

PREPARED TO
churches, and Pri-
Tapestry, Brus-
carpets, Floor Oil
notice and very
PRAY. July

FACTORY.

eder of Galloway
r Sheep and Berk-
8
Breeder of Short
Pigs, Southdown
8
Importers and
8-ly
Breeder of South-
72-1-y
Importer & Breeder
and Merino Sheep
P. O., Breeder o
72-1-y
P. O. Breeder of
Wool Sheep. 1-y
P. O., Breeder
72

Breeder of Cots-
Sheep.
P. O., Importer and
Southdown Sheep and

eder of Short Horns,
Southdown and Lei-
ly

er of Short Horns
ly

of Ayrshire cattle,
Breeder of Berk-
12

t. Breeder of Essex,
d Cotswool Sheep.

ville, importer and
s, Berkshire swine,
12

and breeder of Cots-
12

er and Breeder of
& Leicester Sheep,
m P. O. 12

P. O., importer and
Clydesdale Horses,
Sheep. 11-ly

manville, Importer
Devon Cattle
11-ly.

Breeder of Leices-
ter. 11-ly

Farm, Montreal,
Clydesdale Horses,
and Leicester Sheep.
11-ly

SE, Bellville, Breed-
shire Cattle. 11-ly

of Galloway Cattle.
11-ly.

er and Importer of
s, Southdown and
and Berkshire Pigs.
Ontario. 11-ly

W Brougham P. O.,
Wool Sheep, improved
Horses. 11-ly

Breeder of Leicester
11-ly

, Breeder of Ayrshire
11-ly.

Edmonton, Breeders
ester and Cotswool
shire Pigs. Winner of
the best Bull and five
Exhibition, Kingston,
11-ly.

dge Guelph, Importer
and Hereford Cattle,
Sheep, and Berkshire
11-ly.

CKMOR, Galt P. O.,
Leicester Sheep and
71-10

Lincoln and Leicester
P. O., Puslinch, Township,
71-11

um, Hyde Park P. O.,
Leicester Sheep and
11-ly.

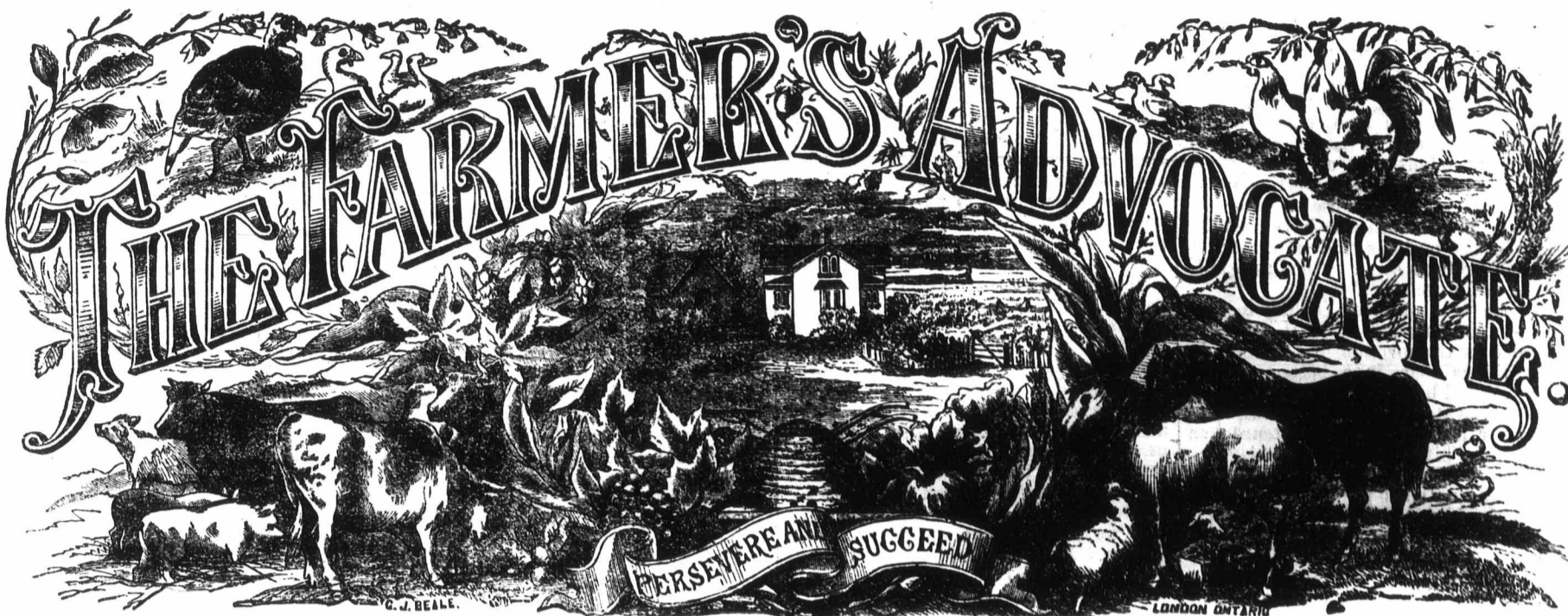
Importer and Breeder
Essex Swine. 11-ly

Breeder of Short Horn
11-ly

instead, breeder of pure

ead, Breeder of Short
Berkshire and Chester
72-3-y

Farm, Oshawa, Breeder
le. 72-3-y



VOL. VII.

{ WILLIAM WELD,
Editor and Proprietor }

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The Importation of stock.

