

the weeds in check on a dairy farm, probably more so than where other lines of farming are followed such as winter feeding, in which case the farmer has the whole summer to tend to his farm. The weeds must be kept down, else the profits will be small.

Pastures and Shade—15.—Only a few points are allowed for pasture and shade. Where there is rough land which cannot be worked the only thing is to make of it is pasture. It is, however, questionable whether it is profitable to pasture much land where it is all good and level. No points should be allowed for newland pasture were it broken up. Clumps of trees are nice to look at, and in case of necessity shade is important, and it is especially so where provision has not been made for feeding inside in summer time. It is not wise to turn cows out in the hot sun at a time when the flies are bad and shade would not be required if the cattle were kept inside during the daytime and turned out on a pasture towards the evening.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Management—10, viz.—Arrangement of Fields—20.—Any arrangement of fields is not necessary unless summer pasturing is practised. Where a farm is all good, level, tillable land, would not be more profitable to feed the dairy cows inside? Where this system is followed the arrangement of fields is not so important as many of the inside fences can be done away with. The fields will be larger, the furrows longer, and this will mean less work.

Rotation—25.—Every farmer should follow some system of rotation, not only for the sake of eradicating weeds, but because a change of crops each year enables better results to be obtained from the soil.

Fences, Gates, Ditches and Roads—20.—A good substantial fence of whatever make thought best should be all around the farm at least. Good gates that will swing clear without striking the ground when about half open should be where required. Open ditches should not be tolerated where the water could be taken off by an underdrain. Roads or lanes are expected to be properly graded or level so as not to endanger and cause the upsetting of loads at harvest time.

Workmanship and Neatness—25.—Everything done about the farm should be substantial and neat; the fences of whatever make should be well built. Stump fences have served their time and should be replaced with something more modern. All plowing should be done evenly and straight, especially the outside furrows next to the fence. Drills in the root field should be made even in width and be straight, as should be the drilling in the grain fields.

Preservation of Manure—20.—For the preservation of manure, all buildings should be so arranged that the manure from all buildings and pens can with convenience be dumped into the one enclosure whether it be covered or open.

Bookkeeping and Records—20.—Some account should be kept to show the receipts and expenditures in connection with the farm operations. The pedigrees and dates of breeding the animals, and the milk records, should be recorded.

Summer Water Supply—10.—Where cattle are pasturing a considerable distance from the buildings some provision should be made for them to get water without their having to travel all the way to the barnyard.

FARM MACHINERY

Machinery—75, viz.—Supply—25.—On every farm there should be sufficient machinery for all requirements.

Housing—20.—The housing of machinery is something that should not be neglected. Machinery such as the binder, mower, and corn harvester often is practically destroyed in a season

if left out exposed to the weather.

Condition and Repair—20.—All repairs should be attended to at once so that the machine will be in good condition and ready for use whenever required.

Character (suitability)—10.—Each piece of machinery should be of such make or character that it will accomplish the greatest results at the least expense.

Permanent Improvements—80, viz.—Public Roads—10.—The public roads should be attended to and weeds cut to the centre of the roadway. Weeds around or adjoining the whole farm should never be allowed to go to seed. Sometimes a little grading might be called for especially along the front of the farm.

Freedom from Obstacles—25.—Such obstacles as stumps, stones, cradle-knolls, and dead or fallen trees, should be removed.

