The farm buildings for the most part were splendid structures and well suited to the requirements of their owners in the way of lay-out and convenience. Some of them were not as well lighted as they might have been, and in all there was a great lack of efficient ventilation. In some of the 'arns no attempt whatever had been made to provide ventilation, while in the others the systems in use were quite inadequate.

COMPORTABLE HOMES

In every case the houses were comfortable. Some of the competitors had fine residences and most of the competitors had made of their places real homes. Some of the houses had been fitted with all conveniences in the way of plumbing and fully equipped bath-rooms. Others, while they had been very particular about having the stock about the barns provided with water, had neglect ed to have water put into the house where it could be obtained on tap without undue labor.

Permanent improvements have been given much attention on some of the farms. Others were in need of underdrains. On some of the farms the fields were too small for convenience, and there was in consequence an unnecessary amount of fencing to keep in repair and to harbor weeds. Much had been done at some of the places in the way of beautifying. These places were very at-

WORKING WITH TOO LITTLE LABOR

With one or two exceptions, all of the competitors were attempting too much on their places with the labor at their disposal. This was evident in a lack of neatness and inferior workmanship for which a few of the competitors were quite severely scored.

There are many other points worthy of comment in connection with these competing farms. Space does not permit of them being treated here; they will be reserved for a later date when a description and comment of each prize winning farm will be published in Farm and Dairy. One thing before concluding we must record and that is the matter of records and book-keeping. Most of the competitors were keeping individual records of the production of their dairy cows, but in the matter of general book-keeping, save in a few instances, a great indifference was the rule .-

Simpson Rennie, Chas. C. Nixon.

Report of the Judges for Eastern Ontario.

Fine farms and progressive farmers are characteristic of the sections of eastern Ontario in which are located the farms entered in districts Nos. 2 and 3 in the Interprovincial Dairy Farms competition. There is an impression abroad that the farmers of eastern Ontario are not as progressive as their brethren in other parts of the province. This idea we cannot hold for when judging the competing farms we found many splendid farms that gave every evidence of up-todate farming and progressive, intelligent farm-

There were poor farms, of course, but the general average of farms was good, and the high land values that prevailed over the greater part of Eastern Ontario would indicate that money is being made by the tillers of the soil. It was noticeable that in the purely dairy sections land values were higher than in those sections where general farming was practised.

Eastern Ontario has been specially favored this year in that there has been in most sections an abundance of rain. Around Ottawa, particularly, the crops were never better. Farther west the country has been very dry and crops in consequence are poor.

The outstanding features of the competing farms are the large use to which machinery is put, the almost universal use of pure bred sires, the general prevalence of silos and the fine homes of the people.

In District No. 2, that portion of Eastern Ontario lying east of Kingston, the competitors were W. F. Bell and T. J. Graham, both of Britannia Bay; and J. E. Caldwell, City View; all three being in Carleton County; Wm. H. Gallinger, Cornwall; and J. D. McInnes, Glen Payne, both of Stormont county; W. W. Hicock, Seeley's Bay, Leeds county; and Wm. Wightman, Lancaster, Glengarry county.

Competitors in District No. 3 were E. Budd, Precious Corners; James Gay, Frankford; and J. A. Stewart, Menie; all three of Northumberland county; Chas. Dunn, Little Britain, Victoria county; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton; and S. A. Northcott, Taunton; both of Ontario county; C. Howson, Keene; W. Telford, and C. and E. Telford, of Bridgenorth; all three in Peterboro county.

DAIRY CATTLE OF SPECIAL BREEDING

On every farm visited, but one, pure bred sires are being used. Not one of the competitors had herds consisting entirely of pure breds but almost all had several pure bred females. Mr. W. F. Bell and Mr. James Stewart had several very fine Holstein cows, while J. D. McInnes had some

Practical and Educative

Farm and Dairy is becoming better and better every year. Each copy we watch for with great expectancy, as its contents are practical and educative. We have been subscribers to Farm and Dairy ever since its birth, and purpose never to discontinue it as long as it is so full of valuable hints and instruction.-Sinclair Adolphe, Perth Co., Ont.

very nice Ayrshires, Mr. Wm. Wightman had grounds for claiming that his grade Ayrshires were as good as pure breds, since for three generations pure bred sires have been used in this herd-the present owner's grandfather first having started with a pure bred Ayrshire. In 1910 the 18 milch cows in this herd had an average production of 8,443 1-3 lbs. of milk, testing about 4 per cent. Individual records of the dairy cows are generally being kept by the competitors.

Two only of the competitors were strong on horses. Mr. R. E. Gunn and Mr. T. J. Graham had some splendid registered Clyde mares. Very few colts were to be seen. In swine most of the competitors were weak. C. Howson, of Keene, had 62 hogs, but the average number being fed was about 16, and on one farm only one hog was found, and on another not a one was being kept. The general impression is that hogs are profitable in small numbers only and then as consumers of dairy by-products.

