

A Satisfactory Piggery and Hennerly.

The foundations are of stone, 18 inches wide, and come about six inches above the level of the ground. The walls are of spruce on 2x4 studs two feet apart. Then tar paper and good quality drop siding, roof tar papered over sheeting, and best quality shingles. The floors are of cement, with fall towards center of each pen, and also to towards drain, which passes under alley and through hennerly to outlet on S. side. A 12-inch

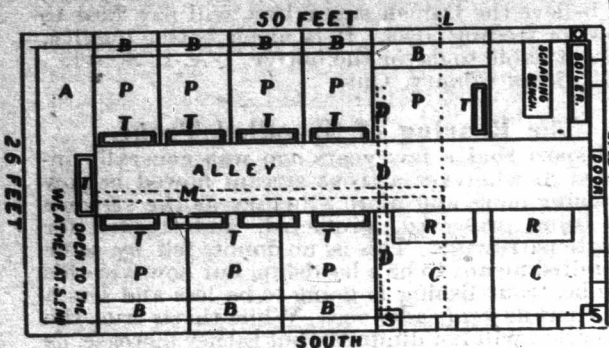


FIG. 1.—GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF F. J. COLLYER'S PIGGERY AND HENNERLY.

A, pen for brood sows; B, raised beds for pigs; C, poultry pens; D, drain; M, plank above alley for bedding from above; P, pens; T, troughs; S, dust baths; R, roosts on raised platform, with nests below.

plank covers same in alley and hennerly. The boiler (a "Waterloo," 90-gal.) is let down so that top is level with scraping bench, and that portion of floor also falls towards drain. The troughs are of cement, and bed-places are raised, resting on top of stone foundation, and being supported at other side by a wide board, the upper edge of which, coming above the bed platform, holds the straw in place; the doors of pens swing inwards sufficiently to keep pigs out of trough when feeding, and outwards to let pigs in and out. The raised floor under hen-roosts is cleaned, and eggs removed from alleyway, there being hinged doors in partition.

Owing to the cement coming so late, nearly middle of October, some of the troughs and a little of the floor got frozen, and will need replacing next year. Would recommend anyone using cement to have it all laid by Oct. 1st in this part of the country, as I had an immense amount of trouble with mine, keeping on fires, etc.

The straw is put into loft above A in Fig. 1, and then thrown into the beds from plank M, which avoids all litter in the alley.

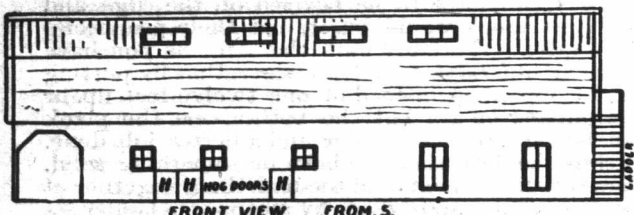


FIG. 2.—FRONT ELEVATION.

The building is lofted at each end, 6 feet at west end for bedding (which lasts a long time, as beds are dry), and 14 feet at east end for feed. The center 30 feet is open to the roof, and the plank M, 10 inches wide, runs from the door in the straw loft across the tie beams (which are six feet apart), which are laid on top of the plates, consequently the plank is about eight feet from the floor of alley.

Each loft is partitioned off from center space, with a door into straw loft, but not into feed loft, which is entered from outside, and grain delivered below by spouts. The "hennerly" is boarded up

about three feet six inches, with wire netting above that. The windows in hennerly are double storm sash, the rest being single, those above being hinged at the bottom, opening inwards, and one is frequently open.

We cook feed about three times a week, feeding dry chop at other times, and except in the coldest weather the water does not freeze in the troughs.

There are but 20 pigs in the building; with 10 more I think it would not freeze at all. Except for cooking feed (a boiler full keeping warm and being sufficient for more than a day's feed), we never light the fire.

Re dampness, I followed the suggestion made in the Nov. 1st ADVOCATE, with the inverted funnel over holes in boiler, but must say it is not an unqualified success, but mean to put it lower down the pipe some of these days.

The building is very comfortable, and the pigs invariably use the bed-places; it is also well lighted—in fact, as well as the average dwelling house.

Eastern Assa.

F. J. COLLYER.

S, swing doors; B, raised beds; T, troughs; F, slope of floor to center of pens, 1 1/2 inches.

Mr. Israel Groff's Stock Barn.

