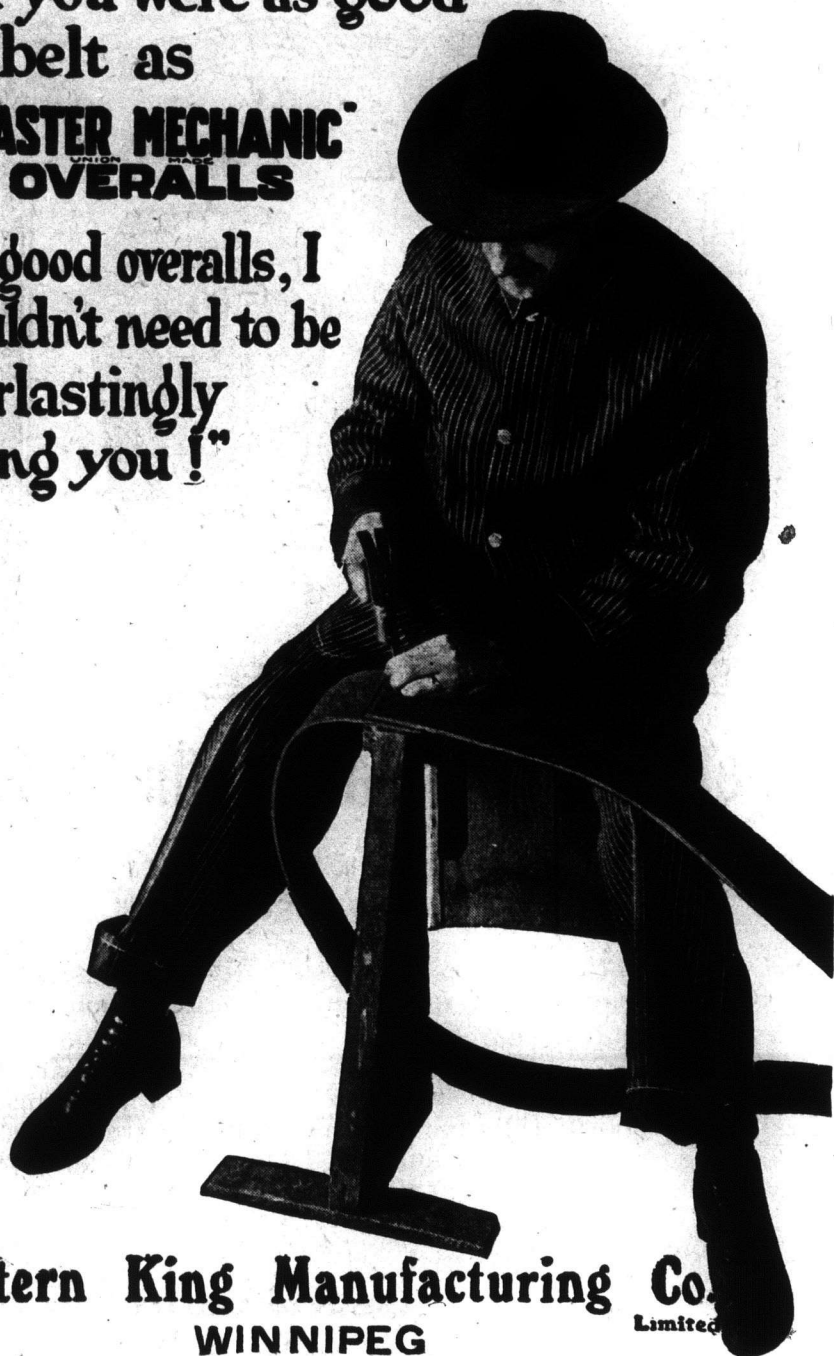


"If you were as good
a belt as
**'MASTER MECHANIC'
OVERALLS**

are good overalls, I
wouldn't need to be
everlastingly
fixing you!"



Western King Manufacturing Co.
WINNIPEG
108

Notice to Cream Shippers

WE are in a position to pay the highest prices for Cream and defray all express and other charges. The most efficient and economic service possible guaranteed. We concentrate our efforts on butter alone and give it our personal attention. This together with an experience extending over 30 years should be sufficient inducement to any cream shipper to patronize us.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO., LTD.
846 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.

A. McKAY, Manager

Reference: Bank of Toronto

BLUE RIBBON TEA

Don't waste your time and
money in trying to find some-
thing "just as good" as
BLUE RIBBON TEA

About the Farm

Conducted by Allan Campbell

The Clean Up of the Poultry Yards

AT this time of year the poultrymen of the country find themselves at a season of reorganization. The hatching season being over the chicks are growing into feathered chickens and are enjoying the freedom of a free green run and relishing the various forms of vegetable and insect food provided by nature. The time is now opportune to inspect and thoroughly clean the houses. The dirt and litter should be cleaned out; all moveable parts taken out and given a proper cleaning, and while these are out the walls may be most advantageously swept down, after which the interior should be sprayed with a disinfectant. A coat of lime wash will make a complete finish. The yards should be dug up and a crop such as fall rye sown.

