

**Help Yourselves!
Help Your Neighbors!!
Help Us!!!**

We wish the hearty co-operation of all our readers in securing thousands of new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, thereby enabling us to further improve the leading organ of the farmers in Canada.

Every reader of the ADVOCATE must know several intelligent and enterprising farmers who are not subscribers and who would be both pleased and benefited by reading it. Remember, it is the very best farmers who appreciate it the most; the indifferent and careless ones *know it all*, and do not appreciate first-class agricultural literature. Cheap, trashy papers suit them better. We wish to secure double the number of subscribers at your post-office, and hope each and every one of our readers will make an effort to add some new names to our list. You may give all new subscribers the balance of this year and all of 1896 for \$1. Please bear in mind we wish to recompense every one for sending us new subscribers, either in cash or by some premium chosen from our list as published from time to time. We would also be thankful if our subscribers would send in the names and addresses on post-cards of good farmers who are not taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE; we will at once send them a sample copy.

We want active agents in every county throughout Canada, to whom we will allow liberal commission or good salary.

Beet Sugar Bounty.

According to an Act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, the Governor-in-Council may authorize the payment under such regulations and restrictions as are made by Order-in-Council, to the producers of any raw beet-root sugar produced in Canada wholly from beets grown therein, between the first of July, 1895, and the first of July, 1897, of a bounty of seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds, and, in addition thereto, one cent per one hundred pounds for each degree or fraction of a degree over seventy degrees shown by the polariscope test,—such bounty in no case, however, to exceed in the aggregate one dollar per one hundred pounds. The cost of customs supervision in connection with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the producers mentioned.

STOCK.

"Stockman" on the Embargo—Quarantine.

SIR,—I see by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of September 2nd, that interest in the movement for a removal of the British embargo against Canadian cattle has been revived by the very positive stand taken by the new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Long, on the ground that his veterinary advisers are said to have discovered two new cases of "pleuro." What those officials may have found it is needless for me to discuss, because no one seems to have seen the lungs but themselves—certainly nobody on behalf of the Dominion. Mr. Long is even more positive than his predecessors, and his observations in Parliament indicate to me very plainly that their policy is not to be departed from. Now, the embargo may have injured our export trade and the cattle interests; it may seem to us most unjust, and even exasperating; but I think the ADVOCATE never uttered a truer word than when you stated that the Briton would look to his own interests first, and that Canadians would do well to govern themselves accordingly. The embargo is there to stay, to my thinking, and the farmer and feeder would do well to plan more extensively for finishing their cattle here, which the ADVOCATE advised its readers a few issues ago was, speaking generally from the Canadian farmer's standpoint, the sound policy to pursue. Export dealers and the transportation companies can be trusted to look after their own interests, and I cannot see why a great dressed beef trade from Canada might not be developed, along with the shipment of finished beeves as at present—a plan which the Yankees appear to have settled upon.

Your prediction that the present attitude taken by the British Minister would revive an agitation for a removal of our quarantine restrictions—in order to permit of reciprocal shipping of Canadian and American cattle through each other's territory—was very speedily fulfilled, for the Live Stock Exporters' Association, at Montreal, I notice have already adopted a motion to that effect. I, for one, wish to enter a word of caution at this juncture;—not from any idea of protection against outside competition.—[In England the embargo forced up the price of home cattle £1 or £2 per head at the outset, much to the delight of the Irish and other breeders of stockers. Our situation is quite different.]—but because our quarantine machinery is an effective bar to the ingress of disease. Thousands of hogs are dying in Britain,

of swine fever. Hog cholera is a constant menace in the States. During the last half-year there were over 270 outbreaks of anthrax in Great Britain, which was also reported epidemic lately near St. Louis, Mo. It is only a few years since Texas fever found its way to Detroit, Mich. It is just possible that pleuro itself may still be lurking dormant in some of the old infected districts in the States. And, last of all, our vigilant Live Stock Inspector at Montreal about a month ago stopped a shipment of some 300 sheep from the Eastern States (destined for British markets, through Canada) because of scab. The losses from disease getting into Canadian herds and flocks would soon outweigh any advantage gained from increased carrying trade. We need quarantine machinery.

