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WINNIPEG

municipal schools he says: "The work done in these districts has been found much better on an average, than that of the non-municipal schools. In nearly every instance the teachers have been careful and painstaking, while the trustees have attended to their duties in a business-like way. In the municipal schools the

policy of the trustees is to encourage those teachers who display special ability and fidelity, and they are finding ways of making the teacher's tenure of office of longer duration."

The chief superintendent of education, Dr. A. Robinson, says that the percentage of regular attendance for the past year is the highest in the history of the province.

Epitomized

To sum up, the advantages in part are: (a) Better teachers, because better selection, more inspection and supervision, closer co-operation, better buildings, more thorough equipment, greater permanency of teachers. (b) Costs the government less per capita; in 1909 the cost to the government for rural schools was \$18.52 per pupil, and for municipal, \$15.19 per pupil. (c) Manual training and the high school can easily be the choice, (and generally are) of the municipal school. It is fully conceded that the government, the people and the trustees all gain under this system; the gain to the child is inestimable. There are larger classes, inducing gentle emulation; there are fewer classes, so that a teacher can devote more attention to all, and particularly to the more backward or defective.

Under the municipal school system we have a larger opportunity of beautifying character, and we can now successfully inculcate loyalty and patriotism.

It would be no act of empiricism to say that he is a philosopher and philanthropist, who would open a school and thereby close a prison. The municipal school will ensure to every boy and girl within its jurisdiction, the most modern, liberal, vocational, and really best education that the province can offer its sons and daughters.

I was asked to state if I did not think that the plan was better fitted for British Columbia than Manitoba, my reply is absolutely "No," not unless the "sunset province" is to enjoy a monopoly of the most progressive and efficient school administration, and I am free to say, that shall never be, when we consider the interest in, and devotion to, their schools, manifested by the trustees and the people in this great prairie province. From my close acquaintance with Manitoba schools, I am fully assured that her trustees are second to none in getting the very best in both method and material. Manitoba is not acting the roll of follower, she is the leader, and British Columbia today owes much to her for late methods, for efficient teachers, and for our present and most efficient city superintendent, Mr. W. P. Argue.

I do not want to offer a prophecy, but I believe it will not be many years before this province is ahead of British Columbia in municipal schools, as well as in consolidated schools.

I trust I have not too largely trespassed

on your valuable space, and thanking you, I am, Yours faithfully, J. J. Dougan, Secretary-treasurer British Columbia Trustee Association.

CROP FOR SHEEP

The wise shepherd in planning his crops for the year has regard to the needs of his flock. He recognizes the great advantage of providing not only a variety of foods but a succession of succulent crops the season through. Bulletin No. 12, "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," published and issued free by the live stock branch at Ottawa, takes up this subject in a practical and thorough manner. Under special crops for sheep it deals with clover, alfalfa, vetches, rape, cabbage, turnips, mangels, corn and the several classes of grain. Each is treated separately in regard to method of cultivation, and manner of feeding. Dealing with vetches, the bulletin says:

"Vetches or tares, as they are called, make excellent fodder for sheep, either as a soiling crop or as cured hay. This crop much resembles peas in habit of growth and requires about the same kind of cultivation. Its vines are more slender than pea vines and stand up better when grown with a stiff variety of oats. Vetches are grown extensively for sheep feed in Great Britain, and to some extent in Canada for the same purpose. The writer, while raising sheep, always grew a small area of tares with oats for soiling the show flock, and in case of a shortage of clover vetches were cured for hay. The crop being fine in vine and very leafy, is much relished by sheep and constitutes a rich diet."

"Two varieties of vetches are grown for fodder. The common vetch is the chief sort cultivated, but the hairy variety is receiving some attention. The latter produces the heavier yield, but so far the seed having to be imported is very expensive and few care to bother with it.

"The soil for vetches should be clean, mellow and rich. The seed may be sown in drills or broadcast. A good seeding for either soiling or hay is about three pecks of vetches and four pecks of oats per acre. The vetches are ready to feed any time after the crop comes into blossom and before the seed commences to ripen. For soiling the crop may be hauled to racks, or be distributed on the sod of a pasture field as soon as cut, or it may be allowed to wilt in the swath for a few hours. Vetch hay is made in much the same manner as clover or timothy is handled. Vetches may be pastured by sheep, but this is a wasteful practice, as much of the crop is destroyed by tramping."

Sheep raisers who do not already pos-

MR. ROBERT SCHWART

of Warmby, Sask., -
-stated in the February
1910 issue of The Grain
Growers' Guide that
the Cream Separator
was worth twice as
much as they were
worth. Mr. Schwartz did
not know about the
DOMO CREAM
SEPARATOR
or we do not think he
would have made that
statement.



We buy in Europe, pay all expenses of lading down in Winnipeg, and sell a perfect Separator at as low as \$18.00. That's not rubbing the farmer. Other sizes proportionately low in price.

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THAW FOUGHT OFF THE WITNESSES

The suit of Clifford W. Hartridge against Mrs. Mary Copely Thaw, to recover money he claims to be due for professional services, was opened in New York April 1. The most interesting testimony thus far was given by Mr. Hartridge today when he swore on the witness stand that among other sums of money he had paid out before Thaw was tried for the murder of Stanford White was one sum of \$30,000, which he had paid to more than two hundred girls.

All of these women, he said, he had communicated with at the home of Mrs. Susie Merrill, No. 108 West Forty-Fourth Street, where it has been alleged Thaw rented apartments. Hartridge testified that of this sum the largest amount paid to any one person was \$5,000, which he paid to a Mrs. Reed, who, he said, Thaw had passed as his wife. He said she was known variously as Mrs. Thaw and Mrs. Reed.

FARMER KILLED WHILE HUNTING DUCK

A fatality occurred at Plumus, Mas., April 3, at 8.30 a.m., when John Pagin, a farm laborer living about four miles north of here, was shot. Pagin, in company with two companions, were out duck shooting and while one of his companions was loading his gun the shell was accidentally discharged, the contents entering Pagin's thigh. He died about an hour later from the shock and loss of blood. Pagin was 25 years of age and a native of England. An inquest will be held.



Threshing Outfit on Farm of S. W. Arneil, Longlakton, Sask. 65,000 Bushels Threshed last year.