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"For more than five years I have been experimenting with our experts to find the BEST culvert for all round uses.



We sought the markets of the world for one that was just right; and we didn't find it. If we had, we'd have bought the patent rights for Canada. Finally, last spring we struck the idea. Then we put in some expensive months in making that idea better,—and NOW we've got a culvert that is so far ahead of any other there's no comparison."

"You'll read something about it here; but to KNOW how 'way-ahead it really is, you'll want to see the sample (sent free) and read the booklet (free, ditto). With that before you, you will soon see why every Reeve, or Warden, or Town Councillor, or anybody who has any use for culverts at all,—will find it pays to get in touch with me right NOW. I am asking you to lay aside your notions of what makes a good culvert, and a cheap culvert, and find out about this NEW culvert. I don't expect you to buy a foot of it until it PROVES to you that Pedlar Culverts are in a class by themselves, and that you can't afford to overlook them. Let us start that proof toward you soon—address nearest Pedlar place."

G. A. Pedlar

Frost-Proof, Rust-Proof, and Wear-Proof

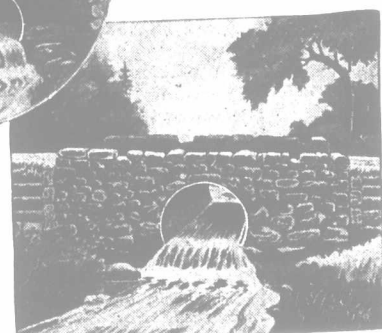
This triple-rib flange-lock principle, found only in Pedlar Culverts, not only adds greatly to the strength of the piping and makes a perfect joint—practically as good as if welded—but it also allows for expansion and contraction under cold or heat. Though a Pedlar Culvert, of any length, be frozen solid full of ice, it will not split nor spring a leak.

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State your probable needs and we will quote prices and discounts —



A structure like this, with Pedlar Culvert, won't wash out nor need repairs.



PEDLAR Perfect Corrugated Galvanized CULVERT

A few hours' work and a few dollars will put a modern and permanent culvert in place of a ramshackle bridge. Easily laid by anybody.

Made of Special Billet Iron, Extra Heavy

In every size of Pedlar Culvert, which comes in all standard diameters from 8 inches to 6 feet, we use nothing but the best grade of Billet Iron, specially made for us, of extra-heavy gauge (14 to 20 gauge, according to the diameter). This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved COLD, so there will never be any variation from exact dimensions; and it is then deeply and smoothly corrugated on a special press that puts a pressure of SIXTY TONS on every square inch of the metal. The corrugations, therefore, are uniform and very deep.

Galvanized After Being Pressed Up

When the corrugating process is done, the sections are galvanized by our exclusive process that covers the entire surface with a thick coating of zinc spelter. Every edge, every crevice, is heavily coated with this rust-proof, corrosion-proof galvanizing, not a spot is left unprotected. This is the only culvert galvanized after being shaped. Is absolutely Rust-proof.

Will Stand Incredible Strains

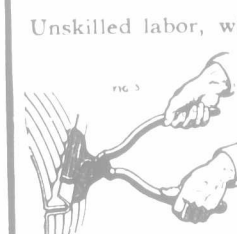
The heavy-gauge Pedlar Billet Iron sections, deeply corrugated and locked together without bolts or rivets by our compression triple-rib (this rib is flat—not corrugated), make a culvert that will stand enormous crushing strains and neither give nor spring. A thin cushion of soil on top is all the protection such a culvert needs against traffic; and no special precautions need be observed in laying it,—it will stand what no other culvert can.

Compact—Portable Easily Laid

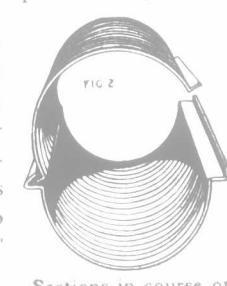
Pedlar Culverts are shipped in half-sections, nested—see Fig. 1. Saving freight charges and making carriage easy in roughest country. Quickly and easily transported anywhere.

Half-sections nested for shipment

Note that the ribs are flat, and the curved part of the cylinder deeply corrugated. These ribs add vastly to the culverts' strength.



Clinching the flange lock—no bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts



Sections in course of assembling

Unskilled labor, with a single tool, quickly clamps the flanges together, making a triple-fold joint that is tighter and better than any riveted or bolted joint can be.



BRANCH WAREHOUSES

MONTREAL, 321-3 Craig St. W.
OTTAWA - - - 423 Sussex St.
TORONTO - - - 11 Colborne St.
LONDON - - - 86 King St.
CHATHAM - 200 King St. W.