"STOCKMAN."

[NOTE.—A leading Scottish agricultural journal congratulates its readers that the outlook for the breeder has greatly improved, compared with the time when cattle from America were coming in without let or hindrance. English writers are now urging the Government to pass an Act fixing slaughter of stock on landing as a settled policy; along with quarantine in case of animals for breeding purposes. This would do away with the uncertainty and irritation of the ever-recurring "pleuro" cry. We still entertain the view that the plan of having both courses—to sell finished beeves or stockers—open to the judgment and choice of the farmer was decidedly more in the interest of Canada. That the interests of different classes are more or less linked for weal or otherwise is no doubt true; and if agriculture, in which at least some 45 per cent. of the population are actually engaged or directly dependent upon, or any other important industry, suffers, the injury to the whole will be proportionate.

Anthrax being largely a disease arising from local conditions, and the Northern States acting as a buffer against Texas fever, "Stockman" may be unduly alarmed thereby. Our U. S. neighbors have greatly improved their live stock health machinery of late, which, so far as it goes, is a safeguard to Canada. They have developed a careful system of inspection, etc., in the matter of live stock imports, and in a couple of instances lately modified their quarantine regulations temporarily. There is undoubtedly a growing feeling in Canadian circles that a reciprocal relaxation of the cattle quarantine would be a stimulus to trade, including that of breeders. Especially is this regarded in a favorable light since the original purpose of the cattle quarantine has not been effected.

We have the breeding ground here *par excellence* for various classes of stock, and if our stock business can be promoted without risk of disease, by all means let it be done, though, with the example of England before us on the subject of live stock diseases, we do well to proceed cautiously.

In view of the growing magnitude of Canadian swine husbandry, there is unquestionably positive hazard from hog cholera, which might prove simply disastrous to the industry.

On another point raised by "Stockman," we bear in mind the reputation of the dressed beef octopus of the West and its killing effect on the local meat trade of the Northern and Eastern States, which will not commend it to our farmers.—ED.]

Highlanders as Range Cattle.

DEAR SIR,—I read with much interest a paragraph in your excellent paper on the subject of Highland cattle, and quite agree with the views expressed therein. I would, however, desire to correct the statement contained in the last paragraph, to the effect that this noble breed of cattle had never been sufficiently experimented with in the stock districts of the Northwest to fully demonstrate their merits as range cattle. The Northwest Cattle company, has for years had a number of pure-bred Highland bulls on its range, and the results attained from crossing these on range cows have been most excellent. Mr. F. S. Stinson, the manager of this Company, who is an undisputed authority respecting range cattle, considers this breed far superior to all others for range purposes, and Messrs. Gordon & Ironside were highly pleased with the half-bred Highlanders purchased from the above Company, which were said to be the most satisfactory cattle shipped to the English market by that firm. It is also a curious fact that the largest steer ever shipped from the Northwest was from a Highland bull. In my opinion this breed has been thoroughly tested and with the most satisfactory results, and all the fancied objections to it on the score of size, etc., effectually removed. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space,

I remain, yours faithfully,
"FANCIER."

The world must be fed, and it pays to stand by our herds and flocks all the time, despite the prevailing depression. Breeders who have kept up their courage will yet find their reward.

Our Scottish Letter.

