

running, and see that
on, that the lacing are
better to fix everything
machine is not running
or a belt to fly off, or a
the machine is running.
large rigs accompanied
set of belts with the
due to having to repair
crew is idle.

machine is running,
run to stop immediate-
er them or throw the
The belts, especially
and fly off the pulleys
tter to get them under
dition when the time
the belting should not
avy dew will cause as
rest is affected much
otion, as the frictional
the pulley tends to
e belts to leave them
the machine is to idle
ll lose their elasticity
ry few days when left

over sprockets should
vent their kinking or
n is too tight, it puts
and boxing and also
k passes the sprocket.

RY.

Show.

Show of the British
been held and at-
bits, which included
tion, and 325 cattle
in the milking trials
butter contests. As
I can only deal with
pection classes, i.e.,
k judged and award-
on appearance and
results in the tests.

Red Poll cattle made
the premier displays
show. Best of the
cows was Sir Merrick
d Burrell's Sud-
Minerva, a big-
six-year-old cow
fine udder and which
in the ring nearly
ons. She is out of
ne Minnie, the 14-
ow owned by Major
ore. Minerva, who
as given over 12,000
welve months, was
a lovely condition.
ame Rendlesham
naker Girl, a seven-
daughter of Davy-
h, belonging to
Watson, of Sud-
who has only recent-
d his herd. She is
ort-legged cow and
milking up to 63
daily milk weighed
uthgate was third.
the Marchioness
in July. Captain
sie 4th, a massive
Kettlebaugh Rose
gallons a day and
welve weeks. She
00 gallons of milk
itchener's Daffodil
half a dozen heifers.
lity and a nicely-
stein cow was one
This was G. Holt
ported cow, roomy
llace's Knebworth
Rose was third.
whole show so far

M. Cazalet's Sum-
General Cowslip,
red cows was Mrs.
er of Yeovil Lad,
ascl. The leading
ghter of Golden
nceys the premier
du Toulon 22nd.,

y of Dairy Short-
water, the judge,
was a red Betsey
e which cost her
as to buy. Her
ity of loose skin,
top and bottom
with Hilda 22nd.,
a robust, shapely

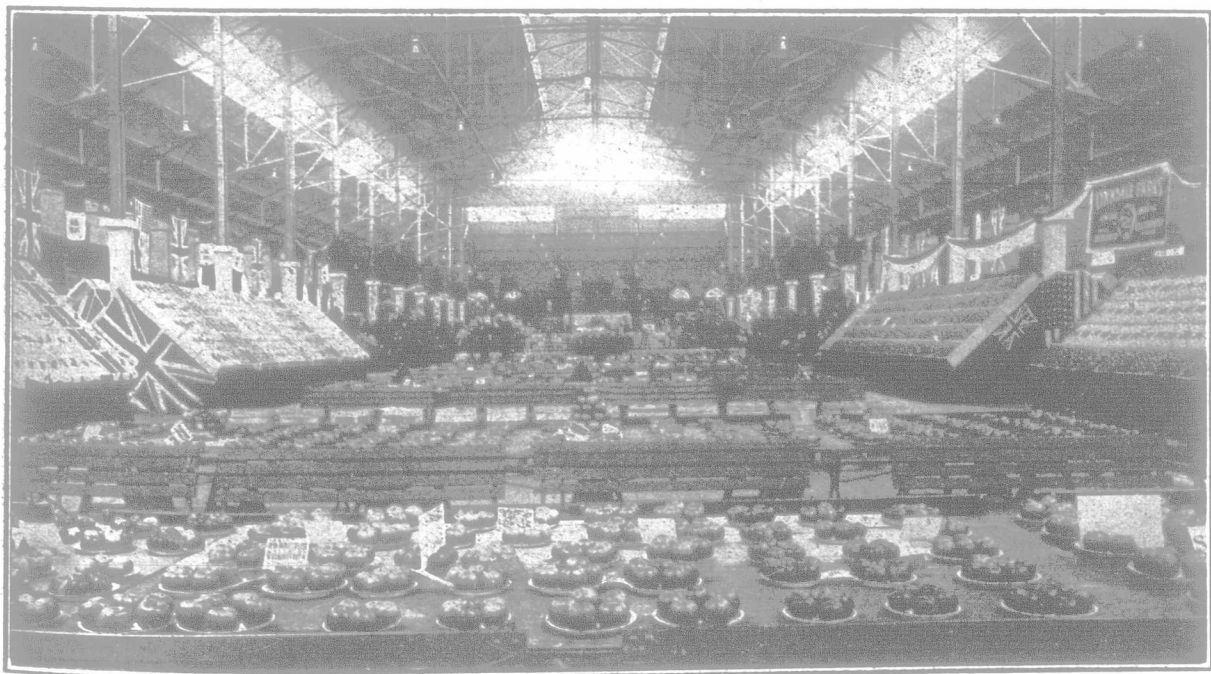
ort with a well-slung udder carried right up under-
neath her. Grendon Rose, by Scarlet Pimpernel, won
in heifers, for H. A. Brown, a rich, young enthusiast
who raises Milking Shorthorns at Atherstone, in the
Midlands, and knows what he is doing. She beat
Hobbs' Marchioness 71st by Kelmscott Mariner. It
was a fine class of bulls forward, and the Duke of West-
minster won with Rockley Baron, a Darlington-Barring-
ton-Oxford combination of milk blood lines. His
Grace's bull beat one submitted by a small farmer, not
twenty miles away from the ducal estate, and the small
farmer's bull nearly got the verdict.

