

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

FORMING JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

What are the necessary steps to be taken in the formation of a joint-stock factory in Ontario? L. T.

Ans.—Provision is made for organization under the Ontario Companies Act. For forms and necessary particulars, apply to G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

VENTILATORS FOR BARN.

Kindly tell me through your valuable paper what size of ventilator to build for barn, size 50x65 ft., stables under barn. Will the ventilator have to come down the end of the barn into the stables? H. H.

Ans.—It depends on the number of head and class of stock to be housed in the stable, the system of ventilation to be installed, and the cubic content of the stable enclosure. As a basis for estimating the dimensions of inlets and outlets required, we give Mr. Grisdale's rule of six square inches of controlled inlet area for each animal in the stable. For instance, a stable 65x50 feet, which might be expected to accommodate 60 head of cattle if fully occupied, should have 360 square inches of inlet opening. The several inlets should be arranged along the sides of the stable, say six openings, each 6x10 inches, inside diameter, or three on each side of the barn if convenient so to place them. The outlet area requires to be somewhat larger—ten square inches per animal being about right. For a herd of sixty head this would mean 600 square inches, or a box 24x25 inches inside. The outlet flue is better placed in the center of the barn, when not forbidden by convenience in the mows. Sometimes it may follow a purline post, or run up each side of the barn, and thence up along under the roof to the cupola. It should discharge at a point above the ridgeboard of the barn. There should be several small outlet flues running up from the stable and joining into the large box or boxes which lead to the roof. These flues should each open at the floor, and also at the ceiling of the stable, the openings in each case being regulated by dampers.

CREAMERY RETURNS.

An enclosing factory check. We are not satisfied with returns from the factory, and would like to know if we are receiving the proper amount of butter for the test. S. J.

Ans.—The stub enclosed is an example of one of those incomplete creamery statements from which little information can be definitely gleaned, and which no creameryman should be permitted to palm off on his patrons. It gives the following particulars:

Amount of milk.....	2,264 lbs.
Per cent. butter-fat.....	3.8
Price per lb. (presumably per lb. of fat).....	23 cts.
Amount.....	\$19.78
Butter taken out.....	10 lbs.
Rate per lb.....	25 cts.
Cheque.....	\$17.00

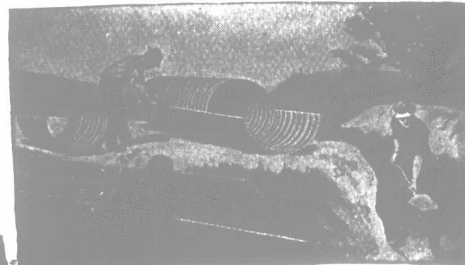
It will be noticed that the overrun is not stated; neither is the cost of making, the amount of butter made, nor the price for which it was sold, except the price charged the patron for what he took out. Under these circumstances, we are pretty much in the dark. The figures, so far as given, appear to be substantially correct, except that \$2.50 from \$19.78 leaves a balance of \$17.28, and not \$17.00, as stated at the foot of the slip. It would also appear that either the patron has been charged more for his butter than the average price received by the creamery (which might be fairly done, according when he received it), or else the cost of making is high, or the overrun unnecessarily low. Under favorable conditions the overrun should, approximately, pay for the cost of making, in which case the price allowed the patrons per pound of fat should be roughly equal to the selling price of butter. It may be, however, that the creamery is small and the cost of making abnormally large. All we can positively advise is for the patrons to get together and demand a proper itemized statement with their checks.

Send Now For Sample And Booklet

PEDLAR

For any work any culvert can be put to, nothing else yet made quite equals this new Pedlar product—Pedlar's Perfect Corrugated Galvanized Culverts. Only the Pedlar People in all Canada make a culvert of Best Billet Iron, in semi-cylindrical sections, corrugated under enormous pressure (over 60 tons to the square inch!) and Galvanized After being shaped

PERFECT CORRUGATED GALVANIZED CULVERT



Most compact and portable culvert made, and the easiest to put in place.



This Is The Practical Culvert

Not only is the iron that makes Pedlar Culverts best quality money can buy, but it is unusually heavy—from 14 to 20 gauge, instead of lighter gauges common to inferior goods. This extra-strength enables a Pedlar Culvert to stand heavy traffic upon roads, even though protected by only a very thin cushion of soil. Mark, also, that this is the ONLY culvert made that is galvanized AFTER being curved and corrugated,—thus insuring it positively against rust and decay.

