

SELF-FEEDERS SAVE HAY AND CONSIDERABLE LABOR

According to Tests Made at Colorado Experiment Station Fully 20 Per Cent. of Feed Is Wasted by Old Method of Feeding.

Self-feeder racks for supplying roughage to sheep or cattle are not only the means of saving considerable labor, but, according to tests made at the Colorado experiment station, are the means of saving a great deal of hay. One lot of lambs at this station were fed whole hay in a self-feeder rack and another lot whole hay in racks on the ground, such as are in common use in many sections of the country. The average gain of these two lots was practically the same, the lot feeding from the self-feeder averaging only one pound heavier than the others, says the American Agriculturist. Also, the grain consumed varied but little, being only nine pounds more for a 100-pound gain in the first lot than in the second. The great saving came in the cost of roughage.

The lot eating from the self-feeder consumed 601 pounds of hay for each

100 pounds of gain and those eating off the ground consumed 733 pounds of hay for each 100 pounds of gain. This indicates a difference of practically 20 per cent. in favor of the self-feeder racks. It makes a difference of 42 cents in the cost securing each 100 pounds of grain. These results were secured on alfalfa valued at \$5 per ton. With a higher price the difference would be correspondingly greater.

These self-feeding racks cost \$1 per running foot completed. They had the ordinary capacity of four lambs per running foot, two on each side, not so much space being required at a self-feeder as at an ordinary rack, since all the lambs will not eat at one time. As already stated, the saving in this one experiment amounted to 42 cents per 100 pounds of gain. This is equal to about 14 cents on each lamb. Counting four lambs per running foot, this would make a saving on one season's operations of 56 cents. In other words, the rack would pay for itself in two years. It is thought that when a type of self-feeder is developed for handling



Popular Type of Grain Trough.

chopped hay better results may be secured from it than have hitherto been possible, by reducing the waste caused by wind.

trips to exhibitions and farm in the suburbs, and even to stockyards and slaughter houses.

RUSSIA GAINS IN FARMING

Prevailing Impression That Little Progress Is Made in That Country Is Erroneous—Series of Readings Gratic.

(By J. B. SNODGRASS.) The impression generally prevails that, although Russia is most generously favored by nature, little progress is being made in agriculture. This is erroneous.

As an illustration of the interest that is being manifested along these lines, and as indicative of the progressive policy that has been adopted and is now being pursued, it may be cited that the Imperial Agricultural museum, in its endeavor to popularize the study of agricultural subjects, has for the last few years conducted gratis, at the museum in St. Petersburg, a series of systematic readings on agriculture for the benefit of every one interested. In addition to this course, popular lectures are delivered and special readings conducted for men in the lower ranks of the army.

In the experimental department of the museum the taking apart and putting together of various machinery is demonstrated by trained mechanics. Agricultural machinery in motion is also demonstrated and the use of agricultural implements is explained; experiments are also made with all classes of farm machinery, such as locomobiles, winnowers, sorters, and the like. In separate departments are demonstrated the fertilization of the fish spawn and the development of the chicken in the incubator.

The attendance at these lectures has been uninterruptedly increasing from year to year. For the past four years the attendance has been: 5,093, 17,808, 22,442, 60,346; showing great increase.

The lectures are delivered in the evening from seven to nine and on Sunday from two to three p. m. The practical work and excursions are conducted by prearrangements between the lecturers and the students, such as

trips to exhibitions and farm in the suburbs, and even to stockyards and slaughter houses.

Likewise the special classes pass through practically everything pertaining to plant culture, stock raising, poultry raising, bee culture and dairy farming, with all that pertains to the latter, such as butter and cheese making.

In the present scholastic season the courses of the systematic lectures will embrace the following academic subjects: Elementary chemistry, elementary anatomy, physiology of plants, improvement and cultivation of the soil, agricultural meteorology, agricultural economy, seeds, agricultural implements, cattle raising, swine raising, etc.

On Sundays it is intended to conduct popular public readings and lectures on a variety of agricultural subjects.

Feed for Lambs.

The Wyoming experiment station, after repeated trials, concludes that corn and the bearded or Scotch barley, when fed with alfalfa, were about equal in value for mutton production. Barley in this test proved to be a shade the better. Twenty-seven per cent. less alfalfa and 28 per cent. less grain were required where barley replaced either in a ration. Grade lambs with mutton sires made greater gains, conditions being similar, than did Rambouillet lambs, though a record of food consumption for each class was not kept.

