

EDITORIAL.

The British Government last year paid out £165,000 on account of swine fever.

Clover hay is nearer a perfect ration than any other. It contains 12.3 per cent. protein with a nutritive ratio of 1 to 5.8. Timothy contains 5.9 per cent. of protein with a nutritive ratio of 1 to 16.1. The manurial value of clover hay is \$8.35 per ton, and that of timothy but \$5.03. While clover is the most profitable for hay, it is also the best for the soil.

Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, who has just returned from a visit to Great Britain, where he executed an important purchasing commission for Mr. F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y., whose consignment of Hackneys have reached "Maplewood" in good order, writes us that he found business of all kinds much better in the Old Country than it is on this side of the Atlantic. Referring to "Canada's Glory," he says: "Many thanks for the picture. It is handsome and appropriate, and should act as a real incentive to farmers to continue raising better and better horses."

The French Government has issued an edict which provides that cattle imported into France, other than those intended for immediate slaughter, must, after April 15th, 1896, be subjected on landing to the tuberculin test, and will be kept under observation, at the expense of the importers, for not less than forty-eight hours. In the event of the test not being satisfactory, the cattle will be turned back after having been marked, unless the importer consents to the immediate slaughter of the animals under the supervision of the Customs Veterinary Officer. Cattle intended for immediate slaughter are not subjected to the tuberculin test, but can only be sent to the markets of places which possess a public abattoir, and their slaughter must be certified by the veterinary surgeon in charge.

Single Judging.

Single judging is coming more and more into favor in the Old Country year by year. At a recent meeting in connection with a Scottish live stock show, man after man declared for it. To tell the whole matter in a few words, it is considered that if a man is good enough to judge at all he is capable to judge alone. The single judge realizes his responsibility and cannot do other than act accordingly. An argument which may be advanced against single judging is the possibility in very large classes of the one judge overlooking an animal, which could hardly occur with two or three judges. A single judge fit for his position will give more uniform decisions than is likely to be given by more men working together, which is always more educative than when animals of decidedly different types are chosen among the prize winners.

Live Stock Husbandry in New Brunswick.

It is sometimes said that the Eastern Provinces of Canada do not display the same aggressive enthusiasm in relation to agriculture as the West, but for that very reason they are less liable to make the mistakes that arise from undue haste. For years, however, there has been a great deal of quiet work done, through the agricultural societies and otherwise, in our Maritime Provinces in the direction of live stock improvement. By judicious introductions of pure-bred stock the standard of studs, herds, and flocks is placed upon a secure foundation. The Provincial Governments are to be congratulated upon the encouragement they have given this work. For example, New Brunswick not long since commissioned Hon. Mr. Dunn to visit Ontario and make a selection of some 200 or 300 head of pure-bred swine—mostly young—which are to be distributed among the various agricultural societies and by them sold under certain restrictions as to use and keeping for breeding purposes, and if found desirable the importation will be repeated for two or three years, so that the farmers of the Province will have an opportunity of obtaining upon very favorable terms a sufficient supply of the best available breeding stock required. In this way general and uniform improvement may in a comparatively short time be effected in the herds of the Province. We believe it is the intention of the N. B. Government also, later in the year, to make purchases of cattle and sheep, disposing of them in the same manner as the swine. This would really be repeating the course adopted a few years ago, and which was very successful. There is a very decided desire manifested on the part of farmers that this should be done, notably in regard to cattle, owing to the demand for good dairy cows to supply the factories.

Our Dairy Trade—Suggestions from Abroad.

