

Barn and Stables on the farm of Simpson Rennie, Scarborough Township, Ont.

Modern Barn Building

Barn building has become quite a science in this country. To-day the farmer who contemplates building a barn is not satisfied with a mere frame set on posts or stone suitable for storing grain alone. He looks for something better, a building that will not only store grain and fodder crops but house his stock as well.

A combined up-to-date barn and stable cannot be built by a novice. Sanitary requirements, proper drainage, convenience, comfort, feeding and watering facilities must be considered and arranged for in the plan. And it is well that it should be so. Good breeding and good feeding alone will not enable the farmer to make the most out of his live stock. Their health and their comfort must be looked to with a view to securing the greatest economy in the cost of production.

The accompanying illustration and plans which we are pleased to present to our readers this issue show a modern improved barn and stables on the farm of Mr. Simpson Rennie, lot 29, in the 2nd concession of Scarborough Township, Ont. This farm is now occupied by his son, Mr. Wm. G. Rennie. As will be seen from the basement plan the stable arrangement is most complete. A feature of this worthy of special attention is the water system which is shown by the dotted lines on the plan. The supply comes from the large tank shown at the end of plan, and which receives the water from the roof. The tank is 10 feet in diameter and 12 feet high. We understand from Mr. Rennie that the supply from this source is sufficient for all requirements, except perhaps, in very dry seasons in summer and winter. This could be overcome by the erection of a small windmill. But whether a well or rain supply is depended upon, this system of distributing water through the building may be utilized to advantage.

The cattle and horse stables are

floored with vitrified brick laid on dry sand and the cracks filled in with dry sand swept in with a broom. The hog pens are floored with common brick treated in a like manner. The feed alley and passages are laid with Portland cement concrete. The barn as it stands, including stables and water service complete, cost \$2,500.

Sow Only Good Clean Seed

One of the essentials in successful farming is good seed. To store a field with plant food, to spend valuable time and money in preparing it for the coming crop and then sow unclean or poor seed is a most unbusinesslike procedure. And yet how many farmers there are who knowingly or otherwise make this foolish blunder every season. They take pride in keeping their land in good condition and particular pains in cultivating and preparing it for

the coming crop, but utterly neglect to look after the quality of the seed they put in it, and wonder at harvest time why they are reaping half a crop instead of a full one. That failure has resulted is little to be wondered at. Good wholesome seed is as essential to securing a good crop as good land and good cultivation.

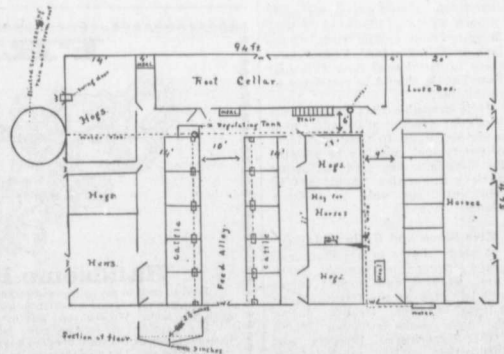
This is the season when the farmer should give some attention to selecting the seed he is to sow, a month or two hence. He cannot be too careful in making his selections. If he has to buy, buy only the best even if the price is high. Buy from a seed house of repute and standing in the country. All seeds sold are not good seeds nor are they clean seeds, therefore care should be exercised in buying.

METHODS OF TESTING

A bulletin just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture gives some good advice in regard to timothy, alsike and red clover seeds. It is based upon the results of investigations made by the chief of the seed division during 1902. The information given on the methods of testing seed is most valuable.

When an examination for purity is to be made, the sample is first well mixed and the required quantities drawn and spread upon a sheet of paper, where it is examined under a magnifying glass and all foreign matter removed and weighed. The percentage by weight of each kind of impurity is then determined. The weed seeds are identified and the number of each species found in the weighed samples is recorded. The number of weed seeds per pound is then calculated.

In making a test for vitality the seed is drawn from pure seed that has been thoroughly mixed for the purpose. For each test two hundred seeds are used. These are put between folds of blotting paper and placed in a Standard Seed Germinator—an apparatus specially de-



South Side Basement Plan
Basement Plan Rennie's Barn.