

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.BARN STABLES—GREEN FEED
AND GREEN MANURING.

1. Would you give me a plan for a barn stable 40 x 60 feet, so I can have my pigpen, cows, horses, roots and separator room under one roof?
2. About how much more would a barn 40 x 60 feet cost than one 36 x 56 feet?
3. Which is the cheapest barn in the long run to build for a 50-acre farm?
4. Is it best to have the classes of stock all separate, or together?
5. Is a board front better than a solid cement wall; and, if so, give me a plan for one?
6. What could I sow early in spring for feed when pasture is done, about June 15th?
7. Would it be possible to sow rye in the fall and plow it down the next spring? Would a favorable crop of barley or potatoes, or both, grow next year, or is there something you could suggest that is better for this purpose?
8. Which is the cheapest, a board front stable, or one of solid cement?
9. How much rye do you sow to the acre to plow down, and when do you sow it?
10. Is rye in any way suitable for hay for horses?

R. B.

- Ans.—1. Would suggest that you see your carpenter or contractor, and discuss the matter with him. He would, in all probability, be able to give you plans and specifications.
2. This cannot be estimated without being familiar with the plans of each. The contractor could also give you this information.
3. All things considered, the larger barn should be the most profitable.
4. It is not advisable to keep all the

stock together. The odor from hogpens is especially objectionable in a stable where horses, cattle or sheep are kept. Horses often do better in a separate stable.

5. Good satisfaction has been obtained from either method, but cement is more durable.

6. There is no better annual pasture mixture than that recommended by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, which is made up of 51 pounds of oats, 30 pounds Early Amber sugar cane, and 7 pounds of red clover. Peas and oats make a good soiling crop.

7. The rye would not get much top by the time barley should be sown. Potatoes not requiring so early planting, the rye might be left until it would furnish a fair covering for green manuring. A better crop to use for this purpose is clover or some other legume.

8. The initial cost would be less with the board front, though the cement would make a more permanent job. On the ground of dryness, brightness and warmth, we prefer a double thickness of boards with paper between, resting upon a low cement footing.

9. About two bushels per acre. It is necessary to sow rather thick in order that a good stand may result. The time of sowing depends largely on the kind of crop you are preparing the land for. Fall rye may be sown any time, from immediately after harvest until early October, and spring rye any time during the spring season. On fields that were getting a special summer cultivation, the rye might be sown almost any time during the season, so that the crop would be sufficiently well grown to produce an abundance of green manure at the time you wish to plow this down.

10. If harvested in the milk, or soft-dough stage, and well cured, rye will make a dust-free, palatable hay, but will

not give as high a yield as some other cereals.

BUTTER AND BUTTER-FAT.

How many pounds of butter-fat, also how many pounds of butter should be made from 364 pounds at 30-per-cent. test?

J. C.

Ans.—364 pounds of 30-per-cent. cream contains 109.2 pounds of butter-fat, and should make about 127.4 pounds of butter.

WEIGHT OF HAY.

Tell how to measure the tons in a mow of hay. Is there any legal number of cubic feet of hay to the ton?

J. E. P.

Ans.—This is obviously difficult to arrive at, owing to the varying specific gravity of the commodity. A rule is to allow a cube of 7 feet, or 343 cubic feet, for heavy, well-compacted hay, or a cube of 8 feet (512 cubic feet) for lighter hay, not well pressed together. Between these limits, and even outside of them, are all shades of gradation. We are aware of no legal measurement for a ton of hay.

RAPE, RYE AND CLOVER.

I am coming to you for the first time for advice.

1. I want to put in a lot of rye this fall. Would you advise sowing rape along with it as nurse crop, and plow under next fall? (I want the rape to act as fertilizer.)

2. How many pounds should I sow per acre?

3. Would you recommend anything better than rape?

R. R.

Ontario Co.
Ans.—If you sowed rape with your rye this fall, you would probably have about one rape plant per square rod next spring. Better sow Mammoth clover, or else common red clover, the latter to be left for hay in 1913, using the aftermath to plow under.

FEEDING AND SALTING COWS.

The pasture is getting dry, so father has started feeding the cows. He gives nineteen cows about a gallon or more each of oats and bran, with a liberal sprinkling of linseed meal, all fed dry, with salt. The cows get water twice a day. My treatment is entirely different, being salt about three times a week, and fed in a meadow of nice new grass. Please tell me any effects which such feeds may have on the animal?

M. R. V.

Ans.—1. Various methods of giving cows salt are practiced by different owners. It matters very little how this salt is fed, provided the animals get a sufficient quantity and are not forced to eat more than is good for them. Three times per week, provided it is given regularly, is not a bad method. Many keep a lump of rock salt in the pasture where the animals have daily access to it, which is a good practice, though rock salt is expensive. No harm can result from feeding the salt with the grain ration, provided it is given in reasonable quantity, and when this is done one is sure that the animal gets enough salt, and gets it regularly. The cows should receive about one ounce of salt each per day, and under no circumstances should the cows go more than a week without salt.

It is sometimes difficult to get fresh green pasture at this time of year, consequently the cows, to do their best, must receive some other feed, such as silage crops, silage, or grain ration. The shorts, bran, and linseed meal, fed in the quantity given, should prove a very good grain ration, and if silage or some green feed could be fed in conjunction with this, the ration would be improved. Of course, the amount of green feed given depends largely on the condition of the grass.



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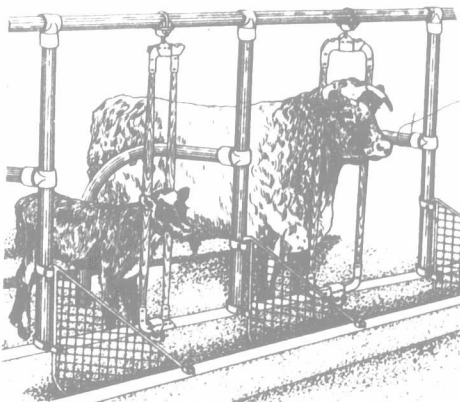
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