

Get Ready for Spring Roofing

When you build, you want the roofing that will give you the *best service*—that will last so long that its cost *per year* is less than any other.

Paroid has proved in actual use on farm and dairy buildings, on factory and railway buildings, on government buildings at home and abroad, to cost less *per year* than any other roofing.

There are good reasons for it:

It is better made and is made of better materials. Its basis is a better, tougher, more durable felt—

PAROID

made in our own mills. (Established in 1817.) We are in position to *know* that it is. You cannot afford to buy a roofing made from a cheap felt nor from a

manufacturer who does not make his own felt.

Paroid has a thicker, smoother, more pliable coating than any other ready roofing. It is better all the way through. You can see and feel the difference.

It is the only roofing laid with square, rust-proof caps which do not rust nor work loose and which have the largest binding surface. Read our offer and let us *prove* to you its superiority. If your dealer cannot supply you, don't take a substitute. Write to us direct.

Send Now For Free Samples

and find how to save money on your roofing. If you enclose 4c in stamps for postage we will send you free our new 48 page book of *Complete Plans For Farm, Poultry, Dairy and Live Stock Buildings*. It will save you money.

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Established in U. S. A. in 1817
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Originators of roofing felt containing complete roofing bit. We stand back of every foot of Paroid.

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Buy one lot of Paroid; open it; inspect it; apply it to your roof, and if then you are not satisfied, send us your name and address, and we will send you a check for the full cost of the roofing, including cost of applying.

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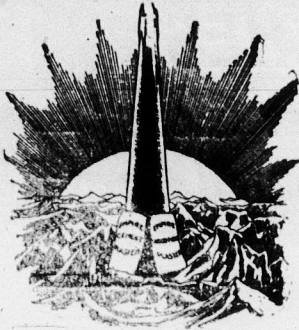
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Manufactured by

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg.

About the Farm.

A REASON FOR SONG.

Somehow the great Creator
Gave unto everything
Some good gift to be glad for,
Some sort of voice to sing;
And if you love sweet music,
Just go out in the morn,
And feed a flock of chickens
A basket-full of corn;
Then lean up in the corner,
Or crawl up on the fence,
And watch the air grow vocal
With song's own eloquence.

There are a hundred voices,
Each in a different key,
And still they blend together
In perfect harmony;
One feeling seems to move them,
From lordy Plymouth Rock,
Down to the little Bantam,
The dandy of the flock.
And, oh! this is the reason
All do so well their parts:—
Not that they wear fine feathers,
But that they have glad hearts.

Yes, something to be glad for,
Some sort of voice to sing,
That's what the great Creator
Gave every living thing;
Why, even the moulting mongrels,
Without a plume for show,
Sing with the Golden Spangles.
As 'round and 'round they go,
Ah, they have learned the secret
That once the bright stars had:—
There's something to be glad for,
And so they are just glad.

Dairy Notes.

More people should live in homes instead of houses.

Cultivating the soil is Nature's own favored occupation.

Is your creamery equipped for pasteurizing the skim milk?

No one ever heard of a creamery patron kicking about his test—when it went up.

"As good as the wheat" is out of date. "As good as the cow" suits us better. The most of us are compelled to deal with the money power in a very passive form.

The worst of us have our "good points," although it is hard to find them sometimes.

Our hopes and actual realizations generally need an introduction in order to know each other.

It doesn't pay to tie to the man who agrees with your every view. The world wants thinkers.

The man who can't treat his dumb animals kindly will not make the right kind of a husband.

Sentiment in favor of better methods on the part of both operator and patrons is fast gaining ground.

An old dairymen says clover is worth as much, pound for pound, for feeding calves as whole milk.

What would some of our dairymen do if the good cows did not pay the losses incurred by keeping scrubs?

The man who makes up his mind quickly often "strikes it rich," and then again gets into all kinds of trouble.

It makes no difference whether it is called "oleo," "oleomargarine," "butterine" or "margarine," it is the same old fraud and we all know its history.

It is not necessary to buy a whole lot of high priced cows in order for a farmer to make a success in the dairy business. The common cow with common sense treatment will do her part.

Sometimes when a buttermaker gets too persistent in his demand for new things in the creamery the board finally decides on getting one new article and that one to be a new buttermaker.

Do not let the cows get hungry and uneasy. Give them their ensilage and grain and plenty of hay.

It is a very poor cow that will not respond to good care, generous feeding and comfortable surroundings.

A man may be wise and not know it, and again he may think he is wise and still be awfully mistaken.

In producing milk we get no returns from the food consumed unless the question of support is first satisfied. Therefore keep the cows that do not use the food nutrients for making beef, and then feed them all they will eat.

How about the co-operative creamery company which sends out a cream gathering wagon into another's territory, and then howls about the central plant invading its territory? Reminds us of the old story about living in a glass house.

