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The Farmer's Advocate !

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Our rates for single insertion are 20c. per line—\$2.40 per inch, space of nonpareil (a line consists on an average of eight words).

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Condensed farmers' advertisements of agricultural implements, seeds, stock or farms for sale, or farms to let, not to exceed four lines, 50c., prepaid.

Letters enclosing remittances, &c., only acknowledged when specially requested. Our correspondence is very heavy, and must be abridged as much as possible.

Monetary Affairs.

There has been a great depression in the general business of the country. We were living too fast; we had profited by the losses and wars of other countries. There is more poverty among the artisans than ever before. Trade and business will shortly reverse; in fact, every prospect indicates improvement, although the cry is "Hard times and no money." The facts are, that money is accumulating in particular centres and must ere long flow more abundantly. At the present time it is a drug on some markets at one per cent.; in New York at three and a half. We are pretty sure to have it in Canada at five or six per cent., and that shortly. To our patrons we would say: If you have money to lend, lend it on long dates; if you want to borrow, borrow on short dates. Land is a safe investment, and will yet rise. Stocks are not as safe, and will fall.

The wealth of the farmers is in a great measure the cause of the scarcity of money. Twenty-nine million dollars belonging to farmers is now in the hands of the banks. The bank managers have been afraid of a panic setting in, as the least alarm would cause farmers to rush for their money; therefore the banks have been more than usually cautious, and have held their cash in reserve ready for any emergency. The danger is now considered past, and money will be asking for borrowers to use it, instead of the reverse.

This, we trust, will cause farmers to improve their farms more, as money will not return them the interest they may anticipate, and no bank or any other kind of investment is as safe and sure as farm property; no improvements are equal to farm improvements; no persons deserve more censure than the miserly land holders who will not improve their lands or allow others to do so.

POVERTY AND WEALTH.

There are more really needy poor people in Canada now than ever before. The cities and towns are filled with them. The wealthy farmers should aid

in maintaining them through the present season, as many are emigrants and many flock from the country to the cities to beg. Scores are daily on the streets. No proper almshouses, or workhouses, or houses of industry are established; the liberality of the charitable is over-taxed. No way will touch the hearts of many wealthy persons but direct taxation.

Something should be done to aid the needy. There always will be poor, unfortunate beings, but the present time needs action.

RAILWAYS VERSUS CANADIANS.

We were in Toronto a few days ago, and we saw smoke issuing from a stove pipe in a common freight car. We opened the door and found the car filled with potatoes and onions. These were sent from Detroit. The Americans can take our money out of our own markets, because the railroad company will carry the American produce at a lower rate than they will carry Canadian produce. A car from Detroit costs less by one-third than one sent 100 miles less distance, if loaded in Canada. We have our farms cut up, our fences burned, and bonuses to pay; our horses are frightened and killed, and our families bereft of some loved member, and yet we are compelled to pay nearly a half more for railway accommodation. Farmers, Grangers, and Members of Parliament should endeavor to protect our Canadian interests. What do the Americans do for us? We have bowed down to them too low; we have given them too much. We ask for our rights, but asking will not always do. We must maintain them.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

We are in receipt of an advance circular from Burnett Landrett, of Philadelphia, Clerk of the Bureau of Agriculture, No. 141, showing that Short-horn cattle eligible for admission are animals registered in either Allen's, Alexander's, or the English herd books.

We ask for explanation in regard to this. Is Canada to be taxed \$100,000 for this Exhibition, and to be snuffed out at the onset, or why is the Canadian Herd Book not mentioned? This may have been an oversight, but the rule is evidently inimical to our interests, and such prompt measures should be taken as to allow us fair play. We ask no more.

Alarming Spread of Trichinosis in the Western States.

The report on Trichinosis by Dr. George Sutton, Indiana, in the *Transactions* of the Indiana State Medical Society, 1875, is certainly an alarming one, when we bear in mind that numbers of human beings have lost their lives from eating pork affected with trichina. While the neighboring country has suffered greatly from this dreaded disease, Canada has, we believe, been entirely free from it; but as prevention in all cases, and, above all others, in diseases so fatal as this one, is better and easier

than cure, it is well that we know the extent of its ravages where it has, for some time, been too well known, and that we should know from whence it proceeds and how to guard against it.

The trichina are engendered in the animal by the use of unclean and unhealthy substances as food—the garbage and offal eaten by pigs from back yards—and getting introduced into the stomach these terrible vermin (if we may so call them). Hogs are allowed to run at will half fed, and, to appease their hunger, they devour any and everything, no matter how filthy. Carcasses of dogs, horses, no matter if putrified, are ravenously eaten. And all this filthy trash is teaming with animal life. The entire flesh of the hog is affected with the disease; "every ounce is capable of producing disease." To prevent the disease in hogs nothing more is needed than to feed them on clean, healthy food, and prevent them having access to any other. The remedy is simple; it is the only remedy.

This is the report:—

"From microscopic examination of pork killed in Southeastern Indiana, we have found from three to sixteen per cent. of the hogs affected with trichina, the number of hogs diseased varying greatly in different localities.

That over five millions of hogs are slaughtered and packed in the Western States, not including those which are put up for family use by the farmers; that if four per cent. of this pork is diseased, which we believe to be a low estimate, we have 221,484 diseased hogs put annually upon the market; or, at an average of 200 pounds to the hog, 44,296,800 pounds of diseased meat, every ounce of which, under favorable circumstances, is capable of producing disease. That from the cases of trichinosis that came under our observation, and the post-mortem examinations, and the effects upon the dog that was fed on the diseased meat we have come to the conclusion that ninety per cent. of disease produced from eating trichinosis pork appears either as gastro-enteritis, or as a diarrhoea or dysentery, and not more than ten per cent. as the fully developed form of trichinosis, in which the muscular system becomes affected. That as diarrhoea, dysentery and enteritis rank high as causes of mortality in the United States, these diseases causing 31,153 deaths in 1870, as shown by the last census reports; and as we have seen that a large amount of trichinosis pork, capable of producing these diseases, is among the principal articles of food in our country, we think it more than probable that trichina have a much greater influence in the etiology of this class of diseases than has been recognized by the profession. That it is highly probable that, when the fact becomes more generally known that so large a percentage of pork is swarming with trichina, capable of producing disease, it may have an effect upon the use of this meat, and consequently affect the sale, to some extent, of one of the principal articles of commerce in the west."

Mr. G. Wiseman, of Ingersoll, informs us that he has tamerack posts that are now sound, and that have stood in the ground for thirty years. Others that have not been in the ground ten years are badly decayed. He wishes to know the right time of the year to cut them for them to last. Perhaps some one of our readers that has had experience with tamerack will reply.