

EDITORIAL.

Our First Page Portrait.

A few miles south of Stratford, Ont., is situated the farm of Mr. Geo. Green, the well-known breeder of Berkshires, and those desirous of knowing what constitutes an "Ideal Berkshire," would do well to visit the pens at Fairview, where splendid typical specimens of the breed are to be seen.

Golden Link (2884), the sow whose portrait adorns our first page (bred and owned by Mr. Green), is a very handsome animal, with all the typical points of the breed. She won first place at the Quebec Provincial Exhibition at Montreal in 1893, in the six months class; also first at the Industrial, Toronto, and the Western, London, in a very strong class the same season. She is a full sister to Black Prince 5th (2793), one of the stock boars in the herd. This boar won first in the yearling class and headed the sweepstakes herd at the Ottawa Exhibition in 1894, the only time he was exhibited last season. The ancestors of these two were winners as far back as Last Link 4th, an imported sow of great length and depth, bred by the late A. Stewart, Gloucester, Eng.

Royal Lad (3044) is another stock boar used very successfully on the herd; an animal of great length, with well-sprung ribs; broad, level back; thick hams, well-fleshed down; and standing squarely on strong, flinty legs. He was winner of first place at the Central Exhibition, Ottawa, and second at the Industrial, Toronto, in 1894.

A grand sow in the herd is Oxford Lady (2125). This sow won 2nd at Toronto, and 1st at London and Ottawa. She was sired by the imported boar Gladstone, dam Lady Oxford.

Blue Bell (3533), farrowed March 2nd, 1894, is a grand young sow, having won a first place for herself at London and Ottawa in 1894. Two boars of the same litter won 1st and 2nd at London; one of them also winning 1st at Toronto, and was sold at a good round figure to an American of York State. This litter was sired by Queen's Own (2613), dam Mountain Bell (1885), a grand breeding sow in the herd that has raised a large number of prize winners, and is due to farrow March 16th.

Charm (3579) is a sow of good length and depth and very smooth. This sow stood first at the Provincial Fat Stock Show held in Guelph, December, 1894.

Another fine imported sow is Shapely (1514), very large, with good level back, great length and very deep bodied; she has raised some grand pigs, and is in farrow again. She was bred by S. W. Andrews, Lodber, Blandford, Eng.

Fairview Berkshires are descended from the best English strains, and have had a remarkably good show-ring record, having won 171 prizes, seven diplomas, three medals, and the Prince of Wales' prize of \$50.00, at the leading exhibitions in the Dominion since 1883, their last year's winnings being 46 prizes, including two medals and two sweepstakes at the leading fairs; and judging from the general excellency of the herd, they should make their mark at the exhibitions of 1895.

In New Zealand, in 1892 the first two cheese factories were opened. Last fall there were fifty-five cheese factories, sixty-two butter factories, and sixty creameries, employing over 300 hands, and using the milk of 57,000 cows. The exports of butter rose from 8,809 cwt. in 1883 to 59,147 cwt. in 1893, and those of cheese from 2,519 cwt. to 46,198 cwt.

The directors of the Winnipeg Industrial have decided on a summer fair, and fixed the dates, as requested by the Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association, from July 15th to 19th, inclusive. Nine hundred circulars were sent out asking opinions as to time of holding fair, and of the 508 replies received, 302 favored a summer fair. The directors' vote was 9 to 3 for a summer fair. We trust the directors will at once set about making the show of 1895 the best on record.

Prof. M. Nocard, one of the most eminent experts in the world, has examined pieces of the lung of the suspected Canadian animal landed at Antwerp, upon which the Belgian authorities based their embargo against Canadian cattle. He is unable to say that the disease is pleuro-pneumonia; indeed, he throws much doubt upon the assertion that it is. A cable dispatch says: "This report, in connection with the absence of the disease among the recent arrivals of Canadian cattle here, should strengthen the Scottish demand, which the farmers and shipmen are making for the removal of the British embargo."

What Branch of Farming Gave Most Satisfactory Results in Your Locality in 1894?