Kelmscott and other herds were down the course
behind this Cheshire pair. There were a rare lot of
non-pedigree Shorthorns on view, but I won't trouble
you with details. Let me add that a goat in the show
yielded one gallon of milk one day.

MILK AND BUTTER TESTS.

In the butter tests, first prize in the Shorthorn class
was won by a non-pedigreed cow, W. Wilson's Dora
from Milnthorpe, which in twenty-four hours gave 54
lbs. 3 ozs. milk, and whose butter yield was 2 lbs. 11 3/4
ozs. She outdistanced all the rest. The leading
pedigreed Shorthorn cow was Viscount Wimborne's
Watercreek Marion, which yielded 2 lbs. 7 1/2 ozs.
butter from 44 lbs. 8 ozs. of milk. The Lincoln Red
Shorthorn cow, Suttie 2nd, yielded 67 lbs. of milk, but
her butter yield was only 2 lbs. 4 ozs. Premier Jersey
cow was Dr. H. Watney's Sabina's Goose 2nd, whose
milk yield was 33 lbs. 10 ozs. in twenty-four hours, and
her butter yield 2 lbs. 2 3/4 ozs. Among "other breeds"
Sir Merrick R. Burrell's Red Poll cow, Sudbourne
Minerva, yielded 52 lbs. 1 oz. of milk in twenty-four
hours, and 2 lbs. 6 ozs. of butter. The Red Poll cow,
Kettleburgh Rose 4th, yielded 60 lbs. 1 oz. of milk and
1 lb. 13 1/2 ozs. of butter.

In the milking trials, the premier Shorthorn cow
was E. C. Fairweather's Betsey Grey, which gave 62
lbs. 5 ozs. of milk on two mornings, and 59 lbs. 6 ozs.
of milk on two evenings. Actual weight of butter-fat
in the mornings was 1.13 lbs., and in the evenings 1.49
lb. Among Lincoln Red Shorthorns, Suttie 2nd (J.
Evans) yielded 71 lbs. 3 ozs. of milk on two mornings,
and 63 lbs. 8 ozs. on two evenings. The actual weight
of butter-fat in the mornings was 1.15 lb., and in the
evenings 0.96 lb. In Red Polls, Lady Graham's Gressen-
hall Southgate 6th yielded on two mornings 67 lbs.
3 ozs., and on two evenings, 60 lbs. 5 ozs. Her butter-
fat in the mornings was 1.39 lb., and in the evenings,
1.02 lb. ALBION.



Part of the Fruit Exhibit at the Recent Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, Toronto, November 11 to 15

Cheese Market Notes.

It is interesting to note from the dairy produce report
of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Ottawa, that
from May 1 to November 15, 1919, 1,103,319 boxes
of cheese have been exported from Montreal, out of
a total of 1,503,054 boxes received. In 1918, 1,662,850
boxes were received during the same period. Of butter,
49,557 packages have been exported so far this year,
out of total receipts amounting to 413,487 packages.
Last year the receipts amounted to 435,572 packages.

During the week ending November 15 heavy exports
to Europe were made, and the report says as follows:
"A feature of the week was the sale of about 12,000
boxes (of cheese) to the Government of Switzerland
at 30 to 30 1/2 cents, f. o. b. Montreal. Three thousand
boxes of this lot will be shipped by way of New York,
and the balance will probably go forward from the
port of Montreal by Antwerp. During the week,
2,601 boxes were shipped from Montreal to New York,
making a total of 66,518 boxes for the season. Ex-
ports to Europe were heavy: 78,761 boxes clearing for
Antwerp, and 1,596 boxes for St. Nazaire, France.
Total stocks of cheese in Canada on November 1, 1919,
28,283,928 lbs., which was 366.46 per cent. more than
last year. Receipts for the week were 33,806 boxes,
compared with 27,458 boxes for the same week last year."

