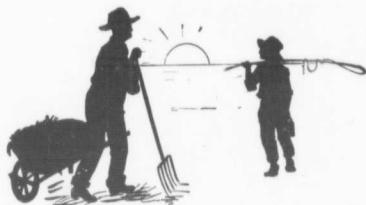


\$5.00 to \$25.00 Christmas Money

If you want to earn \$25.00 in your spare time before Christmas, as several of our readers have done; or \$5.00, \$10.00 or \$15.00, as many others have done; write for our Christmas offer.

FARM AND DAIRY

MERCHANTS' PRODUCE CO.
Butter Eggs Poultry Honey
Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.
Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce.
We need you. Write for weekly market letter.
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Established 1889



"Hello, Tommy! Chores done already?"
"Yep! Aint you seen our new Litter Carrier?"
It's a cinch—You should write to
Dillon's for their book—same as Dad did."

You can if you work hard enough, and if you have the time and patience, keep stables perfectly clean with the help of fork, broom and wheel barrow.

But those were ways of twenty years ago—before labor was so high and hard to get.

Stable Cleaning by the Dillon Method can be cut down to less than half the time, and a quarter the labor formerly required.

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Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment. DILLON'S BOOK ON CLEAN STABLES gives you an exact idea of what you can accomplish for a small outlay. Write for a free copy.

R. DILLON & SON
OSHAWA, ONT.



FARM MANAGEMENT

Clearing Fields Made Easy

What does it profit a man to plow around, harrow around, mow around and reap around a stone pile or even a stump in the middle of his field, when an hour's work and a few sticks of gunpowder will remove any impediment to easy cultivation? This is a question that we have been asking ourselves ever since we attended a blasting powder demonstration held on the farm of Mr. R. A. Wilson, near Peterboro, recently. The demonstration was conducted by Mr. S. B. Baptist, of the Canadian Explosives, Ltd., Montreal, and was an eye-opener to the most of us in regard to the power of blasting powder.

We congregated at Mr. Wilson's barn, and when all had arrived he conducted those of us who had come to see the demonstration right out into the centre of his corn field to several large boulders that seriously interfered with easy cultivation. The first stone that Mr. Baptist tackled was a big one, fully five feet long, and three or four feet in diameter. It was of a character that would have been very hard on drills, and some of the farmers present estimated that it would be the work of a foreman to drill it for dynamite. But it was only three-quarters of an hour from the time we reached the field till the stone was lying around in pieces conveniently large to be hauled away.

Mr. Baptist first took a long auger specially made for the purpose and drilled a hole in the earth under the stone. Into this hole he pushed six cartridges, the last one being connected with the fuse. We noticed that Mr. Baptist took great care to tramp the cartridges in tightly so that the air would not escape. The hole was then filled with earth, the fuse lighted, and we retired to a safe distance to see what would happen. The stone came up all right.

Several of the visitors afterwards looked as if they considered themselves almost foolish in having plowed around the rocks in their own fields for so long when they could have been removed with so little labor and at comparatively little expense. Bought in cases of 100 sticks each, the cartridges cost only seven and one-half cents a piece, and the fuse and caps would come to two cents more. That is, 60 cents would cover labor and all.

STILL ADDITIONAL PROOF

Right near this first stone was a stone almost as large again, and it seemed almost incredible to one of the spectators that a stone of this size could be removed without drilling into it. Mr. Baptist did not intend to leave doubt in anybody's mind, and in exactly the same manner he inserted eight cartridges under the rock, and in half an hour it too was lying around in small pieces.

The rest of the afternoon was given over to blowing up stumps. The method of procedure was the same. A hole was drilled under each stump, two or three cartridges inserted, discharged, and the stump immediately removed.

