

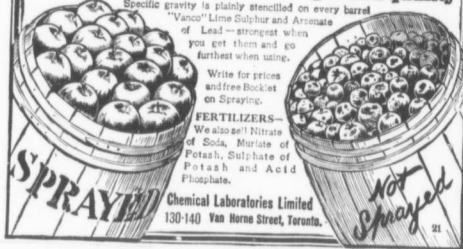
# SPRAY FOR PROFITS

Big, sound, juicy apples are the only ones that bring big profits.

## VANCO LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION

means sound fruit that brings the top price. "Vanco" destroys Scale, Scab, Aphid, Midew. "Vanco" keeps the trees clean and the buds healthy. You couldn't possibly get a greater amount of Sulphur in Solution than you get in the Vanco barrel. It is better in every way than home made mixtures.

### Because it is uniform in strength and quality



# How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles will save you money



Bank your dollars on quality. Inferior quality, whether in building material or farm implements, is the source of constant worry and needless expense.

It's poor economy to save on first cost, and then—

Pay out two or three times the original cost in repairs, wasted time, inconvenience, etc.

In barn roofing much depends on quality—the safety of your crops, your implements and live stock.

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles are an absolute assurance of safety.

They are made of the finest and toughest sheet steel, perfectly galvanized.

The "Eastlake" workmanship is the best—careful inspection at each turn in the big "Metallic" shops guarantees perfection.

And perfection means satisfaction—a roof that lasts a lifetime.

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles are highest quality, yet cost you no more than inferior roofing that requires replacing or repairing in a few years.

And an "Eastlake" roof means clean rain water for household use.

Let us send you our illustrated booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." Write to-day—just your name and address on a postcard.

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron, Barn and House Siding, Everstrong, Conductor Pipe, Ventilators, etc.

**The Metallic Roofing Co.**  
LIMITED

Toronto - Winnipeg 460

Agents Wanted in Some Sections

## FARM MANAGEMENT

### Replace Seeder with Drill

I use a broad cast seeder and have been thinking of getting a drill. What advantage, if any, does a drill possess over the sowing time? I sow some mixed grain each year and then find it difficult to cover the oats and rye using broad cast. Would a drill obviate this? Does a drill work equally well on all kinds of land and for all kinds of grain? Is the drill preferable to other kinds? What is the cost of a drill in Ontario?—E.G.G., Prince Co., P.E.I.

A drill is much superior to the broad cast seeder for practically all classes of work. With the drill it is possible to seed any grain to the depth desired, and which is most suitable for that particular class of grain. Furthermore, the grain will all be sown at a uniform depth, much more than with the broadcast seeder, much of which is put in too deep, some of it not deep enough, and a considerable quantity remains on top, where it is wasted. Drills are used almost universally in the better farming sections of Ontario. A drill can be worked in practically any kind of land where a broadcast seeder could be used and is adapted for sowing any kind of grain. The drill has become very popular in Ontario and is used almost exclusively throughout the west. It is more expensive than a hoe drill, which has been thought to be good enough for years past. The fact that up-to-date farmers are willing to pay the extra price for the disc drill would seem to warrant the belief that they have advantages peculiarly their own. A 10-hoe drill in Ontario costs in the neighborhood of \$60. A disc drill costs about \$67 to \$73.—D.

### A Rotation for Alberta

I go in largely for hogs and want to know if you could give me a good rotation for a 150-acre farm, six acres broken, the rest to be broken in time. I am anxious to get a rotation which will procure for me a fair amount of feed each year, with a fair amount of oats for horses and sale. Please describe a good out door root house.—G.D., Central Alta.

As a rotation suitable for your work with pigs I would suggest: 1st year, timothy; 2nd year, pasture broken in July; 3rd year, timothy, manure applied before breaking or after plowing second time in autumn. Apply rotted manure, or at least manure freely free from long straw. 3rd year, spring work manure in, and grow rangeland, potatoes or other hood crops; 4th year, barley; 5th year, barley and oats; seed down for timothy. I would suggest that the pasture be used for swine as well as for horses and cattle. In this way it will be of greater use to yourself, and the land will be benefited.