Since the publication of our last issue, we, on one of our journeys in quest of seed wheat, met the Hon. A. McKellar on the cars. We asked him if he had seen our recent remarks in regard to the Government importation of stock. He not being fully occupied, we explained to him our views and the danger of such a course—1st, on account of injury to our breeders; and 2nd, the great danger there now existed of bringing some of those fatal cattle diseases to our shores that are so prevalent in Europe.

Mr. McKellar said that George Brown considered the importation of stock would be advantageous.

We suggested to him the necessity of having a quarantine farm established for stock, or that the importation should be totally prohibited during the prevalence of the diseases in Great Britain. Mr. McKellar said he would give the subject consideration, and that his object would be to do what was considered the most advantageous for the country. He considered the breeding establishments as a kind of monopoly, and thought that the importation of stock by the Government would be beneficial, but the whole subject would be openly discussed in Parliament before anything would be done.

Apples, Cider and Vinegar.

We have in the western part of Canada probably the largest crop of apples ever raised. First-class quality of picked apples will command a good price if farmers will take care of them, hand-pick them, select nothing but prime, sound apples, and barrel and store in a cool place. The winter apples will be in demand. In most orchards there are large quantities that are only fit for fall use, and many more that are only fit for cider or vinegar. There are tens of thousands of dollars worth going to waste at the present time. Some negligent farmers turn their hogs and cattle into the orchard and imagine they are turning their apples to good account.

If they would make a large quantity of vinegar they might make money. At the present time we import large quantities of corn to make vinegar, while we might by using our sour apples make a better vinegar than we can now purchase.

If a company of farmers were to unite and store up thousands of barrels of cider, and manage it right, we believe that by bottling and advertising it, a very high price would be obtained for it when in its prime, and it can be kept in that state for any length of time. Many think they cannot afford a cider press.

A cider mill, if cared for, would last a

life-time, and the interest would only be \$2.80 per annum. How many thousand farmers are there in Canada that have lost or wasted enough apples to pay for a dozen cider mills.

Waste no more; it is only waste to feed them to stock, unless they are of the sweetest kinds, and even then they do not pay half as well as to manufacture them into cider. If you have a wagon load of apples that are going to be wasted, we would say, get a cider mill. It will pay you. We know of no better hand-mill than Mr. Sills' combined and improved mill and press.

The Mimico Farm.

In this issue we give reports of the Markham Agricultural Farmers' Club; we are pleased to notice the important discussions relative to agriculture which are to arise. We expect to give further reports from that society, and hope they may give the whole subject a proper and fair investigation.

It is the duty of Farmers' Clubs to enquire into our public agricultural affairs.—We sincerely hope that party political feelings will be barred while discussing this subject, and that the interests of agriculture may yet predominate above party strife. We are aware that it is a very great and apparently an unconquerable power to overcome. We have tried it for the past seven years, and have greater fears than ever that party politics must rule our agricultural affairs. We have still some hopes that there may yet be found sufficient societies or gentlemen to manage the public agricultural affairs of this Dominion, without being enchained or untrammelled by sects or party politics.

Flowers.

TO THE LADIES.

This season we have seen some of the finest Parrot Tulips we ever beheld. We were so much pleased with them that we determined, if possible, to procure some of the bulbs for you, because we are quite sure every one would admire them. We have sent to Holland to procure them; they will be here in time for planting this fall. We will present two of these bulbs to each one of you that obtain a new lady subscriber for 1873, and we shall also present the lady that subscribes with two bulbs. This is an inducement for this month. We hope to give the boys and girls some encouragement for getting subscribers during the fall and winter. Begin at once and you will have a chance for the prizes as soon as offered.]

The Government of Ontario vs. Individual Enterprise.

In the July issue of the FARMERS' ADVOCATE we spoke of the declared intention of members of the Government to become importers of farm stock, and we protested against such a measure. We now resume the subject, as we have reason to believe that they, listening to rash or interested advisers, still persist in their project.

Is the Government justified in entering into competition with individuals who have been and are successfully carrying on an enterprise tending to the prosperity of the country? We take up the question, not in interest of party, but of fair and honest dealing between man and man—of equity between a class of the community and those who have been raised by that community to a position of power and responsibility. We proceed to show that the action of the Government in pursuing such a course would be inconsistent with true principles of political economy, and with the plain details of honesty and honor.

They have no right to enter into competition with men who, first entering into this business at a great pecuniary risk, have been for years engaged in it, and have thereby conferred a great and permanent benefit on the country. That the ministry design to make a profit in the business is manifest from the arguments used in support of the measure by its advocates (see remarks of Hon. D. Reesor at meeting of Farmers' Club in Markham). Well may they who would fain depreciate the fair fame of our Dominion exclaim, Behold the Ontario Government become stock importers, to turn an honest barbee in the way of speculation! And this gain is to be at the expense of, and in competition with, Canadian importers, breeders and graziers!

'Tis true, they have, for the present, the power to carry out this ill-advised project; but there is a tribunal to which they are accountable for the proper use of that power, and no party can, with impunity, brave public opinion in this land of free thought and an untrammelled press.

This scheme would be bad policy as regards the State. It would be an extravagant outlay of public money without any reasonable prospect of adequate remuneration, notwithstanding the profits anticipated by its supporters. The fact that such an undertaking is not needed precludes any reasonable expectation of its being, in the hands of the government, a profitable, or even a non-losing speculation. But were it even a source of pecuniary profit, it would be unwise policy so to impede the well-doing of members of the nation, that the government of that