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the highest part, the steam always rises there, and a pipe ventilator here would not let the wind blow down the same as if the door was left slightly open. It is only in cold weather, when the doors and windows are all closed, that the question of ventilation is any difficulty. The windows have two sashes in each in the end walls, four lights in each sash, 10x12, and they open by the one sliding in front of the other. All doors have tanlights above, and there is a door in the end of the cow stable nearest the house, so that the stable can be entered without going through the barnyard. There are stalls for 30 head of cattle, and four pens behind the cows for calves. The two middle pens can be made into one by removing the division between them, which is easily done. The mangers for the calves are not in the pens, but on the outside in the passage between the pens. Oblong holes are cut in the pen for the calves to put their heads through to drink their milk or eat their feed. Their pens are 7 feet wide. The double stalls for cows and large cattle are 7feet wide, and for young cattle and year-olds 5 and 6 feet wide. All stalls have mangers and low racks standing perpendicular over the mangers. The racks are 4 feet 8 inches high from the floor, and 7 inches from the bottom of manger. The manger at the back of the rack flares 18 inches into the passage, giving ample room for any amount of feed. This low arrangement of the racks allows the light to shine all through the stable. The division in front of horses is closed to the top, preventing the horses breathing the foul air of the cattle. Their mangers flare into the passage 14 inches, and are covered by a flap board. There is a harness room between the box stall and horse stable, boarded with tongued lumber, which keeps the harness perfectly dry, as it is away from any stone wall. The back passage is 3 feet wide, and there is a jog in the root-house wall for pulper, so that it is completely out of the way there and very convenient to run with a wind-mill. The great mill. The greater number of new barns around here are very much like this one, each one having their own preferences in some details. Those with 200-acre farms have three drive floors and another row of cattle or box stalls, as they may prefer. All barns here are arranged with a view to producing beef. This is a fair description of my barn, which cost about \$1,300 for material and labor.

Wellington Co., Ont.

D. B. Scorr. Wellington Co., Ont.

"Canada's Ideal" an Object Lesson.

The Farmer's Advocate, London, Canada:

The Farmer's Advocate, London, Canada:

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of your picture of noted Shorthorns, entitled "Canada's Ideal." I have been greatly interested in examining the pictures and brief descriptions of these noted animals. The picture certainly affords a most instructive object lesson that will tend toward higher ideals in animal production.

Thanking you for this favor, and wishing you continued success, I am, Very truly yours,

C. F. Curtiss, Director.

Iowa Agricultural College Experiment Station, March 12th, 1900.

An Inspiration.

The Wm. Weld Co., Limited:

GENTLEMEN,-I wish to express my thanks for the beautiful engraving which you have forwarded to my address, that you designate as "Canada's Ideal." It is a fine piece of engraving, and should adorn the walls of thousands of your Canadian readers, and serve as an inspiration for high-class Very respectfully yours,
C. S. Plumb, Director.
Purdue University, March 12th, 1900. live stock.

Instructive Engraving.

Editor, the Farmer's Advocate:

DEAR SIR, -I desire to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your beautiful and instructive engraving of Shorthorn cattle, "Canada's Ideal," which you have kindly forwarded to Prof. Watts, of this Institution. As he is no longer connected with the Station, the picture has been turned over to Prof. A. M. Soule, the Agriculturist, who, I am sure, will appreciate it sufficiently to frame it at the first opportunity.

Yours very respectfully,
F. H. BROOME, Acting Secretary.
The Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, March 12, 1900.

Help Lectures on Judging.

The William Weld Co., Limited:

GENTLEMEN,—I have before me a copy of your "Canada's Ideal," a superb picture. I am also advised that you have three companions to this "Canada's Ideal." If they are as well executed, they certainly commend themselves to all lovers of fine animal portraiture.

I beg to say that if you can send any, or all, of these pictures to me, I will see that they are appropriately hung up in the classroom. Our dean is a Canadian, a graduate of one of your veterinary colleges, and several of our students are also graduates of similar institutions within your borders. The pictures will illustrate points in lectures on judging live stock. Very respectfully,

JAS. R. COVERT.

United States College of Veterinary Surgeons. Washington, D.C., March 12, 1900.

Creditable Piece of Work.

Editor, the Farmer's Advocate:

Dear Sir,—The Secretary desires me to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt from you of a copy of a fine picture of twelve notable Shorthorns. He is much pleased with it, and congratulates you on your enterprise in publishing so creditable a piece of work.

James W. Wilson, Private Secretary.

Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1900.

