

Spring Tooth Cultivator in Corn

Few farms are not supplied with some kind of a spring tooth cultivator. Many farmers, however, are to be seen throughout the country cultivating their corn by means of the old fashioned scuffer to which is attached one horse. They do not realize that the corn can be cultivated much more efficiently, more rapidly and much easier by means of the spring tooth cultivator. Don't let yourselves be caught this summer cultivating corn with a one horse machiae if you have a two horse spring tooth cultivator. Get the cultivator out to the field and adjust it to fit the rows of corn as you have sown them. Make a trial of this method anyway. Once you have used it, you will never go back to the old method.

The Water Supply Problem Solved

Frank Ellis, Brant Co., Ont.

Speaking of farm water supply, we have been "up against it,"—if you will permit the expression—for years. We had a cistern at the barn which held 200 barrels, besides two other cisterns that would hold about 30 barrels each. In the spring time, this was quite sufficient, but when the busy time came on our water would give out. I have frequently taken the team off the binder to draw water. A few years ago, a neighbor of mine and I bought a tank in order that we might have something to haul water in. Before that, we either had to draw it in milk-cans or drive our cattle two-thirds of a mile to get water. You can imagine it was not an attractive contract, nor was it profitable, for in the summer time when the roads were dusty and the days were hot the cattle were as thirsty when they got back to the barn as they were when they started, and they would have to wait until the next day for a drink.

Again in the winter if we drove them to the creek, they would hump up their backs and probably take a few swallows and go without more water till the next day. Looking at the question from a sanitary standpoint, I do not think cattle can do as well or be as healthy if they have to drink stagnant cistern water.

But thank goodness, those days are past. At that time, my neighbors and myself were all in the same boat as regards our water supply. We were all afraid to drill. Two of my neighbors tried to drill but failed as they could not get through the boulders and quicksand which they encountered after they were a short distance down. Last winter, an enterprising firm of well drillers came to me several times with a proposition to put in a well. The other fellows on the road, my neighbors, would send them to me and wanted me to make the first attempt. If I succeeded, they would then fall in line. About that time the matter became serious to me. We had started into the milk supply business in a neighboring village and to meet the requirements of the trade, our cattle must have lots of good, pure water. As these well drillers offered to put me in a well for \$1.75 per foot complete, on the condition that if they did not secure water, they would demand no pay, I was taken with their proposition and started them at it. They went down 243 feet, 226 of which was soil and the rest was in the rock. The water came up about 100 feet and the drillers assured me that I could pump it day and night to the end of time and I could not lower it. I am not sure how true that may be but at any rate, we have a first class water supply.

I put an "Idey" windmill on the well and we force the water into a steel tank in the bathroom in the house. From there, it is piped down to the sink in the kitchen, where we have a tap. Then it goes to the barn basement into a 30 barrel tank. A trough in the shed regulated by a float is supplied from this large tank. After the ex-

periences I have had in obtaining water, words can not tell how much I appreciate the supply I now have. Nor can I calculate how much we lost doing without our present system. Some have assured me that they would give \$1,000 more for my place now than they would before I put in this well. As to the cost of the thing, the whole business complete cost in the neighborhood of \$600. I would not be without it for ten times at amount and would advise anybody who at present has an unsatisfactory water supply to go to considerable expense in installing a supply that will give satisfaction.

The Orphan Foal

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

Occasionally breeders of horses are left with a young foal upon their hands and no mother to nurse it. When such cases arise some are tempted to give the foal away, or failing that, to destroy it. If the foal be three weeks old or over, there is generally little difficulty in raising it to a mature horse. The young foal will grieve considerably for its mother for some time, but this does not seem to hurt it any. It will soon forget about its trouble and will look for and be ready for its meals. It should be given a nice roomy box stall for a short time and should be kept away from the heat of the hot summer day.



A GRAVELLED COUNTY ROAD IN HASTINGS

Hastings County has spent \$85,665.22 on permanent construction in connection with its county road system since and including 1904. The roads are constructed with narrow grades. A width of 18 to 20 feet is found sufficient with the central seven feet metalled.

In favorable weather it is well to allow it on pasture, though care should always be exercised to feed it regularly.

The feed should consist mainly of cow's milk. As cow's milk is much richer in fat than that of the mare, it must be diluted with water. It should also be sweetened somewhat by the addition of sugar. Two quarts of cow's milk to one quart of water with about a tablespoonful of brown sugar, fed four or five times a day gave good results when fed by the writer to an orphan foal. As soon as the foal learns to eat, it was given ground oats and bran, all it would eat up clean, at a feed. Well cured clover hay or fresh grass was also fed at times when the colt was not on pasture.

If you are so unfortunate as to have an orphan foal this season, try this method of feeding it, and you will not be disappointed.

In 1907 upon the petition of a number of rate-payers, the question of the repeal of the commutation-by-law was submitted to the electors. The majority of those voting favored its repeal. The Council then returned to the old statute labor system. I think it was decidedly a backward step, and one calculated to hinder the cause of good roads in this Township.—W. A. Kelman, Reeve.

County Road System in Hastings

The Hastings County road system is 472 miles in length, and is principally in the southern and settled part of the country. The northern and little-occupied townships are given an annual grant for road purposes in lieu of county roads. Since and including 1904, there has been spent in permanent construction \$85,665.22 of which the Province has paid \$28,555.07 under the Highway Improvement Act.

The road work in Hastings is in charge of a County Road Superintendent who, subject to the direction of the council, has general oversight of all work performed. Under him there have been at work, during the past season, six groups of men, each in charge of a foreman. It was formerly the practice of the county to board the men in camps; but the present plan is to supply each foreman with tents or a covered van and camp and outfit and allow the men to board themselves. They find their own provisions and do their own cooking. The rate of wages on this plan has been, for laborers: \$1.50 a day; and for a man and team, \$3 a day.

The county owns two rock crushers, each rates at 100 cubic yards a day. The experience is that the crushers will turn out all they can be fed, which ranges from 50 to 80 cubic yards a day each. The county also owns a traction engine,

22 h. p., made with extra wide wheels to provide against settlement when used on soft ground. One engine is rented; so that during the threshing season, when this engine cannot be secured, only one crusher can be continued in operation. The stone crushers give much satisfaction.

The stone used on the roads varies considerably in quality. Field stone is generally employed. Much of it is gneiss, there is much tough blue limestone, and in some sections, a limestone that weathers badly. Gravel is also used, where plentiful and of good quality. The stone is crushed to good dimensions, and very little large stone was noticed on the roads, an ordinary size being one and one-half inches largest diameter. The most satisfactory stone used, is the blue limestone. It is not difficult to crush and it packs and wears well. Care is taken to use only clean stone and no sand or other binders is used.

Farmers living along the roads to be improved, place the stone in convenient piles, and when the work on the road is undertaken, the crusher is set up beside them, the stone crushed and hauled to the roads. Where very plentiful, the stone is crushed as a favor to the farmers; in other cases, the county pays from seven to 10 cents a yard for material.—A. W. Campbell, in "Highway Improvements."