The plan herewith submitted represents the arrangement of the basement of Mr. Groff's new barn, on whose farm (near Alina, Ont.) many well-finished beehives have been reared and fed, as well as a good herd of registered Shorthorns kept. As will be seen, the barn is very compact in form, giving a great amount of floor space for the rods of wall surrounding it. The basement is ten feet clear from cement floor to barn floor above. The plan is well-nigh self-explaining, so that further description is not necessary. The 9-foot shed in front is covered, and forms a shelter in stormy weather for the stock while out for water and exercise.

The ventilation pipes shown in the feed passages consist of 6-inch tile ducts, laid below the cement.

At regular intervals of seven feet these ducts are tapped by 2-inch tile, which stand upright, coming to the surface of the cement floor. These openings are protected so as to exclude litter from entering them.

The double-feed shown between box stalls represents fodder racks, from which the animals from either side can feed. The feed room is furnished with a tap direct from the tank, from which water can be obtained for any purpose. It might be pointed out just here that Mr. Groff, when putting in the floor, made a groove in the cement by laying in a scantling along in front of the mangers. This scantling can be lifted out, which will leave a water trough for the cattle. The gutters behind the cattle are sixteen inches wide, and have a 7-inch drop from the cattle and a 3-inch drop from the walk. The feed room is conveniently situated and roomy, and the basement is well supplied with windows.

A Barn for Horses, Cattle, Swine, and Poultry.

Mr. Richard Cronsberry sends us the plan of his barn basement, which he claims to be exceedingly well pleased with, especially the manure department, as it enables him to save every particle made by the stock in the best possible condition. The manure from the cattle, horses and pigs is all mixed in the shed and hauled to the field about once a month.

The barn is 100 feet long by 60 feet wide. The basement walls are 10 feet high, and the entire floors, except in the manure shed, are of cement concrete, but a similar floor is to be put in there this coming summer. The cattle are turned loose in the manure shed each day to drink from a trough supplied by a well outside the building. The general plan of the stables for various stock is well shown in the illustration. There should be a door shown through the wall at the end of the passage to silo.

The upper structure has 18-foot corner posts and a hip roof. The posts were placed so as not to interfere with the laying out of the basement. All feed is put down from the barn into feed rooms below. The granaries are arranged so as to receive the chop, and from the bottoms of these spouts conduct the chop to the feed rooms below. By this arrangement the old chop is always fed first.

On the top of the barn a twelve-foot Toronto Airmotor is set, which Mr. Cronsberry has found to be a good investment. It provides ample power for preparing fodder grain and roots for the animals. We are advised that 220 barrels of Queenston cement were used in the walls, floors and troughs of the basement.

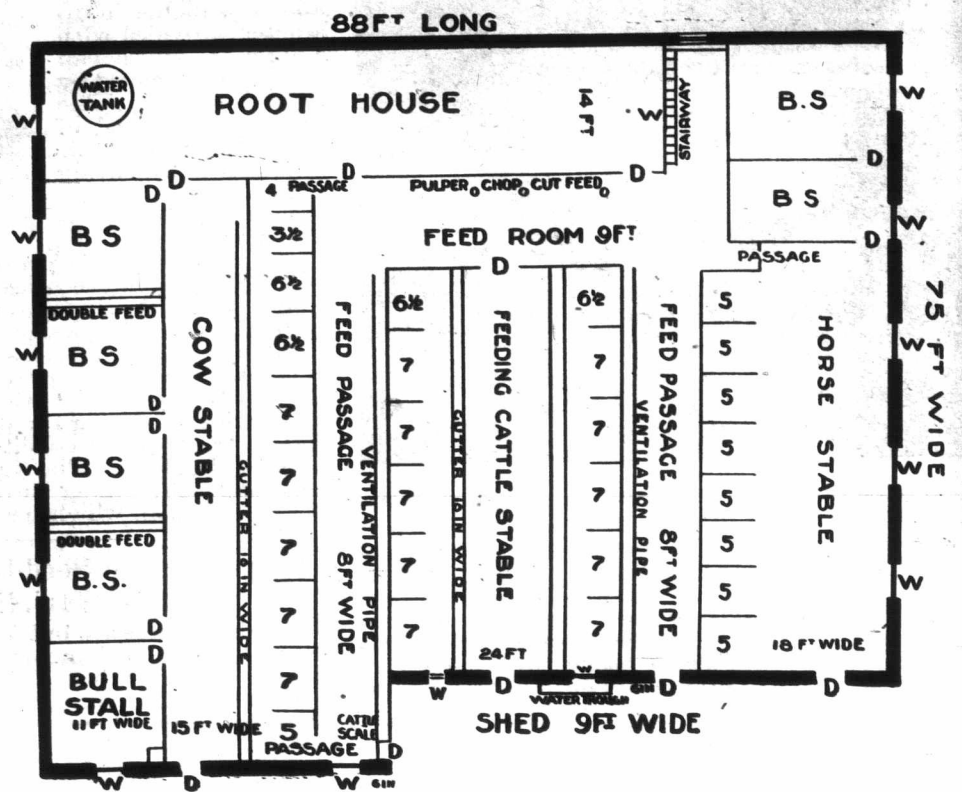
How the Famous "Sussex Chickens" are Fed.