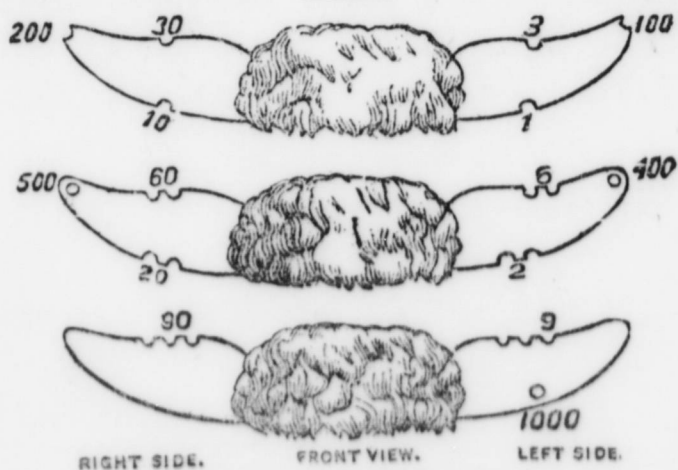
Draft Horses.

Draft horses are suitable for raising on level land, while lighter horses and mules are best adapted to hilly farms. Horses designed for the saddle and road use will develop activity and stamina on rough and hilly pasture land while they are young.

Litter for Scratching.

Every month during the winter season the poultry buildings should be well supplied with clean straw, leaves or litter of some kind into which the feed is thrown in the morning to keep the hens busy.

EAR MARKS FOR LIVE STOCK



For the numbering of polled cattle, sheep or swine to make identification sure the marking of the ear is the most satisfactory method. A system of this sort is necessary in keeping a record of registered stock. The key to the numbering is as follows:
A notch in bottom of left ear equals 1; two notches equal 2.
A notch in top of left ear equals 3; two notches, 6; three notches, 9.
A notch in bottom of right ear equals 1,000.
A notch in top of right ear equals 300; two notches, 600; three notches, 900.
A notch in end of left ear equals 100.
A notch in end of right ear equals 200.
A hole on end of left ear equals 100; a hole in end of right ear equals 200.
A hole in bottom of left ear equals 1,000.

WESTERN CANADA COUNTING ITS GOLD

THE GRAIN CROP OF 1910 WAS A GOOD PAYING ONE.

Crop conditions throughout the west of Canada were not ideal, but notwithstanding there were excellent crops. Reports come from different parts to the agents of the Canadian government, whose literature tells a good part of the story, that the crops in most places were splendid.

At Castor, Alta., F. Galloway's oat crop threshed 35 bushels to the acre, machine measure, and 44 bushels by weight. Alex Robertson of Delisle, Alta., had 20 bushels to the acre on 875 acres. W. & H. Clark, 17 bushels to the acre on 77 acres. Sheldon Ramsey, 20 bushels on 160 acres. J. Lane threshed 3,500 bushels off 200 acres; J. Hamilton, 5,200 bushels off 264 acres. Mrs. Headley had an average of 25 bushels per acre on 160 acres. Chambers Bros. got 13,270 bushels off 650 acres.

Fertile Valley district, G. Rollo, had an average of 25 bushels to the acre on a total crop of 10,000 bushels. E. Brown of Pincher Creek had a yield of 33 bushels on his winter wheat; W. Walker, Miss Walker and John Goberts all had an average yield of 25 bushels; Mr. Fitzpatrick, 23, and Mr. Frechbairn, 20. Charles Nelson of Bon Accord, Alberta, had threshed his crop of 5,000 bushels of grain, wheat, oats and barley, from 210 acres of old ground.