As a plan for root-house and potato house, I would suggest that the walls be made of stone or cement, that they go at least six feet below the surface of the soil, and that they do not extend more than 18 inches above the level of the ground. The walls should be at least 10 inches thick and the building so placed that it is easily possible to drain the bottom of the root cellar.

### VENTILATING THE HOUSE

Provision should be made for ventilation by having a tube leading down on the outside of the wall, with an opening through the wall near the floor. If the root-house is intended to hold more than 500 bushels, two such openings each six by 10 inches in area should be provided for. Exits for warm air should be provided in the ceiling. The root-house might be roofed with cement using steel girders to carry it, or with timbers covered over with soil, or with a common ceiling of one inch

lumber, tar paper, air space of six or eight inches, tar paper and six inch lumber, and an air space over and protected by a low roof.

To hold 500 bushels of potatoes and as many roots would require a root house about 25 ft. long, 20 ft. wide and eight feet high. Such a root house would hold on a pinch 2,000 bushels of roots or potatoes but would be more satisfactory as a root house for 1,500 to 1,800 bushels.—J.H.G.

### Facts about Silos Considered

In selecting a silo, there are a great many factors to be taken into consideration. In order that the silage be perfectly preserved, the silo must be rigid and air tight. In order that the labor of feeding may be reduced to a minimum, the silo should be placed as near the feeding alley as is possible. Nothing but a round silo should be put up, as it is practically impossible to construct square or octagonal silos with rigid walls, and as the silage does not settle at the corners, there will always be a large amount of spoiled silage.

Deciding upon the size of silo which you wish, the first thing to be taken into consideration is the number of cows to be fed and length of time you wish to feed them on silage. As silage should not constitute all the roughage fed, not more than 35 to 40 pounds a cow per day should be fed. The length of time which silage is to be fed will vary from 150 to 200 days—about from the middle of October until the first of May. Each cow will then require 200 x 40 pounds or 8,000 pounds, or four tons of silage a year. A herd of 10 cows will require a silo holding 40 tons; a herd of 15 cows, 60 tons; a herd of 50 cows, 200 tons.

Where young stock is to be fed, allowance should of course be made for them.

### Importance of Early Sowing

Fereé Chrystofele of Notre Dame de Lévis, Quebec, one of the corps of crop correspondents, when sending in his December report, on the census and statistics recently, wrote as follows:

"Many farmers, whether their ground be ready or not, do not sow their spring grain until a given date. This is wrong. I cannot too much impress upon farmers that they should sow as soon as the land is ready. This is what we do. Experience has taught us that grain, which remains longer underground weighs more than that which is in the earth for a less time, both having the same conditions of favorable weather from seed time to harvest. One year we sowed early oats on April 25; it weighed 30 lbs. to the bushel, whilst that sown on May 15 of the same year, which ripened four or five days later than the other, only weighed 32 lbs. to the bushel."

In this connection we may recall the early sowing experiments carried on at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa during the 10 years 1880-1890. The average of these experiments showed that a delay of one week after the earliest time practicable for sowing entailed a loss of over 30 per cent. two weeks of 40 per cent. and three weeks of 50 per cent. of the crop in the case of wheat.

A Winner of Two.—"I recently received a pair of Lred Yorkshire sows sent me by Farm and Dairy for securing two clubs each of nine new yearly subscribers to that paper. The pigs were beauties and a credit to my breeder, Mr. J. E. Brethour of Burford, Ont., and Mr. W. F. Disney of Greenwood, Ont."

"I feel amply repaid for my work in securing the new subscribers and tender my thanks to Farm and Dairy for such valuable premiums."—A. E. Juley, Peterboro Co., Ont.

## Talk No. 1 Quality

By The Philosopher of Metal Town



"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES



The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

Toronto - Winnipeg 460

Agents Wanted in Some Sections

### Ration

I have a clover, alfalfa, wheat and corn cake. I also have a large quantity of these feedstuffs. I would like to make a ration for a cow. I have a W.W.D. cow. With this suggestion I give the following: (pulp) size of ration to be on root silage to size mixture: 100 lbs. of clover, 200 lb. of alfalfa.

The amount depend upon the change to make in the meal. I either for the steers to the four lbs. of suggest give of the new half lb. to end of a every steer, suggest off for the whole he signs of two weeks the meal by, and a forty by mulling meal. Feed half