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EDITORIAL.

Stealing Canada's Good Name.

The letter from Mr. D. C. Flatt, the well-known swine breeder, which appears in another column, brings before the attention of the public a matter of very serious importance in view of the immense strides of the hog-raising and bacon-curing industry in Canada. As a result of personal enquiries and observations made when in England recently, Mr. Flatt states that great quantities of thick, fat Western States hog products are being palmed off in the British markets as Canadian, to the prejudice of the latter, filching from this country the material benefits arising from the good name honestly earned for our bacon, which now ranks well up alongside that of Ireland and Denmark. In the past, unscrupulous Old Country dealers have not been loth to palm off choice cuts of Canadian beef as "Best Scotch," and toothsome Canadian cheese as British-made cheddars, and it was once not an uncommon thing for cheese made in the United States to be brought into Canada and then re-shipped to England with the name "Canada" placed upon the boxes. In order to stop this latter fraud, a Government Inspector was employed at Montreal, and the Dairy Act of 1897 made it compulsory to brand the word "Canada" or "Canadian," both upon the box and cheese, of all cheese intended for export. A similar regulation applying to butter also exists. In the opinion of one of Mr. Flatt's informants, unless the practice referred to were stopped, it would be futile for Canada to try to maintain her reputation as a producer of fine bacon. Mr. Flatt's suggestion looking toward a rigid inquiry and the application of prompt and effective measures on the part of the authorities to preserve the fruits of Canadian skill and enterprise to our own people is one that commends itself.

San Jose Scale Legislation.

At Toronto (Ontario) and Ottawa, Provincial and Dominion legislators have respectively been getting after the San José scale by Act of Parliament. In the former, the plan of campaign now is to encourage and stimulate the fruit-grower whose trees are infested to treat them by spraying, washing or fumigation on their own account, instead of the original drastic procedure tried last year of chopping down and burning trees in orchards found infested with scale by the Government Inspectors. Some of the latter still entertain the idea that had their hands not been stayed by the "powers that be" in Toronto, they could have stamped out the pest. Such is the strength of official optimism! Last year, however, the protests against this process and certain characteristics of the work of inspection grew so frequent and so loud that the Minister of Agriculture called a halt and sent out a Royal Commission to look into the whole trouble. They collected a mass of valuable testimony, and, as might be expected from the nature of the scale and the results of experiments at extermination tried elsewhere, they reported in favor of a modified procedure so far as the Government was concerned. What the latter proposes now is to furnish whale-oil soap at 50% of the cost, the fruit-grower performing the labor. The burden of responsibility is to be thrown where it ought to rest, viz., upon the particular persons interested.

Now, as to the remedy which fruit-growers are to be aided in using: whale-oil caustic potash soap is extensively used in Ohio, where it is thoroughly applied on peach trees as late as possible before the buds open (it is said not to injure the flower buds on other kinds of trees); the incidental advantage through the cleaning up and invigorating of the trees being sufficient to commend it, even if the scale were not there.

New York and Maryland fruit-growers favor the

20% mechanical mixture of kerosene oil and water, and they claim that it goes farther and actually costs less per gallon than crude petroleum, which, as Dr. Bethune pointed out in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE some months ago (see page 664, Dec. 1st, 1899, issue), proved so eminently successful in the series of experiments carried on in New Jersey, where it is now the favorite remedy, being remarkably efficacious. It is said to remain effective against scale life on the trees for a couple of months, but should not be applied after the foliage appears. Sprayed on as late as possible before the buds open, it is said to kill the cankerworm, tent caterpillars, aphids, psylla, and other insects appearing with the opening of the leaves, together with the oyster-shell bark louse, etc. So far as we can learn, the cost, including labor, of the whale-oil soap treatment, is some fifteen cents per full-grown peach tree for each application; 20% kerosene mixture, 9 cents per tree; and the crude-petroleum emulsion, 5 cents. We understand that further experiments with these remedies are under way in Ontario, and cannot see why the proposed Government aid should be in favor of the more expensive remedy. Anyhow, sooner or later the fruit-grower will have to work out his own salvation in this matter, and it will be a case of the survival of the fittest.