How about that rusty can problem, its it troubling you? There are thousands of cans being used in the older districts which ought to receive the hatchet treatment. Wouldn't it be a good plan for our inspectors to devote more attention to condemning rusty cans?

Some day when you feel blue and discouraged just pause and compare your lot in life with the thousands of those in different lands who barely have enough to eat to sustain life, with perhaps no place to lay their weary heads. Then thank God that you are one of his favored family who enjoy such privileges as are really your own. Haven't we a whole lot to be thankful for, after all?

Dangers in Milk.

Milk is one of the most nutritious and healthful of foods and it may be one of the most dangerous of foods. Many contagious diseases are spread by milk. Germs or bacteria find in milk the best place possible for them to grow. After they get into milk the only way to check or stop their growth is to cool it to near 50 degrees of F. or heat it to at least 150 degrees F.; the latter treatment will destroy nearly all the germs.

Many astonishing statements and sentences with long words in them can easily be reeled off on the subject of bacteria in milk, but it is sufficient here to say that the dust and air of most cow stables is loaded with bacteria, and when they get into the milk they multiply at the rate of millions per minute. This ought to be a sufficiently startling statement to cause the milkster who has never heard of it before to pause and consider his ways. His duty to his family and to humanity in general when he is milking is a serious matter. Is the air of the stable pure and free from dust during milking? Would he be willing and glad to eat a plate of soup while he is milking a cow? If not, why not? Isn't milk a human food and isn't the milk pail that is under the cow being filled with food for his table? Are you proud of the place where your cows are kept and would you be beaming with smiles if the persons who buy your milk should call on you in the stables at milking time?

Many cases are on record which prove conclusively that milk has been the means of spreading such contagious diseases as tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever and scarlet fever. Such a responsibility as this certainly ought to convince a milkster that his work is a serious business, and while he cannot see the germs that fill the air around the milk pail, he can at least take every precaution possible to keep the milk free from dust and dirt of every description while he is milking.

People who handle our milk supply may be divided into two classes, first, those who know how to take proper care of it but fail to do so, and second, those who really do not know just what things ought to be done in order to keep milk in the purest condition possible until it reaches the consumer or factory.

"Chicken-Little" Don'ts.

Don't make a mistake of giving the chicks free run too early, but, on the other hand, give them access to the warm run and green grass shoots as early as possible.

Don't allow the floors of the brood coops to become dirty, and above all things, avoid dampness, as this is certain to be fatal to young chicks.

Don't forget that green stuff is good for the little fellows. Finely chopped onions—or better still, lettuce, where it can be had—will help a whole lot.

Don't fail to provide a brood coop large enough for the hen to move about in. Then she will not be so apt to maim chicks by stepping on them.

Don't forget to remove all surplus food after the chicks are through with their meal. Never leave a portion to be trampled and mused over.

Don't forget that it isn't the earliest hatched, but the best cared for

chicks that are going to be profitable ones.

Don't think that you are healthy and thrifty chicks that are themselves infirm in vigor and vitality.

Don't forget that a slight and care in the sight and care in the sight of a ton of regret and retro fall.

Vary the Food.

Fowls are like people for an occasional change. varied ration is best for growth and development as well as to the keep birds in good health. With the variety of corn, wheat, oats, barley, ryes of vegetables, green table scraps, etc., one bill of fare that will keep of any fowl, old or young of condition. Nearly all tables make a good food cut up raw, or cooked. table cutter will be found article where many birds Don't expect fowls to do one article of food to the all others. Give them a

Starting a Poultry.

The question is often much capital is needed in poultry business large for him and his family?

This is a question answered only by the person the business, for no two the same idea of a living might live on \$250 a year want at least four times before they could say the living from poultry.

It is not uncommon for itles to advise starting than \$5,000 or \$6,000. vice is given to people no experience with poultry haps to set a hen and backyard in which to raise people who think that the to learn about the business success and who believe newspaper stories about fits with but little labor will be small enough capital will very likely be the dreams of the promoter realized.

This, however, has been times and almost always astrously, that we do sensible man would any more than he would tract for building a house worked at the carpenter's trade.

Let us see what are of a practical commercial plant. First, a person's thorough knowledge of gained by actual experience try on a commercial scale understood that there is difference between hatchery chickens by the natural hatching and raising chicks cubators and brooders as tween making butter by s in small pans and using t separator. While a person one method very well, the may prove a failure ur has been acquired. The gain knowledge of the work for a year, at least successful poultry plant. careful study of the le journals, should give a idea of the best methods would not advise any one all borrowed capital, b money, more knowledge a inclinations to work, a po can be built up that wi good income.

Horses.

A few potatoes are rel horses this time of the ye be used in a moderate other better roots are no

A feed of steamed barley makes variety of feed a the condition of the horse not, however, feed barley mares. Too much barley upsets the digestion and harm than good.

If you have not been fed to the horses this w to put a few in the garden. Carrots are like horses, as they promote t digestive apparatus in g save feed.