Wm. Logan of Bon Accord is reported to have threshed 400 bushels of wheat from 9 acres of new breaking. His oats it is said yielding over 100 bushels to the acre. Robert Martin of Belbeck, Sask., from 100 acres got 3,740 bushels of wheat. Geo. A. Campbell of Caron, Sask., from 130 acres summer fallow got 49 bushels per acre, and from 50 acres stubble got 24 bushels per acre. One of the farmers of Colonsay threshed out 38 bushels of wheat per acre from 150 acres summer fallow, and another 33 bushels per acre. James Glen of Drinkwater, Sask., had 36 1/2 bushels per acre; 40 acres summer fallow, 31 bushels per acre; 40 acres stubble, 27 bushels per acre; total, 6,680 bushels off 200 acres. Abe Winters of Fleming has 39 bushels of wheat per acre. At Govan, Benjamin Armstrong had 33 bushels to the acre. John Glumlin, 34 bushels. Charles Latta, 35 bushels. J. K. Taylor, 35 bushels. W. Small, 2,060 bushels on 90 acres. J. F. Moore, 5,500 bushels on 215 acres. J. MacLean, 1,500 bushels on 63 acres. W. Hopwood, 1,750 bushels on 60 acres. W. Gray, 950 bushels on 30 acres. W. Curtin, 850 bushels on 33 acres. John Meyers, Jr., of Grand Coulee, reports 34 1/2 bushels to the acre. P. P. Epp of Langham, Sask., has 35 1-3 bushels per acre. J. J. Thiessen, 31 bushels per acre. Chris Dear, 25 bushels per acre from 90 acres. Wm. Thiessen, 18 1/2 bushels from 100 acres. P. P. Schultz, 18 bushels per acre from 100 acres. Robt. H. Wiggins of Manor, Sask., had 39 bushels wheat and 75 bushels of oats per acre. Fred Cobb, 20 bushels of wheat and 75 bushels of oats per acre. Jack Robinson, 39 bushels of wheat per acre. Wm. Kindel of Milestone, Sask., had 38 bushels of wheat per acre. R. J. Moore, 40 bushels of wheat per acre. Martin Roddy, 38 bushels of wheat per acre. J. D. Sifton of Moose Jaw had 37 bushels wheat per acre; oats, 50 bushels per acre; flax, 11 bushels to the acre. John L. Smith of New Warren had 35 bushels of wheat per acre. At Regina H. W. Laird had 35 bushels to the acre; W. H. Duncan, wheat, 22 bushels to the acre, flax, 16 bushels; G. M. Bell, wheat, 35 bushels to the acre, oats, 70 bushels; O. E. Rothwell, wheat, 35 bushels summer fallow; 20 bushels stubble; oats, 80 bushels; J. S. Mooney, 31 bushels of wheat; 80 bushels oats on stubble. At Tessies, Wm. Nesbitt had 44 bushels wheat to the acre. Sep. Latrace, 34 bushels. Thos. Miller, 31 bushels. These were all on summer fallow. Major Bros.' stubble went 14. At Tuxford, Sask., C. B. Dunning had 37 bushels. James Bain, 41 bushels summer fallow. At Yellow Grass, Wm. Robson, off one half section, had 45 bushels wheat to the acre, and 40 bushels off another averaged 37 bushels to the acre. Geo. Steer, off a twenty-acre field, threshed half. M. A. Wilkinson, off 160 acres, 52 bushels wheat to the acre. His whole crop averaged over 40. Jas. A. R. Cameron's half section averaged over 36 bushels to the acre. D. McNeven, who has two farms, averaged about 40 bushels. W. A. Cooper got 47 bushels to the acre off 71 acres; his whole crop went about 40. John Murray, 35 per acre off 160 acres. Hoekley Bros., 35 per acre off a half section. W. Ransom, 35 per acre of the Cathcart farm. N. Dunne, 39 to the acre. S. C. Hart, 38 per acre. T. Murray, Jr., 36 to the acre. A. E. McEwan, 38 to the acre. Mayor Taylor, 32 to the acre.

LOGICAL.



Assistant Manager—What shall I do with the amount the cashier took; charge it to profit and loss?
Manager—No; put it down as running expenses.

COULD NOT STAND SUFFERING FROM SKIN ERUPTION

"I have been using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for the past three months and I am glad to say that they cured me of a most annoying skin eruption. It began by my noticing red blotches appearing on my face and scalp. Although they were rather disfiguring, I did not think anything of them until they began to get scaly and dry and to itch and burn until I could not stand the suffering. Then I began to use a different soap, thinking that my old skin might be hurting me, but that didn't seem to do any good. I went to two different doctors but neither seemed to relieve me any. I lost many nights' sleep in continual scratching, sometimes scratching till I drew the blood on my face and head. Then I started in to use the Cuticura Remedies and in two months I was entirely relieved of that awful pest. I am so delighted over my cure by Cuticura Remedies that I shall be glad to tell anybody about it." (Signed) G. M. Macfarland, 221 West 115th St., New York City, Oct. 5, 1910.

Cuticura Soap (25c) and Cuticura Ointment (50c) are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston, for free book on skin and scalp diseases and their treatment.

Not Boasting of It.

Theatrical Manager—I understand that you played with Booth, Miss Sereleaf?

The Actress (with much spirit)—Well, I don't think it's anybody's business how old I am!

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Pettey* In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

His Light.

Ella—He says that I am the light of his life.
Stella—That's gas.

