W. H. Cherry, of Haldimand county. Mr. Cherry exhibited this heifer at the Winter Fair at Guelph in 1913, securing second place in the Dairy Test. After coming home from the show, Mr. Cherry entered her in the Record of Merit test, and she made over 29 lbs. in seven days. "This opened my eyes," as Mr. Somers put it, "and I became anxious to see what some of the others would do under similar conditions." Accordingly, after a short and hurried preparation, several of the cows on the farm were entered in the test and made a combined average record of 26.08 lbs. butter in seven days.

In commenting upon this test work, Mr. Somers said: "I had no experience in the work, and consequently was ignorant of many little schemes for keeping cows up to the limit of food consumption and milking capacity. I was guided around some disastrous rocks, however, by the kindly advice of the supervisor, Mr. Geo. Hunter, who gave me every assistance possible. I am satisfied that my cows, with better preparation and more efficient handling, would have given better returns."

A High Producing Family.

The story of this herd would be very incomplete without drawing attention to the family relationships in it, there being something very interesting and inspiring about them. The outstanding cow in the family is the one purchased, Nora Darling, who is the foundation cow of the whole herd. Her daughter, Rosaline, is the dam of Maud Snowball, who took the second place at the Winter Fair mentioned above, and she in turn is the dam of a jr. two-year-old, who in the

(Concluded on page 9.)

All Around the Farm

Sumtaer Suggestions From Various Sources

Building a Concrete Tank

A GOOD mixture for a concrete tank may be made of one part Portland cement, two parts of clean, coarse sand, and four parts of screened gravel or crushed rock. Where neither gravel nor crushed rock is available, use one part of cement to three of sand. If less cement is used than the amount given, the mixture will not wear.

The foundation of the tank should be about six inches thick, enough so that there will be no danger of heaving from frost. It should be reinforced with woven wire. The sides may be reinforced the same as the foundation, care being taken that the reinforcement is placed near the outside wall. Only wire or iron of good quality should be used, as rusted material only fills space and does not reinforce. There should be continuous reinforcement around corners. Where the wire or other material laps, the laps should be several inches.

The form for the tank should be so made as not to crack the cement when taken apart. After the forms are removed, the inside of the tank may be waterproofed by applying a coat of concrete paste made of pure cement and water mixed to the consistency of cream.

The Farmer and Parcel Post

By J. A. Macdonald, Kings Co., P.E.I.

RURAL delivery and parcel-post are two of the greatest boons the farmers have ever acquired. So far parcel-post is only a half measure by reason of the exorbitant rates charged. Its inauguration has, I understand, made little difference in the receipts of its competitors—the express companies. Farmers have never been educated by the postal authorities to utilize the parcel-post, for though high, it is considerably cheaper than express. For instance, I have been able to get a setting of eggs shipped from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for 25c, while the express charges on the same would have been 70 cents.

Though the parcel-post is only a half measure, I have been able to utilize it very frequently to my advantage. To-day, for example, I received a pair of plowing back-bands from a mail order house in this province, and last week sent for and received quite a miscellaneous order, including overalls, bridle snaps, collar-pads, and several articles needed for plowing.

I patronize the mail order house through the parcel-post for its great convenience. I am eight miles from town, and the roads this spring have been in the worst condition I have ever seen them, but these unusually bad roads do not prevent the mail-carrier from making his daily rounds. I have the advantage of shopping at home. I look through the catalogue at my leisure, choose the articles I need, jot them down, enclose a blank cheque (as I do not know what the postage may be, please letter in my box, and in a couple or three days the articles, with the bill, are delivered in the box at my gate. What greater convenience than that could a man look for?

Going to town means expense, and often unnecessary expense. When the distance is eight miles, as it is in my case, the horse needs two extra feeds of oats. The day is lost when something might be done at home. When in town many things not very badly needed will probably be purchased. I think farmers might, with advantage, patronize the parcel-post more than they do.

A Few Building Hints

FLOORS AND GUTTERS.

Place layer of concrete 4 to 6 inches thick on well drained cinders or gravel and have the sub-base 6 inches thick.

All stall floors should have a slope of one-quarter inch to the foot. Feeding floors 1 inch to 50 feet.

