

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Fencing and Posts.

In the purchase of woven wire fencing there is need for exercising close inspection ensuring a substantial coat of galvanizing and that no injury is being done to this or the material through impractical means of weaving the web. Because of the consumption of zinc in copper, for munitions, and the big supply formerly produced in Belgium having been cut off, there has been a shortage of zinc for galvanizing purposes, and a three to five-fold increase in price. Any attempt, therefore, on the part of the manufacturer of galvanized wire to lessen the consumption of zinc on his product is at the expense of life of the finished wire when used in fencing.

It is possible to produce galvanized wire consuming as little as 30 pounds of zinc to the ton of closely woven wire, and as much as 100 pounds on unwoven wire. The latter amount of zinc is not practical for fence purposes, because of the likelihood of the zinc cracking and peeling during the process of the wire being woven into fence, therefore, a happy medium of approximately from 50 to 60 pounds of zinc put on a ton of wire ensures a most substantial and permanent protection against rust.

Wire manufactured especially for use in woven wire fence is more to be depended upon for service than wire manufactured for commercial purposes, as imported and used in so much of the fence offered for sale. Impractical means employed in weaving further serve to lessen duration of the fence. Short kinks at the intersection of the stay wires for the purpose of preventing stays slipping are equally as injurious to the coat of galvanizing as the material in the wire, and these kinks develop into broken wires under extra strain or shock.

A kink in the vertical wire is not as objectionable, as these stays are not called upon to stand lateral strain, as are the horizontal wires. The development of more modern fence weaving machines has resulted in the production of fence with the absence of the kink in the lateral. The absence of unevenness, or known as "long and short horizontals," removes troublesome work in stretching, and increases fence service. On modern and more practical weaving machines that unevenness found in so many fences is overcome. Unevenness in horizontal wires produces a fence with a baggy appearance, and the short wires are called upon to bear the entire strain or burden. Selection of fence showing stays to be perpendicular when in the roll is the buyer's protection against defective weaving. For fence service, provision must be made in the manufacture that will permit of an abundance of "give and take" for climatic changes. Special attention should be paid to this feature in the selection of fence. The difference between the cost of good fence and the cheapest fence when spread over the total for a completed job, is so little that it offers an opportunity for practicing most wise economy through selecting the best.

The life or service of any quality of fence depends upon the foundation that is provided. Concrete fence posts have not come into general use. The manufacturers of cement, through their bulletins and advertisements, have conducted an educational campaign, but not considered sufficiently far-reaching to inspire other than a limited number of farmers in undertaking the manufacture of their own fence posts. A suggestion, therefore, may be in order that some one prepare description of molds and show bills of all the material required for making a gang of wooden molds, this material to be so specified that it can be readily had at the nearest planing mill. With specific instructions as to materials required, including rods for reinforcing in the posts, the way might be made easier for more farmers to commence the manufacture of their own posts.

Materials from which steel posts are made have so increased in price, because of shortage in all metal markets that their use is almost prohibitive. Cedar posts, therefore, continue to offer the best means for a fence foundation. End posts should be extra heavy, diameter, small end eight inches, and should be set to a depth of four feet. The trench should be prepared four feet long by two feet in width, two pieces, two by four, should be spiked on opposite sides of the post, and at right angles to the lines of fence.

A platform consisting of some planking should be nailed on these cross sections, and the earth should all be put back in the trench and tamped. With sufficient tamping, extra earth will be needed. Additional earth put in holes shows evidence of well set posts. The second, or brace post, should be well selected, and also set to a depth of four feet, having scantling spiked at the back of this post, under ground surface and at right angles to the line of fence. A hard wood brace, four inches by four inches, sufficiently long for a 10-foot panel, should be placed below the top wire on the end post, 10 inches above the ground on the second post, properly grooved in each of the posts for securely holding this brace in position. The whole should be cabled with four strands, that is two on each side, of No. 9 wire, tightly twisted.

All line posts should be set to a depth of three and a half feet, and spaced 20 to 24 feet apart. The fence should be stapled tightly to all the line posts, but not driven so tight they will prevent the fence playing through the staples when subjected to an extreme shock in any section. On stretches longer than 60 to 80 rods additional anchor posts with braces such as required at the end of stretches, will add greatly to the foundation,

and permit of tighter stretching of fence. Sixty to eighty rods is the limit of any length that should be stretched with one application of fence stretcher. Stretches longer than 60 to 80 rods should be undertaken as though separate sections of fence. The more care taken in setting of anchor posts, the better for the fence. These provide the foundation for the fence and on them depend appearance and service. Half set anchor posts soon pull over, and permit the fence to go slack.

