

MORNING DAILY FOUNDED 1891 WEEKLY, NOW RURAL DAILY 1897

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1909.

25c A MONTH BY MAIL IN ADVANCE \$2.00 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE

HINTS ABOUT LIGHTNING AND LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS

Lightning and lightning conductors. If the phenomenon of lightning were better understood, perhaps the enormous toll it exacts in life and property would be less.

It is proposed to give in what follows instructions which will enable anyone to erect a comparatively inexpensive lightning conductor, with materials that can be purchased from the larger electric supply houses.

MATERIAL

The material necessary for the construction, shown in figure 1, consists of (a) sufficient length of No. 3 or No. 4 double galvanized iron...

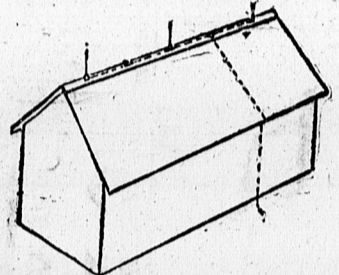


Fig. 1.—Method of placing lightning rods on a building having no cupola or chimney. Length of building about 10 feet.

(a) sufficient length of No. 3 or No. 4 double galvanized iron wire; (b) about a pound of galvanized iron staples; (c) three or four connection tees; (d) one pound of aluminum paint.

The high price of copper cable adds greatly to the price of manufactured lightning rods made out of that metal.

Iron oxidizes rapidly when exposed to the air, it is necessary, therefore, that it be galvanized.

The size of wire here recommended for lightning conductors (No. 3 or No. 4) is less than that prescribed for main conductors by the English Lightning Research Committee of 1905.

There are other forms of soft iron conductors that would serve as lightning rods, particularly the lighter cables, say three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

It can be bent over the eaves of the building or around an obstacle more readily than the solid wire, and the ends admit of being fuzed out like a broom.

When the length of a lightning conductor is increased, as in a building of greater dimensions than shown in figure 1, the increased resistance of the wire is equivalent to a diminution of the sectional area.

The conducting system is composed of a horizontal wire following the ridge of the roof, and two vertical wires connecting with the ground on both sides of the building.

The wires should be fastened to the building by galvanized staples about an inch long; they are not to be insulated from it as was once the practice.

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CLEANLINESS IS IMPERATIVE TO DAIRY SUCCESS

Dry Milking is One Other Necessary Precaution. Careful Selection Has Much to Do With Money-Making Results.

HOW TO CLEANSE UTENSILS. INDICATIONS OF UTILITY.

(BY LUCIEN A. SWEET) (BY D. A. GAUMNITZ)

Sanitary Conditions.—One's mind is naturally diverted to the work he does to a great extent. I am just in from a daily milk can washing which suggests giving our method of caring for the milk from our dairy of Holstein cows and describing how to handle it.

To Ensure Cleanliness.—A gutter behind the cow is indispensable to hold the droppings, and a good heavy coat of straw for bedding is of much value in keeping her body and flanks clean, and it aids in giving her comfort when she lies down.

Individual Preference.—Have you ever noticed the great difference in the likes and dislikes of various breeders, as to types and characteristics of hogs?

Breeds and Locality.—What he should do is to select the hog that will do the best and grow the best under the conditions he is to raise.

INDICATIONS OF UTILITY.—There are about hogs as well as about anything else, some features that are essential, as well as some that are not.

When to Cultivate.—There is no ironclad rule for cultivating corn which will work under all circumstances.

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TIMELY TALK ON SHEARING TIME TAKE STOCK OF POLTRY FOR THE WINTER SEASON

Some Interesting Experiences and Lessons They Teach. Elements Which Make Success.

TREATMENT OF STOMACH WORMS

(BY D. A. GAUMNITZ) (BY IDA E. TILSON)

Increased Yield.—The time at which sheep are shorn has a great deal to do with the amount of wool they may shear with the same appearance.

Time of Shearing.—Breeding for fibre or wool production is generally recognized as the most effective of all methods.

STOMACH WORMS AGAIN.—Several inquiries have been received from men who report swellings under the jaw of their sheep.

Those Who Succeeded in Poultry.—Those who know him tell of a young man who started with a rooster and eight pullets.

Codling Moth and Good Cultivation.—In discussing his experience with the codling moth, A. E. Sherrington, Walker, Ont., says that the insect that caused the trouble was the codling moth.

Fertilizers in the Orchard.—H. S. Peart, of Ontario, is of the opinion that a great deal of money is wasted annually by the improper use of fertilizing in the orchard.

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CORRESPONDENTS

NOTE.—Not more than one question from one correspondent can be considered at one time. Questions should be specific, clear and concise, and should be addressed to the Editor of the Agricultural Department, Ottawa, Ontario. Any person requiring answers must enclose stamped envelopes.

Disinfection of Hog Pen.—Subscriber: "How can a pen in which hogs died of cholera be disinfected?"

Wheat Sub.—A. A. N.: The samples of wheat sent for examination were infected with scab. There is no remedy known, since the disease does not lie in the seed, but in the plants in the ground and in the straw.

Strawberries.—C. H.: "How can strawberries be set out to make them bear? They seem to be all males. What runners should be set for next year's plantation? 2. Is it advisable to shear spring lambs this fall? 3. When is the best time to gather seed corn?"

Bees.—Bee Subscriber, Plainview, Minn.: "Is there anything that can be done to prevent mice from biting wax in fender corn while in shock? 2. Can bees be successfully wintered in warm houses?"

Worms in Fish.—S. S.: "What is the cause of worms in the flesh of fish (cod, haddock)? They are most noticeable in the hot months of July, August and September, though they may be found at other seasons of the year.

Parasitic Worms.—A. E. G.: "How can a rooster be prevented? 2. Is cane molasses injurious to bees? 3. How can honey be kept from being robbed by bees when it is carried into the house after they are removed to hives, if the queen is clipped?"

Protecting Against Robber Bees.—A. E. G.: "To protect against robber bees contact the entrance, so that Honey Guards will be able to defend the stores. There is generally no trouble from robbing when the honey is carried into the house after they are removed to hives, if the queen is clipped?"

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