

necessary qualifications to get a license might be made more stringent each year, say, for five years, so that a few stallions would be ruled out each year. During this period better stallions would be brought into each district, and the steady improvement in the quality and size of the colt crop would lessen the opposition of those farmers who might resent a too sudden disappearance of their favorite "scrub" stallion.

Sask.

CHAS. N. LINTOTT.

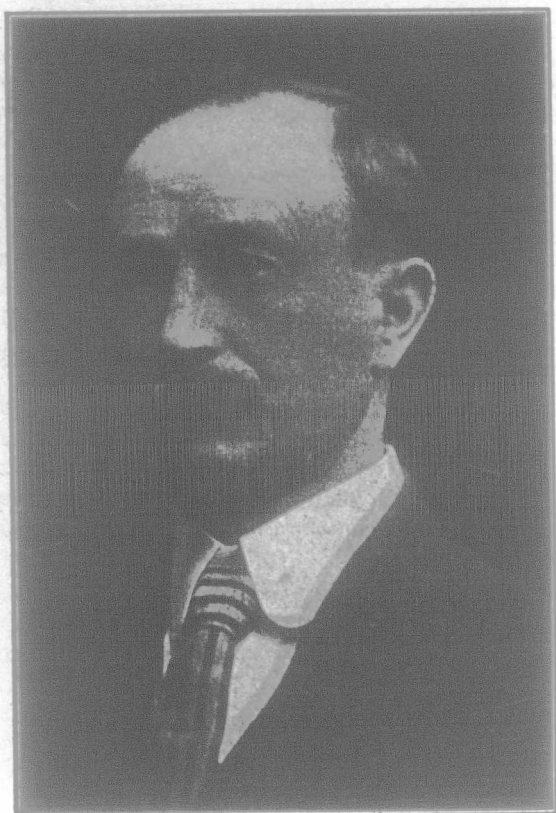
STOCK

Handling a Farm Flock

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In starting a small farm flock I would recommend the purchase of about 10 good grade ewes, as good as one can buy for from \$8 to \$15 each. As to the breed to buy would suggest that the intending purchaser procure bulletin No. 12 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and study carefully the characteristics of the various breeds. Let him select the breed that comes nearest his fancy and requirements, and pur-

WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



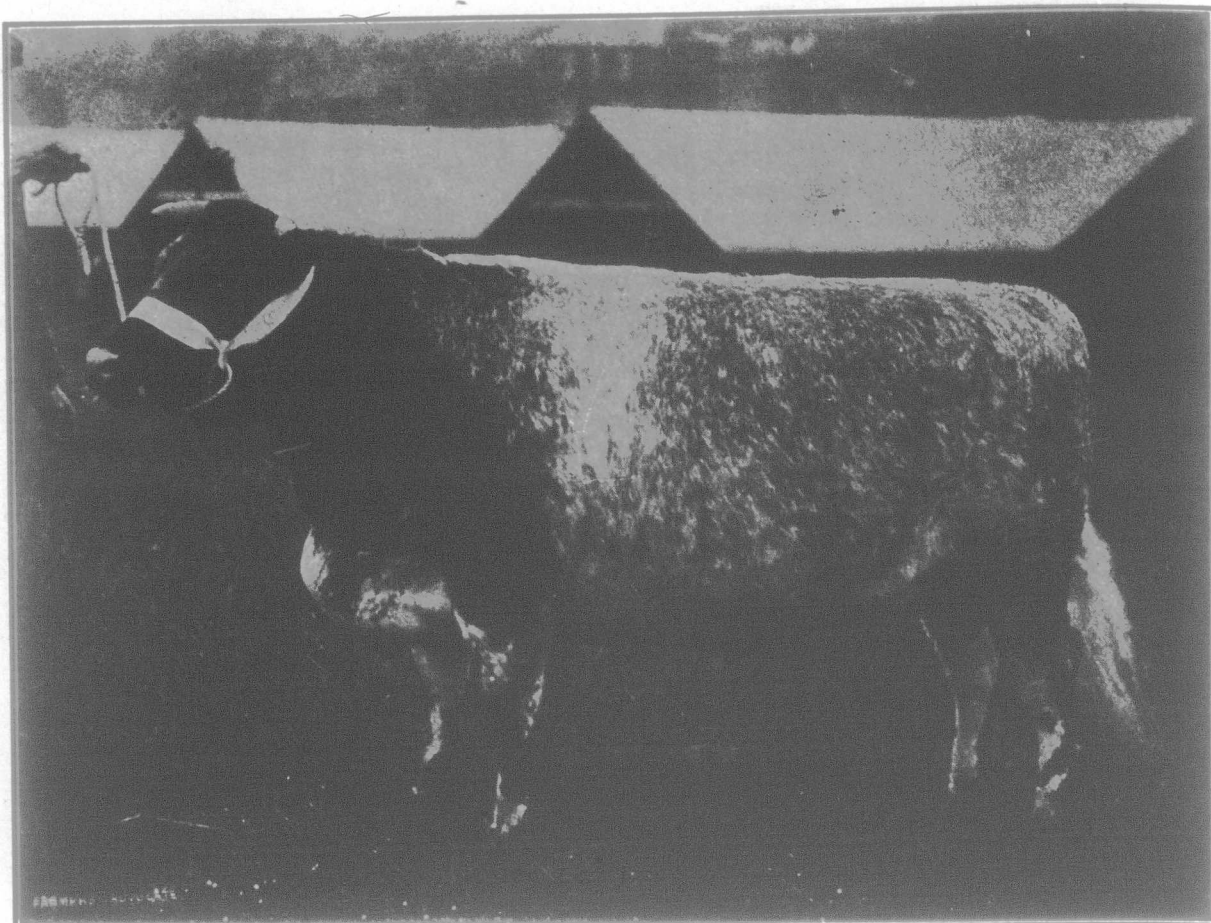
ROBERT M. DOUGLAS

The head of the particular family of Douglas to which R. M. belongs is a Dominion Senator, Honorable James Moffat Douglas—born in Scotland, educated at Toronto and Princeton in medicine and divinity; a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Ontario; a missionary to the natives and chaplain to the British troops in Central India; a preacher at Brandon and Moosomin; a homesteader in Saskatchewan, and the first named in the firm of J. M. Douglas & Son, breeders of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Quite an experience to crowd into a life that had its start in 1839.

R. M. Douglas, manager of Tantallon Farm, was born at Uxbridge, Ontario, and was taken to India with the family in 1876. They returned to Canada in 1882, and in the year following came West and homesteaded in what is known as the Tantallon district. Until 1896 the elder Douglas continued his connection with the church, preaching at Moosomin and Brandon. In 1896 he was elected to the Federal House at Ottawa, and in 1906 became a senator. Robert, in the meantime had managed the farm and was laying the foundation of their present establishment in purebred stock. In 1890 they bought their first Shorthorns, getting the start of the herd from John E. Smith. A number of purebred hogs were added a year later. In 1905 the first Clydesdales were purchased, and last year a flock of Leicesters was added. The Shorthorn herd numbers about 40 head, Clydesdales 25 and Leicesters 12.

The farm is operated on a mixed farming basis, wheat being the mainstay, with fodder and forage crops for the stock. It is the intention of Mr. Douglas to increase materially the horse and cattle ends of his business, believing that farming founded upon livestock is the only kind that can be made permanently profitable.

Robert M. Douglas has taken a prominent part in agricultural organizations, both local and provincial. At present he is on the directorate of the Cattle Breeders' Association and the Sheep Breeders' Association of Saskatchewan, besides being interested in agricultural society work and the grain growers' movement.



SHERBOURNE FAIRY, TWO-YEAR-OLD SHORTHORN HEIFER, CHAMPION AT ROYAL SHOW 1909 AND 1910

chase a pair of purebreds so as to bring up the quality of his grades.

A small farm flock does not require much in the way of shelter for winter. An ordinary log stable chinked and plastered with mud, and with a board roof, is good enough for sheep. A sheep shed requires to be well mutilated, but not draughty and not too warm. Feed as much of a variety as possible—hay, straw, oat sheaves, screenings, etc. In this section I cut some willows and poplar in August and September, and on in the winter drive the band to the ground where the brush lies. They eat the leaves with relish. A timothy meadow that was not all mowed makes an excellent winter feeding ground. The sheep go after the after-grass, and the result will pay well next spring in wool. A few roots make an excellent addition to the winter ration and are not expensive to grow, but require a good deal of labor to raise, harvest and store, and I believe in making the sheep gather and harvest their own living as much as possible.

When a man starts a flock of sheep he should also start fencing his farm with coyote-proof fencing. Coyotes soon develop an appetite for mutton.

I like to have the lambs come in February. Of course, this necessitates warm, dry pens. After the lambs are 24 hours old, give them sunshine and outdoor air. It is surprising the cold a two-days-old lamb will stand if he is kept dry and on dry ground.

Alta.

A. L. DICKENS.

Winter Care of Brood Sows

Success in pork production is largely affected by the attention given to the health and comfort of the brood sow. She should always, especially in winter, be housed in a warm, comfortable place. Preferably this will be a cot well supplied with straw, and having a door which swings both ways, always closing when the sow passes in or out. This cot may well be located at some distance from the feeding place, so that she will get the necessary exercise in running to and fro.

Her food should consist largely of bulky foods, such as milk, roots and clover hay, which will keep her in good condition without fattening. As farrowing time approaches the bulk should be cut down, less water should be given, and more protein and oily feeds should be fed, so as to keep the sow in a laxative condition. She should be disturbed as little as possible. If she is allowed to get nervous or excited, the effect may be seen upon the litter, in an excitable

temperament which lessens the rapidity of their growth. Extension Bulletin No. 7 of the Minnesota Farmers' Library, from which this paragraph is condensed, will be found to contain many other suggestions of value to the pork-raiser.—University Farm Press News.

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Professor R. J. Kinzer, of the Kansas Agricultural College, has accepted the secretaryship of the American Hereford Breeders' Association. Professor Kinzer was on the judging staff at the Winter Fair, Brandon, last year.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

November 30.—What house plants can be used to best advantage in making the farm home a place worth living in? Discuss care and attention needed with a few of the best plants.

December 7.—Our Christmas number comes out on this date. It will be bigger and better than ever. Perhaps friends and readers of this department can spend their time to advantage discussing with their neighbors the merits or demerits of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal. If they knew what this special number, as well as the ordinary issues, are like no doubt they would become regular subscribers. It might be well also to place an order for an extra copy or two to be sent to friends.

December 14.—How have you built and equipped your workshop in which general blacksmithing