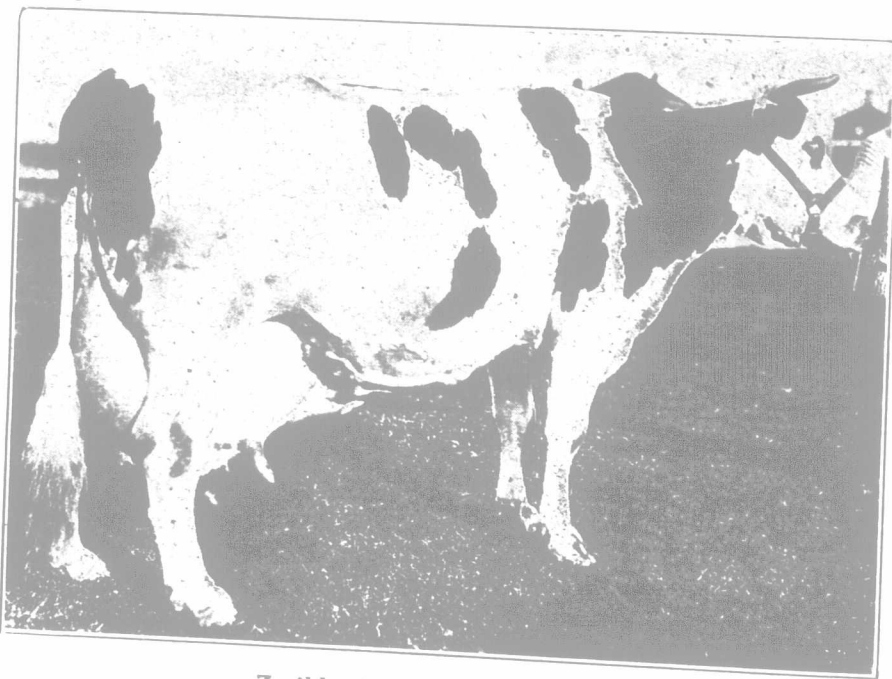
SIZE OF WIRE.

While most firms are absolutely reliable in this respect, it is always a safe principle to check up the wire and know that you are getting what you are paying for. Most wire used in farm fencing is of No. 9 gauge.

The following table will give approximately the weight per rod for different style of fencing made of No. 9 wire. The figures are, if anything, conservative, and fencing of the different styles should come up to these weight:

Style	Height in inches	No. Line Wires	No. Stays to Rod	Wgt. pr. Rod lbs.
All No. 9 Wire	33	4	9	5 1/2
All No. 9 Wire	40	5	9	6 1/2
All No. 9 Wire	40	7	9	8 1/2
All No. 9 Wire	48	7	9	9
All No. 9 Wire	50	10	12	13
All No. 9 Wire	26	7	16	9 6

The smallest gauge is No. 10. No. 9 will weigh approximately 17 per cent. more than No. 10 wire.



Zarilda Clothilde 3rd De Kol.

Champion Canadian Milk Producer. Sold by Colony Farm, B. C., to Jno. A. Bell, Jr., Pennsylvania, for \$15,000.

THE DAIRY.

Zarilda Clothilde 3rd De Kol.

Some time ago it was announced that Zarilda Clothilde 3rd De Kol, Canada's first 33,000-lb. cow, had completed a yearly record of 33,145 lbs. of milk. Shortly after, this cow was sold to John A. Bell, Jr., Pennsylvania, for \$15,000. Zarilda made her record at the Colony Farm, Essendale, B. C., under the management of "Pete" Moore, so well known to Canadian Holstein men. She failed by a small margin to surpass the yearly record made by Tillie Alcartra, but her record of over 93,000 lbs. of milk for three consecutive years has never been equalled, we are informed, by any other cow of any breed. As a two-year-old, Zarilda began making records, and as a four-year-old she made a world's butter in seven days, which record still stands. In her last yearly test she made a world's record for six months, producing 19,337.3 lbs. of milk in 185 days. Her photograph is shown on this page.

Willis' Holstein Sale.

