

STOCK

Manitoba Farm Barn

The illustrations on this page show the barn and stable plan of Jas. M. Poole. The building is 50 feet by 60 feet, and gives stall room for 18 horses and 12 head of cattle. In addition there are three box stalls that will accommodate several colts and a number of young stock. The foundation is of stone, 10 feet high and required 45 cords of stone and 100 bushels of lime, which material also was used for three manger walls 18 inches high, 2 feet wide and 50 feet long. The stonework is pointed inside and out with cement. The cost for the mason work was approximately \$200. The stable has all cement floors, planked over and sloping two inches backward. The mangers are ironed off and have cement bottoms. The ventilators are at the ends of the stable, are 16 inches square and lead up through the barn to the end cupolas.

The barn is frame with posts 8 inches square and 16 feet high. There is a 10 foot lean-to in front 10 feet high, studded with 2 by 5 every two feet between the girts. It was raised in four bents. The floor is double with tar paper between to prevent steam coming through from below. The material was got by permit and the carpenter work cost \$300.

Effects of Weather on Crop Yields

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

Some investigation has been attempted in England by Dr. Shaw on the effects of weather on crop yields, but a much more elaborate test has been made by Dr. Lazarenko in Russia. He claims that the yields of both winter and summer cereals depend directly on the amount of rain during the period of growth, and inversely, on the sum of the temperatures during the period. That is, plenty of rain and not too high temperatures produce big yields of cereals. The yield of winter grains depended mainly on the rainfall during September and June—the period of germination and early growths, and of intensified growth and heading. The yields were inversely to the temperature during these months. Hot Septembers and Junes resulted in low yields. Dr. Lazarenko found also that spring sown grains were largely influenced by the rains of the previous autumn; spring wheat by previous September rain and spring barley by previous October rain.

GERMAN LAND-OWNER ON YIELDS

Herr Zelter, a German landowner, visited England last year, and as a result of his observations declares that Germany is ahead of England in her agricultural operations. He said that in England, "one could only see open fields, lonely farms and sheep!" Herr Zelter must have had

very limited observation of our conditions, because his conclusions are obviously superficial. The average yield of wheat in England is greater than in Germany, and the high quality of British live stock is evidenced by their being sold at excellent prices for export for breeding purposes all over the world. Our exports of high-class stock last year comprised over 2,700 head of cattle, about 7,000 sheep, and 700 pigs, valued at over three-quarters of a million pounds. These figures do not include the large shipments of Clyde, Shire and Thoroughbred horses. As a matter of fact, Germany is one of our best customers for live stock. Against this gentleman's strictures can be placed the opinion of a

as 60,250,000, and her imports as 173,250,000 bushels. German production is 143,000,000 bushels, which leaves about 70,000,000 bushels to be imported. The United States stands at the head of producing countries with 712,000,000 bushels. Russia produces 451,000,000, and India about two-thirds as much.

M. Achille Guillard does not believe that famine will ever come again in Europe, as it has so often done in the past. The sources of the wheat supply may change, but the requisite quantity is produced year by year.

COST OF BREAD

All manner of statements regarding the cost of bread in protected countries have been made during the general election—all designed to prove the particular belief of the partizan. Mr. Broomhall, the wheat statistician, has a letter in the press giving concrete figures as to Italy. Italy is a wheat eating country, and in 1900 adopted a tariff on wheat of 12s. 7d. per quarter of 480 pounds. In the decade since the following changes have occurred: The native crop has increased by 10 per cent.; importation of foreign wheat by 17 per cent., and the price of bread by 100 per cent. Italy raises four-fifths of her wheat and imports one-fifth, principally from Russia. The Italian consumer now pays over £15,000,000 per annum on account of the wheat import tax, of which £3,000,000 goes to the government in relief of taxation, and £12,000,000 into the pockets of those who raise wheat. The wages of agricultural laborers are lower in Italy than in any other great country of Europe.

COST OF REARING CALVES.

