

FARM MANAGEMENT

Queries re Silos

Which would be the more satisfactory, the concrete or the stave silo? I wish to build one that will keep the ensilage the quite handy as I would not have to haul the last yet I learn that they freeze considerably.—A. G. Colebrook, Ont.

In reply to your question would say that I do not know the difference in much difference in cost between a concrete and a stave silo. This year the concrete would as probably be built quite as cheaply as the stave on account of the low price of cement, and if properly built is certainly more lasting.

The chief considerations in building cement silos are to get a good solid foundation, reinforce the concrete by means of wire and have a good smooth pure-cement finish on the inside. These three requirements fulfilled, one is likely to have a very satisfactory silo. A miss in any one of them is certain to render the whole thing a failure. The stave silo is probably not so durable built is very satisfactory. Either silo will allow the corn to freeze around the outside but this can be largely prevented by keeping the ensilage a little lower around the outside than in the middle when emptying the silo.—J. H. Grisdale.

Solid vs. Liquid Manure

I have always seen it advocated to save the urine as it was as valuable as the solid manure, consequently I have tried to do so. Last spring I put 10 lbs. of fresh cow urine in a pail, put in as much dry sawdust as possible to absorb it, and put it in a hill of sweet corn. In the next hill I put 10 lbs. of solid cow manure with the rest hill of sweet corn. In the next hill I put 10 lbs. of fresh horse manure, and in the next hill 10 lbs. of fresh hog manure.

The corn stand 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 feet high. On the urine hill the stalks stand 8 in. and the third stalk is well rotted, standing 13 inches high. No other manure was put on the plot. Can you explain it? It looks as though the foolish ones tried to save the urine.—E. G. B. Danville, Ont.

Your experiment with solid manure and urine is very interesting but not conclusive. In the first place the manure in each case, and more particularly in the case of the urine should have been put on the surface not underneath the corn. The reason for poor results from urine is not far to seek. The sawdust allowed the moisture to slip through to the surface not underneath the corn. The moisture would go the fertilizing constituents of the urine. Once the sawdust it would be the same sawdust prevented from rising to feed the plants on top of the sawdust would be started for both food and water. Urine is very high in plant food content but a mixture of solid and liquid manure is the best. The two mixes them together. The man who who lets the urine pollute the soil himself and his cattle and so loses the value of the excreta from his animals.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

Queries Re Water Supply

1. Which would be the cheapest and most satisfactory to dig a well or bore for water? The soil is a sandy loam with gravel subsoil; water is found at about 25 feet.

2. Buildings are on level ground. How far from buildings would it be necessary to place the well to avoid contamination? We are not using present well as former owner had a privy about 12 feet from it.

3. Buildings are on high ground over-

looking Bay of Pundit. Which would be cheaper to install and operate to provide water for house, a windmill or a gas-lift pump?—Wm. H. Collier, Ont., N. S.

(1) I think that for a shallow well it would be better to dig.

(2) 125 to 150 feet from the buildings is the distance given me by Prof. Edwards of the Bacteriological Department at the O.A.C., under your conditions, and then the well should be placed on the upper side of the closet mentioned. The danger of contamination depends largely upon the strata below the subsoil and the direction in which those strata slope. If they are porous your well would not be safe within 125 to 150 feet. If they are compact the distance might be lessened a little, though land unless you have such level downward towards the closet.

(3) There would probably not be a great difference in cost of installing windmill or gasoline engine, but the windmill could not give a comparison between the cost of installing the different systems that would hold good in all localities, as prices of both windmills and engines vary. You had better get in touch with manufacturers and mill and engine men installing windmill and engine on your place and under your conditions.

(4) Any ordinary pump would do all right provided the sucker is nearer to the water than about 31 feet.—Prof. Wm. H. Day, O.A.C., Guelph.

Orchard Grass, when and where to Sow It

1. Orchard grass sown in mixed grasses is said to be a quick grower. Would it not be a valuable green feed to sow alone?

2. Would it not sown earlier and more than red clover?

3. How much seed should I sow to the acre when sown alone?

4. Would it do to sow it with rye?—Sub., Pontiac Co., Que.

(1) Orchard grass is a very early hay but is not a heavy yielder. It will however prove quite as good as timothy or even better on a damp heavy land more especially in shady spots.

(2) Red clover will yield very much more than orchard grass per acre.

(3) Sown about 30 lbs. per acre on well prepared soil.

(4) No, it would not do to sow orchard grass seed along with the rye in the fall but it would be time enough to sow it on the rye land after the green rye had been cut.—J. H. Grisdale.

The Winning Sheaves at Toronto

The exhibit of sheaves of oats, wheat and barley from the prize-winning fields in the standing field crop competition in Ontario was an interesting one which attracted great attention at the Exhibition. In order to equalize conditions the Province was divided into three districts, and competitors could show only in the district in which they resided. District No. 1 comprised Muskoka, Parry Sound, Haliburton, Nipissing, Manitoulin, Algoma and the other districts in New Ontario. District 2, all counties east of York and Simcoe. District No. 3, York, Simcoe and all counties west and southwest of same. The winners followed in the order of their standing, the address being given the residences of the exhibitors and they are followed in every case by the name of the agricultural society of which they are members.