If it's Your Eye Use Pettit's Eye Salve for inflammation, stye, itching lids, eye aches, defects of vision and sensitivity to strong lights. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

It is sweet to feel by what fine spun threads our affections are drawn together.—Sterne.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood, cleanses the system, clears the complexion, eradicates disease and promotes Good Health.

What women feel is more convincing to them than more know.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of itching, Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 60c.

The ocean is crossed in love—by a number of bridal parties.

Better health is sure to follow the use of the natural Herb laxative, Garfield Tea. All druggists.

Dwellers in glass houses should keep out of politics.



Housework Drudgery

Housework is drudgery for the weak woman. She brushes, dusts and scrubs, or is on her feet all day attending to the many details of the household, her back aching, her temples throbbing, nerves quivering under the stress of pain, possibly dizzy feelings. Sometimes rest in bed is not refreshing, because the poor tired nerves do not permit of refreshing sleep. The real need of weak, nervous women is satisfied by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It Makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

This "Prescription" removes the cause of women's weaknesses, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures those weaknesses so peculiar to women. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces restful sleep.

Dr. Pierce is perfectly willing to let every one know what his "Favorite Prescription" contains, a complete list of ingredients on the bottle-wrapper. Do not let any unscrupulous druggist persuade you that his substitute of unknown composition is "just as good" in order that he may make a bigger profit. Just smile and shake your head! Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cures liver ill.

Spring Medicine

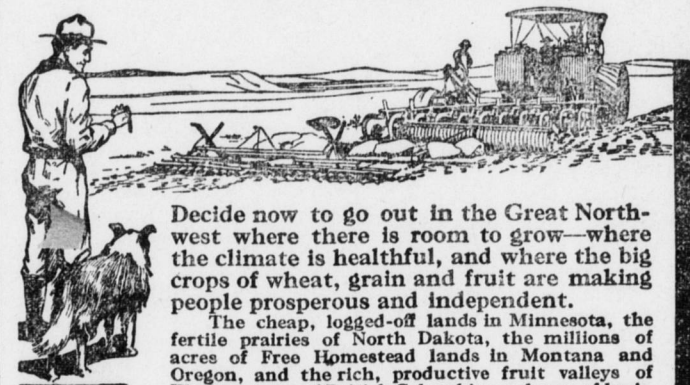
is Needed Now, and the Best is Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which purifies, enriches and revitalizes the blood as no other does. 40,366 testimonials of cures, in two years. Get it in usual liquid form or tablets called Sarsatabs.

Impure Blood is common in the spring, because of the unhealthy modes of living during the winter, and it is the cause of the loss of appetite and that tired feeling as well as the sores and eruptions that occur at this time.
Be sure to take Hood's this spring.

Roots, Barks and Herbs—Hood's Sarsaparilla so combines the great curative principles of roots, barks and herbs as to raise them to their highest efficiency for the cure of all spring humors, all blood diseases, and run-down conditions.
There is no substitute for Hood's.

Go to the Northwest This Spring



Decide now to go out in the Great Northwest where there is room to grow—where the climate is healthful, and where the big crops of wheat, grain and fruit are making people prosperous and independent.

The cheap, logged-off lands in Minnesota, the fertile prairies of North Dakota, the millions of acres of Free Homestead lands in Montana and Oregon, and the rich, productive fruit valleys of Washington and British Columbia need men of brain and brawn to develop them. Go this Spring. Take advantage of the Great Northern's one-way

Special Colonist Fares

Daily, March 10 to April 10, 1911

To points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, very for stop-over and good in Tourist Sleeping Cars on payment of berth fare. Very low settlers' fares to points in North Dakota and many points in Montana. March 14-21-28 and April 4-11-18-25, 1911.

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from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis to Pacific Coast. Electric lighted, leather upholstered, equipped with all conveniences so passengers can prepare their own meals. Send for free book on the state in which you are interested. Write to me for full information about fares from your town.

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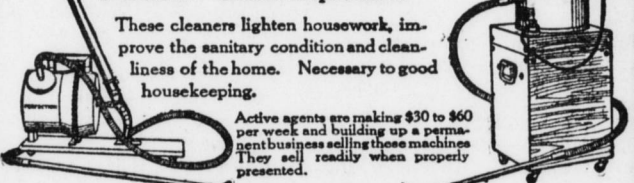
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Be master of your own time.



W. N. U., CLEVELAND, NO. 9-1911.

Splendid Crops in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres of wheat was the thrasher's return from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1910. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada. This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time. Grain growing, mixed farming, stock raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160 acre pre-emptions at \$3.00 per acre within in certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement. Climate excellent, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful. For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent, (Use address nearest you.) 89

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