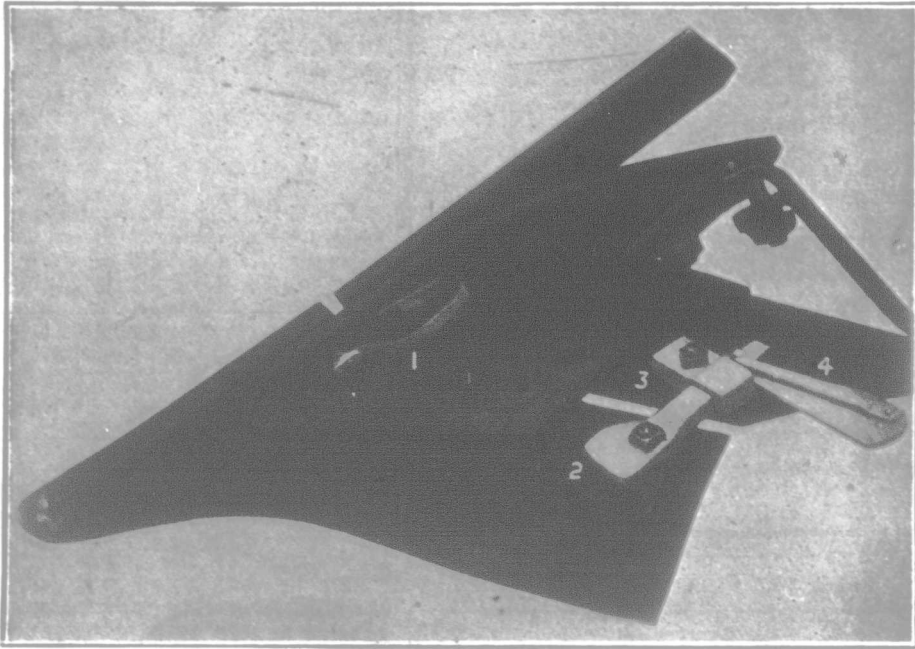


Plow-Share Fastener

THE PARKS-COUGHLIN PLOW-SHARE FASTENER
(Patented)
ELIMINATES PLOW-SHARE TROUBLES



1, Spring Bolt; 2, Coupler; 3, Lock Bar; 4, Wedge Key.

IT SAVES YOUR TIME. IT SAVES YOUR MONEY.

The expense for fastener is the first cost. The expense for bolts is continuous, with all the extra troubles thrown in. It has stood every test in every soil.

The Wedge Key draws the share on, and holds it on—in spite of rocks, stumps and gumbo—until you release it.

Change shares in forty seconds. Your boy can do it.

Simply lift the plow out of the ground, loosen the wedge key by tapping it at the point with your wrench, remove it, unsnap the spring bolt and lift the share off. Place the new share in position, secure the spring bolt, insert the wedge key, and drive it in with your wrench. Easy? Well, yes.

No burrs to loosen, or bolts to remove.

Sprung shares? Ha! Ha! Ha! A sprung share originated the fastener.

Every part well made. Every set sold under a responsible guarantee.

You want to know more about this. Send us your implement dealer's name and address, and your name and address, and have the matter fully demonstrated to you.

Implement Specialties Co.

304 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

WORK ON LACOMBE EXPERIMENTAL FARM

(Continued from page 1854)

TWO-ROWED BARLEY

For the first time in the history of this farm, two-rowed varieties of barley have outyielded the six-rowed. Among the varieties which we are recommending are Invincible and Standwell. The objections raised to the two-rowed varieties are, first, that they are more inclined to lodge, and, second, that as a rule they require a greater length of time to mature. The highest yielding variety was this year Swedish Chevalier, with 85 bushels per acre, and the lowest, Beaver, with 44 bushels 18 pounds per acre.

Experiments with both six-rowed and two-rowed barley with different quantities of seed and different dates of sowing have been carried on this year, and the results with barley indicate that the heavier seeding increased the yield and reduced the length of time necessary to mature, as was the case with the wheat and oats. Though increasing the quantity of seed from one bushel up to three bushels per acre with both two-rowed and six-rowed barley we did not reach that point where the yields began to decline, except in the case of the Invincible barley, where two and one-half bushels of seed gave a yield of 81 bushels, 12 pounds, while three bushels made 80 bushels, 30 pounds. Mensury barley sown at the rate of two bushels of seed per acre gave a yield of 83 bushels, 6 pounds, while one bushel more of seed increased the yield by 5 bushels, 30 pounds.

These same two varieties of barley represented the two and six-rowed types in the dates of sowing test. Seeding was made on March 31st, continuing at intervals of one week up to May 12th. Owing, no doubt to the late rains following hard on the dry weather, which promoted a large root development, the late-sown barley gave phenomenal yields. The plot of Invincible sown May 12th yielded at the rate of 85 bushels per acre, while Mensury, sown on the same date, yielded at the rate of 103 bushels, 36 pounds per acre. Speaking generally, the order in which spring grains should be sown, judging from the average of our results, is: Wheat, barley and oats seedings of wheat to commence as early as the land is in condition.