Relative Standing of Varieties of Grain and Indian Corn in the Various Provinces of Canada.

One of the chief undertakings at the various One of the chief undertakings at the various Provincial Experimental Farms, under the direction of Prof. Wm. Saunders, is to conduct tests of varieties of crops side by side in plots, with the object of gaining information as to their relative productiveness and earliness in ripening. The results show wide variations in the weight of crops grown, and indicate the importance of the exercise of care in the choice of varieties of seed for growing. The results obtained in 1899, and presented in the of care in the choice of varieties of seed for growing. The results obtained in 1899, and presented in the following tables, should prove useful to farmers in each of the Provinces of Canada. The same varieties have been sown at each of the Experimental Farms; the land chosen for the plots has been as nearly uniform in character as could be had, and was brought into a good condition of tilth. Only was brought into a good condition of tilth. Only plump and well-matured seed was sown. The following tables include twelve each of the best varieties of grain and 20 varieties of corn tested at each of the stations last year, and taken from Bulletin No. 34, recently sent out from the Central Experimental Farm:

	Yie	ld	per F	Ac	re a	t t	he	set set	sol	n of	189	eri 9.	ment	al
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Name of Variety.	nt.		Z		Man.		ad.	. N	Ü		f all		days ms f	3
	Ottawa, Ont.		Namen		Brandon, Man.		Indian Head.		Acassiz. B.	1	Average of	r arms.	all Farms fr	vesting
	_	-	_				8	-	_	-		-	_	_
OATS.	Bush	I.bs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Bush	Lbs.	Bush	Lbs.	Bush	Lbs.	Bush	Lbs.	Days.	•
Thousand Dollar Holden Giant Holstein Prolific Poland New Zealand Banner Americ'n Triumph Danish Island American Beauty. Columbus White Giant Prol. B. Tartarian	68 67 66 65 65 64 64 64	8 22 2 16 30 30 24 24 24	76 91	26 6 4 14	78 89 92 105 83 110 93 86 108 88 86 80	20 28 10 8 26 28 28 16	95 95 93 91 92 88 68	16 16 10 30 18 26 32 28 28	62 76 73 58 83 67 61 73 71 65 70 78	18 6 4 12 16 28 16 10		4 10 17 25 3 11 22 18 15 26 32 15	105 116 109 103 114 109 109 109 107 109 113	4-5 4-5 2-5 2-5 3-5 4-5 4-5
Two-Rowed BARLEY.													7	
Sidney Beaver French Chevalier. Canish Chevalier. Canadian Thorpe. Fulton Leslie Monck Nepean Logan Dunham Clifford	49 47 46 46 45 45 45 45	24 32 32 40 20 20	43 55 64 49 50 44 47 50 44 45 50	16 40 8 8 40 8 24 40 8	68 63	24 40 30 38 4 2 16 6 36	63 55 65 66 58 50 55 48 50 49 57	20 40 32 36 40 36	36 31 30 33 36 32 33 30 35 34 34	12 36 32 41 26 40 40	49 48 53 49 48 47 46 43 48 48 49	21 40 32 22 26 8 42 34 4 26 8	102 105 100 99 99 103 99 98 99	4-5 4-5 4-5 4-5
SIX-ROWED BARLEY.						`								
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SPRING WHEAT,				~										
Preston Wellman's Fyfe. Hungarian Emporium Roumanian Rio Grande Colorado Laurel Pringle's Cham'l'i Monarch White Connell White Fife	32 31 31 30 29 28 28 28 27 27	40 20 40 20 20	37 0 45 0 48 31 0 48 40 39 0 44 40 38 41 44	20 40 40 40	36 36 36 39 39 41 39 39 39 38	10 30 10 20 40 40 40 30	33 36 36 34 34 34 26 29 33 34 32 33	24 . 2020 400	0 31 0 29 0 31 24 0 30 0 28 0 26 0 27 0 34 24 0 24	20 40 40 40 30 20	0 34 0 36 0 30 0 39 0 34 0 30 0 33 0 34 0 32 0 33	4: 3: 2: 4: 2: 3: 4: 3: 4: 3:	6 119 1 120 1 118 1 115 8 120 1 118 8 121 6 121	1-5 1-5 1-5 2-5 3 1-5 5 2-5 2-5 4-5 4-5
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Nelson English Grey. Centennial Early Britain Oddfellow. German White. Canadian Beauty Vincent French Canner. Arthur Agnes. Chancellor	34 30 29 29 28 28 28 28 27 27	20 20 40 40 			32 43 42 38 37	20 10 50	25 26 24 26 19 33 17 23 24 26 32	40	0 36 0 40 0 38 0 32 0 43 0 37 0 32 0 33	20 30 30 10 10	$0\ 33$ 32 $0\ 34$ $0\ 28$ $0\ 37$ $0\ 30$ $0\ 32$ $0\ 33$ $0\ 34$	1: 56 46 2: 1. 36 2: 36 36	2 115 0 117 0 112 7 122 5 114 0 122 7 115 0 111	1-1 1-2 3-4 3-4

