

### Facts and Figures from Annendale Farm.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In response to the request of a correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" for more figures in reference to a former article under this head, I subjoin the tabulated figures, showing our crop and operation for the past year:

Acres.	Yield.	Price.	Total.
70 Hay .....	135 tons	\$6 00	\$ 810 00
35 Ensilage Corn...	525 "	2 00	1050 00
15 Ear Corn .....	1100 bush.	25	275 00
65 Oats .....	3000 "	35	1050 00
20 Wheat .....	450 "	70	315 00
14 Peas .....	850 "	70	245 00
5 Sugar Mangles..	8500 "	05	175 00
1 1/2 Sugar Beets.....	680 "	10	63 00
12 Potatoes .....	1500 "	40	600 00
3 Early Potatoes.	230 "	75	187 50
			<b>\$4770 50</b>

Besides the arable land on the Annendale Farm, we have over 300 acres of woodland and unbroken pasture land, so that we do not require much of the arable land for pasture. At the same time, after the clover was cut off the hay fields we had a great deal of pasture on the fields that is not shown here. We do not need to go further than our own farm to show the great benefit of keeping stock upon a farm and getting the benefit from the manure thus made. A 32-acre hay field near the barn, that has been always heavily cropped, but also heavily manured, grew this year at least double the amount of hay to the acre that a 23-acre field on the very farthest corner of the farm grew, although this back hay field is comparatively new land, but it is so far away from the barn that it has never been treated with barnyard manure. Clover and rye have been plowed down, which has helped it considerably; however, there is nothing can take the place of stable manure, and it should be well saved. From a dairy herd, when a very succulent ration is fed, there is considerable liquid manure, which is equally valuable, but which is often wasted in whole or in part. Our plan is to have a perfectly water-tight box for cleaning out the stable, and as we can drive right through, the manure is put directly on the field, and no matter how deep the snow is I do not think there is very much waste, because when the snow commences to thaw the part not covered by manure thaws first, and thus the field becomes very rough, so that there is practically no chance for the valuable parts of manure to wash off. In looking over the table it will be seen that the corn, the mangels, the fodder crops, pay a good deal more to the acre than the grain crops. Of course there is some more labor, but the prices given are what they are worth when fed on the farm. In the case of wheat there is a large proportion of fertility sold off the farm. The only reason we would grow wheat is to get a large quantity of straw, which we require for bedding. In the list of crops grown there is no value allowed for the large quantity of straw from the grain. There is also no value given for the large amount of pasture off the clover fields when the hay was cut, the cornstalks, and several other items. The potato crop was not, on the whole, a very large yield this year, but it is a very profitable crop. However, it removes a large amount more of fertility than if a crop was grown and fed to stock. As it has been estimated, the fertilized constituency in the butter-fat of 10,000 lbs. of milk is only worth 18c., and where the product of the dairy is sold as butter, cheese or milk, the amount of fertility removed is very small. It will be seen from the crop table that this farm, upon which dairying has been carried on for several years, and which was in the first place comparatively poor land, now returns a good many dollars' worth of produce. But the biggest value from dairying or stock farming is that the crops can be sold at market prices to stock, and then a profit of at least 25% above market price when JUDICIOUSLY fed to the RIGHT KIND of stock. Whilst the above list shows nearly \$5,000 worth of produce grown, our deposits at the bank show during the year that \$9,000 worth of stuff is sold, which gives a handsome return for the labor expended in and caring for the stock, as well as retaining and increasing the fertility of the farm. About as many dollars are expended for feed, bran, shorts, etc., as are gotten for produce sold, and we expect to do better when I get everything going as I want.