Gutters should be 8 inches deep next to cow, 4 inches deep on the alley side and 16 inches to 18 inches wide. Finish all floors with a wooden trowel so that concrete will be left rough and there will be little danger of animals slipping on it.

STALLS.

Have dairy cow stalls 3 feet 6 inches wide, 4 feet 8 inches in length from edge of manger to gutter. Single horse stalls should be 5 feet wide and double horse stalls 8 feet 6 inches to 9 feet. The average length for horse stalls is 7 feet from edge of manger to end of stall. Manger for cow and horse stalls should be 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet wide. Box stalls for hospital or maternity are best if 8 feet by 10 feet or 12 feet by 12 feet. Feed alleys should be at least three feet wide, wider if possible.

SILO.

Build to feed 30 pounds a day to each head. Make the height two and one-half to three times the diameter. Build small diameter and high rather than wide and low. Provide feed for at least 180 days.

A silo 12x30 feet will hold 67 tons and feed 15 to 30 cows 180 days.

A silo 14x35 feet will hold 115 tons and feed 25 to 40 cows 180 days.

A silo 14x42 feet will hold 148 tons and feed 45 to 50 cows 180 days.

A silo 16x48 feet will hold 236 tons and feed 60 to 70 cows 180 days.

Farmers As Mechanics

By E. L. McCaskey.

THE "Jack-of-all-trades and master of none," has been the butt of many an ignorant jest.

I confess to being somewhat of a "Jack-of-all-trades" myself, aside from being a fairly good farmer. I am proud of my ability as a tinker. It has enabled me to make many improvements around my farm and home that I could not otherwise have had. Our cement stables, litter carriers and water system were all installed without outside assistance. Wages for masons and plumbers come high, and many of our conveniences we might not have had except for my readiness with tools.

Manufacturers are coming to realize that farmers can do things for themselves. I was recently looking through a catalogue of plumbers' supplies. It advised city folks to have a plumber to install the heating and water systems which the firm had for sale. To its farmer customers, it offered a set of plumbing tools at a moderate charge. This, I consider, a compliment to the farmer. I have friends who have put in their own bathrooms, their own furnaces and carpentering. Papering and painting are also commonly done by home labor.

I suppose it never occurred to the most of Farm and Dairy readers that it is quite an accomplishment to handle the farm implements of to-day. Most of them are complicated machines, such as in city trades, the lads serve an apprenticeship to learn their management.

My object in writing these paragraphs is two-fold—first, to encourage my brother farmers to go ahead with improvements which they have not found possible of accomplishment through their own labor, and, secondly, to show the value of a farm training as explaining why our boys do so well in all other occupations into which they enter. One of the greatest values of a farm training is that it instills the idea into our youngsters that they can do things.

Raising the Spring Colt

By J. S. Montgomery.

IT is a poor policy to skimp the colt's feed. The feed and care a colt gets the first year and a half of its life determines largely what it will be at maturity. If the mare is worked, keep the colt in a cool, dark stall during the day. For the first few weeks after foaling, bring the mare to the barn and allow the colt to suckle. Do this in the middle of the forenoon, as well as at morning, noon and night.

Encourage the colt to eat early, preferably feeding crushed oats and bran in equal parts. Let him have alfalfa and clover hay as soon as he will eat it. Experience shows that a ration of corn and alfalfa gives better results than a ration of corn and timothy or prairie hay.

The best ration for the colt during the summer is good pasture grass. Maximum growth comes with a feeding of some grain with the pasture grass. Horses and colts in the pasture should be given ready access to fresh, cool, clean water and to salt. A colt stunted early never fully recovers.

A little attention to the feet of the colt will greatly repay by better feet and legs in the mature horse. The heels should be trimmed, for they soon become high, narrow and rolled under, and the toes should not be allowed to grow abnormally long.

Fight the Flies

By C. W. Howard.

NOW is the time to begin our fight against the house-fly. From 95 to 99 per cent. of our flies breed in horse manure, so the obvious remedy is to prevent the collection of quantities of stable litter which might act as fly nurseries. Their next favorite breeding place is the kitchen