

farms, good sheep, and cheap but suitable buildings for sheep, would pay better dividends than that invested in some of the holes in the ground called mines.

J. W. Clark spoke on poultry-raising, and gave some very practical suggestions. He advised changing the poultry runs every year or two, as poultry do not do well on the same ground every year, and said that an orchard is an excellent place to keep chickens. He advocated the crate method of fattening. He recommended the Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. Hens should never be kept older than two years of age.

J. H. Grisdale's address on sheep-raising was short and to the point. He advocated keeping more sheep, as sheep will produce more meat for a given amount of feed, and generally consume a cheaper class of feed than cattle.

Prof. Cumming, Principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, gave an excellent address on agricultural education, and advocated first a good English education for every boy in the country, and, if possible, a course at the agricultural college for every boy who intended to farm.

Mr. Wm. Elliott, of Galt, Ont., gave a practical address on hog-raising. He advocated raising the bacon type and feeding so as to keep pigs always growing, and advised feeding more roots than are usually fed to hogs.

D. Drummond's address on the dairy cow, on Thursday afternoon, was one of the most practical of the fair, and as he illustrated points by the living animal, his address was the more interesting and instructive. Mr. Drummond's address on Thursday evening, when he spoke of the value of cow-testing in its relation to pedigree, was listened to by a large audience, and was practical and to the point.

W. W. Black, of Amherst, was again the largest exhibitor in the beef classes, and his show of 31 head, comprising 13 Herefords, 2 Shorthorns and 16 Grade Herefords, all brought out in the pink of condition, was certainly something that any breeder might feel proud of. Mr. Black won the lion's share of the prizes in Grade and Hereford classes.

C. R. H. Starr & Son, of Port Williams, showed four Shorthorns, one of which is the noted "Marr Beauty," of which a cut appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of November 22nd, winner of championship as best Shorthorn female, any age, at the show. Mr. Anderson said in the ring that this heifer was fit to show in any company. Messrs. Starr also had the second-prize Shorthorn cow, and got first on yearling heifer, Clara, and third on two-year-old heifer. The condition and general fit of these cattle is a credit to the Messrs. Starr as stockmen.

C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N.S., showed twelve Shorthorns and one Ayrshire, the Ayrshire being a heifer in the dairy test, which won second in heifer class. Mr. Archibald won third and fifth in cows three years and over; first and second in two-year-old heifers; second, third and fourth in yearling heifers; first and second in Shorthorn steers under six months, and second on Shorthorn steer any age; second on Shorthorn female any age.

E. R. Congdon, of Waterville, N.S., showed eight Aberdeen-Angus of good type, and in good condition, also two grade three-year-old steers.

Among the new exhibitors this year should be mentioned Edwin Forrest, Amherst Point, who showed an excellent yearling steer, by the Shorthorn bull, Lord Kitchener, from the herd of C. A. Archibald, a son of that grand old stock bull, Robert the Bruce. Mr. Forrest's steer won first for steer over one year and under two; special for best steer, any breed or grade, over one year and under two; special for best steer or heifer under two years, and the Giles cup, the most coveted trophy of the show, for best beef animal, any breed or grade, under two years. This cup has to be won three times to become the property of the exhibitor. And what is a tribute both to the steer and to Mr. Anderson as a judge, this steer won first prize in the block test.

C. W. Pugsley, Barronsfield, N.S., is another new exhibitor, and has the honor of showing the heaviest animal in the show, a three-year-old steer, weighing over nineteen hundred pounds, a smooth, even-fleshed Shorthorn grade, of great size and fair quality.

Other new exhibitors are: Nathan T. Blakeney, Fort Lawrence; Geo. M. Holmes, Amherst; Thos. J. Etter, Westmoreland Point, N.S.

THE DAIRY COWS.

The exhibitors in the dairy test were Logan Bros., Amherst Point, who showed three Holstein cows and three Holstein heifers, and won first, second and third on the cows, and first, second and third on the heifers. They had the two highest-scoring cows and the highest-scoring heifer in the show. The highest score was by Clothilde Dorinda, with 120.4 points. This cow was officially tested last month, and in seven days yielded 16.5 lbs. of butter-fat, equal to over 20 lbs. of butter.

In Ayrshire cows, Fred S. Black, Amherst, won first; McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B., second and third. In Ayrshire heifers, McIntyre Bros. won first; C. A. Archibald, Truro, second; and Fred S. Black, third.

In Jerseys, Jas. E. Baker, Barronsfield, won first on Saybrook 2nd 199418, A.J.C.C.; score, 104.5 points; weight of milk in two days, 80.3 pounds; test, 4% fat. H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, won second and third on Jersey cows, and first and second on Jersey heifer under three years.

In Shorthorns, F. T. Holmes was first; Donald Mc-

Intyre, Fort Lawrence, second, and Jas. B. Etter, Westmoreland Point, third.

In grade cows, J. R. Semple, Brule, N.S., won first on the Guernsey grade, Milkey 2nd; score, 99.9 points; amount of milk in two days, 68.5 lbs.; test, 5.2 fat. McIntyre Bros. won second, and Donald McIntyre third. In grade heifers, W. N. Boomer, West Amherst, won first and second, and McIntyre Bros. third.

Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., are the largest prizewinners in Yorkshires, Tamworths, and in the special bacon classes and block test.

