start. It is nonsense to say it is ready to cut when in its glazed state. Ripe corn is worth a third more in the silo than if you start when it is in the glazed state. We have all been making mistakes in trying to get corn that grows too much to stalk and too little cob. In the future we must grow corn that will give a fair stock and cob well, and ripen, if possible, before the fall frosts. The corn that has done the best with us this year and last is a variety called the Bailey. It was sent us from the County of Essex. The most of this variety is past use for the table now, and will be ripe in about ten days. but owing to us having some later kinds, we will not be able to start before the 6th or 7th of Sept. Notwithstanding the dry season, we have a very fine crop of corn, covering forty acres of ground.

Huron Co., Ont. R. J. McMILLAN.

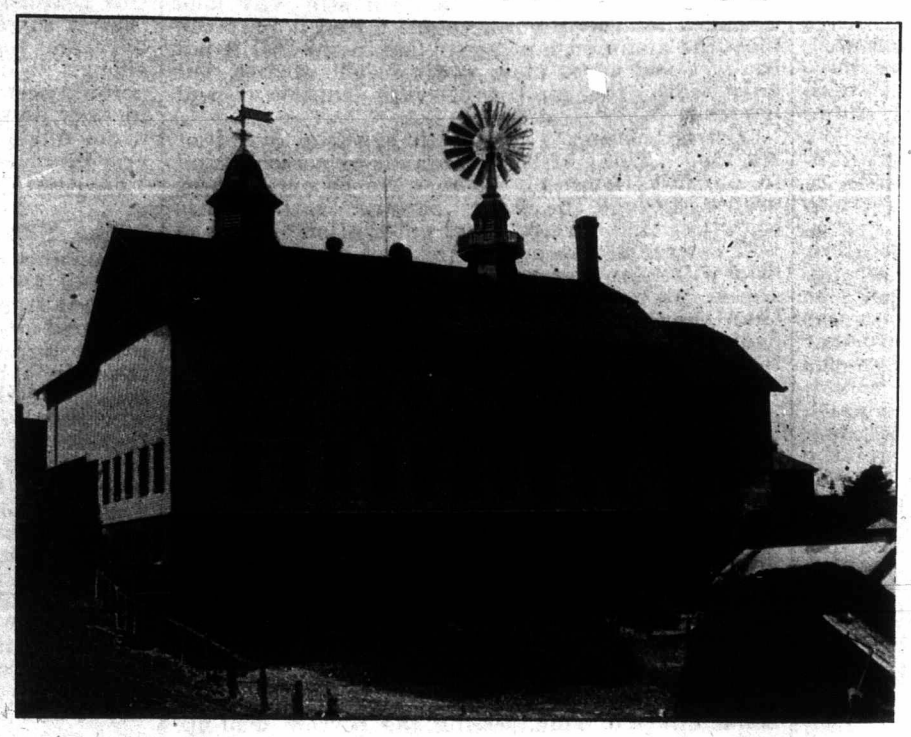
## "As Others See Us."

"The appendix to the report of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture is very disconcerting reading, so disconcerting that we are much inclined to think that there has been some serious error committed in carrying out a set of wheat-manuring experiments on the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa. The results obtained by our Canadian friends are not only contrary to the experience of practical farmers in this country, who lay no claim to being scientific, but also flatly contradictory, in some instances, to the most scientifically and carefully noted experiments by the foremost scientists of the day. The results are so startling that if we were to accept them as conclusive we should be compelled to think that the atmosphere and soil constituents of Canada are different from those existing in this country. We are a little inclined to think that there is some truth in the latter assumption, from the miserable yield of only twenty bushels per acre, after an application of fifteen tons of farmyard manure. This is in strange contrast to the results obtained at Rothamsted, where, for a period of forty-two years, the average yield was thirty-four bushels per acre, and in 1894 the yield went up to forty-five and a half bushels. The report goes on to state that the results were practically the same where fresh dung was applied as where well-rotted dung was applied. We are not at all surprised at this, as the wheat plant occupies the soil, when autumn sown, nearly eleven months, thus giving ample time for the dung to decompose and yield up its fertilizing elements. It is in the results they obtained after the application of various artificials that their deductions and results are utterly confusing. In the experiments carried out at Rothamsted the application of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia invariably gives largely increased results, going up as high as fifty-five bushels to the acre, but the application of three hundred pounds of sulphate of ammonia in the Canadian experiment only gave the miserable yield of fifteen bushels to the acre. Another contradictory result, according to all the evidence of true scientific theory and of actual practice in this country, is that where a dressing of sixty pounds, annually, of sulphate of iron (a substance looked upon as being actually hurtful under certain conditions) actually gave better results than sulphate of ammonia. The whole set of results is confusing, but they bear one very useful lesson to farmers, and it is that no two farms can be profitably worked and manured exactly alike, and that it is highly essential that each farmer should study the effects of the various manures for himself in the different fields on his holding, as it is quite evident that the laws governing successful manuring are yet only imperfectly understood by our most advanced thinkers. We have been observing for some time past that the more actual practical field experience some of our most advanced and reliable teachers get the more modest and guarded do they become in giving utterance to any opinion." — *Scottish Farmer.*

