

its own wheat, is correct, we have a condition of affairs most encouraging for the Canadian farmer. With the two leading cereals grown by the American farmer directed into new channels, and no longer available, the one for cheap cattle feeding, and the other for export for human food, a sure and profitable market is assured not only for our food products, but for our beef cattle for all time to come. It is little wonder then that citizens in other walks of life are beginning to look upon the owners of Canadian farms with feelings almost akin to envy. Truly great things are in store for the tiller of the soil. He is no longer the down-trodden and benighted son of the earth, that he was once thought to be, but the man of the century, with a brighter outlook and a wider sphere opening up before him than has been at any previous period in the history of the world. Who would not want to be the possessor and tiller of one of Canada's fertile farms?

### Two Injurious Pests.

In last week's issue, Mr. C. W. Nash, in his weekly review of insect and bird life on the farm, gave some valuable hints to wheat growers, as to the best means of exterminating the ravages of the Hessian fly. Farmers would do well to give heed to authorities like Mr. Nash on this subject. The ravages of the fly the past season have been confined to certain districts of Western Ontario, and seemingly the most simple and practical plan for eradicating the pest, is for the farmers in each affected district, to cooperate and not sow their wheat till all danger from the fly is past. The fact that nineteen farmers in a district observe this rule while the twentieth continues in the old path will not suffice. All must cooperate and proceed along one definite line in the same way and at the same time if any good is to be accomplished.

In this issue, Mr. Nash deals with another pest, that is beginning to branch out into the rural districts. For a number of years the Tussock moth has played havoc with the shade trees in the city of Toronto. And while measures have been taken by the city authorities from time to time to check its ravages, there seemingly, either through neglect or a thorough misunderstanding of the needs of the case on the part of the officials whose duty it was to enforce these measures, has been no advancement made in eradicating the pest. In fact, it has thrived so well under the treatment, that to-day it is no longer confining its attacks within the city limits, but is spreading out through the province and we know not where the damage to the foliage of the country will end. It certainly is about time that some higher power, such as the local Government took the matter up and adopted vigorous measures to prevent further ravages of this persistent insect. We have reason to

know that had proper measures been taken when this pest first appeared by the city authorities there would be no need for special action at the present time.

### Ontario Stock for British Columbia.

One of the largest, if not the largest shipments of live stock that has ever left this province for the Canadian West, was sent from London on Monday of this week. It consisted of three car loads made up of Shorthorn, Ayrshire and Jersey cattle; Shropshire, South-

down and Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Chester White swine.

This shipment was sent under the auspices of the Dominion Live Stock Associations, and the selections of animals were made by F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of the Associations, and Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. They were purchased under order from the British Columbia Government, and will be sold at Victoria, B. C., by public auction on October 3rd. Further particulars regarding this shipment will appear in next week's Gazette department.

## Our Western Letter

### Bovine and Human Tuberculosis. Live Stock in the West

Winnipeg, Sept. 5th, 1901.

A Doctors' Convention, while of importance to mankind in general, is usually of very little special interest to the farmer. In this respect the convention of the Canadian Medical Association, which has just closed its proceedings here, was an exception to the rule. The convention was addressed by some of the best known medical authorities of the continent, and the sessions were attended by large numbers of persons outside the profession. The recent tuberculin conference, held in London, England, naturally came up for discussion on many occasions, particularly in connection with the lecture by Professor Russell, of the University of Wisconsin. The Professor claims that, though human and bovine tuberculosis are doubtless different, yet we must not suppose that the human being is safe from bovine tuberculosis or vice-versa. Bovine tuberculosis being more virulent than human, man more frequently contracts it than cattle contract the disease from men. He advocated the treatment of milk to remove all danger of infection from dairy products. Dairy herds suffer more than beef herds from the disease, and the tuberculin test should be employed to separate the unfit from those which are fit for use. The danger of infection from meat, Professor Russell considers unimportant, but has yet seen no evidence to prove that there is no danger in milk and butter.

The discussion which followed brought out the fact that even scientific men are not thoroughly familiar with the theories recently announced by Dr. Koch. Many seem to think that he pronounced bovine tuberculosis absolutely non-communicable to man, whereas, all he claims is that it is not nearly so dangerous as has been generally supposed. There has been a tendency in some agricultural papers to suppress a part of the facts. But the great German scientist was more honest. He admitted that some of the cattle experiment-

ed upon with human germs, contracted tuberculosis, and that there was no evidence to prove that a certain proportion of the disease in the human being was not bovine in its origin. He hopes to be able at a later date to prove conclusively that man cannot contract bovine tuberculosis, but until this is conclusively proven it will not do to adopt any measures of a re-actant nature.

The breeder is likely to have his innings now, but let him be moderate in his demands. Any attempt to secure the removal of all the precautionary measures considered so essential in the past, may result in failure. Better to go slowly and the object will be more sure of attainment. After all that has been said there has been no attempt to deny that the disease is contagious among cattle, and while this condition holds good there will be a necessity for every precaution against its spread.

Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, has entered suit against D. W. Mills, charging him with the theft of \$16,000, being the property of a partnership between plaintiff and defendant. The firm owned cattle at various points in Manitoba and the N. W. T., which defendant sold for much less than value. It is claimed by Mr. Roblin that the proceeds of sale were not placed to the credit of the partnership, and that Mills was about to leave the country with the money in his possession, when arrested. Owing to the prominent position of the plaintiff the case is exciting more than ordinary interest.

The number of sheep in Manitoba continues to decline, as will be seen from the following figures for the past eight years: In 1893 there were 35,400 sheep in the province; in 1894, 35,430; 1895, 35,766; 1896, 33,811; 1897, 32,680; 1898, 32,053; 1899, 33,092; 1900, 25,813.

The reason for this startling de-