

Donald, of Sea Island, second, and Shannon Bros., third. The female championship prize was given to Nellie Carrick, winner in the yield-mare class, McDonald & Maypole, of Vancouver, won first on their draft team, Charlie and Sir Thomas.

J. M. Steves, of Steveston, B. C., was the only exhibitor of Suffolk Punch horses. However, he had forward some good animals of the breed. A. Hamilton, of New Westminster, had the winning Percheron stallion, while A. C. Ruby, of Portland, Oregon, owned the second-prize animal. The latter exhibitor showed the only Belgian stallion. Mr. Ruby had a long string of horses at Seattle, but evidently he shipped to New Westminster those two horses with the idea of selling, instead of gaining a reputation for his stud.

Hackneys set forth the strongest showing in the light horse classes. J. H. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, had a number of Standard-breds. C. H. Blanchfield, of Vancouver, owned the champion Standard-bred mare, and she also won the championship prize as best female in the light-horse classes. O'Neil & Co. were the largest exhibitors of Hackneys. Forest Fire, their chestnut stallion, that took the money at Victoria Fair, and stood reserve champion at Seattle, proved the winner at this show, both as champion, and also won first in his class. Sylpha's Sensation, owned by C. Moses, of Sydney, stood second in the aged-stallion class. In Hackney yield-mares, O'Neil & Co. won first with Spice Box, while Brigham Lady, also owned by them, stood second.

#### CATTLE AWARDS.

There was a slim exhibit of the beef breeds of cattle. Jos. Tamboline, of Westham Island, was the only exhibitor of Shorthorns, while very few Herefords put in an appearance. The Red Polls were out in stronger numbers. J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, and J. Cogswell, of Chehalis, Wash., were the exponents of this breed. Competition between these two breeders was keen. Maynard succeeded in winning the majority of the blue ribbons and championships. He won the sweepstakes for junior and senior herds.

It was among the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds that the keenest interest centered. A. H. Menzies & Son, of Pender Island, had a number of Jerseys, but had little competition. Two prominent herds were represented in the Holsteins. J. M. Steves, of Steveston, B. C., was out with a goodly number, while Wm. Bishop, from Washington State, U. S., came forth with the animals that represented his herd at the Seattle Exposition. In the bull classes, Bishop had a number of the winners, securing the male championship on his aged bull. Steves came in for the reserve-championship ribbon with his first-prize senior bull calf.

The Holstein cows were a good bunch. Six matronly, deep-uddered cows lined up for inspection, every one of them doing justice to the breed they represented. First and third placing went to Steves, Bishop falling heir to second and fourth positions. In the female classes following, the honors were divided between the two herds. Mr. Steves secured the female championship prize, and also the upper placing for both the aged and young herds.

There was some genuine competition when the Ayrshire cattle were shown. When Robt. Hunter & Sons, of Maxville, Ont., and R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., enter a show-yard together, things are always interesting, and they were none the less so at New Westminster, as the herds had previously rivalled each other at Seattle. A. C. Wells & Son, of Chilliwack, at intervals ran an animal in that returned with a ribbon. The Chilliwack herd deserve special honor for what they won, for they did so on plain merits, as they were not specially fitted. In the aged bull class, Ness led with Bargenoch Gay Cavalier. Hunter followed with Lessnessock Oyama's Guarantee. For bulls two years old, Ness again came first, and Wells second. When the cows lined up for inspection, there was a long line. Auchenbrain Jenny, the cow that stood fifth at Seattle, topped the list here. She was owned by Ness. Hunter had the second and third prize cows. In the younger classes, Hunter won first on his yearling bull, Bargenoch Victor Hugo. This afterwards proved to be the champion dairy bull of the show. Ness won first on aged herd, and owned the female champion, while Hunter had the winning young herd. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ontario, judged the dairy cattle, and gave eminent satisfaction.

#### SHEEP AND SWINE.

Almost all the classes in sheep and swine were well represented. J. H. Grisdale, of Ottawa, made the awards. The Oxford Down classes were well filled. J. Richardson, of Port Guichen, and Davis, of Ladner, A. R. Webster, Langley, and McClaughap Bros., divided the honors among them. H. Webb, of Sardis, exhibited in the Shropshire classes; while J. Thompson, of Chilliwack, took all the prizes for the Suffolk Down. A. T. Watt, of Victoria, exhibited Southdowns, winning most of the awards. C. E. Higgonson, Chilliwack, competed, also, for honors in Southdowns. Wm. Bamford, of Chilliwack, had the

Leicester, and A. C. Wells was a lone exhibitor of the Lincoln breed.