Oats—District No. 1—1, W. E. Streetford, Ensdale, Parry; 2, Thos. Nicholson, Warren, Parry; 3, A. Sylvester, Vernon, Cardwell; 4, Geo. Streetford, Ensdale, Parry; 5, Rev. L'Euey, Vernon, Cardwell. District No. 2—1, Thos. Cosh, Boh-

caygon, Verulam; 2, James Leach, Taunton, South Ontario; 3, F. Truett, Collin's Bay, Kingston Town; 4, J. B. McLaren, Renfrew, Renfrew; 5, Mrs. T. B. Taylor, Boh-caygon, Verulam. District No. 3—1, W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere Scarborough; 2, R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood, Dufferin Central; 3, Jas. W. Edgar, Gorrice, Hawick; 4, Arch. Greer, Perth, Dufferin Central; 5, A. E. Cornell, Norwich, N. Norwich.

Wheat—District No. 2—1, Robt. McKay, Maxwell, Kenyon; 2, D. McDonald, Neudleton, Cartwright; 3, Alex. McDonald, Cannington, Beaverton. District No. 3—1, Perry Doupe, Kirkton, Kirkton; 2, W. J. Rolinson, Kirkton, Kirkton; 3, J. Gillespie Galt, S. Waterloo; 4, James Scott, Galt, S. Waterloo; 5, George R. Barrie, Galt, S. Waterloo.

Grass Wheat—1, James A. Rennie, Milton, Nipissing; 2, P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar, Markham; 3, George B. Little, Brown's Corners, Markham. Special prize—1, John Orr, Galt, S. Waterloo.

Barley—District No. 2—1, S. G. Gourlay, Diamond, Carleton; 2, Melville Trewin, Blackstock, Cartwright; 3, D. Malcolm, Neudleton, Cartwright. District No. 3—1, T. W. Stephens, Aurora, Newmarket; 2, R. J. Robertson, Cainsville, Ontario; 3, Frank A. Legge, Richmond Hill, Richmond Hill; 4, C. W. Burrill, Onondaga, Onondaga; 5, Chas. Edwards, Onondaga, Onondaga. Special prize—1, James A. Rennie, Milton, Nipissing; 2, W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere, Scarborough; 3, Rye—1, H. J. Hewitt, Highland Creek, Scarborough; 2, George McKague, Cannington, Eilon.

Farm and Dairy has been very helpful to me. I would like to own one of those pure bred pigs that you offer as a premium.—W. Scott, Huron Co., Ont.

Roofing

Before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, see that you are free book which will give you the inside facts about all roofing—tile, slate, tin, tar, iron—and prepared or ready roofings.

This book is fair, frank, comprehensive. It tells all the cost of each kind of roofing. It tells the advantages and the disadvantages of each. It is a veritable gold mine of roofing information.

The reason we send it free is because it tells you about Ruberoid roofing.

Since Ruberoid roofing was invented nearly twenty years ago it has been saving more than 500 millions.

It is not a new thing, before they are laid and don't let that deceive you.

Ruberoid roofing is sun proof, rain proof, snow proof, cold proof, weather proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes.

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)
It is no newly discovered that if you drop live coals on a Ruberoid roof it will not burn. Ruberoid roofing is sun proof, rain proof, snow proof, cold proof, weather proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes.

Get This Free Book
If you are going to roof, think, learn about it first. Get the book. It is simply right to Department 1117 The Standard Oil Company of Canada Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

CALVES Raise them without Milk. **BOOK** Free. **STEEL BRIGGS CO., Toronto, Ont.**

1500 Iron & Wood Pulleys, for sale. All sizes, half price. Also Shafting, Hangers, Iron Pipes, Belting good as new. Cheap.

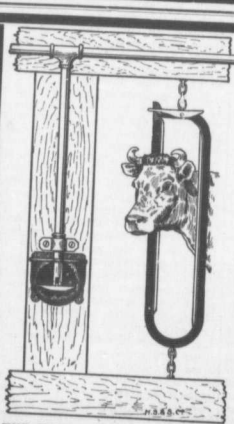
IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO.
5-13 QUEEN ST., MONTREAL.

FLY KNOCKER

A SURE AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY AGAINST FLIES AND MOSQUITOES

Is easily and quickly applied with any sprayer. GUARANTEED THE BEST PREPARATION ON THE MARKET. Protects animals from the unendurable torments of Flies and Mosquitoes. It is cheap. One Gallon applied properly will keep 25 Cows Fly Free for 2 weeks. Cows yield one-third more milk when sprayed with FLY KNOCKER.

Prices, 50 Cents Quart. \$1.75 Gallon. Freight Paid
WILLIAM COOPER & NEIHEWS
152 BAY STREET TORONTO, ONT.



IT PAYS

to make your stock comfortable. They will thrive and make more milk on less feed if you equip your stables with BAR STANCHIONS and ACORN COWBOWLS.

U BAR STANCHIONS are strong enough to safely hold the most restless animal. They are very easy to operate.

ACORN COWBOWLS are the only perfect watering device. They require no float tank and the piping may be either above or below the stall. Cows may drink whenever they wish, there is no need to turn them out to drink from a frozen trough. They will soon earn their cost by increasing the profits from your herd.

Write at Once for Our Free Illustrated Booklet
PRESTON, Ont. and MONTREAL, Que.

THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO. LIMITED

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.