Meeting of the Live Stock Records Board

A VERY successful annual meeting was held by the representatives of the different breed associations constituting the Canadian National Live Stock Records Board, in Toronto on May 10. Most of the breeders' associations were represented. The statement of receipts and expenditures showed total receipts of $38,482.27 and expenditures almost the same amount.

President Wm. Smith reported a great increase in the number of registrations during the first four months of this year, as well as an increase in 1915 over 1914. The receipts for the four months ending April 30, 1915, were $27,279. This year they have been $35,341, or an increase of $8,062.

A suggestion was received from the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, that representatives on the Record Committee should be appointed by the different associations which they are supposed to represent. This matter was discussed at length, but the suggestion was not adopted. It was pointed out that the Record Committee is practically an executive committee of the record board and that the board has no power to delegate its own work of selecting its own committees to the breed associations.

Heretofore it has been the custom to appoint representatives of the dairy cattle, beef cattle, light horses, heavy horses, sheep and swine to act on the record committee. On motion it was decided to petition the government for permission to change the constitution of the association to enable the association to discontinue this practice in future and to simply select the members of the record committee from members of the board, irrespective of the classes of stock they represent. Mr. Wm. Smith, M.P., of Columbus, was re-elected chairman, and the former members of the Record Committee were all re-appointed. They are as follows: Chairman, Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus, Ont.; Peter White, K.C., Toronto, Representing Heavy Horses; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., dairy cattle; Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., beef cattle; Robert Ness, Howick, Que., light horses; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., sheep; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., swine; Jno. W. Brant, Ottawa, Ont., sec.-treas.

Tank and Milk House

"A Subscriber"

THE following description and accompanying illustrations will, I think, give a good idea of how we constructed our round cement water tank with milkhouse underneath.

We dug the trench for the foundation three feet deep. The well is two feet thick at the bottom of the trench, tapering to one foot thick at the surface, the diameter at the surface being 10 feet 4 inches. The concrete was one to six, with stone added to make it one to eight. At one point we dug the trench four feet deep to allow for a drain under the wall. In this drain we placed two field tiles, the upper for the supply pipe, the lower for the drain. The supply pipe passes up through a chamber (y, fig. 1) one foot square with six inch walls of concrete. This is packed to prevent freezing.

We erected the inside form with inch boards, four or five inches wide, eight feet long, placed on end with wood circles. For the outside form we used rings made of 20 gauge iron, 28 inches by 96 inches, bolted together. We placed strips 10 inches long at intervals of two feet to keep the metal and wood forms the proper distance apart. These were removed as we filled in the cement. The doorway (with double doors) and two windows were placed equal distances apart.

We next placed a wood flooring eight feet four inches in diameter, on top of the cribbing. On the centre of it we placed a three-quarter-inch iron ring, three feet in diameter. On top of this we placed the bracing system (A 1, fig. 2). This is made of a hoop of two and one-half inch by quarter-inch iron, eight feet eight inches in diameter, and cross rods of

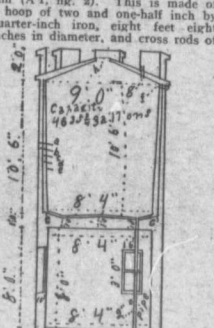

Fig 1

seven-sixteenths inch soft steel. Seven inches higher up we placed another hoop of the same diameter, one and one-half inches by quarter-inch (A 2, fig. 2), with three-eighth-inch rods passing down through the rods of A 1, fig. 2, and hooked to the three-foot iron ring underneath. (See e and g, A 4, fig. 2). At intervals of two feet two inches, uprights one-eighth-inch by seven-eighth-inch iron were bolted on the outside of the two heavy hoops. Hoops of five-sixteenth-inch iron were wired to these uprights at intervals of seven inches (A 5, fig. 2).

We then filled the concrete floor of the tank to line c, fig. 1, putting in supply pipe at same time. We set up the cribbing and metal rings, outside diameter 10 feet, making the small six inches thick at the bottom and five at the top, concrete one to five. We put in a piece of one and one-quarter-inch pipe at top for overflow. After a few days we took out all the cribbing and gave the wall a coat of distilled tar. Then we set up the crib-

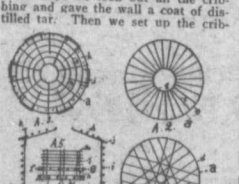

Fig 2

bing on inside, and filled in with concrete, one to four, one inch thick at top, four inches at bottom.

We then made a circular wood roof of inch boards, four inches at outer end, one inch at inner, leaving a manhole at centre (h, fig. 1), one and one-half feet above level of tank wall. We added the reinforcing of iron hoops and rods (A 3, fig. 2), built the woodwork for crestings and concreted, one to five, the whole thing. When we took down the cribbing we trowel-coated the inside of the tank, cement one, sand two. The capacity is 4,635 gallons.

The total cost for lumber, iron, hardware, cement, gravel, sand, man and cribbing, and hired help, was $175. Without the crestings the cost would have been $12 less.