The above was included in our list of special enquiries sent out some time ago to crop correspondents, and the replies elicited we give below. Out of about 60 reporting, it is worthy of note that 50 state that dairying gave the most satisfactory results in their respective localities last year, though a number of other successful specialties are also mentioned. In most cases hog-raising is cited an adjunct of successful dairying:

Ontario Co., Ont.—G. E. Mowbray, Oshawa—Dairying and hog-raising; but our farmers are slow in going into dairying, as they have been accustomed to feeding cattle and breeding heavy horses.

M. Cliphsham, Sparrow Lake—Dairying. I keep a dairy farm, and my neighbors are turning their attention in that direction. This section is well adapted to that branch.

Elmer Lick, Oshawa—Dairying is about the only thing that has paid the last season. Clover seed—Alsike and Red have done fairly well.

S. L. Brown, Whitby—Dairying or milk production gave most satisfactory returns in 1894.

John Bartlett, Oshawa—Dairying, and the growing of Alsike and Red clover for seed.

J. R. Randall, Newmarket—Dairying has been most satisfactory.

Bruce—Jas. B. Muir, North Bruce—Dairying and hog-raising, when properly attended to.

Jas. Tolton, Walkerton—Dairying; but I think the co-operative cheese factory the best. Those who had their cattle ready and sold at the right time did pretty well. Summer grazing for British market.

T. Chisholm, Dunkeld—Farmers in this locality who have made production of milk their main line have been the most successful this season.

Wellington—Jas. Bowman, Guelph—Oats and hay fairly paying crops. Those who have been dairying to some extent, I think, are satisfied with the results.

York—John Bell, Amber—Fall wheat was a very good crop, but the price was nothing. There was no spring crop up to the average. If there was one thing better than another, in a financial view, it was hay. Dairying and hog-raising would certainly have been the best source of profit, but there was very little dairying done here. People are now arousing to the necessity of it, and we have just erected a creamery on an extensive scale at Unionville, and we hope that by another year we will be able to give you a flourishing account of that industry.

Wentworth—Jas. McCormick, Rockton—Dairying is beginning to replace all other branches of farming, as it seems to give the best results. Pork was looked forward to for a time, but this winter prices have thrown a damper on it, and the pork-packer is always wanting a pig that does not exist.

John Jackson, Abingdon—Dairying, cheese and butter; and in connection with this, feeding of swine; also, rearing of well-bred sheep.

Dundas—Miss Annie Kyle, North Winchester—Dairying is the most satisfactory.

Oxford—Geo. Rice, Currie's—Dairying and feeding hogs have been the most profitable in 1894; in fact, the only thing that has yielded a profit. The dry season effected the dairyman's profit, but the wise man will provide against the drought next season by sowing more soiling crops.

Samuel Hunter, Scotland—Farming did not pay; but cheesemaking upon flat land, and hay, were best.

H. Bollert, Cassel—Dairying.

Carleton—George R. Bradley, Manotick—The branch of farming which has been most remunerative for 1894 was dairying; the season was most favorable for pasture, and cheese commanded a good price. Almost all the milk in this vicinity was manufactured into cheese and shipped; \$8,000 was distributed among farmers in this district from the factories.

Perth—John Burns, Kirkton—There is no question but that the most profitable branches of farm industry last year were dairying and pork production, both paying fairly well, while the production of cereals for market in most cases did not pay for labor invested.

Glengarry—E. G. McCallum, Martintown—Dairying is the only branch of farming that pays here.

Jas. H. Esdon, Curry Hill—Dairying undoubtedly gave the best results of any system here in farming in 1894.

Peterborough—J. Smithson, Graystock—I would say dairying was the most profitable branch of farming.

Peel—Bobt. Cation, Brampton—I find that growing oats gives me the best returns; others think dairying pays better. Every one has his own notions about that.

Northumberland—Wm. Stone, Cambellford—Dairying and pigs.

John B. Stone, Norham—Cows and hogs, and clover seed.

Renfrew—A. W. Ross, Douglas—During the hard year of 1894 the farmers had to depend largely on their cheese money. Cheese market was good, while all other farm products were away down. Cheese industry is increasing. Some farmers realize \$37.00 on an average from their herd. It remains

to be seen whether the butter factories will take the place of the cheese factories or not.

