

threat? Does the junior of the Gazette office really hold the means of debarring our cattle from entry to England in the crown of his hat? Or, is it that the commission now in England, not succeeding as well as they expected, are now turning their efforts to raise a hue and cry against Canadian cattle, and have them slaughtered on landing? We had fondly hoped that keeping Canada free from all contagious diseases was what gave us the entry to the British market. These open threats make us wonder if it is so.

Many of our readers may not know that the senior editor and proprietor of the Gazette has left the editorial sanctum in Chicago, and has gone in the pay of the United States Government to persuade the English people that United States cattle should be admitted to free entry to British markets, instead of being slaughtered on arrival. This is quite a laudable object, provided that the United States Government had been careful to have their country free from contagious disease, and had made that clear to able and disinterested veterinarians.

Since this deputation, with Mr. Sanders at its head, has arrived in England, very strong letters and articles have appeared in the press there in favor of this scheme. One of the leading live stock papers published lately a letter which stated that there was now no contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the United States; that what had been there was practically confined to the seaboard cities, and that there never had been a case west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Such statements may influence parties in England who have no knowledge of the facts of the case. If there is any one thing more than another that should make the English Government careful in this matter, it is the fact that United States newspapers are "utterly void of candor and fairness in treating of American cattle," and cannot be relied upon to be honest when the cattle of the Republic are under consideration. For proof we need not go further than this incident of Dr. Paquin's bulletin on the outbreak in Missouri. Instead of being fair, truthful and candid in the matter, and giving the history and details of what the disease is, they hush the whole affair up and retreat under cover of the mud they throw at Dr. Paquin. We are old enough to remember the time when it was whispered that contagious pleuro-pneumonia had gained a foothold on this Continent in some of the seaboard cities of the United States. The press of the United States denounced such a rumor, and declared there was not, and never had been, any such disease in the United States. They soundly rated, with the strongest language, any one who hinted that it would be a safe thing to have an investigation. What was the fact? When one of the leading veterinarians made an investigation, at considerable personal risk, he found cow-stables reeking with pleuro-pneumonia, and in such a state of disease and filth as would have shamed the dirtiest city of Europe. And more recently, when the dread scourge made its way westward, and got a strong hold in Chicago, what did the press do? The Breeders' Gazette was silent; not a line about it. The public, who should have known at once, were kept in the dark. Public sales of affected animals took place, and the disease scattered broadcast over the west, until it grew to such proportions that it could no longer be hidden. The want of candor of the United States press at this time cost the country thousands of dol-

lars. We do not rejoice at these things; we very much regret them. We are pleased to see the United States Bureau of Agriculture taking active and energetic measures to free the country from disease, and would very much regret to see them adopting the hush-it-up policy of such papers as the Breeders' Gazette. We will also rejoice to see the press of the United States candid in this matter, whether it pays them or not.

As to the extent of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States, the following table from official returns collected for Washington authorities, speaks with much greater force than columns of abusive vaporings:—

States.	No. of new herds affected.		No. of post-mortem examinations.		No. of cases affected with pleuro-pneumonia.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
New York.....	347	156	15,426	15,375	2,374	1,012
New Jersey.....	216	48	6,892	14,242	536	189
Pennsylvania...	23	—	13,157	14,412	72	17
Maryland.....	95	18	6,165	11,491	596	76
Total.....	682	222	42,040	54,520	3,578	1,294

"Texas fever cannot be carried abroad," boldly asserts our Chicago neighbor. Is the Gazette really "a trustworthy authority" on such subjects? Alderman T. Duckham, in the Mark Lane Express, makes the following explicit statement, which is respectfully referred to our contemporary:—

"It has been stated that Texas fever has never been brought to us from the States, but the report of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council for 1883 shows that during that year there were twenty-eight cargoes landed at Liverpool with animals suffering from Texas fever; nineteen of the animals were landed dead, 276 had been thrown overboard, and 2,364 were diseased. The following year sixteen cargoes were landed, "among which forty animals were found to be affected with Texas fever."

