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"For more than five years I have been experimenting with our experts to find the BEST culvert for all-round uses.



We sought the markets of the world for one that was just right; and we didn't find it. If we had, we'd have bought the patent rights for Canada. Finally, last spring we struck the idea. Then we put in some expensive months in making that idea better,—and NOW we've got a culvert that is so far ahead of any other there's no comparison."

"You'll read something about it here; but to KNOW how 'way-ahead it really is, you'll want to see the sample (sent free) and read the booklet (free, ditto). With that before you, you will soon see why every Reeve, or Warden, or Town Councillor, or anybody who has any use for culverts at all,—will find it pays to get in touch with me right NOW. I am asking you to lay aside your notions of what makes a good culvert, and a cheap culvert, and find out about this NEW culvert. I don't expect you to buy a foot of it until it PROVES to you that Pedlar Culverts are in a class by themselves, and that you can't afford to overlook them. Let us start that proof toward you soon—address nearest Pedlar place."

G. A. Pedlar

Frost-Proof, Rust-Proof, and Wear-Proof

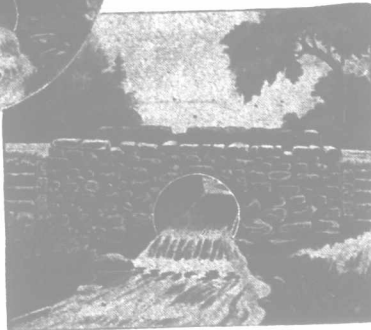
This triple-rib flange-lock principle, found only in Pedlar Culverts, not only adds greatly to the strength of the piping and makes a perfect joint—practically as good as if welded—but it also allows for expansion and contraction under cold or heat. Though a Pedlar Culvert, of any length, be frozen solid full of ice, it will not split nor spring a leak.

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State your probable needs and we will quote prices and discounts —



A structure like this, with Pedlar Culvert, won't wash out nor need repairs.



PEDLAR Perfect Corrugated Galvanized CULVERT

A few hours' work and a few dollars will put a modern and permanent culvert in place of a ramshackle bridge. Easily laid by anybody.

Made of Special Billet Iron, Extra Heavy

In every size of Pedlar Culvert, which comes in all standard diameters from 8 inches to 6 feet, we use nothing but the best grade of Billet Iron, specially made for us, of extra-heavy gauge (14 to 20 gauge, according to the diameter). This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved COLD, so there will never be any variation from exact dimensions; and it is then deeply and smoothly corrugated on a special press that puts a pressure of SIXTY TONS on every square inch of the metal. The corrugations, therefore, are uniform and very deep.

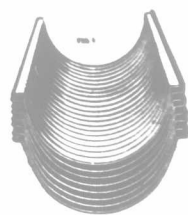
Galvanized After Being Pressed Up

When the corrugating process is done, the sections are galvanized by our exclusive process that covers the entire surface with a thick coating of zinc spelter. Every edge, every crevice, is heavily coated with this rust-proof, corrosion-proof galvanizing, not a spot is left unprotected. This is the only culvert galvanized after being shaped. Is absolutely Rust-proof.

Will Stand Incredible Strains

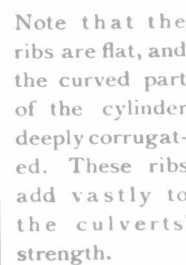
The heavy-gauge Pedlar Billet Iron sections, deeply corrugated and locked together without bolts or rivets by our compression triple-rib (this rib is flat—not corrugated), make a culvert that will stand enormous crushing strains and neither give nor spring. A thin cushion of soil on top is all the protection such a culvert needs against traffic; and no special precautions need be observed in laying it,—it will stand what no other culvert can.

Compact—Portable Easily Laid



Half-sections nested for shipment

Pedlar Culverts are shipped in half-sections, nested—see Fig. 1. Saving freight charges and making carriage easy in roughest country. Quickly and easily transported anywhere.



Sections in course of assembling



Cinching the flange lock—no bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts

Unskilled labor, with a single tool, quickly clamps the flanges together, making a triple-fold joint that is tighter and better than any riveted or bolted joint can be.



BRANCH WAREHOUSES

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

GOSSIP.

HOW TO LEARN.