GOSSIP.

RESIDUE FROM ACETYLENE PLANT

In the Natal Agricultural Journal, A. Pardy, dealing with the residue from acetylene plants, says that an analysis of the lime residue from the generation of acetylene gas is reported, and its value as a fertilizer briefly discussed. The material was found to contain 60.1 per cent. of calcium carbonate, 29.5 per cent. of calcium hydroxid, and 7.8 per cent. of moisture, besides small amounts of magnesia, silica, iron, alumina, etc. The material is considered a valuable line fertilizer, but should be thoroughly saturated with water and aerated before crops are planted on land to which it is applied. This is best done by spreading on bare land in winter a considerable time before planting the crop.

Disk-harrowing Alfalfa.

For destroying weeds and renewing alfalfa growth, the disk harrow is used extensively. United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 342 says:

The disk harrow is a common practice, and seems to be an especially effective means of destroying weeds and breaking up the silt blanket deposited in cases where muddy water is used for irrigation. The ordinary disk harrow is widely used for this purpose, but R. H. Forbes, in a bulletin of the Arizona Station, states that a special machine "for the cultivation of alfalfa has been devised on the principle of the disk harrow, but with rows of strong spikes, or digging teeth, in place of the continuous edges of disks. These machines are stated to be in successful operation in Australia and South Africa, and one form . . . was introduced into Arizona in 1907. . .

"One man with an 8-foot machine and four horses will get over eight to ten acres of alfalfa in a day. This work may be done in winter, when teams are more at leisure; but it is probable that in summer also, after cutting and before irrigating, an occasional disking, to break up the sediment blanket, may be well worth while, especially on the upper ends of alfalfa fields."

In South Africa, the necessity of disk cultivation is recognized to the extent of having contests in which prizes are given for the machine most closely meeting the requirements.

A. M. Ten Eyck, of the Kansas Station, considers the cultivation of alfalfa desirable, and recommends disking in the early spring. He found "that less injury was done the alfalfa and the best work accomplished by setting the disks rather straight and weighting the harrow so as to make it cut two or three inches deep"; then cross-disking the field and harrowing it with the common straight-tooth harrow. He states that "the common disk harrow is more generally used than any other implement to cultivate alfalfa, and when properly adjusted, does good work. The spike-tooth disk, known as the 'alfalfa harrow,' was used on the alfalfa fields at the experiment station farm during the seasons of 1907 and 1908. This harrow does good work when properly adjusted, and is perhaps a better implement for this purpose than the common disk harrow."

The ends attained by disking alfalfa are thus concisely stated by Professor Forbes:

At a trifling cost, varying according to individual circumstances, the disk harrow splits and spreads the crowns of alfalfa plants, causing them to develop additional tops; it destroys the egg deposits and larvae of certain injurious insects; it destroys weeds; it breaks up the silt blanket resulting from the use of muddy irrigating water, allowing better penetration of water and air to the roots of the crop; it loosens up certain dense soils; and to some extent it incorporates beneficial sediments and fallen alfalfa leaves with the soil.

As one of the most serious obstacles to the successful culture of alfalfa, particularly in the Eastern United States, is the crowding out of the plants in the earlier stages of growth by weeds, the introduction of implements and methods which will destroy or control the weeds is of great importance. The use of the disk harrow as described above seems to offer an efficient and practical means of securing this result.

GOSSIP.

CLAYFIELD COTSWOLDS.

J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., is recognized as one of Canada's leading Cotswold sheep importers, and his renowned Clayfield flock as one of America's best. The great success of representatives of this grand flock at Canada's leading exhibitions, as well as at the Chicago International, for many years, has proven their superiority, and established their

character of excellence. The flock is now about 125 strong, all either imported or from imported sires and dams, the shearlings being got by the Toronto champion, Imp. Activity, and this spring's lambs by the Royal first-prize winners of 1908. Parties wanting something above the average in Cotswolds should communicate with Mr. Ross, as he has a large number for sale of both sexes. He is also offering a limited number of Hampshires, bred from imported stock. Mr. Ross is also engaged in the breeding of Clydesdales,

having on his farm just now seven head, registered. There are few better breeding Clydesdale mares in Canada than those on this farm, and all but one are sold of their progeny that can be spared. He is a bay stallion, rising 3, Prince of Clayfield 6626, by Imp. Alexander's Heir, dam by Imp. Sir Richard. He has four registered dams, and is bred on prize-winning lines from away back. He is of grand quality, smooth and even, well put-up all round, and will be priced right.