

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

FOUNDED 1866.

VOL. XXVI.

LONDON, ONT., SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Whole No. 309.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, Manager F. W. HODSON, Editor.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; single copies, 10c. each. New subscriptions can commence with any month.

Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 30 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application. All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

### Editorial.

#### The William Weld Company (Limited).

As will be seen by our business announcement in this issue, the publication of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and all business pertaining to it has been taken over by the joint stock company recently incorporated, and known as THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED). This, however, is not a new arrangement, but has been under consideration for the last three years, and was fully determined on in December 1890, but on account of the death of Mr. William Weld the arrangements were not put in force until the month of August. The major part of the stock of the Company is controlled by Trustees for the estate of the late Mr. Weld. The personnel of the management is not changed, on the contrary the new arrangements permanently secure the services of persons who have for several years done good work on the staff. The Manager of the company being Mr. John Weld, who for over twelve years has been connected with the paper, during the last five years as Assistant Manager, the Secretary of the Company being Mr. Fred W. Hodson, who has been acting Editor during the past four years, and Assistant Editor for three years previously. At the first meeting of the Shareholders the following members were elected the Directors of the Company:—William Stephen

Weld (President), John Weld, F. W. Hodson, Joseph Weld and Thomas Orr.

The policy of the ADVOCATE will be in the future what it has been in the past, fearless and independent. All the energy previously displayed will be continued in every department. Our staff of contributors is very complete, all of them practical and successful men. We trust that the patronage which has been extended to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in the past may be continued. We, in turn, promise that the ADVOCATE will continue to merit the support of every intelligent farmer.

#### A Matter for Most Serious Consideration.

FREE IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN CATTLE INTO CANADA—THE POSSIBILITY OF CANADIAN CATTLE BEING SCHEDULED BY ENGLAND.

Though not generally known by the people of Canada, it has for some time been the custom of our government to allow the shipment of American cattle in bond through Canada from one point to another in the United States. These cattle are taken from the cars at one or two intermediate points in Canadian territory, and fed and watered. Of course strict regulations are observed. Not content with thus exposing our herds to great danger, pressure has for some time been brought to bear on the government at Ottawa to allow American cattle to be imported into Canada to be slaughtered by an Abattoir Company, who desire to carry on business at Three Rivers, P.Q.

If this privilege is allowed at Three Rivers it cannot consistently be refused at any other point, which means the free admission of American cattle into the Canadian market. Yet the farmers of Canada are absolutely refused the privilege of importing, duty free, cheap corn, the raw material by which they desire to produce beef, mutton, pork, butter and cheese. It is the policy of the present administration to allow manufacturers to import the raw material free, and to protect the producers of the finished article. The farmer has heretofore been made an exception in this case; yet they, above all others, are to-day the class who need protection most. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the farmers of Canada are in a bad way financially, though not as bad as in many other countries. Especially is this true of those in the older provinces. The government are doubtless in favor of allowing the privilege asked by the Abattoir Company. The Premier, the Hon. Mr.

Abbott, in speaking of this subject on August 24th, said:—

"The government see no serious difference between allowing the importation of these cattle into Canada to be slaughtered for export and the privileges of transit heretofore accorded American shippers. Correspondence with the Imperial authorities on this subject had led to the drafting by the Canadian Government of certain rules and regulations to be enforced as safeguards from infection in the shipment of these cattle into Canada. These regulations had been submitted to the Imperial Privy Council, which had declared them in every way satisfactory for the purpose intended. Although the government had not yet finally decided the question, I can announce that within a few years, in all probability, there will be established at several points in Canada large meat packing concerns, and a large number of prominent cattle men were desirous of starting an enterprise of this character."

It would be interesting to know who are these "prominent cattle men" referred to by the Premier; not Canadians, certainly, but Americans. It would suit the purpose of the Americans exceedingly well to be allowed thus to ship their cattle into Canada, exposing our herds to all the diseases so common in the U. S. A. This is reciprocity with a vengeance; it is the kind of reciprocity Canadian farmers do not want. Does any sane person believe Americans would allow Canadians a similar privilege? Certainly not. Brother Jonathan is too wide-awake. All packing houses in his domains are supplied by American farmers, although better cattle at a cheaper price could frequently be bought in the Canadian Northwest. Such cattle would be always sound and healthy, while American cattle are frequently diseased. We find Canadians practically shut out from the American market. Then why give the American farmers a privilege they refuse Canadians? The Abattoir Company at Three Rivers can be supplied with good, healthy Canadian stock, which is now sold so cheaply that in many cases the only profit Canadian farmers in the older provinces are making from them is the value of the manure. That is, they feed the grain on their farms and obtain about market price for it, leaving the manure as pay for their labor. Until recently cheap dressed beef, shipped from Chicago, drove the farmers of the Maritime Provinces out of their own markets. Considered from a financial point it would be better for the government to bonus abattoir companies than to allow American cattle access to our markets. Canadian farmers should be encouraged to feed all their coarse grains, and even to buy more. Any steps the government can take to induce them to do

891

ES

T.

ES

tion

Y

OM

K

inds

used

par-

AND

It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough, there is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily

D BY

H.