

Our Veterinary Adviser

INDIGESTION IN COW.—We had a cow take sick last spring with elogging of the stomach. We gave about four pounds sugar in syrup and quarter cup turpentine, and right then but we were troubled with her again lately. We gave her about the same amount of syrup but no turpentine. She is better again. We were feeding cut stocks, hauled, twice daily, straw once at night, and about one peck of small potatoes. How can we prevent a recurrence?—M. J. S. Gronville Co., Ont.

This cow is evidently predisposed to indigestion. A tablespoonful of equal parts ginger, gentian and bicarbonate of soda three times daily will tend to stimulate the digestive glands and aid digestion. If she could get a little hay and bran and mangel or turnips and a less quantity of cornstalks it would be better. In cases like this, careful feeding is more effective than medicinal treatment.

COW FAILS TO BREED.—I have a cow coming 14 years old; she fails to come around last season so I could get her in calf. What will I feed her in order to get her in calf early, and get the milk during the summer months, and after that fatten her. Please advise.—A. G., Ontario.

Cows of this age frequently fail to breed. All that you can do is to feed her well and allow her to run with a bull. Oestrus in most cases cannot be caused where nature does not operate. In some cases the administration of two drams nuxvomica three times daily appears to induce oestrus. It is worth a trial. Of course good food is all you can give to cause a large production of milk.

Manitoba Dairymen Meet

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The best variety is one producing most leaves to the percentage of stalk. Longfellow, Compton's Early and North Dakota Flint being about in the best. Corn does best on friable land and will stand a hot, dry spell better than any other kind of grain. The corn should be cut before Sept. 1st, placed into shocks of one-quarter to one-half ton each and a good land tied about the top. Corn for putting into a silo should be allowed to wilt very slightly, as it seems to make better silage than if treated in the usual way. In using out of the silo use from around the sides first, keeping the middle high.

"The usual way of planting is to use the ordinary grain drill and drop the kernels about six inches apart and make the rows about 30 inches to 36 inches apart. The corn should be harrowed till several inches high and then a flat cultivator should be used, as the roots are close to the surface of the soil."

At the close of Prof. Bedford's address many questions were asked, showing the deep interest taken in the subject.

PROBLEMS IN BUTTER MAKING.

Mr. L. A. Race of Brandon gave a paper on "Problems in Butter Making." Among other things was the problem as to grading of milk. Who should grade it? What should be the grades and what should be done with the poorer grades? Another problem was the poor facilities afforded by the express companies in handling the milk. Much dissatisfaction had resulted from this source during the past summer.

Mr. G. H. Barr gave an illustrated lecture on results of different methods of cooling milk. Milk cooled by setting the shipping can into cold water was the best way. He showed that when milk was cooled by dipping as high as 75% of curds were bad,

when cooled by aerator 38% were bad and where cooled by setting in a tank of water and putting on the lid after the last milk was put in, only 6% of curds were bad. If the cows were clean, properly cared for and given pure water to drink, the cans could be set in cold water and the lids put on tight immediately after the last milk was put in, and all would be right.

DEVELOP THE HOME MARKET.

Senator Derbyshire in an interesting address said that Canada's largest market was the home market, and if

better quality of milk, butter and cheese was produced the home consumption would be twice as great as it is. The people want quality and are willing to pay for it.

As June was the ideal month for milk production, then the winter feed should duplicate that of June as near as possible since dairy products were worth twice as much and labor half as much as in summer. Give the cow a stable with proper ventilation, plenty of sunshine; give her good care, succulent feeds, a ration of alfalfa and fodder corn, and she would respond wonderfully.

Other addresses by Senator Derbyshire and Mr. Barr and those by Mr. Villeneuve and Professor Mitchell are reported elsewhere in this issue or will be published later.—H.N.T.

Repaid for His Efforts.—I am in receipt of a pure bred Berkshire pig, sent me by Farm and Dairy, from Mr. Howard Wilson of Russell, Ont., for securing a club of seven new subscribers to that paper. I am pleased with the pig and think I am more than repaid for my efforts to secure the subscribers.—Geo. C. Cavers, Quebec.