The competition in the swine classes was not so keen as in the sheep. A. C. Wells & Sons, of Chilliwack, with Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale, competed for honors in the Berkshire classes. Alex. Davies, of Ladner, and Wm. Bamford, of Chilliwack, won the prizes in Tamworths. Jas. Thompson, of Chilliwack, exhibited Yorkshires, and J. F. Maynard, Duroc-Jersey swine.

Toward the close of the exhibition, a stock-judging competition was held, with the idea of giving practical instruction to young farmers and stockmen. Dr. Knight, the Dominion Dairy Inspector for British Columbia, slaughtered a diseased cow, affected with tuberculosis, and gave a demonstrative lecture to a number of farmers and dairymen. From many a point of view, and especially from an agricultural standpoint, the New Westminster Exhibition of 1909 was a striking success.

L. A. B.

### Well-ventilated South Dorchester Barn.

The season is at hand when every man with live stock in his stables should realize the value of ventilation. Good health, and the best returns in flesh or milk production are not possible in damp, stuffy, impure air. A close observer of the operations and conditions on his farm (Elmhurst) that give satisfaction and success, Culver Finch, of South Dorchester, in the East Riding of Elgin Co., Ont., in the construction of a new barn, 86 by 40 feet, extending from west to east, with an l. driving and implement barn, southward, gave special thought to ventilation. He used the King plan, and two winters' trial has proved its worth in keeping the basement stable air wholesome, dry, and at a fairly even temperature in the coldest weather, it never being necessary to close the intake openings. The walls are cement-concrete, one foot thick, and 8 feet high from floor. The fresh-air intake pipes are 4-inch tiles, nine in number, one at each end, four on south side, and three on north side of stable, and seven in the drive barn, with three 3-inch tile direct through upper part of walls. The four-inch tile enter from outside, about one foot above the ground, extend part way through the wall, then turn upward, and then out into the stable about four inches below top of wall. These tile inlets are preferred to wooden boxes, being absolutely out of the way, and not perishable. They are bedded in as the wall is built. When examined recently by one of the editors of "The Farmer's Advocate," a strong west wind was blowing. A heavy current could be felt coming in through the west inlet, and very perceptibly, also, through the east opening. No matter which way the wind blows, at any time an inflow of air can be felt by the hand at every opening. The stable is laid out with feed alley 8 feet wide through the center, and manure passages at sides. Two pairs of ventilator shafts, of boards, 1 foot square each, extending down at the sides and to within a foot above feed-alley floor, with open bottom ends, draw off the foul air. Extending through the upper barn, alongside posts, they discharge into Preston galvanized-iron (14 inches round) pipes going out about three feet through the Preston-shingled roof, above the purline plates. The first pair are some 22 feet from the west end of the barn, and the other pair 16 feet from east end. The cost of the ventilating outfit was only some \$60. There is a large window for light and air at each end of the upper barn, which, midway along the ridge of the roof, opens into a cupola building, 8 x 4 x 6 feet high, neatly roofed, and with two windows, of four large lights each on the side, and one in each end. At threshing time, all six sash can be raised at one pull of a small rope over a pulley, and running down to the barn floor, thus letting out the dust and heat.

Under the north-side driveway is a root cellar 10 x 16 feet, with a window in each end, and four King tile ventilators. The approach is roofed with cement-concrete, one foot thick, reinforced with barbed wires laid both ways, 2 inches apart. The side walls are raised about a foot higher than roof, and filled in with earth. There are twenty-three windows in basement proper, each containing six lights 12 x 14 inches, the upper section of the sash, containing three lights, being hinged to top of lower half. To let in extra air in hot weather, the upper half can be swung back, and the opening space is regulated by three loose pegs in side of frame; or, if desired, the whole lower section of sash can be raised. There are two feed chutes, one from barn floor, and another extending up into mow, with steps up one side. The bottom, over alley, is protected by a close-fitting, hinged trapdoor, regulated by weighted rope over pulley at side, kept up in place by a movable round iron brace-rod which also serves to steady the trapdoor when it hangs down perpendicularly and the feeder goes aloft on the ladder for fodder. The chutes being closed, there are no cold down drafts in winter into the stable. Outside, at the end of the alley, is the new cement silo, 11 x 10 feet inside, with five openings. Pockets, made of pieces of scantling and boards, are to be placed

on the end of barn, one opposite each opening, and, as the doors are taken out in feeding down the silo, they will be placed at once out of the way in these pockets, safe till next filling time—a capital idea. Within the stable everything is tidy, clean, and systematic.

