

The main barn, which is given over entirely to dairy cows, is 135 by 60 feet. The basement is divided into two stables, one 60 feet square and the other 75 by 60 feet. There are cement floors, swinging stanchions, and individual water basins throughout. The stables are white-washed frequently and kept very clean, as would be ex-

To keep things running smoothly on a farm such as this requires good business management, and Mr. Gunn's management is a system—nothing hit or miss about it. By a complete system of books, which he keeps himself, Mr. Gunn knows every cent that comes in or goes out as a result of his farming operations. Moreover, he knows just which departments of his farm are most profitable and how profitable they are.

#### HOW THE WORK IS DIRECTED

The farming operations are directed from a small office near the barns. In this office are kept the farm accounts, the time of the men, and a daily record of the farm work. On the wall is a large map of the farm, on which every field has a number. In giving directions for a day's work, the teamsters are instructed to go to field two, five, or seven, as the case may be, and plow, harrow, or cultivate. In this way there is no confusion, and it is comparatively easy to keep track of the amount of work put on each field.

Mr. Gunn naturally finds his time almost all taken up with directing the operations on his farm and almost all of the work is done by help. Mr. Gunn regards his farm as a busi-

### Farm and Dairy's Circulation Campaign

August 21 the circulation of Farm and Dairy was	9,263
August 28 it was	9,267
Sept. 4 it was	9,334
Sept. 11 it was	9,401
Sept. 18 it was	9,512
Sept. 25 it was	9,737
Oct. 2 it was	9,896
Oct. 9 it was	10,007

Are you watching our circulation grow? Are you doing your part to help us to have 10,500 subscribers to Farm and Dairy by Oct. 15. Notice that we have still 493 subscriptions to obtain, and have only about one week in which to obtain them. Have you not a friend or neighbor whom you could induce to subscribe for Farm and Dairy. Read our very liberal premium offers as given elsewhere in this issue.

ness proposition, runs it on business lines, and is making a success of it. Previous to taking over the old homestead he had taken a three year course at Guelph, a year at Veterinary College, and had been connected with his father's business in Toronto. Trained, therefore, in the principles of both agriculture and business, Mr. Gunn is excellently equipped to run his extensive farm successfully.—F.E.E.

### Fitting Horses a Good Business

J. T. O'Rielly, Huron Co., Ont.

I have found that buying up horses when in a thin condition and feeding them until in good flesh before selling again is a profitable business. The profit that will be made depends a good deal on the quality of the horses. I always aim to buy first-class horses and usually have a profit of \$50 to \$75 each.

As an example of how a horse may be improved by feeding, let me tell you of one I bought last year that weighed 1,600 lbs. I fed him five months and he weighed 2,100. A horse improved in weight and appearance to this extent is worth a great deal more money, particularly for the western trade, than one in ordinary working condition. I recently had a horse gain 170 pounds in six weeks. I usually feed from 10 to 12. Their grain ration consists of boiled feed only. I lay particular importance on giving them their meals regularly.

Only once have I made lutter for exhibition, and when I saw the array up for competition I was sure there was no chance for me. I was quite surprised and pleased to capture second prize.—Mrs. O. L. Churchill, Yarmouth Co., N.S.

### Maritime Winter Dairy Methods

Fred W. Taylor, Antigonish Co., N.S.

Success in winter dairying depends on having good cows in comfortable quarters and feeding them well. When regular cold weather sets in our cows are let out only on fine days. Our stable is warmly built and has accommodation for 26 head of cattle. Eight windows, three feet square, furnish light. There should be more light than this, however.

The stable is ventilated by means of a cow, which forces the air down into boxes that run along the floor in front of each row of cows. The air passes out into the stable through small holes at intervals of 18 inches. The bad air is removed by flues. We also have some of the windows hinged at the bottom, and keep them drawn in about six inches at the top except in extremely cold weather. By using dampers in both the intake and outlet boxes, the temperature can be kept regular.

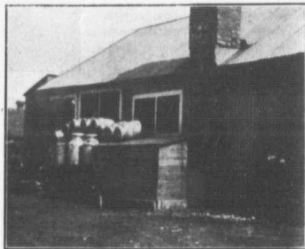
The stable floor is of concrete. The water is pumped by a windmill from a spring in the root cellar and stored in a tank over the cows. This tank is covered with hay to prevent freezing of the water. Water is supplied to the cows in individual basins.

