

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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THE DOMINION.

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raised to almost any reasonable height. With regard to storage, as far as the barn is concerned, the wooden tank located outside, thus avoiding leakages of water within the stable, and protected from frost, has been found the most satisfactory as a rule. A good plan, which we have seen in operation, is to force the water first through a small tank at the house, from which the wife can draw her supply with a tap at any moment, and as the water simply runs through the house tank to the barn the water is kept always fresh, at all events so long as the wind blows, and there are few days on which it fails, because a very little breeze is sufficient for pumping.

If the reader has not already tackled the water supply question, we would by all means advise him to do so, and that without delay, so that he will have a proper system in good working order before this fall passes. It will be money in your pocket and a satisfaction to your mind.

British Exports of Pure-bred Stock.

As mentioned in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at the time when the British ports were a few months ago closed to live cattle, owing to the unfortunate outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Argentine Republic, there was some trepidation among cattle breeders as to the effect on the price of pedigree cattle. There is little reason to doubt that it has to some extent affected the demand from that country, but live-stock breeders have been fortunate in that the trade with Canada and the States has developed to such an extent that any falling off in the Argentine trade has not been felt. Indeed, the returns for July show that both in the case of cattle and sheep there has been a distinct revival. It is quite possible that too much has been made of the foot-and-mouth disease scare, for some few of the highest priced animals, both cattle and sheep, have gone to the Argentine, but the improved demand from elsewhere is responsible for the in-

crease. In the case of horses, a different tale has to be told, but it cannot be construed as of evil omen to the horse breeders of Britain that the exports are decreasing. For nothing is there a healthier demand in that country at the present time than horses, and breeders find it more profitable to sell their best surplus sires at home, for it is said the foreigner is seldom willing to give the price. In all respects, then, it may be said that for the present the pedigree stock trade of Great Britain is in a satisfactory condition, and if the improvement be maintained breeders will have every reason to be satisfied.

Uncle Sam Will Eat His Own Butter.

Prof. C. S. Plumb, of the Indiana Agricultural College, who has been engaged in the popular theme of talking up the expansion of exporting Yankee butter to England, is taken to task by the New York *Produce Review*, which intimates that, as a rule, they can make more out of their butter at home. As the movement of high-grade butters from the United States to Great Britain is now inconstant, occurring usually only at a time when States values are below the average, it is evident to the *Review* that Britain is being supplied most of the year at lower prices than American manufacturers can obtain for their product in domestic markets; and in order to compete for a larger part of high-class British trade, production must be increased so much as to cause a lower level of values. It seems quite possible that States butter can be profitably produced at a price low enough to assure a more nearly constant outflow to British markets, but this condition can result only when other branches of agriculture afford no more profitable specialties for the labor of farmers. Under the present conditions the U. S. surplus of high-grade butter available for profitable export is relatively not large; but to make it larger will require a great change in the relation between production and home requirements, without which a change in the character and packing of goods to meet high-class British needs would be impotent to add much to the volume of such foreign shipments as can be profitably undertaken.

Good News.

We are glad to be able to state that never in the thirty-four years' history of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE did our readers appear to be so enthusiastic as they are at present in acknowledgment of the practical service which the paper is rendering all branches of agriculture. As publishers and editors, this is most encouraging, as is also the fact that new subscribers are coming in more rapidly than at any corresponding period in the past, and we have therefore resolved upon still further improvements in the paper, which competent critics now concede is already unequalled in agricultural or live-stock journalism.

We desire the assistance of our readers in doubling our present subscription list, by sending us in (1st) new subscribers, and (2nd) the names of persons in their neighborhood who are not subscribers, to whom we will send a free sample copy so that they can actually see for themselves the great value to be secured for \$1 per year.

We take pleasure in announcing that all new paid-up subscribers will now receive the balance of 1900 and all of 1901 for the one dollar. To encourage extra effort on the part of our readers, we are offering, as announced elsewhere in this issue, a superb and valuable list of premiums, including Young Colliers, Watches, Fountain Pens, Live-stock Engravings, Standard Books on Agriculture, Self-Binders (for preserving the year's copies of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE), and Bibles, on terms more liberal than ever offered before. We trust our friends, young and old, will at once take advantage of them and send us in large lists of new subscribers.

AGENTS WANTED.

We desire good reliable and energetic persons to act as agents for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in every district of Canada and the United States, to whom salary or commission will be paid. Write us at once for further particulars.

Mr. Caston's Last Article.