Eardley Finch, the son, who takes a commendable interest and pride in the conduct of the farm, has a pair of spring-balance scales and small desk, where the daily milk records of the herd of cows are noted, and transferred to the Dominion Department of Agriculture testing forms. He began the daily weighings last April, and is more than pleased with the accurate knowledge gained about the herd, which, though a good one, and fed with special care, contains milkers not all equally good. The milk goes to the well-known Brodie factory, at Mapleton, which boasts a progressive group of patrons. Speaking of the prosperous outlook of agriculture in Western Ontario, Mr. Finch referred to the peculiarly favorable position of the farming country ranging between Lake St. Clair and the Niagara Peninsula, so richly adapted to the growth of all kinds of high-priced products. Thickly studded with busy cities and towns, it had good markets at hand, and easy to reach. The farmer's position in these fine counties, was, therefore, most desirable, and he was certainly coming to his own, in this time of opportunity to make good, and in an advance of value in farm properties.

### Treating the Flock for Ticks.

It is essential to the health and thrift of sheep that they be treated for destruction of ticks and other vermin twice a year, namely, in the spring, soon after shearing, and again in the late autumn, before going into winter quarters. Such treatment is not only necessary as a safeguard against ticks and lice, but also against scab or other disease of the skin, while the increased growth and quality of the fleece, owing to a healthy condition of the skin, more than repays the cost of the treatment. As a rule, the dipping of the lambs a few days after the ewes are shorn in the spring fairly well answers the purpose, as ticks leave the closely-shorn ewes and seek shelter in the longer wool of the lambs. But, as a precaution against skin diseases, it is wisdom to dip the whole flock at that season, or at least to pour on the ewes, and rub in, a solution of the dip.

For a small flock, a dipping tank may be made of plank, either tongued and grooved, or lined with zinc or galvanized iron. If used only for dipping lambs, it need not be more than 4 feet long, 2½ feet high, and 20 inches at the bottom, spreading to about 2½ feet at top. A slatted drainer is used, placed at one end of the tanks, on which to lay the lamb while the surplus of the solution is squeezed out of the wool, and runs back into the tank.

In the case of a large flock, and where it is necessary to dip ewes, as well as lambs, a much larger tank and draining device is necessary, and the outgoing end of the tank should be sloping and slatted, so the sheep can walk out of the tank and up to the drainer. But, by good management, a flock can be kept clean by dipping the lambs in spring, and pouring the solution on the entire flock in the late fall or the beginning of winter. For this purpose, the advertised proprietary dips are generally satisfactory if used according to directions. The solution should be kept quite warm while being used, as it spreads more thoroughly over the surface of the skin while warm. The pouring may be done from a coffee pot, and one quart to each grown sheep is generally sufficient. To make rapid progress, the services of three men or boys is required, one to hold the sheep, one to open the wool at intervals of four or five inches, and one to pour the solution along these openings. The sheep is first placed upon its rump, its back resting against the knees of the holder, while the wool is opened down the brisket, belly and thighs; the animal is then turned first on one side, then on the other, while the wool is opened lengthwise of the body, and is then let stand while the wool is opened the whole length of the back, from tail to head, and the pouring process completed. By this process, a flock of 60 or 70 sheep may be treated in a day of six or seven hours, and the owner will feel more comfortable, as well as his flock, from the knowledge that the animals are free from blood-sucking vermin, and their skin in a healthy condition, calculated to increase the growth of wool, as well as of flesh.

### Children's Turn First.

I am very pleased to get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" every week, as even after one thinks he knows the general outline of farming, you're journal shows him he has still some bit to learn, and is very helpful in pointing out where and how. But I generally have to wait for my look through, whilst boys and girls are eagerly scanning it.

A. MOTHERSOLE.

Glengarry Co., Ont.