Drainage—25.—All wet land should be underdrained. There is no other thing in the line of permanent improvements that will bring better returns for the outlay than underdrainage. Many farmers to-day especially if their land is clay, even though they were in debt, had they borrowed money some years ago to underdrain their farms

Profits—Ayrshire-Holstein Comparisons

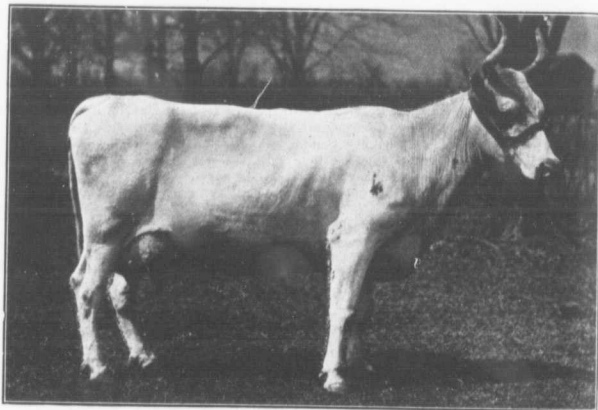
A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

We have been for years admiring the ability with which the Holstein breeders have pushed the interests of their special breed. They have not left a stone unturned. In season and out of season, they have always been on the job. We really think that the contention of the Holstein men that milk that is deficient in butter fat increases the brain power is justified.

On the other hand the Ayrshire men, with the characteristic modesty of the Scotchman, has been going quietly along, knowing that in due season the meek shall inherit the earth!

In the April 7th issue of Farm and Dairy a letter appeared from Mr. Carlyle, of Chateaufort, making comparisons of the net profits derived from two cows representing the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds. This letter was severely criticised by Mr. Bollett, of Oxford county, in your issue of May 4th. Allow us to submit a comparison of the production and cost of two leading cows of the Holstein and Ayrshire breeds in Western Ontario.

The Holstein cow, Evergreen March, owned by Mr. G. W. Clemons, of St. George, holds the



A Remarkable Cow and a Great Big Profit Maker

This animal is the Ayrshire cow "Snowflake," owned by A. S. Turner & Son, and about which Mr. Turner writes, in the article adjoining, comparing her production with that of "Evergreen March," the champion 30-day Holstein cow. Valuing her butter fat at 30 cents a pound, "Snowflake" in 30 days last winter made a gross return of \$25.65. Her feed for the month cost \$7.42, which leaves the handsome net profit of \$18.23 for the month. Note the general excellence of conformation of this cow and her splendid large teats.

would now not only be clear of debt, but have a good substantial bank account.

Beautifying—20.—Beautifying means a great deal on the farm. In this connection I am not sure whether or not there is any one thing which will add more to the beauty of the place than to have the buildings painted with some suitable color. I like white trimmings. A well planted, well pruned orchard, well plowed fields, all crops sown straight, all hedges and ornamental trees neatly trimmed; these and many other things too numerous to mention in detail all add to the beauty of a farm.

In conclusion I would point out that in the final contest last year there was not one farm that measured up to the ideal I have here set forth. The first prize farm in the province scored less than 80 per cent. Farms strong in many particulars are often exceedingly weak in others, and farms that to the casual observer might appear quite out of the running, will often, by making a good average, total a very satisfactory score.

Canadian record for 30 days. Her official record for the month of January, 1911, Record of performance, is 2,818.85 lbs. of milk, testing 9.02 per cent, yielding 91.152 lbs. of butter-fat.

The Ayrshire cow Snowflake, owned by A. S. Turner & Sons, for January, 1911, produced 1,871.25 lbs. of milk, testing 4.57 per cent, yielding 85.485 lbs. of fat.

In a letter to the Farmers' Advocate, Mr. Percy Clemons gives the food consumed by Evergreen March per day as follows:

Oil cake, 7 lbs., at 1 1/2c. per lb.	12.25 cents
Oat chop, 11 lbs., at 1c. per lb.	11.00 cents
Bran, 10 lbs., at 1c. per lb.	10.00 cents
80 lbs. mangels, at 8c. per bus.	10.67 cents
46 lbs. silage, at \$3 per ton.	6.90 cents

Total cost per day. 50.82 cents

In addition, Evergreen March has alfalfa hay before her at all times. I haven't put any value on the hay, as we do not know what amount she consumed. Total cost for month, \$15.7512 per feed.