J. R. Semple showed six Berkshires of good type, and in good breeding condition. Mr. Semple has just imported a young Berkshire boar from the herd of Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, Ont., to head his herd. This boar is a smooth, lengthy animal, and should prove a valuable addition to the stock of the Maritime Provinces.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Poultry Association was held in the Board Room of the Winter Fair building on Wednesday afternoon, December 5th, President, Rev. Father Burke, of Alberton, P.E.I., presiding. Some suggestions regarding changes in the prize-list were offered. The following officers were elected: President, H. L. Fenerty, Halifax; Vice-President for N. S., J. Landry, Truro; Vice-President for N. B., J. F. Roach; Vice-President for P. E. I., Rev. A. E. Burke. Directors: For Nova Scotia—J. C. Craig, Amherst; C. W. Holmes, Amherst; B. A. Walker, Halifax. For New Brunswick—J. P. Howe, St. John; J. V. Jackson, Moncton; E. J. Ayer, Sackville. For P. E. I., Albert Boswell, Jr.; Thos. Ross, Commissioner of Agriculture. Secretary, E. B. Elderkin.



Aberdeen-Angus Bull.

First at Royal Counties Show, England, 1906.

If He Wants Red Cattle.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am pleased with your remarks on page 1897 of your issue of December 6th, re Durham or Shorthorn. Although robbed of their right and proper name, these cattle are nothing more or less than Durhams, pure and simple. How, why or wherefore they are deprived of their right and proper name, I am not going to say, but that they originated in that County in their present state of perfection is not a question of doubt, and were brought to their present prominent position by two breeders, viz., Booth and Bates.

How they came by the name of Scotch Shorthorns, I leave for those better acquainted with the facts than the writer to say. We hear today the term Scotch Shorthorns. Now, I should fancy that cattle coming under such a title would be of Scotch origin and descent, say a cross of Ayrshire and Polled Angus, or Ayrshire and Galloway. One thing I would say, if W. H. M. thinks so much of red color, he had better stock his farm with North Devons. Of one thing he may be quite sure, viz., the Devons breed true to color and he will have neither roans nor whites in his herd; and one thing more I will say, he will find the Devons hardy and thrifty, and their flesh of as good quality as any other breed of cattle in the world.

CONSTANT READER.

Wellington Co., Ont.

"It's All Right"

I received the premium knife all right. Am very much pleased with same. Like "The Farmer's Advocate." It's all right. I do not hesitate to recommend your valuable paper, and will try and send some more new subscribers soon.

WALTER J. SALISBURY.
Hastings Co., Ont.

Our Scottish Letter.

November is usually a busy month among farmers. The "fitting" term occurs towards the close of the month, and in the unsettled condition of the labor market farmers have generally to be careful that they have sufficient reserves or they may be left in the lurch. Both male and female farm servants have become very migratory in their habits, and many seem to take delight in changing every six months. Recently, in a competition in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright for the longest period of service on a farm, first prize was easily won by Mr. William Gilchrist, who for very many years has been chief on the farms of Netherhall and Threave Mains, tenanted by Mr. Andrew Montgomery. Many Canadians know William Gilchrist. He has been often in Canada, in charge of shipments for the clients of Messrs. Montgomery, and a very fine specimen of the agricultural workman he is. He is an all-round handy man, and his zeal and fidelity merit the handsome recognition they so lately received. Few employees can show a service record so long and so honorable.

Discussions on the Land Reform proposals of the Government hold the field here. Scarcely anything else is being discussed at farmers' clubs, and the variety of opinions entertained is amazing. It must be admitted that the Government proposals do not err on the side of modesty. One of their bills, called the Land Tenure Bill, is a comparatively harmless document. It proposes

to cheapen arbitrations between landlord and tenant; to give the tenant a statutory title to compensation for damages by game which he has not the right to kill; to confer upon the tenant a statutory right to crop the land as he pleases, provided he does not damage the letting value of the land; to create a statutory right to compensation if disturbed unreasonably in his tenancy; and to permit the tenant to improve the land, and to claim compensation for his improvements, whether the landlord consents to the improvements or not. The essential principle of this bill is that a tenant should have a free hand in making the best possible out of the land

he rents. If he increases the value of the land he should be compensated; if by his policy the land is deteriorated he is to be penalized. To the Canadian mind all this will doubtless seem the A, B, C of fair play, but there are men in the House of Commons who do not think so. They opposed these proposals by every possible Parliamentary tactic; they denounced the bill as the worst ever introduced, and they sat up all night talking against time, in order to prevent the measure becoming law. It has now emerged from the ordeal of the House of Commons, and no doubt will have a rough passage through the House of Lords. My own impression is that its proposals are in the main so reasonable that it will safely weather the storm.

The other bill promoted by the Government is a more complex affair. It is called the Small Landholders Bill, and it proposes to increase the population engaged in rural pursuits by taking away from the owners of land their right of absolute ownership. If a certain number of persons resident in a rural area declare their desire to become occupiers of small holdings within these areas, it will be the duty of the Land Commission to examine the credentials of the applicants, and confer with all parties regarding the means to be adopted, so that the land hunger of the applicants may be appeased. Should a landlord object to have his property cut up into small holdings, paying less than £50 per annum of rent, he can be set aside by the Land Commission, and his land divided up in spite of his protests. He is to get no compensation, and the rents he is to receive are to be fixed for him by the Land Commission. In fact, he is to cease to be a landlord in the best sense of the term, and become simply a receiver of rents. The large farmer whose land is to be taken is to be put in almost an equally bad plight. He may see the labors of a lifetime and the capital of a lifetime appropriated for the benefit of others, and he will only