In Sussex, which has become so famous for its supply of prime table birds to the London, Eng., market, the chickens are fed principally on ground oats, mixed with water or skimmed milk. This mixture is sometimes given in quite a sloppy condition, and by others in a somewhat dry and crumbly state. Some breeders give no hard grain of any kind, or any food other than ground oats mixed with a little maize meal, to correct the stickiness of the oats.

Seeding with Grasses and Clovers.

My experience in sowing grass seeds is something like the old dorky's preaching: "We sow the seed, but if't don't grow jest sow't over agin, dat's all." We succeed best with the clovers and timothy. I invariably of late years sow timothy with all clovers, and if we do not get a good catch of clover the timothy keeps down weeds and does not interfere with clover, if ever so good a stand. As to varieties, I like the common red clover for light lands, but for strong loam prefer alsike, either separate or mixed, but prefer a mixture of timothy with either variety.

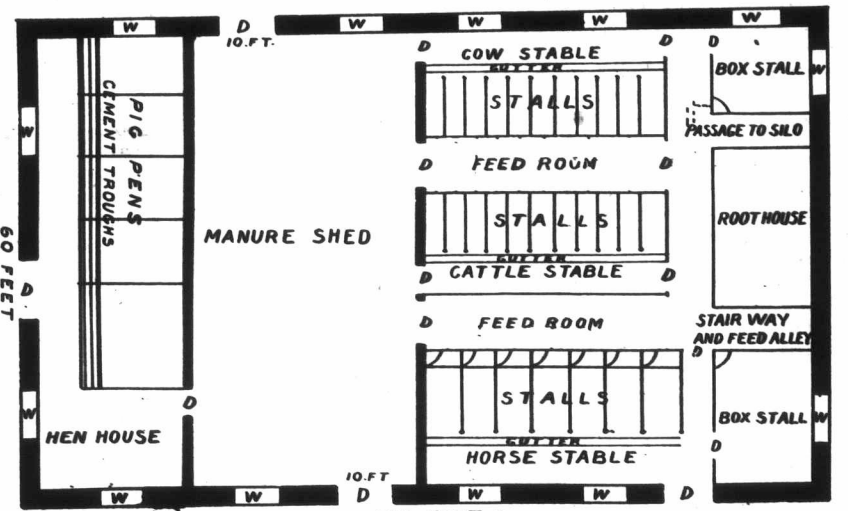
If with fall wheat, we sow timothy with the wheat after the drill. If in spring, mix timothy



BASEMENT PLAN OF ISRAEL GROFF'S STOCK BARN, IN WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

and clover, at the rate of twelve pounds to the acre—ten of clover and two pounds of timothy, well mixed. If early in season we sow after the drill, and roll it just before the drill, and also roll immediately after sowing. As to harrowing grass seed after it has germinated, it is sure death to the seed, but timothy sown in the fall and harrowed in spring will not injure so much; as I harrow all my fall wheat in spring, as it tends to clean the ground of any noxious weeds, as red-root, shepherd's purse, cockle, etc. I also roll seed sown on fall-wheat ground after harrowing.

As to best varieties of spring crops: Oats—Early White, Siberian; barley—Mandscheuri or the common six-rowed varieties; peas—Golden Vine, Crown, and Centennial; corn—High Mixed and common Dent varieties; potatoes—I might fill a page, as every farmer has his pet. I grew three



BASEMENT PLAN OF RICHARD CRONSBERRY'S STOCK BARN, YORK CO., ONT.

varieties last season. American Beauty was best. Carrots—short and white. Gate-post mangel and Vilmorin's sugar beet will yield with any. I intend trying the Danish sugar beet this season on a small scale.

I have sown, along with other grasses that I have tried, Bromus inermis, and think it just what it is recommended, and intend giving it an extended trial. W. G. BELDWIN.

Essex Co., Ont.

A large amount of matter is held over for want of space, which will necessitate an enlarged issue for April 1st.

Senator Ferguson, Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes us under date March 6th: "Professors Robertson and Macoun put in a good week's work here last week. They addressed twelve meetings, two each day. Grand work has been done. Their hearers, in the aggregate, must have totalled 5,000 people."