

grounds of fakirs. Having nothing to give they take money out of the pockets of the unwary. To such a length has this been allowed in many shows that the public have become utterly disgusted with the same, and in consequence have withdrawn their patronage. The allowing of this class of people to our fairs is very demoralizing not only to our children but to those of more advanced years.

I find that in the United States, where horse-racing, circuses, side-shows and such means have been so extensively resorted to for many years, they are daily becoming convinced that, instead of these means being conducive to the success of a show, they are proving detrimental, and in many states they have passed laws prohibiting such at agricultural fairs. May the good work go on.

Having to the best of my ability given you my views in regard to this matter, and trusting that at least some of the suggestions offered may be acted upon by many of our agricultural shows, I will conclude by summarizing as follows:

(1) A board of officers and directors with the one idea of harmonious action in advancing the interest of the fair.

(2) A secretary alive to the interests of the society, courteous, obliging, and his work always in hand and ever at his post.

(3) A general superintendent who has all his work ready, grounds and buildings tidy and neat, all caretakers and watchers at their posts, and the work of the society going on as steady as clock-work.

(4) Expert judges.

(5) A prize list complete in every detail and up to present needs.

(6) No member of the board or superintendent of classes in any way to communicate with the judges, unless applied to by the judges for information.

(7) No favorites but all treated alike, and in accordance with the rules and regulations.

(8) If attractions and entertainments permitted, the utmost care to be exercised as to morality, etc. Under no circumstances or consideration fakirs to be allowed access to grounds.

## A Scotch System of Ventilating a Cow Stable

At a recent meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Agricultural Society, Mr. Alex. Blair gave the following method of ventilating a cow stable.

"In the outside wall, opposite every pair of cows, and just on the level of the floor, is placed a large grating, admitting a full half square foot of air, exclusive of the ribs of the grating, the air passes through this, over the hot pipes, and up through the inlet into the byre, which, as I stated before, is placed on the top of the heating chamber, and in front of each pair of cows. The gratings on these inlets are made on the hit and miss system, so that the flow of air may be regulated in the stormy weather. The flow of air provided for each cow, when the wind has a velocity of three miles per hour—and it is seldom we have it of less velocity than this—is 3,600 cubic feet per hour, a quantity which should be sufficient to satisfy the most rabid advocate of fresh air ventilation. The roof ventilation is carried out on an entirely new principle, and it may be worth while to describe it to you rather minutely. The system of this ventilation is such that it is impossible to close it, and yet there can be no down draught, which is such a bugbear in the farmer's life with regard to weeds in milk cows. In outside appearance the ventilator is an ordinary louvre ventilator, running the whole length of the ridge of the byre, except a few feet at both ends. The sides of the ventilator are solid boards for a height of 12 inches, and the louvre boards are above this, the whole being covered with a corrugated iron circled roof. A division runs along the inside the whole length of the ventilator, and every 4 feet is divisioned off crossways. In this longitudinal division holes are cut about 12 inches square, and in front of them the sarking of the main roof is

cut away. In these square holes frames are placed on which are hung silk valves. All air passing to the outside must pass through these valves, and nothing whatever can enter. In addition to these valves there is provided a hinged flap behind each pair, which is controlled by a rope, and can be opened in calm weather. This means that practically the whole ridge is opened up at will for roof ventilation. This ventilator has been put up on several byres which had only the common louvre ventilator, with excellent results; in one case the milk supply was very materially increased, to the benefit of the farmer, although I am of opinion that the landlord ought to have shared it with him. The heating apparatus consists of a slow-combustion Canadian boiler, situated at one end of the byre in a pit, from which the four rows of pipes going along each side of the byre are fed. The pipes are 4 inches in diameter, giving fully a square foot of heating surface for every foot of pipe, and, as there are 560 feet of piping, there is fully that number of square feet of heating surface available. The cost works out about 40s. per cow. The open winter we have had up to the last week or two did not give us a chance to test the apparatus, but it has been in use frequently of late, and I am enabled to give you a few particulars of the temperature of the byre. Over the last two months I find that the average outside readings have been a little over 40 deg., ranging from 22 deg. as the lowest to 54 deg. as the highest. The inside readings show that the cold air, after passing over the pipes, enters the byre at about 55 deg., while the cows themselves raise the normal temperature of the byre to 60 deg. on an average, the lowest reading of this latter shows 52 deg., and the highest 64 deg. This lowest figure occurs twice, and was due to very stormy weather, but, outside of this, the ventilation appears to work with remarkable regularity, keeping always near the 60 degrees."

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## CORRESPONDENCE

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### Milk Tests

To the Editor of FARMING:

SIR,—Allow me to briefly notice W.E.B.'s article under the above head. W.E.B. shows his inconsistency when he says, a small cow that consumes a lot of feed is sure to prove a profitable one. How can a small cow consume a lot of food if his contention is right and consumption is according to weight? Unfortunately for his theory Daisy Texal and is a profitable producer. Calamity Jane in actual trial standing alongside produced butter one cent per lb. cheaper, she produced more butter and the extra size did not count at all.

I might quote Prof. Haecker, who says in effect. "We have been making a great mistake in making rations by weight rather than by production." But there is no need to go so far a field. W.E.B. wants to make a cast-iron rule that a cow should be fed according to weight, and if that were not so any test based on rules suggested by him are of no account at all.

We suppose Mr. Butler practises what he preaches and what is the result of his method? We find in the recent test on the second day that his cows gave. Tamarina, 14 lbs., Lady Luke, 12 lbs., Daisy Rose (heifer), 9 lbs. A grand total of 35 lbs. of milk in 24 hours from the three or for the two days a total of 4.34 lbs. fat (Daisy Texal alone produced 4.295 lbs. fat). We presume this great work is the result of feeding scientifically according to weight. Granting that they were not fresh but were in milk two or three years instead of months, it is a poor showing. Is it the score card or feeding by weight that has brought those cows "to the present state of perfection?" The only change so far proposed is not to give a first prize to any cow that can't make butter in the test at the rate of 10 lbs. a week, which is low enough. In conclusion, let me say to my dairy friends everywhere, "Don't be scared by this food 'bogie.'" Keep a good cow, give her plenty and suitable feed and care and you will not only get a good return, but this method will develop your cow and besides, I believe, there is a pre-natal influence upon the calf, which,