Unskilled Labor Can Easily Lay It

Extra-Heavy, Strong, Rust-Proof

The peculiar Pedlar flange, or locking-rib, along the whole length of each side of these Culverts, clamps together easily and most rigidly. There are no bolts, no rivets, no lock-nuts of any kind,—simply clamp the edges of the flanges together, making a triple thickness of inter-sealed heavy metal along the sides of the pipe (read below here how this is quickly done) and you have a Culvert that is enormously strong, tight, and not only leak-proof but strain and rust and frost-proof, the rib allowing for expansion and contraction.

Galvanized AFTER Being Shaped

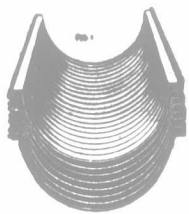
You cannot appreciate the value and the simplicity of this until you have seen the culvert itself. It is the easiest culvert to put together, and it is better when put together. It is the most portable. It costs less per linear foot to ship by freight, and a whole lot less to haul,—it nests, that's why, of course. And it will serve any culvert use better.

I KNOW it's pretty hard to make some folks believe a new thing is better than what they've been used to—a Pedlar Culvert, for instance, than concrete or wood or whatnot. But I feel pretty sure that you will SEE it is, if you will just look into the question fairly and squarely before

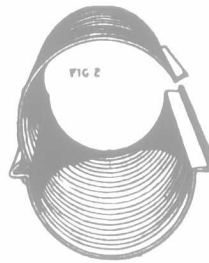


you undertake any more culvert construction, or road improvement, or ditching. Don't judge this NEW culvert by anything you've heard about other culverts. MINE IS DIFFERENT—a whole lot different, and a whole lot ahead of any other. Write to my people and make them show you why and how. We're making this in all standard diameters, from 8 inches up to 6 feet, so your wants can probably be supplied. Write and ask questions anyhow.

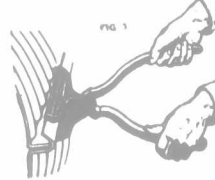
G. A. Pedlar



When the sections of Pedlar Culvert, of any diameter—it's made from 8 inches to 6 feet—reach you, they are nested like Fig. 1. Note the two distinct flanges—the radial and the curved. These fit into each other, and are FLAT, while the CURVE of the culvert is corrugated. Place section on top of section, and the flanges, or locking-



ribs, engage easily, as you see in Fig. 2. The joints between one length and another are "broken"—no over-lap reaches more than half-way round the culvert's diameter; and this is possible with NO OTHER metal culvert made. It is a most valuable feature, for it reduces the chance of leakage to the very least minimum.



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THE PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

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

BOOK REVIEW.

PRACTICAL FARMING.—Crop growing and crop feeding are treated in a plain and practical way, such as meets with the approval of farmers and agricultural students, by W. F. Massey in his book, "Practical Farming." It is explained that the book is not meant for scientists, but for plain tillers of the soil. A thorough treatment of the soil and its physical character is followed by explanation of the agencies at work in bringing about changes that mean crop production. The roles of nitrogen, potassium and phosphoric acid in plant development are explained in detail, and in connection a careful treatise on manures and commercial fertilizers is given. In a chapter, called "Life in the Soil," special mention is made of the agency of bac-

terial nodules on legumes, such as the clovers and alfalfa. A candid opinion of legumes is contained in this paragraph: "In the discussion of the various crops we will endeavor to show what we consider the proper use of fertilizers in the growth of the money crops through their use more directly on the crops that feed the stock, feed the land and increase the humus of the soil. In order to treat more fully of the crops that do these things we will follow the chapters on the leading farm crops with one especially devoted to the various legume crops that are so important in the improvement of the soil; for, as we have often stated, in our opinion the farmer of the future must be a legume farmer, and must depend more and more on this class of plants for feeding his stock and feeding his soil. Tillage and its purposes are given due prominence in the general

ing sentence is: "The rotation of cereals with nitrogen-gathering crops, therefore, has been shown to be absolutely essential to the profitable use of commercial fertilizers in any form." Handy tables for ready reference on agricultural topics are very interesting. The book is published by The Masson Book Company, Limited, of Toronto, and may be had through "The Farmer's Advocate" for \$1.50, postage prepaid; or may be obtained as a premium for two new subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate."

A man stopping his paper wrote the editor: "I think folks attend to spend their munny for payper, my daddy didant and everybody sed he was the intelljents man in the country, and had the smartest family of bois that ever dugged taters."—E.