

In finishing steers for the British market, we have found a ration composed of two parts oats, and one each of peas and wheat, chopped and fed as mentioned, give good satisfaction. Barley could be fed instead of wheat, and with the other grains would do very well. But peas and oats I consider the great standby of the feeder. Men new to the business should be careful in feeding the cattle for some time after coming in from the fields; they will not stand a heavy meal ration to commence with, it should be gradually increased towards the end of the feeding period. But above all, allow none to remain in the mangers from one feeding time to another; if once put off their feed, they are apt to be troublesome. Give them no more than they can eat up clean, and at regular intervals. A serious fault with some, especially with those new to the business, is in not feeding a heavy enough grain ration; they keep the steers moving only, when they should be at a smart canter. There is no saving in half feeding for the British or any other market. An extra quarter gallon at each feed may make all the difference between a profit and a serious loss.

Towards spring hay should be largely used with feeding cattle, as they become a little more dainty in their taste when warm weather sets in, and a change of feed now and again is beneficial. Keeping the cattle clean, contented and healthy, and feeding up to their capacity to assimilate such feed, is the only sure way to success in feeding.

For cows giving milk, the chaff, cut straw and roots, fed with their meal ration as mentioned in reference to beef cattle, with what long straw or hay they can clean up, will be found to give good results. Turnips fed in this way, in moderate quantities, will taint the milk but very little, if at all. For young cattle, if given a liberal feed of turnips along with the chaff and cut straw, they will do fairly well without any meal, but will do all the better if a little ground oats or bran is added; the object should be to keep them growing right along. The flesh put on in the summer months should not be lost, but rather added to in the winter.

The winter care of young calves should be of the best, plenty of turnips and chaff, with a generous supply of chopped oats and all the sweet clover hay they can eat. And in every case salt should be placed where they can take it every day if they wish. I do not mean to say that cut straw has any more nutritive value than before it was cut, but if fed as stated above, the stock will eat a lot of rough feed which otherwise would not be touched, and though straw may not have feeding properties of a high order, still bulky feed is as useful as that of the concentrated order, and where fodder is short, it is well to enquire in what shape it would be most relished by the stock. There will be more work in connection with this system of feeding, but I do not believe in the straw stack kind, for what is worth doing is worth doing well.

W. C. Edwards' & Co.'s Stock Farms.

One of the oldest and most widely known breeders of pure-bred stock in the Ottawa valley is Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., of Rockland, Ont. Rockland is a village on the Ottawa river, about thirty miles below the city of Ottawa. Between these two places the banks of the river are well wooded, but through the clearings views can be had of a fine rolling country and occasional villages. At Rockland are situated the immense saw mills belonging to Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co. The first farm visited was

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM.

which is so named from the beautiful pine grove which surrounds the buildings, and affords shelter from the blasts of winter. On arriving at the farm we found the manager hard at work filling the silo. He prefers the common yellow corn, of which they have about twenty acres. On this farm he has tried the Longfellow, and says that it gives more in quantity, but not of so good a quality. The commodious barn on this place is 153 feet in length and 66 in width, and is fitted up with all modern appliances for saving labor. There are two large silos, and also the most complete system of waterworks that we have seen. Iron cups are placed in each stall, and then connected with each other, and also with a tank outside, by means of pipes. The water is forced into the tank by a windmill, and is there regulated by means of floats; in the way this water is kept at the same level in the stalls all the time. There are two large manure sheds, where the manure is all drawn, and then mixed with that made at the mill stables. In these sheds Mr. Edwards feeds about sixty head of steers for the export trade, after having first dehorned them; they will feed together like so many sheep out of mangers, which are hung against the wall so that they can be raised as the manure increases in height. Mr. Edwards was one of the first to introduce the silo into this part of the country, and he considers it of as much importance in making beef as in the production of milk.

The Shorthorn herd kept at this farm numbers about eighty or ninety animals, and are chiefly of the choicest Scotch strains of breeding. They are about equally divided in color between reds and roans, thus showing that Mr. Edwards is no respecter of colors, but that he prefers individual merit. At the time of our visit the best of the animals were in quarantine, after having kept up the honor of the herd at the World's Fair, and won fresh laurels for Pine Grove Stock Farm. As a full description of the prize-winners at Chicago

was given in a recent issue, we will only say that the herd consisted of ten animals, upon which he was fortunate enough to secure five premiums, including one for the herd. He showed his aged bull, two-year-old bull Knight of St. John—one of the latest importations from Wm. Duthie, and one which won him third money—two bull calves, two cows, a two-year-old heifer, a yearling heifer, and two heifer calves. When we saw those that were in the field, we concluded that if the best were sent to Chicago there were plenty left that would be a credit to any stock farm. In the stables we were shown a few useful young bulls now fit for service, and an especially good three-year-old imported heifer, Lady Lancaster 6th, that was suckling a bull calf, got by Scottish Archer. Both the calf and his mother are red, and were bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie.

The foundation of this herd was obtained from such breeders as Robert Miller, Brougham, and the Hon. John Dryden. It was afterwards increased by direct importations from the Old Country. Last year Mr. Edwards brought out three bulls and six females from the herd of Mr. Wm. Duthie, Collynie.

About three miles further down the river, at Clarence post office, is

ELMHURST STOCK FARM.

where Messrs. Edwards & Co. keep their flock of imported Shropshires, under the management of Mr. Henry Smith. Mr. Smith reported an extra good crop of lambs this year. At the time of our arrival he was busily engaged in crating a consignment of a dozen, which had been sold to the Seminary at Oka. Much of the land along the bank of the river is broken and hilly, and appears to be particularly adapted for sheep breeding. There are in the flock about sixty breeding ewes, and a few young rams now ready to fill orders. Two years ago Mr. Edwards imported twenty ewes, and has since added to them others imported by the Hon. John Dryden from some of the best English flocks.

There is also a herd of Berkshires kept on this farm, the foundation of which was obtained from Messrs. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton. Mr. Edwards has also done a little in the feeding of lambs, and this winter he will go into it stronger, as he intends to feed about two hundred on his farm at Cumberland this winter for the British export trade. Mr. Smith is loud in his praise of ensilage as a sheep food, but finds that it is not a safe food to feed alone, but requires to be mixed with cut hay or straw. This year he sowed Longfellow and Red Cob in alternate rows, and expresses himself as being much pleased with the result. The silo on this farm was the first one in the county; now Mr. Edwards has seven or eight himself, and the farmers in the vicinity are all following his example. From here Mr. Smith drove us across to the Quebec side of the river, to where the Ayrshires and Jerseys are kept, at the

LAURENTIAN STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.

This farm is situated on the North Nation River, about three miles from North Nation Station on the C. P. R., and about the same distance from the Ottawa River. In addition to the many things requiring his attention, Mr. Edwards decided to go into dairying, and his success can be measured by the great demand which exists for his butter at the first-class hotels in Ottawa, with which yearly contracts are made at the highest figure. A herd of pure-bred Ayrshires and Jerseys has been established, and a large stock barn and silos built sufficient to accommodate and feed one hundred head of stock. He laid the foundation of his Jersey herd by purchasing four imported cows and a few home-bred ones, then added to his herd by the purchase of a number which were imported by Sir Chas. Tupper. This herd is now headed by the bull Lisgar Pogis of St. Annes (25704), got by Lord Lisgar of St. Annes, out of Snowdrop of St. Annes, bred by W. A. Reburn, St. Annes. Lord Lisgar was by Orloff's Stoke Pogis, whose dam, Cheerful of St. Lambert, produced twenty pounds eight ounces of butter in one week. The dam of Lord Lisgar was Lolis of St. Lambert. (See FARMER'S ADVOCATE of January, 1892).

The Ayrshires are both imported and home-bred, having been selected from the choicest milking families. The herd is headed by the imported three-year-old bull, Cyclone.

Berkshire pigs from imported stock are kept here. Buttermaking is the specialty on this farm. The dairy is fitted with all the latest modern appliances, including a No. 3 DeLavel separator and a Babcock test. The milk from this herd, both pure-bred and grades, averages 4.3 per cent. of butter-fat. At present they are making about fifty-five pounds of butter per day, which is shipped direct to the customers at the remunerative price of thirty cents per pound.

Mr. Edwards has the credit of having been the first to bring these improved breeds of stock into this section of country, which has been of incalculable benefit to the farmers in that vicinity.

Choice breeding stock is always on hand and for sale at very reasonable prices. These include males and females of the following sorts: Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshires and Berkshires. Mr. Edwards is very honorable and his stock is good; we can recommend it to purchasers. We never visit his farms but we learn many useful lessons. No farmer should visit Ottawa without going carefully over these farms, time thus spent will prove a profitable investment.

FARM.

East Peterborough Agricultural Societies' Show.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of East Peterborough Society was a great success, both financially and otherwise, owing a great deal to the work of the Directors. Mr. W. C. Roxburgh, the indefatigable secretary, has held that office for many years; while the President, F. Birdsall, Esq., has been a director for over a quarter of a century, being president of the first annual exhibition, twenty-five years ago.

Last year the grounds were enlarged, and a good quarter-mile track built. The buildings were crowded to the utmost capacity with exhibits that would outrival those of our more pretentious exhibitions. In Dairy exhibits, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Plunkett and Mrs. Moore were keen rivals, as also they were in Domestic Manufacture and Ladies' Work.

In field roots, Messrs. Moore, Breckenridge, Blizard and Birdsall were large exhibitors.

Messrs. F. Birdsall & Son exhibited a cattle squash, weighing 114 lbs., and Greystone turnips, three of which weighed 90 lbs.

The show of garden vegetables was good.

In Shorthorns, Messrs. Birdsall, Knox, Kelly and Douglas were the principal exhibitors, F. Birdsall & Son winning the herd prize with a promising lot headed by that beautiful bull calf "Waverley World's Fair," sired by Waverley = 11000, who is now in quarantine on his way home from the World's Fair.

The sweepstakes for best male in class was awarded to a fine two-year-old, bred by F. Birdsall & Son, and owned by Conway & Wilson, Warkworth.

In Ayrshires, Douglas, Humphries and Breckenridge were exhibitors. Some very fine specimens were shown, especially by Jno. Douglas, Warkworth.

Holsteins and Grades were fairly represented, while in fat cattle the unusual thing of seeing a Jersey cow a prize winner was witnessed—that, too, in a strong class.

In Jerseys, Mr. Robt. Reesor, of Markham, exhibited 17 head; F. Birdsall & Son, 4 head. Most of the Jerseys were fine specimens.

Sheep.—Cotswold sheep that would have done credit to any show in Canada were exhibited by F. Bonnycastle, of Campbellford. Mr. Honey also exhibited.

In Leicesters, Cameron & Douglas exhibited a prize winner at Toronto, which was beaten by a local lamb.

Shropshires and Southdowns were exhibited by Millar & Kidd.

Oxfords were shown by Messrs. F. Birdsall & Son and Mr. Wasson. A ram lamb imported this year from Mr. Adams, of Oxfordshire, England, by Mr. Main, for F. Birdsall & Son, was greatly admired.

Horses were exhibited by Moore, Robertson, Breckenridge, Irving and Birdsall, many of which were of splendid quality.

Notes from England.

Dr. Voelcker, the well-known chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, regards the popular idea that morning's milk is of better quality than that drawn in the evening as a fallacy. As far as his experience goes, he says that the result depends on the quality and quantity of the food which is given to the cows four or five hours before milking.

In addition to the many forms of strong competition which the British farmer has to contend against, one of the most trying is that of the bonus-fed butter from Australia. Hitherto, Victoria has been the only country to stimulate the export of butter by a bonus, but now a bill has been introduced in the South Australian Parliament, providing a bonus of 2d. a pound on all butter exported from the Australasian colonies, provided that it passes inspection as the best quality.

At the last Dairy Conference, certain experts declared that the average quantity of milk necessary to yield a pound of butter was three gallons, or a very little less. Now the annual reports of the Australian, New Zealand and Canadian butter factories show the ratio of one pound of butter to two and a-half or two and a-quarter gallons. It seems that you in the colonies are ahead of us in the old country in the dairy business.

The Hessian fly has done immense damage in England, and especially in Devonshire. Both wheat and barley are seriously injured, and in some places there will not be more than half a crop.

A local tradition in the county of Sussex accounts for the discovery of the value of oilcake as a food as follows:—A Weald farmer manured a mowing grass field with oilcake, and not dreaming that they would eat the manure, he turned some tugs he had taken to keep into it; but soon finding that both grass and manure had disappeared, he sent to the owner to take his sheep away, that they were devils in sheep's clothing, for they had eaten all his grass, and had begun upon the soil itself. The story further says that when the sheep were taken home they were found to be very fat.

The exceptionally dry weather of the past spring and early summer lessened the crop of hay to such an extent that much alarm was created among agriculturists in regard to the shortage of this indispensable article of forage, the necessity for