In the report for the week ending November 8,
we read that "of the quantity on hand the last day of
October, 132,449 boxes belonged to the Cheese Export
Committee, and a good proportion of the balance was

owned abroad." In this connection it is interesting
to note the opinion of a man who understands the situa-
tion quite thoroughly, and who said as follows: "For
a time after the British Committee's arrangements
were made there was a little speculative buying, which took
some cheese at slightly higher prices than the Committee
was paying, but in the course of a few weeks the Montreal
trade managed to get into the Continental market.
The start was given to the purchase by a Belgian
syndicate, through merchants in Montreal, and now
this Continental trade is almost wholly in the hands
of Canadian exporters, who seem to have won out
completely against the American dealers, and in con-
sequence of the higher prices offered for continental
shipment there is no cheese now being offered to the
Montreal Committee. The 20,000 tons of cheese
have not been secured and it is doubtful if it will be.
Of course, this is a temporary market, but I do not think
our position in the British market will be injured under
present circumstances, and once the control is lifted
and trading comes back to normal again we will have no
difficulty in disposing of all our cheese in the British
market."

Holstein and Ayrshire Official Records.

Official records of Holstein-Friesian cows, from Sept.
1st to Oct. 31st, 1919, show seven animals which have
completed seven-day tests in the mature class, and five
animals which have completed yearly records in the
same class. Black Plus Berkeley leads the seven seven-
day cows with 24.51 lbs. of fat from 495.5 lbs of milk,
at the age of eight years. The youngest cow in the
mature class is Colantha Queen, with 19.01 lbs. of fat
from 501.6 lbs. of milk. Della Johanna Calamity 2nd.,
a six-year-old cow, leads the mature Record of Per-
formance class with 20,225 lbs. milk, yielding 627 lbs.
of fat. Lady Pontiac Segis is the best of three junior
four-year-olds in the seven-day class, with 17.62 lbs.
fat from 526 lbs. of milk. Leila Walker, as a senior
three-year-old, beats this record with 560.2 lbs. of milk
and 18.24 lbs. of fat. There are five junior three-year-
olds, led by Fineview Colantha Alcartra with 17.62
lbs. of fat; four senior two-year-olds, led by Ormsby
Rhoda Maud with 12.86 lbs. of fat; and four junior two-
year-olds, led by Korndyke Canary Butter Maid with

15.42 lbs. of fat. The last two cows are both from the
Dominion Experimental Farm, at Ottawa. In the
remaining Record of Performance classes there are six
four-year-olds, six three-year-olds, and eleven two-year-
olds. Springbank Betsy Colantha leads the four-year-
olds with 16,201 lbs. of milk and 659 lbs. of fat. Agassiz
Priscilla Korndyke tops the three-year-olds with 18,731
lbs. of milk and 658 lbs. of fat. She hails from the
Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C. The
eleven two-year-olds are led by Lulu Segis of Elderslie,
with 11,892 lbs. of milk and 411 lbs. of fat.

AYRSHIRES.

Seven mature Ayrshires, two four-year-olds, four
three-year-olds, and seven two-year-olds have qualified
in the Record of Performance test from September 13
to November 7, 1919. Springhill White Beauty, owned
by the University of British Columbia, B. C., leads the
mature class with 12,691 lbs. milk and 490 lbs. of fat in
365 days. The average test of her milk was 4.68 per
cent.; the highest average test of any of the cows or
heifers finishing during this period. Janet of Clares-
holm, from the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton,
Alta., leads the four-year-olds with 9,791 lbs. milk,
testing 3.91 per cent., and yielding 333 lbs. of fat in 365
days. The three-year-olds are led by Highland Lady,
with 9,438 lbs. of milk and 389 lbs. of fat. The average
test was 4.12 per cent., and she was 365 days in milk.
The two-year-old class is led by Lady Charlotte of
Yeada that in 330 days produced 293 lbs. of fat from
7,578 lbs. of milk, testing 3.86 per cent.

HORTICULTURE.

Strawberry Growing For Big Yields.