SOIL PACKING

The land on which the soil packing tests was conducted this year was plowed out of timothy sod in the summer of 1909. The packer followed the plow immediately and the land was disced and thoroughly fall-worked. Simply the use of the packer after the drill is responsible for the increased yields shown in the following table. The differences are quite sufficient to warrant the use of the packer, particularly when it is remembered that all the land was packed in 1909, and judg-

| | Per acre | Cost of fertilizer | Yield bus. | Value minus cost of fertilizer when valued at 50c per bus. | Value minus cost of fertilizer when valued at 35c per bus. |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|------------|--|--|
| Nitrate of Soda | 200 | \$7.72 | 477 | \$213.78 | \$142.11 |
| Acid phosphate | 400 | 8.24 | ... | ... | ... |
| Muriate of Potash | 250 | 9.02 | ... | ... | ... |
| Acid Phosphate | 400 | 8.24 | 501 | 234.74 | 159.60 |
| Nitrate of Soda | 200 | 7.72 | ... | ... | ... |
| Muriate of Potash | 250 | 9.02 | 484 | 225.74 | 152.14 |
| Acid phosphate | 400 | 8.24 | ... | ... | ... |
| Muriate of Potash | 250 | 9.02 | 371 | 169.16 | 113.38 |
| Nitrate of Soda | 200 | 7.72 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sulphate of Potash | 250 | 9.27 | 536 | 259.13 | 178.61 |
| Muriate of Potash | 250 | 9.02 | 402 | 192.28 | 131.88 |
| Check Plot | ... | ... | 330 | 165.00 | 115.00 |

ing from our experience the use of the packer on fall plowing by conserving soil moisture will bring about as great an increase as is shown here by the use of this implement following the grain drill. In 1909, the use of the packer, as compared with land where it was not used at all increased the yield 11.9 per cent., and in 1908, by 23.25 per cent. The use of the packer is advised immediately after the breaker, the plow (whether fall or spring), and after the grain drill.

(The make referred to is the surface type of packer).

GRASSES AND CLOVERS

Western Rye grass and timothy have given the largest yields among the grasses, while alfalfa continues to do well. Turkestan alfalfa yielded this year two tons, and Russian alfalfa 2 tons, 256 lbs. per acre. Letters were written in June to one hundred and fifty farmers living north of Calgary, to whom inoculated soil was sent in 1909, inquiring as to their success with alfalfa. Of all these reporting, only one reports a failure. We feel fairly safe in saying that alfalfa will succeed whenever intelligently handled.

| | Days maturing | Weight of straw | Yield in 1910 bus. lbs. |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Chelsea, packed | 141 | 5898 | 55 41 |
| Chelsea, unp'k'd | 135 | 4785 | 50 15 |
| Banner, packed | 123 | 4890 | 135 .. |
| Banner, unp'k'd | 123 | 4110 | 131 16 |
| Mensury, packed | 114 | 5130 | 81 42 |
| Mensury, unp'k'd | 119 | 3690 | 74 18 |

PEAS SATISFACTORY

The yield of peas has been quite satisfactory this year. The following are the first seven varieties in the list of fourteen tested:

| | Yield in 1910 bus. lbs. |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Prussian Blue | 43 |
| 2. MacKay | 38 |
| 3. Early Harvest | 37 11 |
| 4. Chancellor | 37 |
| 5. Prince | 36 30 |
| 6. Picton | 35 |
| 7. Arthur | 33 22 1/2 |

CORN VARIETIES TESTED

Eleven varieties of corn were tested this year. None of these came to full maturity, but made sufficient growth to provide a large amount of fodder per acre. The weights given below are for the total green crop on the date of cutting, September 9th. Following is the standing and yield of the first six sorts:

| | Yield in 1910 tons lbs. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Longfellow | 21 1327 |
| 2. White-Capped Yellow Dent | 18 938 |
| 3. Golden Dent | 17 1196 |
| 4. Selected Leaming | 17 848 |
| 5. Angel of Midnight | 17 267 |
| 6. Northwestern Dent | 16 1686 |

ROOTS YIELDED WELL

Owing to the dry spring seed of mangels and sugar beets did not germinate very well. The yield of turnips is good. Hall's Westbury turnip stands first with 31 tons, 1096 lbs. per acre. Of the twelve varieties tested Hall's Westbury, Rennie's Prize, Mammoth Clyde, Jumbo, Hartley's Bronze and Derby Bronze Top occupy the first six places in the order named.

Comparison in the varieties of mangels is scarcely fair, on account of lack of uniformity in germination of seed. Half Sugar White, with 12 tons, 948 lbs., stands first.

The Improved Short White leads the list of five varieties of carrots, with 6 tons, 804 lbs.

Of three varieties of sugar beets French Very Rich, yielded 6 tons, 728 lbs. per acre, while Vilmorin's Improved showed the highest sugar content, with 13.4 per cent.

POTATOES ALSO TESTED

Twenty-seven varieties of potatoes were tested, of which the three leading varieties are Table Talk, 577 bushels, 37 lbs., with 85 per cent. marketable; Holborn's Abundance, 534 bushels, 36 lbs., with 90 per cent. marketable; British Queen, 524 bushels, 42 lbs., with 85 per cent. marketable. Other good varieties are Country Gentleman, Ashleaf Kidney and Rochester Rose.

The following table gives the results obtained from the use of various combinations of fertilizer with potatoes:

Manitoba Winter Fair

Fat Stock Show, Poultry Exhibition and Seed Grain Fair

Brandon

MARCH 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1911

\$7,000.00 IN PREMIUMS \$7,000.00

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY and GRAIN

Annual Meetings of Manitoba Live Stock Associations
Lectures and Demonstrations by Eminent Experts. Judging Competitions

Single Fare Railway Rates. Entries Close Feb. 28th

PRIZE LIST WILL BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION JAN. 10th

J. D. McGREGOR, Brandon, President
ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy, Vice-President
W. I. SMALE, Brandon, Secretary

STOCKMEN'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO ADVERTISING

FREE UPON REQUEST

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

WINNIPEG, MAN.