Now is the time to cull out the "boarders" or in other words the poor payers; these should be prepared for market. The male birds, other than the ones specially kept for breeding purposes, should be kept from the rest of the flock and disposed of in the same way as the low producing hens. Their presence among the flock will mean fertilized eggs and such eggs are not good keepers.

The growing chicks should be out on the range in colony houses with a fence around it, but this may be removed when they have become accustomed to their new quarters. There is one very important point to remember and that is the importance of shade for young chicks. A corn field is an ideal spot to locate them. They should be supplied with an abundant supply of water and should also have a supply of ground feed in hoppers where they may help themselves at all times.

Silos for Western Farms

With the past experience of food shortage for live stock and the ever increasing slogan for more live stock of a better kind, the question of feed is the problem of the moment. We of the northwest now realize that corn has passed the experimental stage, and its value as a feed is recognized by men of expert opinion. The silo, too, is no longer a novelty in the West and the number of silos is steadily on the increase. If corn is grown on any given farm it is just as well that the very best method of storing it should be adopted and this is best accomplished by means of the silo.

There are several types of silos from which to choose, such as the stave silo, cement silo, and block silo. By storing the corn by this means, a winter ration of great succulence may be given the cattle, and, at a time of year when dry feeds are practically the rule, the relish with which the cattle eat the silage is reflected in the increased milk flow and general thrifty condition of the animals.

In making preparations for the building of a silo, should take into consideration the amount of ensilage that will be needed for the winter and make allowance for the subsequent increase in cattle that may occur on the farm within a given period. It is easier to build a larger silo than present requirements call for than to have to undertake the building of an extra one owing to the fact that the increase of live stock have made it necessary to provide extra storage. As an ordinary ration for a dairy cow is about thirty-five pounds of ensilage per day, one can estimate the winter requirements on that basis.

The approximate capacity of silos is as follows:

Depth	Inside Diameter	Capacity in Tons
20	15	90
30	15	135
30	18	200

The height of the silo is important as more height means more pressure on the silage, thus packing it well and giving more storage per cubic foot. It is obtainable in a broader and deeper silo. The proper filling of a silo should be

over a number of days for the ensilage will do considerable settling thus making room at the top for the addition of more corn or whatever silage is being favored on that particular farm. The silo should be filled if at all possible as the weight of a really full silo gives the maximum amount of packing and this will keep the feed in the best of condition.

There are some persons who may still be looking askance at the question of building a silo in this part of the country where the frost has considerable power of penetration. It may be a theory of these, as yet, unenthusiastic people that a silo is a kind of combination of a root cellar and elevator, and that if the frost gets in the contents will spoil. Considering the very exposed walls, it is not to be expected that the frost will keep out in any kind of weather but the amount of freezing is not so great as would be expected. In any case the frozen ensilage is not wasted, as any silage that may get frozen will readily thaw out in the warm barn and is available for use mixed with the other feed.

The stave silo has given good satisfaction in this country, and is the least costly to build. A cement foundation with a drainage system, is necessary. The staves should be about two inches thick and from five to nine inches wide. The smaller the silo in diameter, naturally the stave must be narrower in proportion. A bevel on the staves makes a better fit. A small tongue and groove stave makes a good fit. The staves are kept in place by means of iron hoops made from rods with threaded ends, being held in place by staples. These hoops should have a clip where they meet that will allow the ends to pass each other and be tightened when necessary by means of nuts.

A round roof should be provided, having an opening to admit the ensilage as it is cut up. During the process of filling, there should be a man inside the silo tramping and evening thus making it more airtight.

Silos are emptied from the top; an even layer being taken off at each feeding. If, after a feeding has been taken off, there is found to be a hole in the centre or at the side, this depression should be filled in by an even raking over. In order to facilitate the emptying of the silo, a series of small trap doors is provided; these doors are taken off inwards. The doors in question are cut with a bevel so that they will offer the greatest resistance to outward pressure. They should be held in place by cross bars on the outside of the silo, and as the ensilage gets lower, the door nearest to the surface is used. It is not necessary to have hinges on these trap doors as they may be taken off when the feed is being thrown out and replaced after that work is accomplished. By having the doors as above described there is no trouble as there would be with hinges as the latter would soon be rusty and unserviceable.

The length advised for corn to be cut is three-quarters of an inch. Corn put in uncut may come out in good condition but the coarse stalks will make considerable waste in feeding in addition to the fact that corn put in in that state is uncertain in ability to cure.

The cement silo which is made of a solid round wall of cement, and the cement block silo which is made of hollow blocks of cement, are more expensive to construct. Of course they will last much longer than the stave type but the cost is considerably greater.

When stave silos are built in any location where they are likely to be subject to strong winds it is advisable to brace them to the barn against which they are built.

How to Cure Hiccoughs

This tantalizing condition may be instantly remedied by placing a finger in each ear and drinking a glass of water slowly.