GEO. RICE.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

### The Bachelor Tax.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

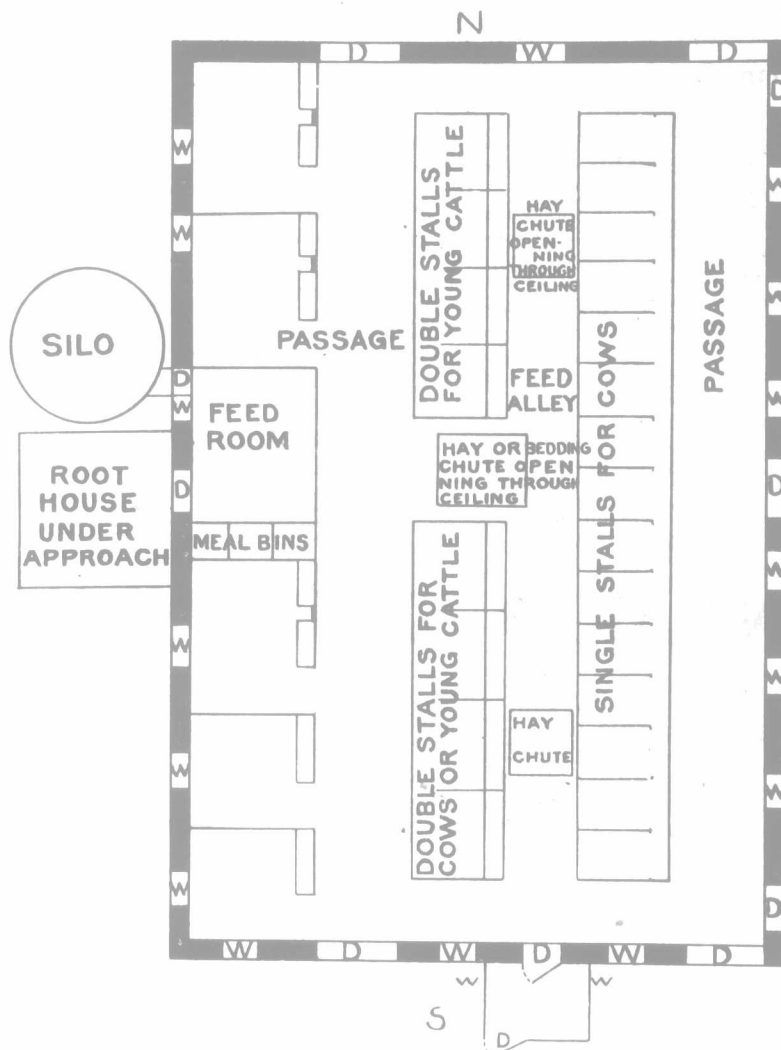
On date of December 28th you open up the subject of taxing our bachelors. I hope it will receive due consideration from your writers, as it is a vital question. How would a county succession duties act do, leaving, say, 25 per cent. of the wealth, etc., to be a separate fund for the improvement of roads, for libraries, colleges, hospitals, etc.? Our township board consists of two old bachelors, one married man of nearly 50 with no family, and two with small families. So many of our young people make light of the marriage question, and place no value on the real blessings and affections that follow a true, winsome and devoted courtship.

Waterloo Co.

CORRESPONDENT.

### Barn Plan.

In response to numerous requests for plans of dairy barns, we herewith present one especially prepared by us, which will prove adaptable to many different sizes and to many conditions. The plan we give is for a barn 72 by 48 feet, which will stable 15 cows in the row of single stalls, besides 16 cows and young cattle in the double stalls, 1 bull in the north box stall, and 12 to 15 calves of various ages in the row of box stalls along the west side. Behind each row of stalls is a passage about 7 1/2 feet wide, along which a team and stone-boat may be driven to clean the stables. If one wished to do so, he could put in a modern litter carrier, which would take up less room and save a few feet on the width of the barn. The floor, of course, is concrete throughout, and, though square gutters may be put in if desired, we favor having simply a plain drop of seven or eight inches behind the cows, and having the gutter slope up gently a couple of inches without any square shoulder. If properly laid, no trouble will be experienced from slipping, and the floor will be easier to clean. The platform on which the cattle stand is regulated to some extent by the breed of the cows kept, but it is well to have the platform longer at one end of the row, running forward a few inches towards the other, so the cows may be graded according to length. Any kind of manger may be used, but we prefer one with a slightly flaring back and with a bottom a few inches higher than the floor