#### THE FEED RATION

The bulky portion of the winter ration consists of about 20 lbs. of hay, mostly clover, and 30 lbs. turnips; or as many as we can afford to feed. We feed one pound of mill feed to each four pounds of milk produced. Bran is our chief stand-by, but we find that oil cake gives good results when it can be bought right. We feed twice daily. Hay is first given at six o'clock. After milking grain and roots are fed and oat straw to pick over at leisure. At four in the afternoon they get the same except that the straw is not fed.

Our cows freshen at all times. We prefer, however, to have the majority calve in the fall and early winter. We find that both cows and calves do better then than when they freshen in the spring.

Noxious weeds are a source of great loss to the farmers of this country. They shade and crowd out useful plants and appropriate plant food that should go to produce the crop for which the land is intended. The labor of har-



### Where "Certified" Milk is Handled

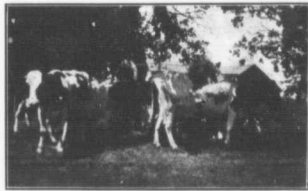
The milkhouse at Dunrobin Farm, here illustrated, is equipped with modern devices for handling milk in the most sanitary method. All milk vessels used are sterilized with live steam. Mr. Gunn, the proprietor, receives an advanced price for milk handled with such care.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

vesting and cleaning the grain is greatly increased by the prevalence of weeds. They are not of very much value for food, and they frequently interfere with the regular crop rotations.

—Jas. Laughland, B.S.A., Simcoe Co., Ont.

Scales do not make the cow give more milk, but they let the farmer know which cow is fit to keep and which he should sell.—C. F. Whitely, in Charge of Records, Ottawa, Ont.



### Where Shade is More Appreciated Than Feed

The milch cows on the farm of B. E. Gunn, Ontario, Ont., a few of which may be seen in the illustration, are fed in the stable the year round. A few acres of pasture are provided near the stables as exercise ground for the large herd. The feed value of pasture is not considered.

pected where certified milk is produced. The muslin cloth system of ventilation is used, the upper portion of the doors being cut out and a strip of muslin tacked over the opening. Two flues extend to the ventilators in the roof. Mr. Gunn states that this system of ventilation is giving him good satisfaction. The manure is taken out daily to the fields and spread. Kiln dried sawdust is used as an absorbent.

In the horse stable, which is situated in a wing off the cow stable, are eleven stalls and several box stalls. Enclosing the third side of the barnyard is a building given over to bull stalls, and large open stalls for the young cattle. The barnyard, sheltered on three sides, is thoroughly tile-drained, and therefore clean and dry. On the side next to the stable the yard is paved with concrete, which is easily kept clean and keeps much dirt from tracking into the stable.

#### THE SILOS ARE FILLED TWICE

Two circular concrete silos, 32½ feet high, one 14 feet in diameter, the other 16, do not begin to hold all the corn ground. These silos are filled in the fall and what corn will not go in then is stooked close at hand, and when a soft spell comes late in the winter the silos are again filled, lots of water being used to moisten the corn. Mr. Gunn says that excellent silage may be made in this way.

A notable feature of the farm is the large use made of machinery, electricity being the favorite power. An electric motor supplies the power for cutting feed, chopping grain, sawing wood, filling the silo, and even for threshing. The cows are milked by the machine milker, run also by electric power. The machine milker has given perfect satisfaction with Mr. Gunn.

The water is pumped by a hydraulic ram. In the fields up-to-date and wide working machinery only are used. Mr. Gunn's experiences with farm power will be dealt with more fully in a future issue of Farm and Dairy.

#### COTTAGES FOR THE MEN

Mr. Gunn has found the labor problem one of the most difficult of solution. He has found that the only way to keep efficient hired help is by erecting cottages and giving them an opportunity to live by themselves. Two semi-detached houses were erected at a total cost of \$1,300. A married man lives in each of these houses and they are obliged to give sleeping accommodation to the other men. In the third house the men take their meals. Mr. Gunn employing a housekeeper and cook at a fixed wage, and buying all supplies for the house in wholesale quantities. Five men are kept the year round, and in the busy season 12 or 14 men are employed.

### Farming

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Tempted by the nearby cities, fa of selling most of hay and grain,