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It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Extensor Canthars, Bolls, Corns and Bunions, CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

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## About the Farm

### Corn as a Manitoba Crop

By Allan Campbell

Perhaps it is somewhat harder to talk corn to the Manitoba farmers to-day than it was a few years ago, as the past two or three years have not been, what might be called, corn years. However, we must give this crop its due and look into the facts of the case before we pass judgment upon it. In the Brandon district for instance, last year the rainfall was only 5.85 inches, the driest period for over twenty-five years, and of course the growth was poor generally. The year before that, the frost came and caught the corn in August, and to cut it then and there became a necessity, and a fifty

per cent (or thereabouts) crop was the result. The above conditions are not normal, but abnormal, and cannot be looked upon as the rule by which to set our farming operations. It is unfortunate that these bad years came successively, as any pessimism that the first failure created, was strengthened by the next; this would be specially so in the case of farmers who had built silos. Nevertheless, there have been some fine crops of fodder corn harvested in Manitoba especially in the successive years of 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914. In the latter year we had an exceptionally hot July with a mean temperature of 70. F. According to the law of averages, it is likely that the owners of the silos of Manitoba will look

upon them as a very good investment in future years, and with the increase of the milk flow subsequent to the use of corn will become advocates of corn as an ideal winter feed.

Among the best varieties of fodder corn are Northwestern Dent, Longfellow and Minnesota No. 13. The effect of corn coupled with the method of cultivation between the rows is most beneficial to the land and the following crop on the corn land will help to advocate its adoption. To get the cleanest effect on the land the corn should be sown in hills; this will give the necessary room for cultivating at right angles and thus the weeds that escape the cultivator will be reduced to a minimum.

A corn harvester could be used as a community concern for a limited area, and those who have no silo can leave it in the stook and draw it in as required for feed. The dry corn stalks, though not as luscious as the real silage, still exercise a great fascination over cattle and are eaten with considerable relish.

Another great point to be considered is this; the cultivation given the crop during the summer constitutes part of next year's work of preparing the land, for the field of corn stubble may be looked upon as a summerfallow, given a stroke of the harrows and the grain drill put to work right away without any further preparation.

### Protect Fowls from Cold Winds

Fowls will endure quite low temperatures without especial discomfort, but exposure to cold, raw winds will cause much suffering, even though the actual temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, may be comparatively mild. Protection from wind is a really important detail in securing fowl comfort. In exposed locations it is worth while to put up windbreaks of loose boards, burlap, corn stalks, or any convenient and inexpensive material at hand. Either do this, or keep the fowls indoors. There is little advantage at best in letting them run out after cold weather sets in, and none at all if they are exposed to uncomfortable conditions. Better supply plenty of floor litter to promote exercise and keep them in all the time unless they can be well protected when outside. If they can have access to barn, shed, straw stack or something similar, however, it may prove desirable to let them out.



Even the calf does his bit.

### The Science of Breeding

In spite of the great advances that have been made by breeders of late years in the science of breeding, there are still many things either but little understood by them or totally beyond their comprehension. It requires years of experience in order to learn even what may be called the minor points, and it is little wonder that so many novices, who lack the determination to persevere and succeed, fall out of the ranks from time to time, because they find the breeding problems too hard to solve, so far as bringing success to themselves is concerned. It is an exceedingly discouraging matter to the breeder who has, apparently, taken every precaution to ensure success, by providing himself with the best animals and best care available, to find that, owing to his ignorance of some subtle law of nature, the young stock from his so carefully selected animals do not come up to his high ideal of what they should be. And what baffles him most is that these laws do not seem to work uniformly year after year.

For instance, a cow bred to a bull one season throws a calf that is, in all respects, perfect. The next season, when bred to the same bull, her produce is only second-rate, showing, perhaps, one or more particularly weak points. Where the animal has been badly fed the second year, of course, the explanation would be simple,



Fine specimen from a Manitoba herd.

## PLOW TO THE FENCE LINE

Because of the present high price of living and farming, every farm owner should utilize every available foot of ground to the best possible advantage. You cannot do this with the old rail fence. You are bound to have a lot of waste land in the fence corners, growing obnoxious weeds, infesting the whole farm and making an unnecessary expense and a waste that should be obviated. You are interested in making money—not wasting it. A farm to bring a return for the money invested and the labor expended must be farmed thoroughly—all of it farmed thoroughly. There must be no waste fence corners and no weeds to contaminate the land. A farm to be profitable must be clean.

When you plow to the fence line, as is shown in this illustration, you reach a maximum efficiency. A full hundred per cent fence satisfaction is realized. These are all important considerations. A good fence must be well made. Not only must the material—the wire that is used—be of the best, but the knot that ties the stays and lateral wires together must be of the best. Then you have a fence that stays where you put it. Same even tension winter or summer—strong—durable. There is great satisfaction in constructing a good fence like the

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Fence for these reasons. The strong line wires have a wave or crimp which gives elasticity and spring to the fence and also provides for expansion and contraction caused by heat and cold. Great care is given to a uniform tension on each wire, so that there will be no long wires to make the fence sag, nor any short wires to take up all the strain and break. The strain is evenly distributed on each wire. The Sarnia Knot fastens the stay wires to the line wires in such a manner that they cannot be slipped in any direction. At the same time permits easy erection over rough or uneven ground without kinking or bending either the lines or the upright wires.

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