on which the cows stand. Between the two rows of cows is a six-foot feed alley, reached by a passage leading from the feed-room. With this layout a feed carrier could be installed to good advantage. The box stalls are of various sizes, have fairly wide doors, and may be fitted with any kind of manger desired. A good one is in use in the farm barn of the Ontario Agricultural College. It is a sort of V-shape, swinging on pivots at the bottom, and held shut by a button at the top. When being filled it may be pulled out into the passage, and will harg that way until pushed shut. The root-house is a cement arch, built under the barn approach, and is filled, of course, from above. Additional root room could be provided by using the space in the north-west corner, allotted for bull pen and box stall. The roots could be put in here through the windows in the wall. From one corner of the feed compartment a narrow door opens into the silo chute, and along the opposite side of the room are three meal bins, fed by inclined chutes leading from larger bins in the granary on the floor above. A root slicer or pulper should be kept in the feed-room, and a chute for chaff or cut straw to mix with the silage runs down into the feed-room from the barn floor above. A stairway also leads up from the side opposite the meal bins, and under it forks, shovels, etc., may be kept. Chutes for throwing down hay run down from the mows, and open near each end of the feeding alley. A trapdoor for throwing down bedding

may open from the barn floor (which runs across the middle of the barn) behind each row of stalls, and another, if desired, may open over the passage which leads into the feed alley. It will be noticed that plenty of windows are allowed for, most of them three feet wide, and as none of the partitions, not even those enclosing the feed-room, are more than five feet high, the whole interior is well lighted. The separator room is in the annex of the south end of the barn, has a window on each side, and a shelf along the south wall for the jars to hold the Babcock test composite samples.

The barn stands north and south, is approached from the west side, and the driveway runs across the center. In it is a grain crusher, and just south of it is a granary.

No provision is made for stock other than cattle. We believe it is better to have the horse stable and drive-house in a separate building. It might be placed, say 60 or 100 feet east of the main barn, the intervening barnyard being protected on the north by a shed connecting the north ends of the two buildings, or by a sheep- or hogpen. Any arrangement which will afford a sheltered, sunshiny spot for the stock to exercise or pick a noonday feed of hay or straw, is greatly to be desired.

We have not indicated any watering system because it is an open question with many whether it is not, on the whole, better to water the cattle twice daily in a sheltered shed. Some dairymen, of course, will throw up their hands at this, but we would merely point out that there is danger of getting conditions too artificial, and it is just a question whether it would not be better for the health of our herds to have a little more exercise and fresh air than many of them get. However, every man must decide for himself how he purposes to water his stock.

No provision for ventilation is shown in this plan, but we shall give in an early issue descriptions of successful ventilation systems in actual use.

This plan may not be perfect, but it has, in our estimation, several strong points. It is systematic, fairly convenient, and admits of many modifications without altering the general layout. Too many barns are all cluttered up with a few box stalls, passages, chutes, etc., scattered around here and there, wherever there happened to be a little room in the designer's plan. We have tried to avoid such arrangements and to suggest one likely to be suited to the needs of farmers a couple of decades hence, when labor will, in all probability, be higher-priced than it is to-day.

Anyone having what he considers a better plan is requested to send it for inspection, and possibly for reproduction. Plans of beef, sheep and horse barns and piggeries are also desired. We wish to present to our readers this winter the best ideas known in barn construction.

We regret that we cannot draw up a plan for everybody who asks for one; to do so would take more time than we can possibly spare, while the expense of making the engravings from which to print would run into a very considerable sum. We try to present the ideas in a general way, leaving each man to figure out for himself a plan suitable to his specific needs.

### To Colonize New Ontario.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It seems to me that what is mostly wanted in the colonization of New Ontario is a more vigorous policy of immigration—better inducements to settlers. Now that Britain is having some trouble with her unemployed, it would be a good plan for Canada, as well as for Britain, if some of them could be brought over and placed on the lots that will soon be open for settlement in the various townships of the Great Clay Belt. The home authorities could organize colonization bureaus for deserving workmen, each man, woman and child to be medically examined and attested. After a number of them have passed, say a thousand, the Government could then charter a transport, and give them free transportation with maintenance, and a small bonus of £5 (\$25) to start them in Canada. Of course, this would cost something, but it would be a permanent way out of the difficulty. The Ontario Government could give them free railway transportation from the port of embarkation to their destination, and a quarter section of land free, without taxes till after the issue