NAME OF VARIETY.	Ottawa, Ont.	Nappan, N. S.	Brandon, Man.	Indian Head, N. W. T.	Agassiz, B. C.	Average of all Farms.
Angel of Midnight Red Cob Ensilage Early Mastodon Extra Early Sockely White Cap Yellow Dent. Canada White Filint Sandrod Iowa Silver Mine. Champidn White Pearl Country Gentleman Selected Learning Early Butler Cloud's Early Yellow Everreen Sugar Compton's Early Towa Gold Mine Glant Prol. Ensilage Raral Prol. Ensilage Raral Prol. Ensilage Raral Thoroughbred White Flint	Por acre. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs	Tons. as 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	276. Tons. Lbs. Tons. Lbs. 760. 17 1,860 19 1,820 19 1,820 19 1,820 10 1,820 12 1,83	Per acre. Tons. Lbs. 9 1,030 12 200 12 200 12 420 6 1,250 6 1,250 9 1,800 10 1,460 10 1,460 10 1,460 10 3,60 10 3,60 1	Per acre. Tons. Lbs. 21 1.1450 11 1.650 12 1.190 22 1.1250 23 1.730 24 1.730 27 1.000 27 1.730 28 1.730 29 1.730 21 1.120 25 1.730 26 1.220 27 1.220 28 1.220 28 1.420	Per acre. Tons. Lbs. 217 428 217 428 217 1,156 15 1,190 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 16 1,792 17 518 17 518 17 518 18 1,892 16 1,603 16 1,603 16 1,603 16 1,603 16 1,603 16 1,603

EXPERIMENTAL UNION REPORT.

The results of experiments with leading varieties of grains, roots, grasses, fodders, etc., conducted on farms throughout Ontario, under the direction of the Experimental Union, having its central office and distributing point at the Guelph Experimental Farm, appeared in our January 1st, 1900, issue, together with discussion concerning them by members of the "Union" at their annual meeting.

More Information Re Grass Peas.

For further information for D. B., of Hastings Co., would say, two years ago I was looking for the same information as D. B. is now, about grass peas. I concluded we would have to try some variety that the bugs did not attack, or cease sowing peas. The result was, I bought one half bushel of seed, which produced eight bushels of clean peas. I sowed the eight bushels on five acres the following spring, and harvested one hundred bushels, according to the thresher's measure, which I know will weigh out considerably more, as they are very heavy. Would have been pleased if Mr. Zavitz had told us what he considers a proper quantity of seed per acre. From my own observation, I think one and one-half bushels is sufficient. Our soil Sheep and horses are very fond of the straw. Wishyou and your valuable paper success,
Haldimand Co., Ont.
J. W. KELLY.

Haldimand Co., Ont.

Beef Rings as They Are Conducted.

In our March 1st issue a subscriber asks us to publish a chart as a guide in cutting up beef into roasts and boiling pieces. This we give herewith, according to the system adopted by some of the beef rings, of which there are so many running in various parts of the country. These beef rings are simply unions of farmers united for the purpose of supplying themselves with fresh beef during the summer months. Some rings have 20 members, and others 16, or whatever it may be made. The chart we herewith show is for a ring of 16 members. The members each agree to put in a beast that will dress say 400 pounds, which will allow 25 pounds to each member. A beast is killed each week and distributed to the members in such a system as to give each a different cut or cuts each week, so that by the end of the 16 weeks or 20 weeks, as the case might be, each member will have received a whole carcass in weekly sections.

A butcher is appointed, as well as a Secretary. The butcher provides a suitable place for killing, and furnishes a hook for every member, on which each man's share is hung. He kills the animal in the evening and cuts it up in the morning, weighs each share hangs it man its representation head. share, hangs it upon its respective hook. He keeps an accurate account of the weight of each animal of the quantity that each one receives per week. He changes each week the order in which the cuts are distributed; that is, the cut No. 1 receives this week, No. 2 receives next week, and No. 1 takes the place of No. 16. He renders to the Secretary the account at the end of each season of weight of each animal and of weight of meat received by each

member, as shown by the following table: