

bred herd of cows, and a Holstein bull was introduced. This was about twelve years ago, when the present extraordinary dairy herd was commenced. Up till the year 1893 a steady improvement in the herd was effected by good general methods of selection of cows, intelligent care, and the introduction of five pure-bred Holstein heifers; but at this period a great advance was commenced by the erection of the palatial white brick barn and the creamery fitted with cream separator, Babcock tester, and modern churns. The cows were at this time commenced to be subjected to the scrutinizing light of the milk weigh-scales and fat test, and an intelligent weeding-out process begun. The result has been that the herd of 55 cows averaged last year 10,424 pounds of milk, containing an average of 3.55 per cent. fat, making 418 pounds of butter. The best cow, a Holstein-Shorthorn grade descended from the famous Shorthorn herd, gave last year 17,731 pounds of milk, and those that produce less than 6,000 pounds in a year are discarded and replaced by daughters of the best cows. It is the intention to raise the standard to 7,000 pounds in a very short time. While the herd must be considered a superior dairy one, the general-purpose enthusiast will be gratified to know that it has claims to his fancy, as many of the steer calves are sold for beef at two years old weighing upwards of 1,400 pounds each, the average of last year's lot being 1,425 pounds.

It may be remarked that personal supervision is given to the needs of each cow, so that she is fed

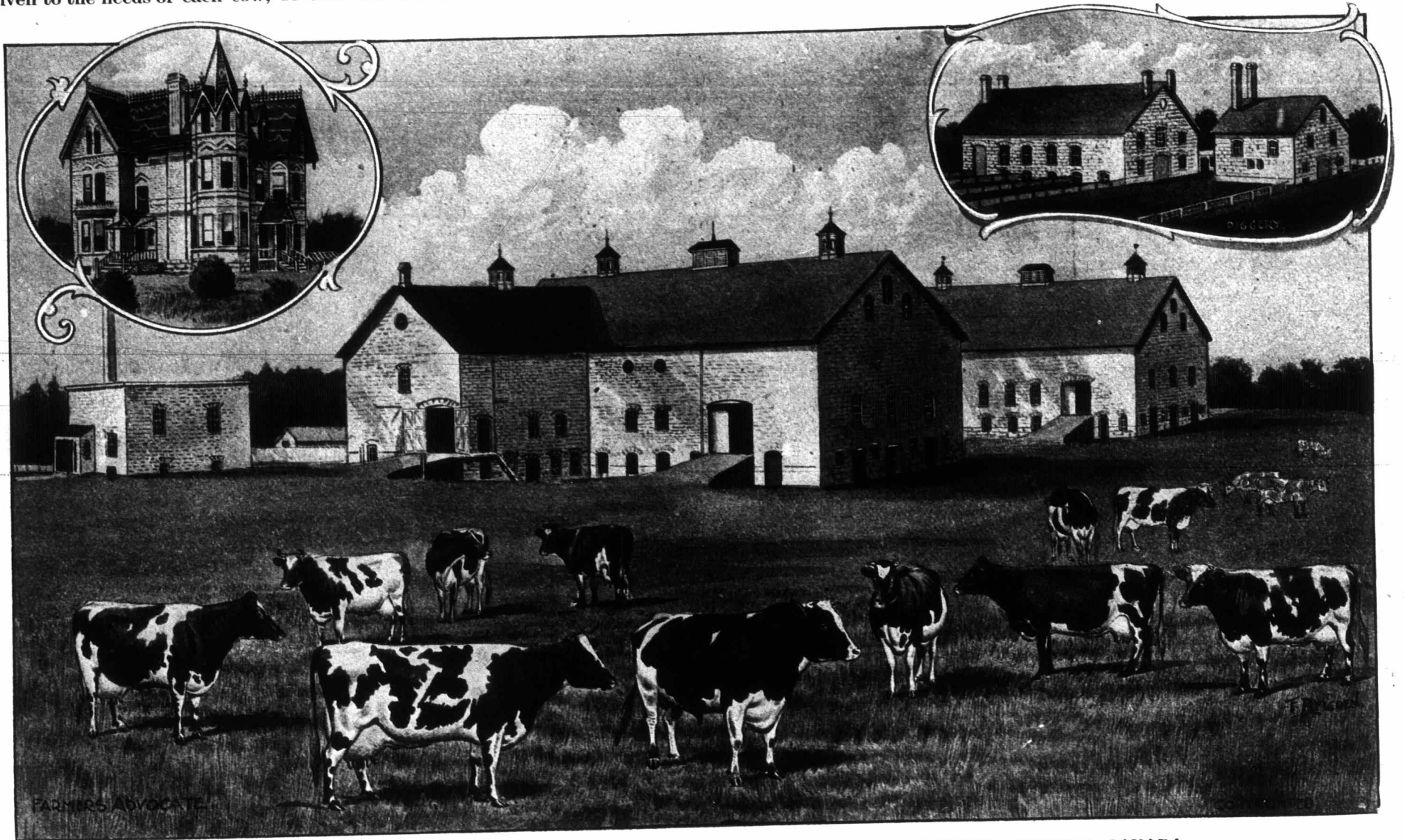
hundred acres of rough pasture land which provides summer feed for much of the stock. The farm proper is divided into fields of about sixteen acres each, formerly fenced with boards, but now wire structures are taking their place. Each field is easy of access by neatly-kept thirty-foot lanes almost completely overarched with beautiful maples. Each field, as well as each building, is furnished with spring water, supplied in pipes from the head of the farm, from which it has ample fall. Some fifty acres of the farm are also laid with irrigation pipes, supplied from the tower tank, filled by steam and water pressure pumps. The farm is conducted on a three-course system of clover, corn and roots, and a cereal crop seeded down. From forty-five to fifty acres of corn are usually grown for the five brick silos, having a joint capacity of 1,000 tons, indicated by actual weight. About ten acres of cob corn are grown for hog feed and for seed. The richness of the land, which is rather light sand, but made fertile by the constant manuring, can be told by stating that the average fall wheat crop in 1897 was 37½ bushels per acre, the best field going 50 bushels.

It is Mr. Tillson's constant endeavor to improve and go forward, and to this end experiments are constantly under way to find out better methods in farming, feeding and breeding. All improvements and new buildings are made with permanency, good taste and convenience in view, and reasonable expense is never allowed to prevent the carrying out of a desired purpose. Mr. Tillson has a general

the town, is Pine Grove Stock Farm, of 900 acres, on which are maintained high-class studs of horses—Thoroughbred, Hackney and Clydesdale, a splendid herd of Shorthorn cattle, and a fine flock of Shropshire sheep. The greater part of this farm is comparatively new, a considerable portion of it having been only in recent years cleared of the pine forest, rapid progress having been made in its improvement, the usual course of waiting for the decay of the stumps being departed from and the clearing process facilitated by the use of dynamite, which rends the stumps into fragments, leaving them in favorable condition for piling and burning. The soil, which is naturally a rich clay loam, has been maintained in a highly fertile condition by the application, where needed, of liberal supplies of manure made from feeding a large herd of cattle, and from the mill stables, where some 500 horses are fed and produces heavy crops of grain, roots, corn, and clover, the latter crop thriving remarkably on this farm, as in the valley generally, holding the ground for four or five years and yielding abundantly of hay and pasture. Twenty-five acres of roots and 35 acres of ensilage corn were cultivated in the season of 1898, the latter producing heavily of well-matured ears and filling the four large silos.

THE BUILDINGS,

which are extensive and substantial, are admirably planned and arranged for economy of time and labor in feeding and attending the stock, all the feed—ensilage, roots, cut hay or straw, and meal—



A GLIMPSE OF ANNANDALE, THE DAIRY FARM OF E. D. TILLSON, TILSONBURG, ONTARIO, CANADA.

and cured for as best suits her. As has been previously pointed out in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, butter dairying is the sort practiced, and to this the same thoroughness is exercised as in the case of the cows. The quality of the butter is best indicated by referring to the fact that 2½c. per pound is received for all they can make, and much of it is taken by Port Hope Trinity College School and Toronto Trinity College. A good local milk and cream trade is also enjoyed.

In connection with the dairy, hog-raising is wisely associated. Some thirty brood sows are kept, from which 350 to 400 pigs per year are turned off at bacon weights. For these there is provided the new piggery shown in the engraving and described in Feb. 15th, 1898, FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Besides this, there are some eight acres of enclosed yards separated by wire fences and supplied with movable 8x8 feet sleeping-pens. The sows are of mixed breeding, and the boar used is an improved Yorkshire. The young pigs are kept growing till about five months old on skim milk, shorts, bran, green food and very little corn meal. Stronger feeding is then gradually commenced and continued till they weigh about 180 pounds at about seven months old. During the summer months green alfalfa is liberally used, mangels being fed in the winter season.

The farm of 300 acres of cultivated land slopes gently to the south, about fifteen feet to one hundred rods, giving ample fall to the thorough system of tile draining. There are also several

oversight of all departments of the farm, as well as his several large mills, but the detail of the farming, feeding and creamery work is supervised by the farm manager, John D. MacLeay, who takes a deep interest in the welfare of every department of Annandale Farm.

Pine Grove and Laurentian Stock Farms.

At Rockland, Ontario, a thriving town with a population of 3,000, in the Ottawa Valley, twenty-five miles east from the Capital, is the home of Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., one of the busiest business men in the Dominion, being extensively engaged in lumbering and mercantile operations as well as in farming and stock-breeding. A broad-minded, public-spirited man, he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens in his town and county, and especially in the line of introducing improved stock among the farmers, many of whom have availed themselves of the opportunity to improve the character of their farm animals, to their manifest advantage and the general good. At Rockland Mr. Edwards operates a mammoth sawmill, one of the largest and best equipped in the Ottawa Valley, which is famous for such gigantic enterprises. In this mill, which is only one of a series numbering a score or more of similar establishments operated by the company of which Mr. Edwards is the head, some 800 men are employed in sawing and handling logs and lumber to the value of many millions of feet annually; and here, too, is

being convenient and converging towards one point, the mixing room, which is at the end of the barn where the approach is, it being an end-drive barn. The idea of economy of labor, of time and material has evidently been dominant in the mind of the owner and has been successfully realized in the plans and architecture of the buildings and in the methods of conducting the farm work generally, and is especially exemplified in the arrangements for threshing, which, together with cutting the threshed straw and grinding the grain into meal, is operated by a force of only three men, the unthreshed grain being brought to the separator by means of the horse fork and slings, the straw passing direct from the separator to the straw cutter, and the grain passing down through a chute to the grinder in the basement or carried by elevators to the bins if required.

The cattle stables for the breeding herd, commodious, comfortable, light, and well-ventilated, having cement floors, and supplied with water automatically in each stable from a large cistern filled from the roofs and by a windmill, are so arranged that all feed from the mixing-room is carried on a car down the passages in front of the animals. A considerable portion of the stable formerly used for tying cattle in stalls has recently been changed into roomy boxes for single cows or for a cow and her calf, according to the owner's idea that liberty of movement is conducive to the best health and condition of the breeding stock, and this principle has been followed by Mr. Edwards' experience in fat-