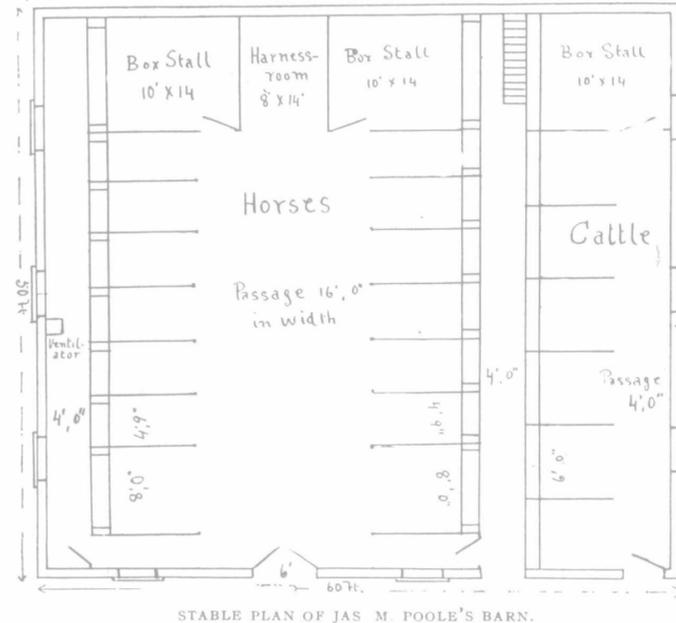
An experiment has been completed in county of Cork, Ireland, to ascertain the relative cost of rearing calves dropped in April and November respectively. Five calves were selected for each period, and fed for twelve months. The November calves consumed 114 gallons of new milk and 1,143 gallons of separated milk. In addition they were fed calf meal, crushed oats, hay and roots. For grazing, £1 was charged. The cost for twelve months feeding was £5 3s. each. The April calves consumed 143 gallons of new milk, and 1,165 gallons of separated milk. Other foods were the same as for the November calves; grazing being for a shorter period, was charged at 12s. per head. The April cost was £5 10s. per head for feeding.

When the November calves were sold they realized £7 8s. each, but the April calves only sold for £6 10s. each. The total income from the November calves was £37, and the profit realized was £2 5s. 8d., after allowing for first cost of calves, labor and interest. The April calves realized £32 10s., and after allowing for all charges showed a loss of £4 2s. 1d.

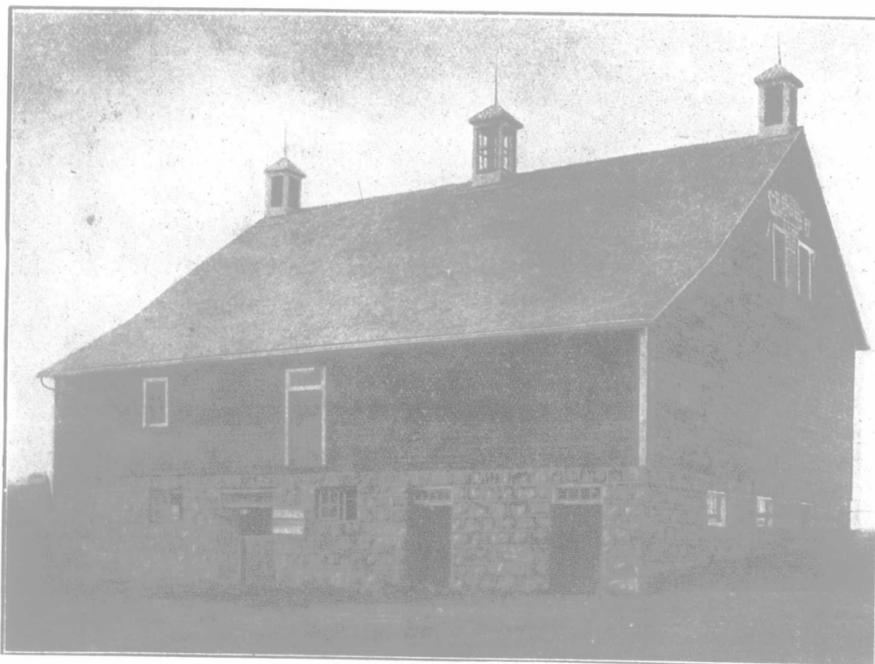
Throughout the whole period the November calves were more thrifty than the others, and made greater daily gains at lower cost. One result of the experiment was to show that separated milk fed to November calves had nine times greater value than when fed to April calves.

SOUR MILK TREATMENT

"We are hearing a great deal in England now of the 'sour milk treatment,' which is said to prolong human life to a healthy and vigorous old age. Prof. Metchnikoff, a famous bacteriologist, has discovered that a diet of specially prepared sour milk has great health-giving properties. It has long been noted that the peasants of the mountainous regions of Bulgaria, who drink large quantities of sour milk, are exceptionally long lived. This wonderful property of sour milk is claimed to be due to the presence of immense numbers of lactic acid bacilli, which are the deadly foes of the putrefactive and disease-producing bacilli, which swarm in the large intestine. Several London dairy companies and chemists advertise pure sour milk, and for those to whom sour milk is distasteful the lactic acid bacilli are provided



STABLE PLAN OF JAS. M. POOLE'S BARN.



FINE BARN ON FARM OF JAS POOLE, FRANKLIN DISTRICT, MAN.