Jas. Martin, Renfrew—Dairying was the best paying branch of farming last year around here; but milk in the factory season has been made into cheese up to this fall, but we are changing to butter. We had built last summer in our town and are now building separating stations along the lines of railway through the country, and have now in operation the largest and best equipped creamery in the Dominion.

Brant—A. Telfer & Sons, Paris—In summing up all branches of farming, we think dairying has been as profitable as any.

Lambton—Ellis F. Augustine, Auhrim—Hog-raising and small fruit growing.

Huron—A. P. Ketchum, Brucefield—Although we have no cheese factories in this immediate neighborhood, yet there are several around here, and I believe their patrons have been the most successful. Not only last year, but for several years, cattle feeding has been the principal industry in this neighborhood; but the cattle men are wearing very long faces this winter.

W. W. Fisher, Benmiller—The branch of farming that gave the most satisfactory returns in this locality for 1894: I think I am safe in saying dairying, for one. Hogs sold well about the 1st of September.

J. N. Kernighan, Benmiller—Feeding and raising hogs in the beginning of the year. Private dairying towards the fall gave the most satisfactory returns.

Thos. McMillan, Seaforth—Dairying and beefing are the two main branches followed in this vicinity, and there is no question that if judicious care and attention is bestowed dairying is the most profitable. Sheep breeding has also been followed to a considerable degree and with good returns until the past two years, during which time prices have ranged rather low.

Waterloo—E. B. Kolb, Berlin—Fall wheat gave most satisfactory returns in our neighborhood; owing to the drought spring crops were very light.

Leeds—M. W. Steacy, Warburton—I might say that this section chiefly follows a general line of farming, makes a specialty of no particular branch, but, I think, gradually drifting into cheesemaking.

Prince Edward Co.—W. C. Huff, Mountain View—The most profitable branch of farming stands between grain vs. dairying and pig combination. In some places grain superseded, in others the dairy combine; but I favor the latter for two reasons: First, it supplies impoverished land and makes it fertile again; and second, it brings in ready money, and I do not think it is as profitable to send farm products of any raw material as in a finished article.

Middlesex—A. B. Scott, Vanneck—I think the dairy and fruit gave the best returns last year; but it looks as if the butter business was being overdone.

J. W. Johnston, Sylvan—The best results have been obtained from raising pigs in connection with the dairy trade.

R. Gibson, Delaware—Dairying. C. M. Simmons, Ivan—With me steer feeding on grass for the British market; my sixty head last year gave \$900 over cost.

Bothwell—A. J. C. Shaw, Thamesville—Beans, hay and hogs.

Essex—W. G. Baldwin, Colchester—Dairying and hogs have helped us out the best.

Peterborough—F. Birdsall, Birdsall—Mixed farming. Where a good deal of attention was paid to dairying and hog-raising, they paid the best last year. A creamery is badly needed in this section. We have cheese factories, but they only make cheese from the 1st of May until the 1st of Nov. A great many dry off their cows or make the butter themselves in the winter, and they might just as well keep them milking much longer. There is money to be made by a practical buttermaker, who will start a factory to make butter in the winter and cheese in the summer.

Frontenac—Richard Moore, Wolfe Island—We have turned our attention to dairying the past two years; also the feeding of cattle and hogs. We find it is paying us better, also putting something back on the farm instead of drawing everything out of it, which in a short time would ruin any farm in this or any other country.

Halton—John Dickin, Milton—Mixed farming with a number of dairy cows so managed as to keep up a good supply of milk throughout the year and supply private customers with butter (Toronto is our market), or send milk to a cheese factory which makes butter in winter.

York—John Miller, Markham—Dairying and stock-raising.

H. Reeve, Toronto—Root growing was the most remunerative. Those farmers who had a large acreage and a large, well-kept orchard had no reason to complain of their season.

W. D. Monk, South Marsh—Dairying. **Elgin**—Chas. C. Lord, Wallacetown—Mixed farming is the only kind carried on in our district. Hog-raising paid as well, if not better, than any other branch last year.

Prescott—D. P. L. Campbell, Vankleek Hill—Dairying, particularly cheesemaking by factory system.

Brant—R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster—I think on the whole that dairying has proved most satisfactory.