**In our article in Aug. 15th issue, under the heading "Picking, Packing and Shipping Fruit," we credited Mr. A. H. Pettit with having been Canada's Fruit Commissioner (or Supt.) at the World's Fair. This office was held by Mr. L. Woolverton, Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association; while Mr. Pettit was Superintendent of the Ontario fruit exhibit on that occasion. The Secretary of the Niagara District Fruit Growers' Stock Co. is Mr. J. W. S. Nellis, of Grimsby.**

## Dentonia Park Dairy Farm.

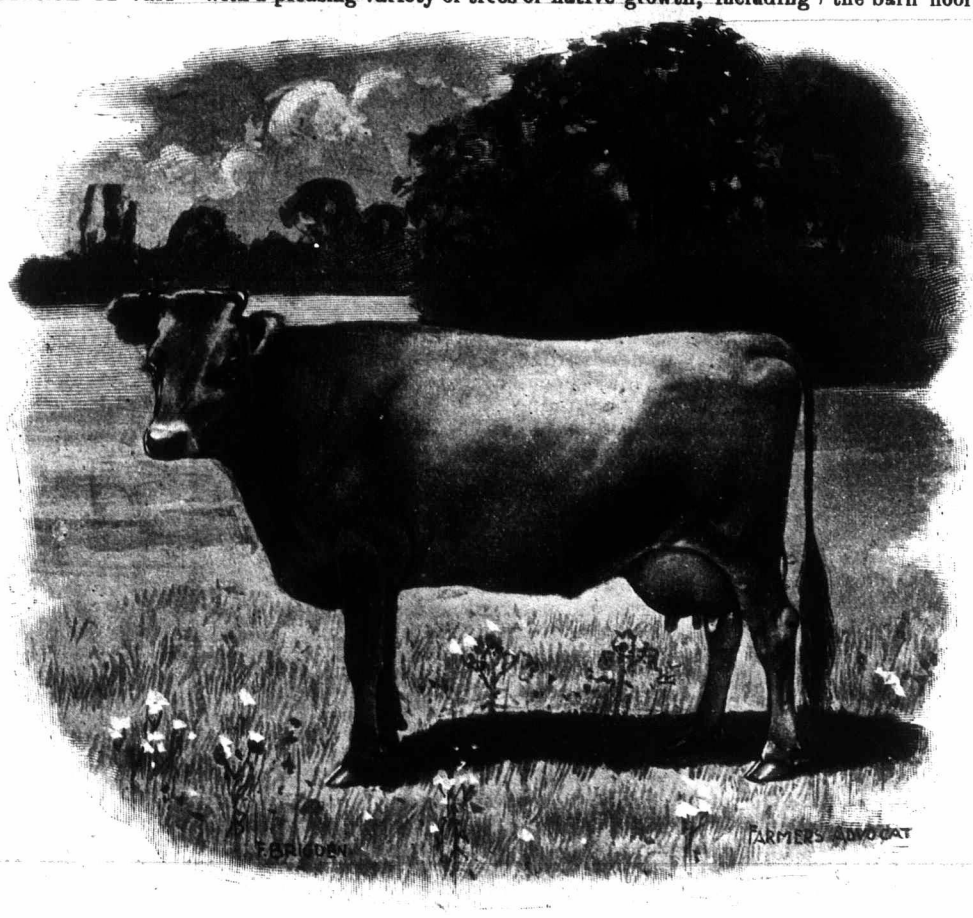
Mr. W. E. H. Massey, of the well-known Massey-Harris Manufacturing Company, has established on the outskirts of East Toronto, within ten minutes' walk of the Scarboro Electric Railway, and of York Station on the G. T. R., a 200-acre farm devoted mainly to dairying, poultry-raising, and pisciculture, each of these branches being prosecuted with the energy and efficiency characteristic of the owner in all his undertakings. When it is remembered that only two years ago this beautiful and well-equipped park and farm was cut up into some twenty small holdings, of various sizes and shapes, studded with unsightly



W. E. H. MASSEY'S STOCK BARN, DENTONIA PARK, EAST TORONTO.

shacks and tumble-down snake fences, and that as many title deeds had to be searched and transfers of ownership made in order to securing a well-rounded, compact, and convenient property, the amount of energy displayed and of work accomplished in evolving the present prospect is truly phenomenal, and could only result from a well-considered plan and well-directed effort, backed by substantial means, a genuine love for the work, and a worthy ambition to excel.

The front of the farm is of a character peculiarly adapted to the purpose to which it is devoted, that of a park, being broken and irregular, embracing hill and vale, bluff and ravine, stream and pond, the hills being mainly covered with a pleasing variety of trees of native growth, including



IMPORTED THREE-YEAR-OLD JERSEY COW, ISLAND LADY OF DENTONIA; OWNED BY W. E. H. MASSEY, EAST TORONTO, ONT.

oak and elm, maple, beech and linden, with a preponderance of evergreens, such as pine, spruce and hemlock, supplemented by plantations of the cultivated varieties on the deforested parts, which in a few years will add greatly to the beauty, variety and interest of the landscape. All the features of an ideal park—including shady walks and driveways, rustic bridges, silver streams lined with water cress and connecting numerous trout ponds in which grow water lillies galore and speckled beauties of the finny tribe in myriad millions—are found here, while further on one comes to the spacious and attractive summer residences of the brothers Massey, with their wide verandas and the many other provisions for home comfort which modern methods of housebuilding secure, while in the rear of these, at a convenient distance, stand the farm buildings, and stretching away in the distance lie the permanent pastures and fruitful fields which produce the necessary grain and fodder for the stock fed on the farm.

### THE FARM BUILDINGS.

The main barn, which is illustrated in this issue, is a model structure in most particulars, and is well adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted, the whole plan having been studied out and the work directed by Mr. Massey with a view to economy of cost, convenience and efficiency of service, symmetrical proportions and a pleasing effect. The main building is one hundred feet long by forty-two feet wide, and four stories high, and is built on a hillside, the ground floor being stabled for fattening cattle and young animals, the second floor being devoted to the dairy herd of Jersey cows in two long rows facing the feed alleys on either side, the working dairy being separated from the stable by the engine room, in which stands a stationary engine for generating electricity, with which all the buildings are liberally lighted, and running a 10-horse power electric motor, used for working most of the machinery in the buildings, such as threshing and grinding grain, cutting ensilage, straw and hay, pulping roots, and running the cream separator and churn. The third story is occupied by the horses and carriages, the workshop, groom and herdsmen's rooms, etc., while the upper story is the barn proper, in which is stored the hay, grain and straw grown on the farm and used for the feeding of the stock, all the feed being passed down through chutes to the lower stories as required. A very efficient system of ventilation is in operation by means of a revolving funnel on the ridge of the roof, through which fresh air is conveyed to the stables and distributed through pipes under the mangers with openings which diffuse it in plentiful supply near the heads of the animals, the foul air passing up through tubes to the roof. Provision is made for storing a large quantity of roots convenient to the cattle; and twin circular stave silos, 12 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep, prove entirely satisfactory in preserving corn fodder—last year's ensilage being still in supply and having proved a valuable help in carrying the cattle through the dry season. An excellent well 20 feet deep below the basement provides a plentiful supply of pure spring water for the cattle and for the dairy, and is pumped by the steam engine or the electric motor to a 5,000-gallon tank in the upper story of the barn. In addition to this, water is forced by a hydraulic ram from a spring in the ravine, a distance of 110 feet, to a tank of 6,000 gallons capacity on a tower near the buildings, at the rate of 250 to 500 gallons an hour, which provides an excellent fire protection; an overflow pipe connecting with a 10,000-gallon cistern under the approach to the barn floor, from which the stable floors, which are all water-tight, being matched like the decks of a ship, are flushed, the same water being used when necessary for irrigating the vegetable garden and the pasture plots in the rear of the barns.

### THE DAIRY,

which is under the care of Miss Shuttleworth, an honor graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School, who has recently received the appointment of Lady Instructor in the Western Dairy School at Strathroy, is a model of completeness, cleanliness and efficiency, being fully equipped with all modern appliances, and from which is produced a quality of golden butter calculated to excite the envy of the gods. Everything in this department is conducted on scientific principles, with the result that a uniform quality of product of the highest standard is assured, and the "witches" in the churn never succeed in preventing the butter from coming, science and the sunny smile of the dairymaid proving an irresistible combination in securing a satisfactory outcome.

An annex, running out from the ground floor of the main building, is devoted to the accommodation of the sheep and swine, of which small but select herds are kept, the former being Shropshires and the latter Berkshires and Yorkshires.

### THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT

is receiving special attention, and provision is being made for prosecuting this feature of the business on an extensive scale, two large buildings being already occupied, one for hatching by means of incubators, and the other for feeding and raising broilers and breeding stock. An extensive addition to this branch is contemplated, and a well-planned building 150 feet in length and 3 stories high is now in course of erection, to be devoted to practical work in poultry production. The fish ponds are well stocked with trout of different ages, properly graded, and are proving a satisfactory source of revenue on the Toronto market.

The magnificent herd of high-class registered Jersey cattle maintained on the farm, a review of which is given in the Gossip columns in this issue, is, however, the main feature of this interesting establishment; and from their superior quality, rich breeding, and splendid record as butter producers and prize-winners on the Island of Jersey and elsewhere, should attract the attention of all who are interested in dairy stock. (See page 415 for herd review.)