

### Danger and Duty.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION OF THE KIND IT IS OF—  
TOO LITTLE OF THE KIND THAT IS NEEDED.

Some months ago we gave due notice of danger to our stock. We have for the past three months pointed to the necessity of immediate and vigorous action being taken. One judicious and prompt step has been taken by the Dominion Government, but there is just as important an action left undone by the Ontario Legislature. There has been a case of dangerous disease in one place on this side of the lines. Now it appears that the Dominion Parliament has no power to interfere in a local matter of stamping out a dangerous disease when found in one Province. In our last issue we gave notice of a case of unmistakable hog cholera being in Canada. Up to the present time nothing has been done to prevent the disease from spreading from the farm where we first discovered it. The owner of that farm says it has been \$500 loss to him already. It may be on any of your farms before you know it. Immediate steps should be taken to protect farmers from danger.

We are pleased to notice that the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa is attempting to do what he can to keep our stock free from danger, but he cannot act alone; his power and the power of the Dominion Government is curtailed by the Provincial Governments now in the time of need, and danger may and does stalk unchained in one locality at least. Members of the Ontario Government are not ignorant of this fact. We have every reason to believe that some of the members of the Board of Agriculture and Arts of Ontario have been aware of danger to Canadian farmers, and have unwisely taken no preventative measures. Further, we have no hesitancy in saying that one of our Canadian journalists has been cognizant of danger to our stock, and that in his paper he has allowed veracity to be shown as falsehood—that he has not the honor to openly confess his errors.

A correspondent of the *Kansas Farmer* makes these remarks concerning "cholera-pork" and its products:—

"Throughout this whole district, as soon as the cholera appears in a herd, all hogs decently fit for market are shipped, and among them many that are diseased. The result has been to diminish the demand for the hog product. Nobody now eats pork unless they know who butchered it. The sausage trade is closed; the festive drummer no longer ventures on sausage; the traveller who sojourns in Chicago declines sausage, well knowing that in the pork house scraps he must get a liberal dose of cholera-pork. Doughnuts and crackers are looked on with still greater suspicion; they not only run the chances of diseased fats of the pork houses, but since all over this country rendering-houses have sprung up where the dead cholera hogs are rendered out into a passable grease, a grave apprehension is felt that this grease re-appears on the market as "choice family lard." If it does not, then what becomes of it? It is not good for the soap-maker, it is said, for it yields a soft soap, not marketable in bars. The practice of shipping diseased herds is a villanous piece of greed, and it reacts fearfully upon those who engage in it. First, it runs the hog-trade; second, it scatters the disease far and wide. We all know that the litter of stock-cars is scattered at side-tracks. Again, the diseased hogs are generally hauled to the station in wagons. The hog-owner gathers his neighbors with their teams to help him haul off his hogs. Generally, without disinfection, these wagon-boxes are used perhaps the next day for corn-gathering, with the result of laying up a bountiful store of the seeds of the disease upon the corn."

Both the Italian and the Spanish Governments have prohibited the importation of American pork, on hoof or preserved, for fear of trichinosis.

The trade with these countries was extensively carried on, and its stoppage will be considerably felt.

Does not this show the necessity of prompt and immediate action to prevent the introduction of these diseases or their spread amongst our swine? If we allow our stock to become infected as bad as our neighbors', our meat will be condemned as is theirs, and our prices will not be half what we shall be able to realize if we maintain ours uncontaminated and pure. Let every legislator or would-be legislator immediately agitate this, and act at once, at any cost, at all hazards. If we can keep our stock pure and free from these numerous dangerous diseases, it will do more to make a nation of us than anything that has been done by any of the legislative bodies since Confederation. Up, act and sleep not until you have done your duty! Show this to the legislator you voted for and get him to use his influence. It is by numbers that any measure is carried. If you wish for fair prices for good meat, and no loss from infectious diseases, be up and doing.

### Rennets.

BY J. SEABURY.

The season for saving rennets is now upon us, and my observation in various parts of the country has clearly demonstrated to me that a few hints on this subject will not be amiss, especially as there is an indication that rennets will be worth more money the coming season, and may well repay the trouble of carefully curing. The operation is so simple that any member of the family can perform it, and it would bring some of the younger members a nice little sum for pocket-money.