The season of ram sales has been in full swing, and breeders of sheep have had their full share of the interest of the agricultural press. Before referring to some of the salient points of the sales so far, a word may be said regarding the state of matters in Clydesdale circles. The season closed practically with the H. & A. S. Show at Dumfries, and the list of winning sires, based on the results of the seven or eight largest shows, give pre-eminence to Prince Alexander 8890, with the veteran Macgregor 1487 a strong second if not first. Prince Alexander is a much younger horse and has the pull on his older rival on the ground of numbers alone. The character of his stock is such as to warrant the belief that he will prove a worthy representative of the Prince of Wales-Darnley combination, and his success is another proof that the best always pay best. Mr. Renwick paid £1,200 for the horse when he was an untried yearling colt—indeed, not much more than a foal. Several of the principal breeders were within an ace of buying him—amongst others Colonel Holloway, the eminent breeder in the United States. The dam of Prince Alexander was one of the best Darnley mares ever seen even in Scotland. Jeanie Black, as she was called, unluckily had but two foals—this celebrated horse and another which she did not live to nurse. She was not much exhibited, but never was beaten when she did come out. There was not much to choose between Prince Alexander and Macgregor for first place. With 17 of his produce the younger horse took 41 prizes, 7 of which were firsts, 13 seconds, and one a championship. With 21 of his produce Macgregor took 39 prizes, but of these 13 were firsts and 8 seconds. Prince of Wales 673, although dead, stood third, 9 of his produce securing among them 15 prizes, of which 2 were firsts, 3 seconds and 2 were championships. His son, Gallant Prince, made a very good record, coming fourth, seven of his progeny winning 13 prizes, 6 being firsts, 1 a second and 2 championships. Then follow in order Prince of Albion 6178, Flashwood, 3004, Royalist 6242, Prince of Kyle 7155, Duke of Rothesay 9191, Mains of Airies, Knight of Lothian 4489, Prince of Carruchan 8151, and Prince Romeo 8144. The preponderance of Prince of Wales and Darnley breeding in these more successful sires is as noteworthy as ever it was, and little more need be said about it.

Last week a memorable herd of Shorthorn cattle was dispersed by Mr. John Thornton at Inglewood, near Penrith. The herd had been built up by the late Mr. Robert Thompson, and the prolonged minority of his son seemed to the trustees to warrant the dispersion as the wisest course to be followed. Mr. Thompson is to be remembered as at once a singularly capable and a singularly honorable breeder of Shorthorn cattle. He struck out a line of his own, adhering to no definite hard and fast pedigree rule, but laying hold of the representatives of a type wherever he could find them. The consequence, of course, was that he came in course of time to have a type of his own, which was easily recognized. The champion cow, Molly Millicent, was, perhaps, the finest example of the Inglewood Shorthorn ever exhibited. That type may be briefly characterized as "beef always but never without milk." Mr. Thompson's Shorthorns were essentially dairy cattle, and grand ones at that. His long and painful illness prevented him from giving the close attention to the breeding of his younger stock which resulted in the production of such magnificent cows, and at the sale the loss of the master hand was easily seen. The prices, however, were very uniform, and all together a good demand was experienced, while the attendance of the public was almost unprecedented. Sixty-seven cows and heifers drew £2,406 9s., or an average of £36 10s. 3d. each, and twenty bulls drew £1,307 15s., an average of £65 8s. each. The net average for 87 Inglewood Shorthorns was £43 7s. 7d.; in view of all the circumstances, quite a creditable figure.

Next week the Scottish pure-bred stock sales begin, when a large number of Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Highland cattle will be thrown upon the market. Clydesdales will also be sold in large numbers, and there are great sales of Hackneys down as well.

Dublin Horse Show took place last week, when a great display was, as usual, seen of the grandest hunting horses the world can produce. The Irishmen are, however, much averse to the idea of recognizing the Hackney at this show, and a determined effort is made to keep him out. Whether in the end the opposition will prevail remains to be seen. It is very potential at present. The argument is that the Hackneys will deteriorate the quality, and especially the style, carriage and endurance, of the Irish Hunter; but this cannot be argued in sincerity, because there is surely sufficient wisdom amongst farmers to lead them to distinguish between the breeds, and the blood need not be intermingled. At the same time there can be no doubt that many Hackneys are trashy, lacking size and style, and should the present discussion lead to greater attention being paid to utility and less to fancy action, the temporary check to the Hackney march of triumph will have served a good end. I see I have left myself no space for reference to sheep, but in next letter they will receive full notice.

SCOTLAND YET.