

**A Round Barn Enthusiast***D. A. Clendinning, York Co., Ont.*

I noticed in Farm and Dairy of March 19th an article by Mr. C. F. Doane, who states that the round barn frame is not practical. We have a round plank frame barn, and are well pleased with it. We consider it very handy in every way, and it is just the barn I would build every time if I were wanting a dozen.

Our barn is 12 sided, each side being 17 feet eight inches long, on an eight-foot wall. This gives a good high ceiling, — it is 16 feet from top floor to cave. The barn is 68 feet in diameter, and has a floor space of 3,225 square feet, more or less.

The stable has 18 windows, each window having eight panes, 10 by 14 inches. The top half can be tilted in for ventilation or closed at any time desired. The south-east portion of the stable is used for a horse stable, there being six stalls and two box stalls. Then the cow stalls start

at the east and go around to the north on a circular head rail. We can accommodate 20 cows in stanchions. Then we have two box stalls for cows and calves at the back of the stable. When feeding the stock we just have to step into our feed passage, around the silo in the centre and feed everything in short order, and we can do the work as fast again as in a square barn.

The stable is as light as day, as there is not a corner where the light does not shine in the morning and evening. Many people have said that it is the best lighted barn in the township. The floors are cement throughout, and it is a fine spot in which to do chores on a cold day.

A great many people wonder if the upper portion of this barn is satisfactory for threshing and silo feeding. We have two pairs of big doors, one pair to the west and the other pair to the south and a six-foot roller door to the east in the barnyard. By having two pairs of doors and two driveways, we do not have to back out of the barn at all. This is a very handy feature at silo filling time, as we can drive right around the same as out of doors. We have a circular track for unloading hay and grain to any section of the barn, which is another very convenient feature. The silo is in the centre and is very handy for feeding purposes and does not freeze out or dry out as it would outside. The silo is 12 by 40 feet, and the barn has a cupola four feet square and six feet high, with four windows. These windows throw a good light into the silo.

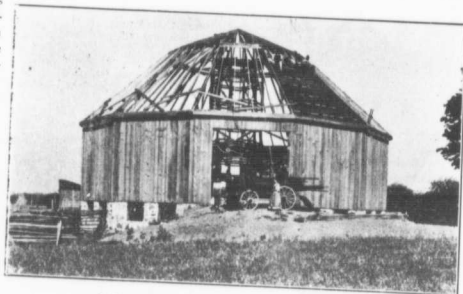
**The Use of the Disk***R. L. Wright, Kent Co., Ont.*

Have you a disk harrow? It is my favorite implement, and I believe that the man who cannot answer such a question in the affirmative is farming at a disadvantage.

I find the disk harrow the prime implement for working up a tough sod. In this case I would not know what to do without it. When the disks are kept sharp they will cut deeper than any other harrow. They will make an impression where the drag harrow would hardly leave a scratch on the furrows. In working up a sod I always lap half each round. This keeps the land level and also cuts up the ridge which is bound

to be left below the loose surface soil with just one round. In order to further cut into these ridges, when I have time, I cross disk.

A place where my disk harrow comes in especially good is in preparing the corn and root land for grain. On soil that does not pack easily after plowing, the disk harrow is away ahead of the plow for preparing the seed bed, as well as much quicker. Of course, corn stalks are somewhat of a nuisance, but then we have to consider every-

**A Barn that is Giving the Best of Satisfaction**

A few weeks ago Farm and Dairy published an article giving the adverse conclusion of Mr. C. F. Doane re the round barn. On this page Mr. D. A. Clendinning, York Co., Ont., gives his reasons for differing with Mr. Doane. His barn is here seen in course of construction.

thing that will save labor these days.

Another place where I find my disk harrow of particular advantage is in killing weeds on summer fallow, particularly in the orchard, until the cover crop is sown. I also use it after harvest on stubble fields that have not been seeded to clover. The disk harrow then forms a mulch which conserves soil moisture for fall wheat or for the crop of the succeeding year.

Last spring I used the disk in still another way. Some spots in a permanent pasture had become rather bare. I disked them, added a little commercial fertilizer, and seeded. I don't know of any other way in which this pasture

**An Implement that will Soon be in More General Use**

Commercial fertilizers are not now regarded as "plant stimulants" or "soil medicines," but as profitable plant foods when intelligently used. Their application is made easy by the implement seen in the illustration, the fertilizer sower. —Photo courtesy Masey-Harris Co.

could have been re-seeded short of plowing it.

It is becoming increasingly evident that a fine is not a sufficient deterrent on the drunken motorist. If a few of these enemies of the public safety are not given an opportunity to cool down in gaol, the serious accidents of last summer will be repeated in this coming one.

**Potato Growing Experience in P. E. I.***Peter Brodie, Queens Co., P. E. I.*

I see by the Toronto papers that Mr. Arthur Sitch, of Thunder Bay Dist., Ont., has grown 472 bushels of potatoes to the acre, which is considered a remarkable record for Ontario. I would say, all honor to Mr. Sitch, as no doubt it took a lot of time and careful selection to produce that crop. The above record has, however, been broken several times in the Maritime Provinces; a farmer in New Brunswick grew nearly 700 bushels on one acre last year.

In 1912, I grew potatoes at the rate of 590 bushels an acre, and in 1913, 622 bushels to the acre. The best cropper was the Lath Puritan, the next Green Mountain, Dakota Red, and Beauty of Hebron. The three last-named passed the 450 bushel mark.

Eight years ago I started to select potatoes for seed purposes, and by careful selection have nearly doubled my crop per acre. Two years ago I joined the Seed Growers' Association, and have benefited by it. My plan has been to select hills showing the most vigorous growth, and on digging, selecting the hills that give the smoothest and largest percentage of marketable potatoes, leaving them in a pile in the field overnight. Next day, if perfectly dry, they are put in one-bushel boxes in the cellar, where they are kept dark and cool, and free from wind.

Potatoes that have any length of sprouts on in the cellar should not be used for seed. It is advisable not to plant the end eyes of the potato, especially the long kinds. I believe in a large set with one eye.

Potatoes with scab or bruises should never be used for seed. For the last four years, I have treated my potatoes before planting with formalin with good results. But I have left them six hours in the solution instead of three.

I have been planting rows 32 inches, 26 inches, and 22 inches apart, and the sets 12 inches apart in the rows. Last year my largest crop was from the rows 22 inches apart, with the most saleable potatoes.

We all agree that the clover sod is the best place for potatoes, but we can't always get that. Where I grew my potatoes last year, I had cut one crop of hay and had it for hog pasture the

previous year. I plowed the sod down the first week of September, plowing about four inches deep, harrowing several times. I then re-plowed it the first week of November, plowing about six or seven inches deep, leaving the soil as rough as possible. Between that and New Year's, I top-dressed it with 15 one-horse loads of manure to the acre. The following spring, as soon as it was fit to go on the land, I sowed \$8 worth of fertilizer to the acre. The fertilizer used consisted of two-thirds potash and one-third superphosphate, tisking it well into the sod. About 15

days after, I planted about four inches deep, sets being cut the same day as plowed, and gave the land one scratch of the harrows the same evening. I harrowed every week until the plants showed in rows, when the scuffler was started, a cut every week, until the tops almost met, getting shallower each time, and finishing with a light moulding.