

the tree, and a little spraying accounts for any that might be blown onto the branches.

At the New South Wales State Farm, it has been demonstrated that buttermilk will cure scours in calves. The plan is to reduce the quantity of skim milk while the calves are affected, and as they improve under the influence of the lactic-acid germ, the milk supply is gradually increased. Calves so treated came better through the ordeal than when treated by other methods.

The Melbourne Royal Show adopted the single-judge system for the first time this year, and results declared it to be a success. All the leading societies in Australia have now thrown aside the jury system. In each case the prediction by the conservative element was that it would lead to confusion, and be a failure. But these men proved to be bad prophets in every instance. At the Melbourne Show the Ayrshire judge had to get through 329 males and females, but he managed his task in one day.

The most powerful political body in Australia is the Australian Workers' Union, composed entirely of men engaged as shearers and shed hands. Since 1886 they have spent £259,000 in organization work. On the other hand, the breeders do not seem able to cohere. Their union only comprises a small percentage of their numbers. Social status is the stumbling-block. The large holder considers his voice should be listened to before that of the small man, and the small man, being essentially independent, scorns to be patronized by his more wealthy neighbor. The agriculturists are a far more united body, and have formed strong political unions. Organizers are being sent out to enroll others.

After fifteen years, the British Board of Agriculture has revoked the order which prohibited any live cattle from Australasia entering the country. The breeders in New Zealand and Australia are jubilant, as they can now send stock to the English shows and sales. As there are no diseases in Australasia which Great Britain has not got—while Australasia is free from many of the dangerous diseases prevalent in other countries—the breeders do not understand why the embargo existed. It is believed that the success of New Zealand Romney Marsh sheep at the Argentine show had much to do with the decision, or it has now dawned upon the British breeder that the Australasians have developed many superior types of stock, and that Great Britain can use an infusion of such blood.

The extent of Australia in which the very fine wools are raised is very limited. The breeding for the heavier returns from coarser fleeces and the carcass are so attractive that even in those parts the finer Merinos are going out of fashion. It was very plainly evidenced at the recent Ballarat (Victoria) Sheep Show that the type has really returned to the standard of twenty years ago. A judicious balance is preserved between wool and constitution. When the craze for wrinkles seized the sheep-breeders, these specially-favored districts were infected, but they have gradually dropped the fetish. Throughout the whole of the exhibits at the Ballarat Show, not a wrinkle was in evidence on the Merinos. There were, of course, plenty of folds, densely padded with high-class wool, while the animals were the embodiment of strong constitutions. There is now, as a result, more masculinity in the rams, and more vitality in the ewes, characteristics which distinctly reflect themselves in the quality of the wool, the size of the wethers and the percentage of lambs.

The New Zealand Government has threatened, if the Beef Trust puts in an appearance in that country, to at once nationalize the beef trade, wholesale and retail. Nothing further has been heard of the Trust's intentions to invade Australia. It is suspected that the produce of Australasia in the English markets is being continually assailed by the Trust with reports to prejudice it. But there is other evidence that the meat and mutton is badly treated en route. A member of the British Parliament, who visited Australia, declared that the lodges which transported the carcasses from the steamers to the wharves were cockroach infested, swimming with dirty Thames water, and the men, wearing dirty boots, tramped about on the meat. Besides that, it is shown that the temperatures in the steamers' holds were erratic. The bodies are pretty general in Australasia that the degree of treatment might be easily obtained by a careful and supervision in the interests of the consumer and not the producers.

The date of our special report on the wool trade, extended to January, 15th. It is now ready taken advantage of the opportunity to appear on page 35 of this issue, and has been read once. Thousands have read it, and it is now

### Smithfield Daily Gains.

The following summarized account of the average daily gains made by the live stock exhibited at Smithfield Show, 1910, will be of interest to our readers. They are specially compiled by W. W. Chapman, 4, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, from the tables which he annually prepares, showing the individual average daily gain of each separate animal exhibited at Smithfield.

The tables are divided into: Cattle not exceeding two years of age, this section including one class of heifers, i.e., cross-bred heifers, the remainder being steers; steers above 2 and not exceeding 3 years of age, this section including one class of steers and one class of heifers; heifers above 2 and not exceeding three years of age.

#### CATTLE.

##### NOT EXCEEDING 2 YEARS.

Breed.	No. of tries.	AVERAGE DAILY GAIN				Aggre- gate Age in Weight Days.	Aggre- gate Lbs.
		En- tries.	Class	Highest Lbs. Oz.	Lowest Lbs. Oz.		
Devon	7	1	14.87	2 1 13	1 1 16	4382	8455
Hereford	5	2	0.89	2 5 07	1 13 78	3380	6950
Shorthorn	12	2	0.95	2 6 38	1 13 79	8183	15856
Sussex	9	2	0.60	2 3 60	1 12 92	6208	12649
Red Polls	4	2	3.03	2 3 66	2 2 04	2555	5814
Aberdeen-Angus	9	2	3.10	2 9 24	1 15 64	6025	13221
Galloway	6	1	12.08	1 14 89	1 9 15	4056	7119
Welsh	11	2	2.02	2 7 20	1 15 04	7794	16576
Cross-bred steers	13	2	1.63	2 8 28	1 12 16	8828	18559
Cross-bred heifers	13	2	0.05	2 4 40	1 10 85	8526	17079
Kerry and Dexter	2	1	3.45	1 3 59	1 3 32	1162	1413
Small cross-bred	4	1	6.15	1 11 21	1 3 31	2638	3652
Total number exhibited	95	2	0.16			69837	128343