One thing that impressed us about this blasting powder was its safety. Mr. Baptist had absolutely no fear of it and threw it around almost as if it had been sticks of wood. "Yes," said he, when we remarked on this property of his powder, "it is safe, but you don't want to get the idea that it is absolutely safe. It does require some care. It is, however, much slower than dynamite. On account of its safety we get much better freight

rates than can be secured on dynamite."

"Any farmer," said Mr. Baptist, "can use this powder himself and get just as good results as I have this afternoon. In fact, he can get better results, for he will acquire more thoroughly acquainted with his own land and know just what it requires. I find a special sugar a very convenient thing to have for drilling, but most of those who use our powder use a circular bar and get just as good results."

As we were leaving we noticed in Mr. Wilson's barnyard a large pile of cordwood that he had collected from the stumps he had blown up. The wood was reduced to a good size by the furnace, and yet there was not a mark of a saw or axe on it. "That's the result of using powder," remarked Mr. Wilson. "It not only blows the stump out but it makes it into saw for you."

Silo on Small Farm

Do you consider a silo advisable for a herd of 20 head, including young stock and horses? Is there any way of reducing the expense of maintaining and cutting the corn and filling the silo? We could put up a 16 ton stave silo for \$100, but it would require a lot of sawing in the way of the cutter, blower and engine. Is the same machinery needed for putting clover in the silo?—J. O. S. Nainine, U.S. & C.

A silo would be a most valuable addition to the equipment of a farm with a stock of the size mentioned.

If it is desired to get the best results in the way of economy, and if it is desired to make the best use of all kinds of material in the silo, then a cutting box with power to drive it, is an absolutely necessary adjunct to the silo. An expensive cutting box and a high power engine are, however, not necessary. A cutting box suitable for your purpose would cost about \$100. You also need an engine capable of driving the same would cost probably from \$300 to \$500. Both of these machines would be of immense use to you in your farming operations apart from their use in connection with the silo. The cutting box would be of great value in cutting straw and hay and the engine in doing all kinds of work on the farm. We would recommend a blower as being the preferable form of cutting box, as it is likely to be more satisfactory in every way than the elevator type.

If clover is to be the principal material used in the silo, then the cutting box is not necessary, since clover may be put into the silo whole and make no need of any provided care is taken to pack it tightly and store in the right condition; that is, fairly green.

The silo will be very materially increased in the work of storing power in land under cultivation. In its use it is worth annually from \$15 to \$25 for each head of horned cattle on the farm. It is not of so much value for horses, although horses will make good use of a small amount of ensilage.—J. H. G.

Items of Interest

The Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Westmoreland Poultry and Pet Stock Association, will be held in the Caledonia Hotel, N. B., Dec. 17 to 21.

The Bateman Manufacturing Company, well known as the makers of "Iron Age" implements, have taken over the Wilkinson Plow Co. and the Toronto Pressed Steel Company. In addition to continuing the old lines of manufacture they will manufacture "Iron Age" implements in Canada as well.

When preparing the stables for winter remember that dryness and ventilation are equally important with warmth.

The Fe

Roughage

P. H. Moore

In some cases roughage and roughage in other dry places more of section more of This especially profitably be used, according to roughage. But in order to get the most out of roughage with roots and sometimes used and rye straw, hardness, are Wheat, oats, grass and clover, the milk station, hay, Barley and sell in the dry maturity is d

Convenient Feeds

A simple device as the one here is an endless amount of many farmers and of pale life. That kind. A horse can be cheaply can use such will be avoided.

grows so abundantly, is, of course for dairy largely fed. It is necessary for no besides, not only thus making it

in those high, deer grows will take its place can be said to be a dairy food, (discriminated)

since. In some makes a very good green milk for dairy grower and Timothy, the most good use of all, although some sections, economical food.

In any section grow and come of maturity, the selection of silage question. Care selecting the so reasonable to been grown in

the good return with due attention grown in many very cheap. Twenty to 30 tons will not be too make of other roughage

corn will grow only good light feed to over dairy.

Rent, ensilage, roots, are second food for d