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I want to send you my new illustrated Scale Book which tells all about CHATHAM FARM SCALES—the best weighing machines ever made.

My book tells how Chatham Scales are made and why they are the best.

It tells about my factory and my liberal selling terms.

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Every Chatham Farm Scale is tested by an official of the Canadian Government.

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And I sell no scales without this seal.

You ought to weigh everything you sell if you want to get full value for your produce.

And you ought to weigh everything you buy if you expect to get your money's worth always.

The men you sell to and buy from may be honest, but their scales may be "a little off" without anyone knowing it.

MANSON CAMPBELL, Pres. The Manson Campbell Co. Ltd.

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Full Stocks at Both Points. Factories, Chatham, Ontario.



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In nearly every Canadian town I have a responsible agent, who sells my scales and gives you your own time to pay. I make my terms to suit your needs.

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You can haul it about like a truck.

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Write me at once.

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About the Farm.

Pastoral.

The farmer sows his crop
And his good wife sews his clothes;
The farmer darns the weather
And his good wife darns his hose.
The farmer pitches in the hay;
But, should he cross her whim,
His good wife lays aside her work
And pitches into him.

Farm Notes.

Coal ashes make a good, cheap walk, and it is about the only thing for which they are good, unless it is for pure mechanical lightening of a stiff clay soil.

It is less work to chink up the holes in the cellar wall with mortar, than it is to tend lamps and lanterns during zero weather in order to keep the things from freezing.

When you want to drive nails into very hard wood, And they will not go smoothly, as proper nails should, Anoint them with grease, then they will not bend double, But go in at once without further trouble.

To save your iron pump from the effects of frost, make a box around it one foot in diameter and fill it with cement concrete—one part Portland cement and two parts clean coarse sand. Stamp it down hard in the box and let the pump stand for forty-eight hours to harden the cement.

The quantity of water required by horses varies more than is the case with any other of our domestic animals. The wisdom of supplying it frequently, especially during hard labor, is realized by nearly every careful horseman. The secret of many a successful feeder is the care with which he supplies water.

Some dark rainy day, about noon, walk along the stables and see where it is darkest; thus you will find out where to put in a window or two. And fix any sagging door. Nail some strips over knot-holes or cracks; and where there are hinges or fasteners off, get out the tool box and repair them.

On some farms the doorways of horse stables are old style and too narrow for a large horse easily and safely to pass through. It is noticeable that some horses will rush through a door-way very quickly. They probably have been hurt sometime or received a knock that is not forgotten. Better put in a wider stable door and show the horse he is not going to be hurt.

On some farms where the men folks hurry considerably, there isn't time to curry milch cows twice a day, or even once; yet to do so means much comfort and an additional flow of milk. The brush and currycomb start up circulation, and remove a lot of dust that is accumulated while standing in stables during winter time. The well groomed cow looks better for it; she is worthy of such care.

Hogs affected with worms in the intestines run down in condition, become very thin and lank, back is arched, eyes dull, refuse feed, walk stiffly, and appear lifeless. The worms may be very numerous, in bad cases completely filling the intestines. The pigs die if not treated. To secure the best results, affected hogs should receive individual treatment. Twenty-four hours before administering treatment very little feed should be given them. Then give the following medicine, as a drench, to each one-hundred-pound hog:

larger or smaller hogs should receive a dose in proportion. Oil of turpentine, four drams; liquor ferri dialysatus, one-half dram; raw linseed oil, six ounces. If necessary, repeat the dose in four days. After worms have been removed, give a tonic to put the pigs in condition.

When farmers go to breed their mares, there is, as a rule, far too little care taken in the selection of a sire. It will not pay to breed to a stallion just because he is a good animal, unless he will mate with the mare's nature so as to produce a colt for a special purpose. Many farmers breed all their mares, which may be of widely differing types, to the same stallion, and often he is one that is selected because he is cheap or convenient. Every mare should be mated with the idea of producing a colt of some definite type,—roadster, carriage horse, draft horse, general farm horse,—anything, in fact, for which there is a special use and a steady demand. Such horses always bring good prices, while there are always too many that are really not suited to anything in particular. A difference of a few dollars in a service fee may make ten times the difference in the price of a colt. Above all things, be sure the stallion has vigor and stamina.

Dairy Barn Temperature.

The stable ought to be kept at as nearly uniform temperature as possible, because sudden changes in temperature stop the flow of milk. The stable never ought to get down as low as freezing. Probably 40 to 50 degrees is as good a temperature as one can keep a dairy barn.

The dairy barn should be well lighted. A cow giving a good flow of milk can not be kept in the pink of condition unless she has plenty of sunlight. With dry cows, where they are turned out every morning and allowed to remain out the greater part of the day, the question of a well lighted stable is not so important. But where cows must necessarily remain in the stable the greater part of the time, then the question of light is an important one. A dairy stable ought to be as light as the living rooms in a house. Sunlight is absolutely necessary for the health of the cows. There is little danger of getting too many windows in a dairy barn, and there is great danger of not having enough.

Then the dairy barn must be well ventilated. Cows giving a maximum flow of milk must not only have a good liberal ration of food and plenty of pure water, but they must also have plenty of fresh air. In mild weather the question of ventilation is not so important because doors and windows can be left open to supply this fresh air, but when bitter cold weather comes, when the mercury is down in the neighborhood of zero, then comes the trying time in a dairy barn. We need the fresh air just as much then as in mild weather, but at the same time we must not allow the temperature of the stable to get down too low. During this cold weather it is impossible to ventilate the stable by doors and windows or by hay chutes opening from above and at the same time keep the barn warm enough so that the dairy cow will be comfortable. During this weather is where the King system of ventilation pays for its cost many times over to the dairyman with a herd of good cows. By this system we can maintain the temperature and supply fresh air.

The dairy barn must also be kept clean and the cows must be kept clean in order to produce clean and wholesome milk. Cows that are reeking in filth and stables that are not properly cleaned are an unsanitary condition, and the production of