

derfully to the comfort and health of the stock, and to the convenience of those who have to work in the stable. Mr. Thompson finds the stable both dry and comfortable.

The ceiling has not been boarded. In the loft over the stock can be stored about 25 tons of hay. There being no flooring, the air from the stable finds ready exit above. In this way ventilation is furnished in much the same way as is now so commonly advocated for poultry houses.

A PRIZE FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. R. H. Harding's Farm described by W. F. Stephen, Who, Along with Mr. Simpson Rennie, Place the Awards in the Second Year of the Dairy Farms' Competition, Conducted by Farm and Dairy

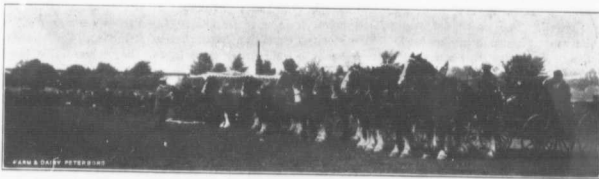
SITUATED midway between London and St. Marys, in the middle of the county of Middlesex, Ont., is the little hamlet of Theradale, within easy reach of which is the farm of R. H. Harding, consisting of 97 acres of fertile land. This farm contained the smallest acreage of any farm visited. Most of it is under cultivation. An intensive system of farming is followed and only requires completeness in detail to enable the proprietor to make a much higher score.

While not modern the house is fairly convenient. It presents to the passer-by a restful, home-like appearance, with its nice lawn and heavy row of evergreens to the side. The beautiful row of maples on either side of the public

Mr. Thompson raised some 40 head of Yorkshire hogs each year. He has kept as high as 80. The hogs are fed peas and oats hatched in summer with mangels in addition in winter. This feed is raised on the farm, as Mr. Thompson holds that farmers should endeavor to grow all their own feed. The probability is that many more farmers in North Lanark will soon follow Mr. Thompson's example and go in more and more for dairying.—H. B. C.

pure air going out through small shafts and the hay chutes. The superstructure is of wood, the whole being well arranged for convenience in feeding and cleaning. There are stalls to tie up 16 cows; five box stalls give good accommodation in this regard. The stable was about as well lighted as any seen in our travels.

Mr. Harding is perfecting a water system, which when completed will enable him to water all his stock inside. There had just been completed previous to our visit a large cement tank under the approach to the barn, sufficiently elevated to allow water to gravitate to individual buckets in the stables. Water is to be pumped by handmill to this tank, and the system when finished will be quite complete. The absence of



A Scene in the Ring at the Recent Galt Horse Show

The fine heavy draught teams competing for the \$200 cup presented by the Dominion Transport Co., at the Galt horse show, may here be seen. To the left of the judges' booth a class of single carriage horses are to be seen as they were awaiting the decision of their special judges.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

roadway indicate a lover of nature lives near here. We believe that Mr. Harding is responsible for these beautiful shade trees. Would that more of our public highways were adorned on either side with the national tree of Canada!

DAIRYING TAKES FIRST PLACE

Dairying is the leading industry, but it is supplemented with sheep. Eleven milk cows and seven young cattle comprised the herd; among these were seen nine registered Holsteins. The older matrons have good milk records to their credit. Daily milk records are kept, and the unprofitable cows have to go.

Five horses, one a registered Clydesdale brood mare, were on the farm at the time of our visit. One to three brood sows are kept and a number of young pigs are fattened each year. A varied lot of poultry is also kept.

This was the only farm in the competition where a flock of sheep was kept. Mr. Harding's fine Dorsetshires have a world-wide reputation, and many ribbons taken at National and International exhibitions adorn the home. About 50 registered sheep and lambs were on the farm at the time of our visit.

STABLES AND VENTILATION

The stable is 40 by 84 feet, two storeys high. The walls are built of hollow cement blocks 10 inches thick, which make an attractive looking and durable wall. The intake in the system of ventilation is so arranged that the air comes from the outside up through the hollow in the blocks and from openings near the top of the wall inside it diffuses through the stable the im-

a covered milk stand reduced the score somewhat. We expect such a stand on a dairy farm when milk goes to the creamery.