Mr. John Robertson, of Scotland, brother of Commissioner Robertson, of Ottawa, during the course of his recent visit to Canada made a call at the office of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Mr. Robertson some years ago, after leaving Canada (where he first learned the dairy business), became Instructor for the Wigtonshire Dairy Association, and subsequently made an extended tour in New Zealand, where the cheese business is making very satisfactory development. He is associated with Clement & Son, of Glasgow, Scotland, a firm doing an immense business in dairy produce, and his visit to Canada was especially in connection with the extension of their interests here. He went as far west as Manitoba. Mr. Robertson adds his testimony to the fact that Canadian cheese continues to hold its high place in the British market, it being quite common to read in some of the best shops the legend, "Best Canadian Cheddar." Some Old Country Cheddars may, no doubt, fetch higher prices there, but the uniformity of Canadian cheese is a strong point in its favor. English cheese, being so largely made in private dairies, is more varied in its style and quality. White cheese is coming more in vogue, and the demand for a richer cheese is growing stronger. People are not so particular as to where their cheese comes from as they are to get what suits them.

Turning to the other great dairy staple, Mr. Robertson remarks that people here have little idea how bad the reputation of Canadian butter in Great Britain has really been, nor is it a light matter to remove the prejudice and build up an abiding place in popular esteem. He did not say that in years past it had been all inferior, but there was that lack of uniformity constantly cropping up that made butter from Canada a risky article to handle. Australia has built up a great butter trade, and uniformity is one of its strong points. We note by an April Liverpool report that finest American and Canadian butter was quoted from 70s. to 80s. per cwt., while finest Australian stood at from 90 to 92; finest Danish, by the way, standing at from 105 to 110! The Australian creameries are on a large scale, manufacturing being done in large central stations, the cream being brought in from separating stations through the surrounding country. Connected with the creamery is a refrigerator equipment, with refrigerator service on the trains and on the steamships. Cold storage has been brought to a high degree of perfection. Australian butter is very light in color and lightly salted, probably about one half as much being used as in the general run of Canadian butter; about three per cent. salt and one per cent. preservative is used. While not saying anything in favor of the latter, he said there had been no complaint on that score from the consuming public. That the Australians are able to ship their butter some 12,000 miles and across the broiling equator, commanding, say, 10s. a cwt. more in Britain than butter brought about a quarter of the distance, from America, in the temperate zone, should certainly set us thinking. The British consumer, Mr. Robertson observes, will not have "old butter"; so we see that an excellent system enables the Australian creameries, two months distant from market, to beat the product from America, less than two weeks distant. Freshness is not altogether a question of the number of days that have elapsed since making, but rather a matter of so perfectly controlling conditions that the butter is actually held in the choice, edible condition in which it was when it left the churn and butterworker. It was recently announced that the Canadian Government had made arrangements with steamships for cold storage service, but this is not sufficient, for a summer trade at all events. After leaving the creamery our butter has, in many cases, hundreds of miles of transportation by rail, so that proper train service is absolutely necessary, or the butter might be in oil before reaching the harbor of export. One of our Western Ontario creamery men, who has been shipping to England all winter, complained to us that the lack of regular service on the trains might now stop him. In the next place, once trade is started shipments of butter must go forward regularly (weekly preferred). As to packages, the square 56 lb. box is preferred, particularly in the shops where that form of butter can be so readily cut up for retailing. It is carefully covered with parchment paper, the old plan of putting an inch layer of salt on top being out of date and discarded. We might add that the Australian packages are all branded. Clement & Co. handled some of our Canadian winter creamery butter this last season, which they found excellent, selling to within about

4s. per cwt. of the Danish product, but the trouble was that though it pleased their customers it did not come along regularly. This firm receive and sell on consignment. A great deal of the British summer supply of butter is of home make, also from Ireland and Normandy. The latter sends over a good deal of fancy, unsalted butter. The Australian butter season in England is from November to May, at which time a great deal comes from Denmark also, so that Canada must be prepared to face this competition. Mr. Robertson, though not expecting high-priced dairy products, either cheese or butter, regards with a good deal of hopefulness, however, the development of winter butter dairying in Canada, owing to the many natural conditions in its favor, and the best results and the best returns to the producer are likely to accrue, if the success of the Australian is any guide, by strict attention to the points indicated above.

Our Frontispiece.