The National Stockman and Farmer tells the following good story to illustrate how much instruction it takes to get some men to change bad methods for good ones.

An American soldier in Porto Rico stood watching the native process of milking cows. First the cow's head was bound closely and firmly to a stout post, with about thirty feet of rope. Then

each foot was similarly fastened to thick stakes set in the ground for that purpose. With pail held carefully in one hand, the milker went slowly through the process of extracting the lacteal fluid with the other, keeping a watchful eye, meanwhile, on the still untethered tail.

"Does your cow kick?" said the Americano.

"No, senor," replied the polite Porto Rican.

"Does she run away?" again inquired the soldier.

"No, senor, no."

"Then why do you tie her up? Can't you milk her without tying her?"

"No, no, senor; no, indeed, cried the dismayed milker, frightened at the mere thought of such a thing.

"Let me try one," was the next query of the uniformed stranger, and one might safely wager he hailed from Ohio. A pail was given him and he went up to a meek-eyed bovine, took the pail between his knees, and with both hands

draw a pail of milk in less than half the

time the native spent. While this hitherto unknown feat was being performed, a half dozen men and boys gathered about expressing their astonishment in Spanish. The soldier handed over the pail of milk with the proud consciousness that he had contributed very materially to the development of his country's colonies. Imagine his feelings when he took in the milking yard, a few days later, to find every identical cow being put through the same process of tying up, and the milker still patiently squirting away with one hand. Verily, he thought, new ideas move slowly. But he was only one and the Porto Rican milkers were many."

The time it requires to get some farmers to adopt the silo, to buy a registered bull, to make a sanitary stable, etc., leads us to think, says Hoard's Dairyman in comment, that the Porto Rican disease is found in northern climates as well.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SOUTHERN VERSUS NORTHERN PINE FOR SILO.

Which do you consider the better material for a stave silo, Southern or Northern pine? We can buy the former at \$29 per thousand, and the latter at \$35 per thousand. There are several stave silos contemplated for the coming season, and we are not at all sure which material would be most permanent. How would hemlock compare with above-mentioned kinds for this purpose? Do you know of any cheap preservatives to apply to counteract acid in silage? The people who advertise a ready-made silo, claim to use something of this kind.

T. H. M.

Ans.—See reply by J. H. Grisdale to questions asked by X. Y. Z. Of the two kinds of pine mentioned, we would recommend the white Northern as being more durable than the Southern red pine.

POTATO-PLANTING METHODS.

From which method of cultivation would you expect the better crop of potatoes, to receive the greatest benefit from the manure applied, and to avoid it showing the drills in the following crop of grain and clover? Land was in oats last year; plowed last fall. First method: Plow, harrow with spring-tooth harrow, make drills with plow, three feet apart, manure in drills. Seed cut large, dropped 16 to 18 inches apart, covered with horse hoe, six inches deep. When just coming up lightly harrowed, kept well cultivated; hand-hoed once; then well moulded with horse hoe. Second method: Land as above. Go over once with disk harrow or plow (which would you prefer?), then apply manure broadcast, disk-harrowed two or three times, make shallow drills, made with horse hoe, and covered with same. Seed and after cultivation as above.

I am thinking of trying the second method this spring, but have always raised good crops by the first. I believe the drills should be deep and the seed well covered. The second method seems to require less work, and the manure would be more evenly spread on the ground, but I am in doubts as to the crop.

F. D.

Ans.—It is necessary to know the nature of the soil and the general state of cultivation before definite instruction can be given. For average clay loam, well cultivated and reasonably rich in plant food, there should be good returns from potatoes planted according to the second method. But it should not be necessary to cover the seed over four or five inches. No plowing save that given in planting should be required in the spring. The disk-harrowing can be regulated according to weather and weeds. Perhaps a spring-tooth cultivator would do as good work and leave the surface smoother. With the disk, you are obliged to give double stroke to keep the land level. None but thoroughly-rotted manure should be used for spring application. If this could be put on before any spring cultivation is given, a double stroke with disk and then the use of the ordinary drag harrows will suffice until planting, unless the soil is very heavy clay. After planting, a light drag harrow, or a weeder, can be used to advantage once or twice before the potatoes appear, to conserve moisture and kill weeds.