ALFALFA IS GROWN

Going out to the fields we noticed good fair crops of oats, peas, barley, corn, roots and potatoes, with oats the heaviest; in fact, somewhat lodged. Alfalfa is used for summer feeding and is used freely in winter in conjunction with silage and clover hay, roots, middlings and bran.

Mr. Harding, like other competitors, is combating the weed evil. This evil appears to have required a stubborn fight wherever we went, and it requires constant vigilance and perseverance if success is to crown one's efforts.

The home life on this prize farm is commendable, as with books, magazines, and agricultural papers seen here it denotes an intelligence above the ordinary. Mr. Harding's system of farming is also commendable, only requiring a slight rearrangement of roadways and fields and the perfecting of his present system to enable him to stand near the top in future competitions.—W. F. S.

An important advantage in favor of a block silo over the solid wall silo is the matter of watering. A concrete wall should be watered for several days after being built so as not to allow it to dry too quickly. To water a silo 30 feet high for a week is no small job under ordinary circumstances but when building of blocks the watering process can be easily done.—R. H. Kerr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

One Way to Harvest Alfalfa

John Clark, Grey Co., Ont.

No matter how well we may manage the alfalfa crop at cutting time, we sometimes meet disaster through adverse weather conditions just as we are liable to do with other crops.

I begin to cut when the crop is one-quarter to one-third in bloom. Then my practice varies according to weather conditions. If these conditions are favorable for rapid curing I cut in the forenoon as soon as the dew is off, and coil up the evening of the same day. In case of cool weather and little wind it is not usually ready for rolling the day it is cut. In that case I rake the hay into windrows late in the afternoon and coil the next afternoon.

Another plan I have found to give good results is to cut in the afternoon and rake when it is ready the following day.

I leave the alfalfa in the coil three or four days, just before hauling I turn over the coils and aerate the bottoms for a few hours.

When putting it in the mow I do not allow it to lie where the horse fork drops it, but spread it loosely all over the mow. This I have found important in lessening the danger of heating.

A summary of my method is: Cut the alfalfa before the bloom is out. Never cut when wet with dew or rain. Cool up before the leaves are dry enough to break. Do not put it into the barn before it is cured sufficiently to prevent heating.

When all is successfully done alfalfa is the best hay fodder known.

Feeding Dairy Cattle in Summer

Philip Fockler, Grey Co., Ont.

The dairy cow is a machine, and we use this machine to convert the feed grown upon our farms into a saleable product. Money can not be made out of any machine unless it is run to its capacity. Think of a man owning a grist mill and running it to one-third of its capacity! He must run it at full capacity to get largest returns. And we have to run this machine, the cow, on the dairy farm to its full capacity to make any profit.

Grass is one of nature's greatest gifts to the dairy cow; and her owner. The dairyman must have pasture for his cows if he expects to succeed. With land at a high price, however, to make a profit the most intensive methods must be employed. When pasture gets short it may be supplemented with mill feeds; this means a considerable financial outlay, however, and other less expensive means are within reach. The growing of alfalfa, winter rye, clover, corn and peas and oats will by successive sowings carry on the supply of feed well through the summer. Millet can be sown when the peas and oats have been cut and will carry the green feed into September. No green feed need be wasted, since it may be made into hay or ensilage, or, in the case of peas and oats, harvested for grain.

Those of us who feed our cows six months of the year and let them hunt for themselves the other six months are the ones who are feeding cows grain at a loss. The farmer who feeds his cows a good ration 12 months of the year and keeps his cows in good shape all the time is the farmer who is investing his money where it will bring him good interest.

We aim to maintain the milk flow throughout the season. Comfort, suitable foods in suitable quantities, regularity as to feeding, milking, salting, etc., and kindness we find are the great essentials to this end.

When grooming the horse do not do all the work with the brush and the rubbing cloth! This may make them look slick, but it does not remove the dirt from the hair which should be the object of the grooming.—E. F. Eaton, Chester Co., N. S.

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