As indicated in our report last week of the Ontario
Fruit Growers' Convention, we want to reproduce in
full for readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" the address
of P. H. Wismer, Jordan Station, Ont., on "Intensive
Strawberry Growing." Mr. Wismer is an exceptionally
good grower of strawberries and raspberries and, we
understand, markets annually from his farm of 70
acres about \$20,000 to \$25,000 worth of fruit and other
farm products, including some wheat and other general
farm crops. His methods are not necessarily intensive,
as the word is properly understood, except that his
yields per acre of certain crops such as strawberries
and raspberries are very high. The following paragraphs
include practically the whole of Mr. Wismer's address:

"Strawberries and raspberries have become the
main source of my yearly income. There are few prod-
ucts that equal the strawberry for profit. My soil
is a deep sandy loam with 18 to 24 inches of gravel
below the loam, and clay below the gravel at an average
depth of about six feet. Almost any location on the
farm that will grow a good corn crop will do for straw-
berries, provided the soil is naturally well drained.
I would recommend the use of lime. I prefer a one-year-
old clover sod with a heavy application of well-rotted
manure, say 40 tons per acre, plowed down about the
last of August. This should be treated as a summer-
fallow and plowed again late in the fall.

"As soon as the land is in good condition and suit-
able plants may be obtained which have made suffi-
cient start from their dormant state, we begin prepara-
tion by plowing. The land is then rolled and disked
with the disk lapping half to leave the land level. The
drag harrow is then used, followed by the roller, which
leaves an ideal surface soil to set the plants in. The
matted row system is giving largest returns, the rows
being 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet apart. Plants are set
at 20 to 24 inches in the row after the field has been
marked with a field marker. For plants select the best
row in your one-year-old patch, digging up the whole
row and using a close-tined fork. Select only the
vigorous plants, discarding the smaller ones and plants
with the dark roots. We never clean the plants, con-
sidering it a useless and possibly harmful practice.
We avoid unnecessary handling. The strawberry plant
is quite sensitive to sudden changes of temperature and
excessive moisture. In Lincoln County, we do our
planting about the first week in May, conditions being
favorable. Great care should be taken to have the
crown of the plant just at the surface of the ground.
Past experience has proven to me that plants set by
hand in a light furrow have made a much better start
than those set in by the spade. Two men will plant
just as fast by hand as by the spade.

"Cultivation should be started as soon after planting
as possible and continued once each week and after
each rain to hold the moisture. All blossoms should
be hand picked. The weeds should be removed as
fast as they appear. It is important that all the first
runners be laid and held in place by covering with a
small quantity of earth, placed back of the terminal
bud. I would recommend the use of phosphoric acid in
some form where heavy applications of manure are
being made. My largest yield was obtained by the
use of basic slag, 500 to 600 lbs. per acre, and bone meal
500 to 600 lbs. per acre, applied on the matured row,
about the last of August. To restore a patch for a
second and third year, all weeds should be removed as
fast as they appear so that the patch is clean when
the picking season is over. We plow a furrow off one
side of the row leaving it the proper width. Coming
back, the other side is barely edged to straighten it, the
row being left about 10 inches wide. The ridge is then
cultivated down. The refuse may be taken off the
patch or it will disappear with cultivation. The follow-
ing year a furrow is plowed off the row on the same
side as before. By this method the patch is being
moved on new soil and your plants are still only two
years old, and should be more free from weed seeds
than when you started.

"Never mow a strawberry patch; never burn a
strawberry patch over; never harrow a strawberry
patch, if you would have the largest returns. The
plants will not regain normal vigor after these operations.
My yield this past season was 1,226 crates from 2.9-10
acres, or about 11,414 quarts per acre. My average
yield, however, one year with another is about 8,000
quarts."

In the discussion which followed his paper Mr.
Wismer said that weeds were a very serious draw-
back to successful strawberry growing, but that he had
found it possible to grow strawberries three or four
years in succession on the same land if the land was
clean first. For this reason he sometimes takes several
years to rid a field of chickweed, which is exceptionally
prevalent through his district, and he has grown two
crops of wheat, a crop of clover and one of buckwheat
successively in order to prepare the soil properly for
strawberries.

Some discussion arose as to the relative merits of
the hill versus the matted row system of planting, but
the matted-row system was declared best. Mr. Wismer
prefers rows four feet apart, and at least 18 inches clear
space between the matted rows. This space is kept by
tearing off unnecessary runners with the cultivator
teeth, although it is possible to keep the rows cut down
to desirable width by special implements or a revol-
ving coulters attached to the cultivator. "Heavy
manuring and thorough cultivation are the keystones
of success in strawberry raising," said Mr. Wismer.
During the winter the plants are mulched sufficiently