A word concerning Dr. Paquin, the Missouri State Veterinarian. Not many moons ago he was the Gazette's white-haired boy—"one of the ablest," as it fondly remarked; on another occasion deploring that his Texas Fever investigations had been temporarily suspended for lack of funds. How are the mighty fallen! In its periodical paroxysms the Gazette now would fain picture the depth to which he has sunk, but type and ink are scarcely equal to the task. Unhappy Paquin, unhappy outbreak, unhappy bulletin!

For the present we conclude by quoting the two following clauses of the Cattle Diseases Committee's Report, recently adopted by the Central Chamber of Agriculture, Great Britain, on the subject of "American Cattle":—

"The Committee regret to have to interpret the Meat Inspection Act, recently passed by the United States Legislature, as a menace to this country, but it is impossible to ignore the persistent and reckless efforts which are still being made to secure the free admission of American cattle. The fact that there has been a fresh outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia within the past fortnight in the State of New Jersey sufficiently indicates the continued existence of the risk of infection, and precludes all possibility of any relaxation of the precautionary measures now adopted.

"In view, further, of the recent publication of facts tending unmistakably to verify the belief previously held, that contagious pleuro-pneumonia may remain latent in the animal for a period of five months, if not longer, the Committee would specially urge that in future the utmost caution is imperative in admitting cattle to unrestricted contact with the herds of this country from countries where pleuro-pneumonia has formerly existed. A period of at least six months ought to elapse after the date of the declaration of the freedom of any country from disease before its cattle are accepted as free from infection."

The Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada.

Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, was born in the township of London, county of Middlesex, on 23rd January, 1828. His father, a native of Yorkshire, was one of the pioneer settlers of this district, and saw the city of London spring from the forest wilderness and grow to be the commercial centre of Western Ontario. At eleven years of age Mr. Carling, with his father, removed to the above city, where he received his early education. In 1849 he and his brother William succeeded to the brewing business which their father had begun. In 1850 he was elected to his first public position, that of school trustee, and continued a member of the Board of Education for four years. In 1854 he was elected to the City Council and served the city in the capacity of an alderman for another four years. In December, 1857, he was first elected to Parliament—the old parliament of Canada—and continued as a representative in that House until Confederation. In 1862 he was appointed Receiver-General in the Macdonald-Cartier Government of Old Canada, and was returned by acclamation on accepting office. He continued in Parliament after the defeat of that administration, on a general appeal to the country, the late Wm. McBride having been his opponent. At Confederation, dual representation being then in vogue, he accepted office as Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works in the Ontario Government, holding at the same time his seat in the Commons. In the contest of that year he was opposed by the late James Durand for the Local Legislature and the late James Peacock for the Commons. He continued in office in the Local Legislature after the election of 1871, in which the late Frank Cornish was his opponent, still holding his seat at Ottawa. He resigned with the Government, however, in the fall of that year. In 1872 dual representation was abolished, and he resigned his seat in the Legislature, to be succeeded by Mr. W. R. Meredith. In the same year he was re-elected to the Commons, over the present Judge MacMahon. In 1874, however, he was defeated by the late Col. Walker, under circumstances with which the people of Canada are tolerably familiar. When Col. Walker was unseated and disqualified in 1875, Mr. Carling did not again present himself for re-election. In 1878 he was elected chairman of the first Board of Water Commissioners for the city of London, and during that year the present efficient system of waterworks was constructed. In September of that year he was again elected to the Dominion Parliament in a contest with the late Col. Walker, and has continued to represent the city of London ever since. On May 23rd, 1882, just before the general election, he was sworn in as Postmaster-General, which portfolio he held until 25th September, 1885, when he was called to the responsible office he now holds of Minister of Agriculture. In the interim he has succeeded in two contests, one with Mr. John Campbell, and the other with Mr. C. S. Hyman. It is worthy of remark, that of all the men who were in Parliament when Mr. Carling entered it in 1857, but four are still there: Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Daoust. Mr. Carling has been prominently identified with the material progress of London, and in public life he has played a no less conspicuous part. As Director