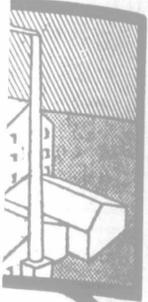


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faith. As a rule, they hold office for a term of years and retire only when the public, or those under them in office, have been injured beyond remedy.

The trouble is that the mass of the people have not always a say in appointments in which they are largely interested. Perhaps it is well that this is so. However, it is also true that sufficient care is not taken in appointing men to high offices.

There are too many small frogs in big puddles—and they frequently make themselves offensive to those under them, who have infinitely greater talents, to say nothing of their effect as drags on the wheels of progress and the injury to the country.

what grain would be worth per bushel marketed in the form of \$10.75 per hundred live pork. It is calculated that 472 pounds of oats, 452 pounds of wheat or 418 pounds of barley will produce 100 pounds of pork.

Our Untapped Resources

English newspapers have had interesting comments on what they consider to be an order of the Canadian government, stating that no assisted emigrant may land in Canada, unless he is suited for farm work and has a farm job procured for him. Some of these comments have been rather caustic; others very reasonable.

The *Daily News* of London says:

"Canada is an immense country, with immense untapped resources, but neither Canada nor any other immense and resourceful British colony can swallow artisan immigrants at an unlimited rate. Primarily, Canada is an agricultural country, and a large agricultural development is the necessary preliminary to any other large development of her population.

"It is not for us to teach the Canadian government its business. The fault is, indeed, not a little on our side. What is wrong is a policy of permitting social evils to grow at home in the confident expectation that we can dump their results on the colonies. . . . Those who exaggerate the possibilities of immigration forget that the colonies are each of them nations with ends of their own to keep up."

Stick to the Hog

"Stop my advertisement. I'm all sold out of pigs; in fact, I think I'm oversold," writes a prominent swine breeder in Saskatchewan. "Never had such demand for stock since I went into the hog business," writes a breeder in Manitoba. And it was only a year and a half ago that a breeder in one of these provinces told us he was going to shoot off his breeding stock and quit the business, because purebred hogs were in no demand, and he couldn't get better than pork prices for what he was raising. So he went out of business, and now in a bare eighteen months purebred hogs are in such demand that breeders are hard pressed to supply it. All of which proves more than that it doesn't pay to shoot breeding stock merely because pork prices are a little low. It is the man who sticks that wins.

This fact holds. It is because a lot of farmers sold off their breeding stock that purebred hogs are in such active demand at present. When enough of those who quit the hog business in disgust a few years ago are back into it again, and pork production is again on a normal basis, pork values will naturally

Figure Out the Hog Business

Hogs weighed off cars sold at Winnipeg last week for \$11.00 per hundred; one or two loads went at this figure; 426 out of about 700 received sold at \$10.75; some two hundred odd sold at \$10.50; the light ones, culls, stags and old sows shaded down to lower values. At Toronto the same week, top prices for hogs off cars was \$9.90; at Montreal, \$10.00; at Chicago, \$9.25 to \$9.55.

These figures illustrate two facts: Hog supplies are short here, shorter than in any other section of the continent; buyers are meeting sellers in a spirit of fairness and so far as hogs are concerned the Winnipeg market is an open and competitive one.

High hog prices have been the order for some time, but it is doubtful if, up to the present, these record-making prices have stimulated very much increased interest in hog production. Hogs have been high for more than a year now, and seemingly as large a proportion of brood sows are finding their way to market as was the case in periods of price depression, when the general cry was "Get out of hogs!" To add to the probable future shortage, there has been a high mortality in this spring's litters. With the brood sows being sold as formerly and large numbers of young pigs dying off, where is next year's supply of pork to come from?

This question is worth pondering. This country has sold itself short of hogs and apparently doesn't know it. The time for the producer to act in the matter is now. Keep the brood sows; turn some females of good type into the breeding ranks; use a pure-bred boar of recognized merit, and remember that at present prices for grain, hogs may be produced at a cost of 5 cents per pound live weight, while the spring litters, if proper provision is made for summer pasturage, should be raised at considerably lower cost than if the ration were all grain.

Figure out this hog business; find out

EDITORIAL

Cleaning Up

A garden rake and a few matches can be of great service in spring and early summer in getting rid of unsightly rubbish that has accrued during the preceding ten or twelve months. The man who is proud of his home takes every precaution to clean up at as early a date as possible every spring. He also keeps things tidy throughout the season.

This periodic clean-up does much to improve the home surroundings. It also assists in avoiding weed pests in so far as the best possible opportunity is afforded to get rid of weeds before they have gone to seed.

Gather with the rake and use a match.

Small Frogs in Big Puddles

Last week's reference to "big frogs in small puddles" naturally causes the mind to drift to the thought that there are also too many small frogs in big puddles—and it must be admitted that although the latter are perhaps less plentiful they are considerably more dangerous. The big frog in a small puddle as a rule deceives only himself, but the small frog in the big puddle, posing, as he does, as a leader of men, and one whose advice should be followed, is a menace to society.

Agriculture today is troubled with a superabundance of these impostors. Some of them find their way, by hook or by crook, into the most prominent and the most responsible offices in the gift of the state. Some of them are so small that they do not realize their own littleness. They therefore pose as captains of agriculture, and the average individual, not being acquainted with all the facts, accepts their suggestions and advice in good



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