##### OVER 2 AND NOT EXCEEDING 3 YEARS.

Breed.	No. of tries.	AVERAGE DAILY GAIN				Aggre- gate Age in Weight Days.	Aggre- gate Lbs.
		En- tries.	Class	Highest Lbs. Oz.	Lowest Lbs. Oz.		
Devon	8	1	10.48	1 13 34	1 7 51	8143	13477
South Devon	3	1	15.28	2 0 30	1 14 51	2879	5530
Hereford	4	1	13.42	1 15 36	1 11 87	3983	7324
Shorthorn	5	1	12.81	1 14 42	1 11 30	5212	9387
Sussex	7	1	13.28	1 15 59	1 11 44	7410	13516
Red Polls	3	1	11.66	1 12 40	2 10 50	3075	5317
Aberdeen-Angus	4	1	13.41	2 1 22	1 10 60	4137	7605
Galloway	7	1	10.10	1 12 35	1 8 57	7239	11810
Welsh	15	1	10.16	2 0 54	1 6 96	15514	7331
Highland	5	1	6.94	1 8 34	1 4 89	5112	7331
Cross-bred	12	1	12.09	1 15 43	1 8 87	12092	21234
Kerry and Dexter	5	1	0.77	1 12 50	0 13 66	4796	5030
Small cross-bred	6	1	1.74	1 7 02	0 14 93	5907	6551
Total number exhibited	84	1	10.27			85529	140086

##### ABOVE 3 YEARS.

Breed.	No. of tries.	AVERAGE DAILY GAIN				Aggre- gate Age in Weight Days.	Aggre- gate Lbs.
		En- tries.	Class	Highest Lbs. Oz.	Lowest Lbs. Oz.		
Highland Steers	6	1	5.51	1 7 57	1 2 12	8190	11015
Highland Heifers	5	1	1.34	1 6 80	0 15 54	6559	7101
Total number exhibited	11	1	3.46			14740	18116

##### HEIFERS NOT EXCEEDING 3 YEARS.

Breed.	No. of tries.	AVERAGE DAILY GAIN				Aggre- gate Age in Weight Days.	Aggre- gate Lbs.
		En- tries.	Class	Highest Lbs. Oz.	Lowest Lbs. Oz.		
Devon	6	1	7.79	1 15 27	1 2 68	4579	6810
Hereford	3	1	12.45	2 1 23	1 10 52	2744	4880
Shorthorn	4	1	12.32	1 13 18	1 11 52	3834	6726
Sussex	4	1	10.30	1 13 70	1 6 41	4225	6945
Red Polls	4	1	10.86	2 2 40	1 3 76	3163	6637
Aberdeen-Angus	7	1	10.38	1 13 34	1 7 88	7149	11790
Galloway	5	1	4.71	1 5 96	1 2 64	5223	6762
Welsh	10	1	6.41	1 11 67	1 1 72	10173	14249
Cross-bred	12	1	8.61	1 13 95	1 2 91	12240	18893
Kerry and Dexter	3	0	14.11	1 2 47	0 12 21	2807	2501
Small cross-bred	6	1	2.51	1 6 21	0 15 42	5374	6211
Total number exhibited	63	1	7.70			62491	92431

#### SHEEP.

The sheep section is divided into four: The Long-wooled Lambs, which number seven classes; the Short-wooled Lambs, which number ten classes; the Long-wooled Wethers, which number eight classes; and the Short-wooled Wethers, which number nine classes.

##### LAMBS.

Breed.	No. of tries.	AVERAGE DAILY GAIN				Aggre- gate Age in Weight Days.	Aggre- gate Lbs.
		En- tries.	Class	Highest Ozs.	Lowest Ozs.		
Leicesters	4	1	10.35	10 93	10 96	1100	712
Lincolns	5	1	12.19	14 98	10 68	1460	1113
Cheviots	7	1	9.39	10 36	8 00	1639	962
Southdowns	17	1	7.60	8 54	6 0	5095	2421
Hampshire Down	11	1	9.87	10 98	8 98	3470	2147
Suffolks	5	1	10.85	11 72	9 50	1511	1025
Shropshires	3	1	9.74	12 13	9 13	890	513
Oxford Downs	5	1	10.05	11 79	9 51	1531	962
Dorset Horn	2	1	8.75	9 34	8 09	682	373
Boset	2	1	9.05	9 35	8 75	646	360
Cross-bred	6	1	10.72	11 06	9 87	1790	1177
Scotch Cross	5	1	10.09	11 01	8 51	1220	750

The total number of lambs exhibited was 86. These gave a general average daily gain of 9.66 ounces.