The subject of our front page illustration is the Thoroughbred stallion, Kilburn (imp.), the property of J. G. Rutherford, M. P. P., Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. He was bred by Mrs. Mansfield (Eng.), foaled 1886, imported 1892; registered in the English Stud Book, Vol. XVI., p. 450, and in the American Stud Book, Vol. VI. Kilburn is a rich bay horse with black legs and a white ratch in his face. He has wonderful substance, and although somewhat under sixteen hands, scales, in ordinary condition, over 1,200 pounds. He is full of action, bending his knees and hocks like a Hackney; is a magnificent horse across country, and up to any weight, having phenomenal bone and being perfectly sound in every particular.

His breeding is of the very best, being by Wapsbury, out of Samaria; Wapsbury by Scottish Chief, out of Mandragora by Rataplan out of Manganese. Samaria is by Syrian out of Mrs. Knight by Knight of the Garter, and he traces direct in the female line to the famous Layton Barb mare, who figures as his twentieth dam.

Scottish Chief, the sire of Wapsbury, was a great horse, winner of the Biennial stake at Ascot and Chesterfield stakes at two years old; at three years old he was third in the Derby to Blair Athol and General Peel, and won the Ascot gold cup and other races. Scottish Chief sired Marie Stuart, winner of the Oaks and St. Leger; Childorick, winner of the Chesterfield, Prince of Wales and Prendergast stakes, and also Doncaster and Royal stakes at Newmarket. He is also the sire of the dam of Common, winner of the 2,000 gs. the Derby, and St. Leger; the dam of Donovan, winner of the Derby and St. Leger; of Melton, winner of the Derby and St. Leger, and of Semolina, winner of the 1,000 gs. Mandragora, the dam of Wapsbury, is the dam of Mandrake, winner of the Doncaster cup; Agility; Apology, winner of the 1,000 gs. and Oaks. Mandragora is own sister to the famous race horse, The Miner, and to Mineral, dam of Menlock, winner of the St. Leger, of Schwindler, and of Kisher, winner of the Derby and Grand Prize of Paris.

Syrian, the sire of Samaria, was a noted miler; won the Mowbray and Bishop Burton stakes at two years old; was second to Adonis for the great Cambridgeshire handicap; won the Chetwynd cup, the Newport cup, and the great Shropshire stakes twice, and many other races. He is sire of Abana, Magdalena, and a host of other good ones. Knight of the Garter, Kilburn's maternal grandsire, won the Railway, King John, Zetland, Eglinton, Biennial and Rutland stakes at two years old; the Triennial, Newport gold cup and Welter cup at three years old. He won the spring cup at Liverpool, the Willoughby cup, great Warwickshire handicap, Chester cup and Stewards plate at Chester, and is sire of Omega, Blue Riband, Black Knight, Garterless, Satira, Star and Garter, Tower, Sword, and many other winners. It will be seen, therefore, that Kilburn is full of the best racing blood, and would be quite likely to get superior race horses from Thoroughbred mares. This, however, is not the object which his owner has in view. Mr. Rutherford believes that very superior carriage, coach, and saddle horses can be obtained by using a Thoroughbred sire on the better class of general purpose mares, and with this as his aim he has been selecting his mares and breeding only to such as are of fair size and reasonably good quality. The results have so far been very gratifying. At the Portage la Prairie show, in 1894, Kilburn's foals were 1st and 2nd in the carriage class, 1st and 2nd in the roadster class, and although none of his get were placed in the general purpose class, he had some excellent representatives there also. In 1895, his foals were again 1st and 2nd as roadster foals, 1st and 2nd roadster yearlings, and 1st and 2nd in the carriage class. At the Winnipeg Industrial, 1895, but two of his foals were shown. One got 1st prize as a yearling roadster, the other 1st as a carriage foal. At Carberry show, in 1895, as also at McGregor, Kilburn's foals were winners of the red ticket. He, himself, won 1st prize as a Thoroughbred stallion at the Winnipeg show in 1894, and obtained 1st prize and diploma at Portage in 1894 and in 1895. He is a very sure foal getter, and stamps his progeny with the hallmark of the Thoroughbred—that undefinable characteristic which horsemen term quality.