In the Province of Ontario, under the San José Scale Amendment Act of 1899 regulations were prescribed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council prohibiting the importation, sale or exchange of scale-infested plants, and it is imperative that all nursery stock, except evergreens, strawberry plants, bulbs and bedding plants, must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid, in accordance with the regulations of the Inspector of Fumigation Work, Prof. Lochhead, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and every package of nursery stock sent out must be accompanied by a certificate to that effect. We understand this Act is being rigidly enforced this season at every nursery in the Province, no exception being made in favor of nurseries declared free from scale by the scale inspectors, for, while inspection is good so far as it goes, it does not furnish an absolute guarantee of the presence or absence of the pest. There is said to be no truth whatever in the statement that fumigation was the cause of many deaths to nursery stock. Many experiments go to show that if this operation is carried out according to the regulations, there is no such danger to the trees.

At Ottawa the original legislation took the form of an Act prohibiting nursery stock from the United States, Australia, Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands. Incidentally, this was a sweeping protective measure, from the standpoint of the Canadian nurserymen, some of whom profited immensely by it, we are told; while serious disappointment and losses fell upon some a year ago who had spent the winter getting orders in Canada for American-grown trees, shrubs, etc., as the Act was put in force in time to shut out importations for spring planting. In Manitoba and the Northwest it was found to be a grievous hardship, and there involved the absurdity of excluding the people from getting hardy fruit trees, etc., from Minnesota, where the scale is said not to exist; but allowing them to import from Ontario, where it does. After one year's experience with the Scale Act, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has introduced an amendment giving the Governor-in-Council the power to name certain ports at which "trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings or buds, commonly called nursery stock," may be imported, and on April 7th an order was passed naming St. John, N. B., and St. John's, P. Q.; Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., at which points nursery stock coming in must be thoroughly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas by a competent Government official in accordance with the most approved methods. All shipments are entirely at risk of shippers or con-

signees. At the same time, the order states that as there is danger of serious injury to trees if fumigated in autumn before the buds are, thoroughly dormant or in spring after the buds have begun to unfold; all stock which when received is immature or too far advanced for safe treatment will be held at the risk of the shipper. This order-in-council opened the ports of entry from its date, April 7th, till May 1st only, so that unless in the case of some speculative nurseryman who had orders which he could supply at a profit by a prompt importation from the United States, it would be of little practical service to Canadians this season. An Ottawa dispatch states that the Minister of Agriculture announces that there will be an open season again next fall, when American nursery stock may be imported into Canada under similar restrictions. No port was opened this spring in British Columbia, there being no stock on the coast that had not started to grow, but one will be designated next fall. For the future, it seems to us that the people should have ample notice of the ports and periods of entry, the latter being of sufficient length of time so that they can take advantage, if they so desire, of the privilege of obtaining stock from across the lines.

For a Dominion Exhibition.

A large and influential deputation of representative officers of the various Dominion Live Stock Associations, Dairymen's Associations, and Manufacturers' Associations recently waited upon the Dominion Government at Ottawa, asking for a substantial money grant towards the holding of a Dominion Exhibition on the Toronto Exhibition grounds in 1901, under the direction of the Industrial Exhibition Association and representatives of the various other organizations above mentioned. It is held to be an opportune time to hold such an exposition of Canadian live stock, farm and dairy products, and manufactures, during the time of the holding of the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo next year. It is understood that the live stock will be required to remain at Buffalo only a week or ten days, and that Canadian exhibits in these classes will be free to return to Toronto at about the usual time for exhibition there. Such an arrangement, we feel sure, would meet the approval of the great majority of Canadian exhibitors of stock. Taking place at the time when the largest crowds will be visiting the Buffalo Exposition, it will be certain to attract large numbers of those visitors who will gladly make the pleasant trip across the lake or avail themselves of the excellent railway service to see the Queen City of Canada and its widely-celebrated exhibition, vastly extended because of its Dominion character, should the Government see its way to grant the subsidy, which there seems good reason to hope they will. An appropriation of \$100,000 is asked for, to be expended not on buildings, as it is understood the City of Toronto will provide the necessary extra accommodation, but solely in affording wide-spreading competition, in offering liberal Dominion prizes, in advertising the show, and paying freightage on exhibits from the distant provinces, in order to place these exhibitors on equal footing with Ontario exhibitors as to expense incurred. There is every probability that many European visitors will attend the Pan-American, and will gladly take in the Dominion Exhibition, which will afford an excellent opportunity to advertise Canada by means of a display of her products in many lines. The project is a worthy one, and we trust will meet with general and hearty approval.

It will be wisdom on the part of farmers who are engaged in dairying or the feeding of cattle for any purpose to plant an extra piece of corn for feeding green during the dry time when pasture fails. If it is not needed this summer, it will come useful in the coming winter.