They Pass the British Government's Acid Test for Galvanizing

THE ACID TEST

The galvanizing must be able to stand the test of dipping the sheet into a solution of sulphate of copper at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, allowing it to remain in the solution for the space of one minute, and then withdrawing it and wiping it clean. The galvanizing must allow of this being done four times without

Do you know that PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are the ONLY kind you can buy that are made according to British Government Specifications for Galvanized Sheet Metal?

The British Government is the most particular buyer in the world. The sheet metal it buys for public works must be made and galvanized far better than ordinary sheet metal.

Each sheet must be carefully sheared to exact dimensions, thoroughly cleaned, and afterwards galvanized with best Virgin Selter, which must consist of not less than 98 per cent, pure zinc.—Extract from British Government Specifications.

Each steel sheet is cut to the exact size of a PRESTON Shingle before it is galvanized with 98 per cent, pure zinc. In this way even the edges are thoroughly galvanized.

The sheets must be heavily and uniformly coated with zinc.—Ex. from B. G. S.

Ordinary galvanized sheets are not nearly so heavily coated with zinc as those galvanized according to British Government Specifications. To secure a thin coating the splter is heated to a very high temperature. When the steel sheets are dipped into it only a small portion adheres to the surface.

Your eye cannot tell a thinly coated sheet from one heavily coated. That is why there are such a lot of cheap steel sheets on the market. They are considered good enough for ordinary shingles. But they couldn't pass the rigid specifications required of the steel sheets we use for PRESTON Shingles.

The steel sheets for PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are dipped into splter kept at a lower and correct temperature. The sheets thus become very heavily coated. And the coating is made perfectly smooth and even.

The sheets must stand bending without cracking the galvanizing.—Ex. from B. G. S.

Unless the steel sheets for PRESTON Shingles were of perfect quality and galvanized according to British Government Specifications not only would the galvanizing crack, but the metal also, where they are folded to produce three thicknesses of metal. Look at a PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingle and you'll find the steel and the galvanizing perfect at our top lock as well as everywhere else on the shingle.



showing signs of a reddish deposit of Copper.—Ex. from B. G. S.

The reddish deposit shows up the thinly galvanized spots. Ordinary galvanized sheets, treated to this test, would be thickly spotted with reddish deposits. Yet you are asked to pay the same price for shingles that cannot pass this test as you are for PRESTON Shingles, which will easily do so.

This Acid Test is more severe on the galvanizing than twenty years of Canadian weather. You see, steel galvanized according to British Government Specifications is galvanized to last. PRESTON Shingles are good for twice the service of ordinary galvanized shingles.

The construction of PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles is far ahead of all others.

Other shingles merely slip or slide together at the sides and are easily pulled apart. PRESTON Shingles are securely locked together at the sides on the principle of the "sailor's grip." The heavier the strain, the firmer the grip. You cannot pull them apart.

The top lock of PRESTON Shingles is TWICE as strong as our wonderfully secure side lock.

The top of the shingle is where the greatest strain falls. PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles have a top lock consisting of three thicknesses of sheet steel, so that they can easily withstand the strain due to shrinking of sheeting or settling of building.

No other shingles can have such a top lock, because this feature is patented by us. The top lock of most shingles isn't as strong as the side lock of ours.

Lightning causes the loss of thousands of dollars each year to Canadian farmers. With every PRESTON roof you get a FREE Lightning Guarantee which secures you against this terrible destroyer.

You do not get a Free Lightning Guarantee with other shingles. Neither do you get shingles safe-locked on all four sides. Nor shingles with the nailing fully protected against the weather. Nor shingles made according to British Government Specifications. Nor shingles so easy to lay.

We have just issued a new booklet "Truth About Roofing." We should charge something for this, as it contains information of real value to anyone who has a building to roof. But we will send it FREE as a reward to all who cut out, fill in and mail the coupon to us. Just send it to-day.

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