very quickly from the base of the building.

SOY BEANS A GOOD CROP

Hogs Take Very Kindly to This Plant and Eat Beans Readily —Flesh Former—By Prof. H. A. Moore.

Soy beans were first grown at the Wisconsin experiment station in 1899, and each year since the acreage and the number of varieties tested have been increased.

The tests at this station have been made for the purpose of determining their value as a forage plant and of fiding out which varieties, if any, were adapted to our soil and climate.

Twenty-nine varieties have been on trial. Of these the Michigan green seems especially adapted to be grown with corn for silage. This is a medium early variety and is noted for its height and great growth of foliage.

The stems are strong and it usually stands erect so that it can be harvested nicely with the corn binder, or if grown alone can be cut to advantage with a mower.

If grown for seed or pasture purposes the soy bean should be sown in drills about 30 inches apart. Where a small acreage is desired a hand drill can be used, but where a large quantity is planted a grain drill can be used by stopping some of the intervening spouts so as to have the soy beans the proper distance apart.

A corn planter can be used to advantage and the seed sown the usual distance allowed for corn, or by doubling put them one-half the distance apart.

Where the greater distance is allowed between the rows the seed should be sown about twice as thick in the row.

If the desire is to cut for hay, sow broadcast with seeder or by hand. Where sown in drills about one-half bushel of seed should be used per acre, and if sown broadcast about one bushel.

The soy bean can be harvested to advantage by being pastured off with hogs and it seems that this will be one of its principal uses in the future, as it is high in protein and a great flesh former.

Hogs take very kindly to this plant and eat the beans readily. By planting a few acres of the early varieties each year a farmer can not only renew the fertility of the soil, but have an abundance of feed for fitting his hogs for the fall market.

Cleanliness in Dairy.

No matter what time of the year it is, too much cannot be said in favor of cleanliness in the dairy. Many persons think that in summer time when the cows do not sleep in the filthy lot it is not necessary to wash the udder before each milking. This is a mistaken idea.

Pasturing Hogs on Alfalfa.

In pasturing hogs on alfalfa it is better to provide more pasturage than the hogs need. Then cut what is left for hay, just as though it had not been used for pasture. Cutting gives it a fresh start, and the field produces more pasture than it would if these patches were allowed to mature.

Time for Churning.

After cream becomes sour the more ripening the more it depreciates. The best time for churning is just before acidity becomes apparent.

NOVEL HANDY BUTTER CUTTER

One That Divides Pound Into Number of Small and Equal Slices for Table Use.

Among the infinite variety of devices that lighten the housewife's burdens and add to the attractiveness of the dinner table is the butter-cutter devised by two men of the state

Butter Cutter.

of Washington. Nor is this cutter useful in the home alone. In fact, it is probably of more real use in hotels and restaurants, where many pounds of butter have to be cut in a day, and where an equal portion to every customer is a diplomatic necessity. The apparatus consists of an oblong frame, slightly larger than a pound of butter, with handles at each end. Running through the center of the frame lengthwise is a thin sharp strip of metal, the edges pointing out. At right angles to this, and crossing the frame at close intervals, are other knifelike strips. The device is placed over a pound of butter and pressed down through it, dividing the lump into about two dozen equal squares.

NEW UTENSIL FOR KITCHEN.

Invention That Combines Functions of Fruit Press and Colander, Simplifying Culinary Tasks.

A new piece of kitchen furniture has recently been invented, which combines the functions of the fruit press and colander, with which it will be found possible to greatly simplify many of the culinary tasks. It is designed for removing seeds and skins from grapes, tomatoes and apples, ricing potatoes, extracting juices from fruit, smoothing laundry starch and a hundred other uses which will suggest themselves from time to time to the

An Improved Grinder.

ingenious housekeeper. The device is mounted on a tinned malleable iron standard, which is provided with clamps by which it is firmly attached to the table with a single motion of the lock lever.

The broken view shows the interior of the receptacle, and the spiral blade which operates as a press, the pressure being regulated by the tension spring. The bowl of the colander is of steel.

Disappearing Muslin.

A Madras physician was buying muslin for a turban in a Detroit department store.

"None of this is fine enough," he said. "In the turban I have on there are 40 yards. But 40 yards of this would give me a head like a Saratoga trunk.

"Indian muslin is very, very fine. It must be fine enough to disappear if it is to pass our A1 test. Yes, fine enough to disappear."

He smiled.

"It's true," he said. "The test is this: The muslin is spread on grass over night. In the morning, when everything is dew-drenched, if the muslin isn't practically identical with the dewy gossamer covering the lawns —in other words, if it isn't invisible—it is discarded and must be sold as 'seconds.'"

Sterilizing City Water.

For sterilizing a city's water supply the novel plan is proposed of using powerful mercury-vapor lamps with quartz tubes, which should be so placed that every particle of water should remain two minutes within a few inches of a lamp. The large proportion of ultra-violet rays was shown in 1906 to have great germ-destroying properties. Recently Courmont and Nogier have proven that most disease bacteria in water within 12 inches of a lamp are destroyed in one minute, and that much contaminated water is completely sterilized in two minutes.

Electricity in Theater.

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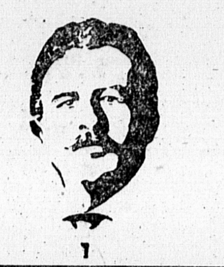

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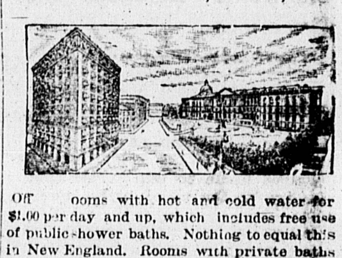

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