#### WETHERS.

Breed.	No. of tries.	AVERAGE DAILY GAIN				Aggre- gate Age in Weight Days.	Aggre- gate Lbs.
		En- tries.	Class	Highest Ozs.	Lowest Ozs.		
Leicesters	4	1	7.10	7 85	6 75	2560	1137
Lincolns	4	1	8.22	8 55	7 93	2625	1355
Cheviots	2	1	5.81	5 88	5 75	1218	443
Black-faced Mountain	5	1	5.26	5 41	5 04	3029	993
Southdowns	10	1	4.68	5 40	4 33	6617	1936
Hampshire Down	6	1	6.51	7 80	5 69	3984	1604
Suffolk	5	1	6.81	7 25	6 40	3347	1426
Shropshires	5	1	6.37	6 87	5 85	3200	1275
Oxford Down	3	1	7.24	7 68	6 59	2907	910
Ryland	4	1	4.61	5 03	4 25	2526	728
Kerry Hill	5	1	6.68	6 16	5 05	3132	1106
Scotch	3	1	6.75	7 75	5 78	1827	771
Cross-bred	5	1	6.50	7 00	6 51	326	1347
Total number exhib'd	46	1	5.94			29900	11103

The total number of wethers of all breeds exhibited was 77. These gave an average daily gain of 5.87 ounces.

#### PIGS.

The first table gives the average daily gain of each of the several separate breeds of pigs not exceeding 9 months of age, and the second, those exceeding 9 months, and not exceeding 12 months.

##### NOT EXCEEDING 9 MONTHS.

Breed.	No. of tries.	AVERAGE DAILY GAIN				Aggre- gate Age in Weight Days.	Aggre- gate Lbs.
		En- tries.	Class	Highest Lbs. Oz.	Lowest Lbs. Oz.		
Middle White	6	1	3.05	1 6 47	1 1 13	1586	1889
Large White	4	1	5.73	1 7 39	1 4 00	1075	1460
Lincoln Curly-coated	3	1	10.30	1 12 80	1 8 06	745	1225
Large Black	3	1	8.45	1 11 49	1 4 84	749	1218
Berkshire	8	1	3.37	1 6 15	0 14 94	2144	2597
Tamworth	5	1	6.17	1 7 05	1 3 30	1352	1789

##### PIGS ABOVE 9 AND NOT EXCEEDING 12 MONTHS.

Breed.	No. of tries.	AVERAGE DAILY GAIN				Aggre- gate Age in Weight Days.	Aggre- gate Lbs.
		En- tries.	Class	Highest Lbs. Oz.	Lowest Lbs. Oz.		
Middle White	5	1	3.42	1 4 82	1 1 71	1773	2153
Large White	6	1	7.52	1 9 85	1 3 17	2021	2971
Lincoln Curly-coated	3	1	7.53	1 8 09	1 5 90	928	1365
Large Black	3	1	11.45	1 12 89	1 9 70	905	1553
Berkshire	12	1	3.17	1 8 89	1 0 45	4166	4993
Tamworth	5	1	4.50	1 6 10	1 1 72	1644	2107
Single White	4	1	6.76	1 10 00	1 1 06	1334	1998
Single Black	6	1	9.68	1 12 94	1 4 66	1985	3186
Single Berkshire	16	1	2.45	1 7 77	0 15 97	5580	6436
Single Tamworth	5	1	3.40	1 6 47	0 15 64	1726	2093

The total number of pigs exhibited was 134. These gave a general average gain of 1 pound 4.47 ounces.

### Poland-China Hogs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding a recent question in "The Farmer's Advocate," asking for Poland-China hogs, I may say that they are quite numerous in the corn belt of Ontario, and in this county are the most numerous and popular of the breeds. Most recent importations have been from the more Western States, where a larger, longer, more prolific kind is raised, hence the type found here is somewhat different from the short chunks of former years, and their early maturity and easy-feeding qualities have been a factor in placing this county (Essex) in premier position for pork production.

The demand has been such that expensive advertising has been unnecessary, but breeders should, and no doubt will, soon let "Farmer's Advocate" readers know where they may be secured.

FARMER.

In view of the short editorial published in "The Farmer's Advocate," not long since, urging more care, attention and promptness in the matter of answering correspondence, it is worth noting that the Accountant of the Canadian National Live-stock Records tells us that 75 per cent. of the applications that come in to the Records office have to be sent back to the applicants, in order to be filled out properly, so few farmers pay strict attention to every requirement. In some cases, information required is not given, in other cases it is given wrongly. The return of these applications entails delay, of course, and is an inconvenience not only to the breeders, but to the Records Office as well. There are a few breeders engaged also in business other than farming. These appreciate the importance of attending strictly to the letter of every requirement, and with them, the Accountant says, there is seldom any trouble. Precision pays. It is worth cultivating.