CROP ROTATIONS

Three and four year rotations are generally followed by the competing farmers, although some of the competitors scored very low in regard to their rotation. A six year rotation, without a hoe crop, is being followed in two or three cases, and on very few farms is there enough land under hoe crop to cover the whole farm in less than six years. The fields also are rather poorly arranged, there being too many small fields of varying sizes, and the lanes were so arranged as to make them inconvenient to get at. Two very well arranged farms, however, are those of Mr. James Gay, Frankford, and Mr. Wm. Wightman, Lan-

In the most easterly counties tile draining has been neglected; there wet fields were character-

FARMS NOT FREE FROM WEEDS

Weeds are prevalent, but from this evil S. A. Northcott, of Taunton, is particularly free, his farm being the cleanest visited. The sow thistle is to be found almost everywhere. Canada thistle, wild oats and mustard are the most prevalent bad weeds on the competing farms. A general complaint is that no matter how clean a form is kept it is being reseeded each year by seeds blown from the farm of some careless neighbor.

Splendid watering facilities, with elevated tanks and individual basins are to be found in connec tion with the farm buildings of Messrs. Northcott, Gunn, Stewart, Bale, Caldwell, Graham and Wightman. On some farms the water all has to be pumped by hand, and the wells are situated too close to the barnyards.

FINE HOMES EVERYWHERE

The competitors almost without exception have good houses and well furnished homes, surround. ed by tall trees and well kept lawns. Many had water on tap; two, R. E. Gunn and S. A. North cott, had fully equipped bathrooms.

In matters of education, as called for in the score card, some of the competitors are outstand ing; all but two are good in this particular, Messrs. J. E. Caldwell and R. E. Gunn had libraries such as are to be found in few homes either in the city or in the country, and all the leading farm journals are being taken. One of the com petitors was scored down severely because he was taking only one weekly paper and no farm jour-

A LAMENTABLY WEAK POINT

One of the weak points in the management of the competing farms book-keeping. Only one of the competitors, Mr. R. E. Gunn, has complete set of accounts, and is able to tell her much money he is making, and where he is making it. Several of the competitors had no ac counts whatever, and where accounts are kent expenditures and receipts are simply being jotted down in one account, and it would be altogether too great a task to find the results of the year's operations for any one department of the farm.

We saw many good farms that would have taken a high standing in the competition had they been entered. As we travelled through the country homesteads with splendid buildings, well arrang ed fields, good crops, fine stock and good home were to be seen on every hand. These farm would all have made a very creditable showing ha they been entered and we trust that in another competition more of these farms will compete-

Hy. Glendinning. F. E. Ellis.

A Difference of \$30.00

C. F. Whitley, in Charge of Records, Ottawa Out of 2,400 cows tested last month in Ontari for members of cow testing associations, 895 d them, or over one-third of the total number of corded, gave yields of over 1,000 lbs. of milk and 33 lbs. of butter fat. Many cows gave over \$ lbs. of fat. In sharp contrast are some low ave age yields, from all cows included in three or fo sociations, of less than 25 lbs. of fat. With butter fat valued only at 20 cents a lb., this means that good cows are earning \$3 a mont more than poor cows. If this average is multiplied by a milking period of 10 months, it follows that there is actually a difference in the in from two such cows of as much as \$30.00 in the

These astonishing differences are only brough to light and to the apprehension of owners whe they begin to record weights of milk and to tal samples for testing. If cows are viewed from right perspective (a full season's satisfacto production and not a brief, near-sighted glim of a record for a day or a week) not one will retained in the herd that does not return a go profit; and such common differences as not above will not be possible in the properly select dairy herd, each cow selected on the basis of h individual demonstration of profit made. Ere dairy farmer will find it advantageous to ke dairy records.

Sound Sense

It is a very commo a horse along the ro up by a continuous ping of the whip, or the horse suddenly, of speed. It is not wish to condemn as done. When you see tioned, you will not years and is then c for the roads; a new goes through the san It has not been t horse has gone, nor starvation, but the



A Very Satisfact This illustration shows limited his usefulness by nagging is any pro tinually nervous. So a horse "on his nerve little thinking they ar as the man who used a TWO KINI

I am not sure but t we understand all the used the club was th was used most on a th ganization and a slug ging process is used developed nerves, thin blood. The club bruis irritated a few nerve fuggish brain. Nagg ous system out of the brain and starts the l Such a horse truly is nervous energy at a quick decline. He a stiffened muscles and such a strain upon the THE HORSE

When a horse is ke with his nerves on a c ing less than torture, kind. The more spiri becomes the torture. A more annoyance than be to a horse of less se My attention was r

bred young coach hor