Every cheese-maker will tell you that he prefers domestic rennets if he can get them well and properly cured. The great bulk of imported rennets now used by the cheese-factories are Bavarian. These come from the German countries, and hundreds of thousands are imported every year. These rennets are very scarce this year. The principal reason assigned for this is that they have been very largely bought up for the manufacture of pepsine and also in making up dyspeptic medicines.

The importation of rennets is nearly made up of Bavarian and English, about two-thirds of the former to one-third of the latter, which come in under the style of foreign, dry-salted and pickled. The dry-salted have sufficient salt to cure them, and are perfectly dry. The pickled come in casks with a small amount of pickle. The Bavarian are cured without salt, being blown like a bladder and dried in the sun.

To have a good, strong, reliable rennet the calf should go at least twelve hours without food; twenty-four is better, but after twelve hours the calf is very liable to eat the dirt and filth on the floor of its stable, which spoils the rennet and makes it filthy. Take out the stomachs and separate the rennet, which is one of them, and if there is anything in it turn and carefully clean, but do not wash upon any consideration, as the soft, shiny substance on the inside is where the strength lies. Return to its former position and sprinkle sufficient salt to cure, but not more; stretch on a bent twig or hoop and hang up to dry, and you will then have a rennet that will be equal to the best imported, if not better.

When the calves are killed as deacons they should be five days old to secure a good rennet. The great objection to using butchers' rennets is that they allow the calves to go so long without food that the stomach becomes inflamed, which is very injurious to the cheese, making it huffy, and in some cases floating curds.

### The New Tariff.

We have examined part of the tariff now enforced and consider it the best tariff we have yet seen for building up the agricultural interest of the country. We must draw a line between the inferior productions of the States and our products. Canada can and does produce better beef, mutton, pork, wheat, oats, peas, barley, potatoes, apples, butter and cheese, than the United States.

The Americans have been purchasing our best products and selling them as their own. They have also palmed off their inferior products under the name of Canadian products. The duties charged on most articles must tend to increase the value of our productions, and to put our produce in its true light in foreign markets. We shall thus be able to obtain better prices, and this means an enhancement of the value of every acre of productive land in this Dominion.

No doubt but our legislators have devoted great care in making these changes. Some may not appear quite right to one part of the Dominion that will be of great advantage to another. Our duty is to look to the millions of acres of the Dominion, and not to local or personal interests. No doubt but all would like some slight change. We should in one or two points; for instance, instead of allowing United States cattle, swine and poultry to be admitted by paying a duty, we should prohibit their importation to this country until there is no danger of their stock bringing diseases into our Dominion. We ask for prohibition. It is our impression that the admission of American corn free would be of benefit to us; we know of no disease or evil effects from corn fed to our stock. Every good farmer requires more coarse feed, and the farmers can pay for it by enriching their land and fattening stock. Corn is the United States staple cereal; they can raise it cheaper than we can. Our duty is to at once shift our sails to catch the full benefit of this breeze. Kill no young stock this year; feed twice as well as we have been doing; keep them fat and growing from birth. This will pay. We shall have much better prices for first-class products. Prepare to supply our markets and European markets with fruit of all kinds that thrive with us. It is required in a fresh, dried and preserved state to supply all markets. The United States vegetables will no longer interfere with our producers; there are now good opportunities for more enterprise in that department. Plant more small fruits; they have paid well and will pay better. Every village should have a good supply of small fruits growing near it. Those who attend to the fruit business right will make more money from five acres than wheat-farmers have from a hundred acres for the past three years. Raise more eggs and more poultry; they will now pay you much better than ever.

### Healthy Stock.

Every farmer and stock-raiser ought to bear this fact in mind—that burnt corn, coal and wood ashes is one of the very best preventives of disease in pigs, and while such simple remedies are so good they should always be borne in mind and used occasionally, say once or twice a week—"an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Likewise give your horses and cattle free access to salt and a few ashes; and while they are kept in and fed, you will find it advisable, also, to give them some in their oats or chop at least once a week. It gives animals a general healthy tone. And while such are good, we want it firmly impressed on your minds, and, what's more—to put it in practice.