Through a typographical error the credit of the able and helpful article on "Picking, packing and marketing fruit," specially written for the Sept. 1st issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE by Mr. G. C. Caston, was given to the *Canadian Horticulturist*, when what was intended was that simply the engraving of the writer which appeared on the same page had been secured from our contemporary.

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

August is pre-eminently the month of shows in the northern part of Scotland, and this year these events have as a general rule been highly successful. The shows in the west and south-west take place in the spring and early summer months, chiefly, no doubt, because these months best suit the Ayrshire breed, which dominates the agriculture of these localities. In the north, dairying and the dairy breed count for less, and show dates are not fixed with regard to their requirements. This year we have had an August characterized by

VERY CHANGEABLE WEATHER,

and it has been difficult to get two consecutive dry days. The week closing has been the best of the whole, and the forebodings on account of harvest awakened by the storms and floods of the earlier three weeks have to some extent been allayed. We have had storms and floods, and possibly the most abnormal rainfall ever experienced in August. In consequence, the whole aspect of harvesting operations has been altered, and farmers can look forward with some degree of heartening to the in-gathering of the grain crops. The work being done in the harvest field by the harvesters and binders is remarkably good in view of the flattened condition of the crops, the chief difficulty some times being to get the land firm enough to carry the binders. The close, wet weather has had a disastrous effect on the potato crop, and we are threatened with a bad attack of the blight. In spite of all that science has done, potato disease is one form of agricultural ill before which it is powerless. The only partial remedy is the introduction of new varieties from time to time, hence the value of the work done by Garton Brothers, Sutton & Sons, Mr. Findlay, and others. The turnip crop, which began splendidly, has not been looking so well recently, having in many cases become infected with anubury or finger-and-toe. This is a loathsome disease, and renders the root useless for feeding purposes. With the confidence begotten by the fine appearance of the turnip crop, trade for lambs, which began with a boom a fortnight or three weeks ago, has rather gone back, and prices now are hardly as good as they were. Still, flockmasters have no reason to complain, as prices generally are much better than they were in 1899.

Next month will see the ram sales in full swing, but meantime we have had the Corston Shropshire sale. Mr. David Buttar has known far and near as a spirited breeder of Shropshire rams, and his success at the Royal and the Highland has been very marked, while the merits of his Scottish-bred Shropshire rams are so generally recognized in England that many of the leading ram breeders in the South draw upon his flock for stud rams. In past years Mr. Buttar has had very good averages, and although he had no higher figure than 100 gs. this year, he had for his 60 shearlings the second best average of his series, viz., nearly £16. The highest-priced ram at the sale this year was the first-prize shearling at the late show of the Highland Society, which was secured for the Earl of Strathmore at 100 gs. Ram breeders in general are hopeful of having good trade this year, but my impression is that there will be an absence of sensational prices, and steady rather than extravagant averages.

We have recently been troubled with isolated outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, but the authorities seem at last to have got the upper hand of the trouble, and fears are being allayed. There was something uncanny about the most recent outbreaks—one occurring in the Holderness district of Yorkshire, and the other at a center so far removed from that as the Vale of Clwyd in Wales. A possible explanation of the Yorkshire outbreak has been given in the story of certain fittings from a disease-infested ship having been landed at Hull without disinfection and sold to a farmer in the same state; but how the disease found its way into the Vale of Clwyd has not up to this date been in any way indicated.

THE PORTS ARE STILL CLOSED

to cattle from the Argentine Republic, and it is quite possible that the result of this will eventually be the closing of the ports altogether to live cattle from abroad. This will probably not be an unwelcome change to breeders abroad, as with the increase of the system of cold storage it is quite likely that beef and mutton may be landed here in a condition differing but little from the fresh state. The Canadians have proved adepts in the adoption of cold storage, and could teach Argentina a few lessons on the subject.

THE HORSE TRADE.

Clydesdale exportation to Canada and the United States continues fairly brisk. Amongst the horses shipped to Canada during August were several of rather notable lineage and some distinction. Mr. McDonnell took away several from Mr. Peter Crawford, one of which was the fine big horse, Prince Frederick 8905, whose sire was the celebrated Prince of Wales 673, and his dam the noted breeding mare, Maggie of Balgreddan 781, the dam of several of the most successful show animals of their time, including the full sisters, Laura Lee and Primrose, both of which were first at the Highland and the Royal. Mr. MacDonnell had other horses which gained prizes at Glasgow and other shows, while their sires were such horses as Royal Garty