On March 9, Robert Willis, of Lambeth, disposed of his herd of registered Holsteins by auction. The time of sale, and showed every indication of being profitable producers. A glance through the catalogue indicated that the majority of them were out of females that had made creditable records, and those which served. While it was an exceptionally fine day for a sale, this was unfortunate for Mr. Willis, but what was his loss was the purchasers' gain. The highest price paid for a female was \$400. H. Willis paid this price for the five-year-old cow, Alpha Oyama De Kol. She is a splendid type of Holstein and was due to freshen in a few weeks. Pack Bros., of Lambeth, paid \$340

for the five-year-old cow, Sarcastic Lady Oyama, a cow which has a creditable official record and \$300 for Sarcastic Lady, also a five-year-old with a good record. The herd sire, King Alcartra De Kol, tracing to King Segis Pontiac, was also purchased by Pack Bros., for \$415. The herd sire and a number of the mature cows should have brought a good deal more than they did. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

King Alcartra De Kol, Pack Bros., Lambeth	\$415.00
Sarcastic Lady, Pack Bros.	300.00
Williscroft Lady, A. Keene, London	325.00
Sarcastic Lady Oyama, Pack Bros.	340.00
Ormsby Beauty Lass, F. Ryckman, Delaware	230.00
Alpha Oyama De Kol, H. Willis	400.00
Molly Alcartra, Belvoir Stock Farm, Delaware	205.00
Sadie Mudge Mercedes, A. Scott, Wilton Grove	200.00
Segis Jane, G. S. Ireland, Delaware	220.00
Fern Hiawatha, Belvoir, Stock Farms	140.00
Snow Queen Oyama, C. Adams, Southwold	140.00
Lillian Rose 2nd, G. W. Keyes, Hyde Park	145.00
Nell Pontiac Posch, J. Crinkler, White Oak	155.00
Cynthia Grey, A. Trott, Lambeth	210.00
Segis Pride, G. W. Keyes	100.00
Pontiac Mercena De Kol, O. Norton, Tambling's	220.00
Daisy Segis of Williscroft, J. Carrothers, Lambeth	220.00
Rose Fayne Oyama, G. S. Ireland	240.00
Nell Colantha Fergy, Belvoir, Stock Farms	140.00
Lady Alcartra Williscroft, F. B. Barnard, Glanworth	177.50
Madolyn Fayne Segis, Geo. Bogue, Byron	175.00

Strong & Sons' Ayrshire Sale.

On March 4, W. G. Strong & Sons, of Gorrie, disposed of their fine herd of Ayrshires. The herd contained representatives of some of the best strains of this dairy breed, and many of them had creditable records. They had the size and quality to commend them to all interested in this breed, and it was unfortunate that more of the breeders were not present, as they missed a splendid opportunity of securing good foundation stock. The highest-priced animal of the sale was Spottie of Walnut Hill, which went to the bid of F. Armitage, of Napanee, at \$265. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Senator of Inglewood, N. Wade, Gorrie	\$125.00
Daffodill of Lakeside, W. Simson, Gorrie	145.00
Spottie of Walnut Hill, F. Armitage, Napanee	265.00
Daffodill 2nd, F. Armitage, Napanee	215.00
Daisy, F. Armitage, Napanee	232.00
Beauty of Walnut Hill, W. Galloway, Gorrie	255.00
Dewdrop Walnut Hill, D. Dane, Gorrie	210.00
Nancy Walnut Hill, D. Dane, Gorrie	197.50
Snowball Walnut Hill, N. Wade, Gorrie	250.00
Snowdrop Walnut Hill, G. W. Gibson, Wroxeter	165.00
Maggie Walnut Hill, G. W. Gibson, Wroxeter	175.00
Speck Walnut Hill, F. Armitage, Napanee	187.50
Rose Walnut Hill, M. Connell, Harrison	160.00
Daffodill Walnut Hill, T. C. Wilson, Bluevale	107.50

The Cooling of Milk.

The other day a rather interesting and timely question was asked by a dairyman with regard to the cooling of milk. He asked whether the can of milk set out in the open air twenty degrees below zero would cool as quickly, or more quickly than a can of milk set in ice water in the milk house. The answer, of course, is in favor of the ice water, and the dairyman referred to explained this fact by saying that water is a much better conductor of heat than air, and that for this reason the air would not cool off the can of milk nearly so quickly as the water.

Just at the present time farmers are making preparations for the cooling of milk during the hot summer months, and this is one of the most important points the dairyman has to consider. Taking the dairy sections one with another, it is probable that not more than fifty per cent. of the men who ship or sell whole milk in the summer time, store ice wherewith to cool it. Last year the situation was very serious in this regard because of the shortage of ice, but this year there seems to be a plentiful supply of ice of excellent quality. We have seen in many places beautiful, clear blocks of ice, fully eighteen inches thick, that will make the best possible material for keeping the milk cool during the summer months. Ice is, of course, the most satis-