

to the fact that Canadians are an enterprising people, and that they have a grand and promising future before them.

In spite of the fact that in most sections of the Dominion, and more especially in Ontario, where the greatest quantity and variety of fruit is produced, the season has been anything but favorable to the perfect maturity of the same, the exhibit was very large and of most excellent quality. No other display can do so much toward advertising the fertility of the soil and favorable climate of a country as an exhibition of horticultural products, and many visitors who came from the Southern States of the American Union, from South America and from European countries, gazed with wonderment at the exhibit, astonished to see any fruit at all, let alone such a grand display as a sample of what could be produced in what they supposed was a country continually bound in snow and ice.

Besides the private exhibits in competition for prizes, there was a long table devoted to all kinds of fruit from some of the Provincial Experimental Stations. Thousands who visited the fair and viewed this display were surprised to learn that there are so many different varieties in each kind of fruit. As an instance, Mr. M. Pettit exhibited 102 varieties of grapes from the Wentworth Experimental Station; Mr. W. H. Dempsey, 140 different varieties of apples from Bay of Quinte station; Mr. R. L. Huggard, 89 varieties of pears from East Central station and Mr. J. Mitchell had 40 varieties of plums from Georgian Bay station. Then there were many varieties of peaches sent from the different stations. Another exhibit on this table was 120 large bottles of fruits preserved in their natural state in acids, the work of Mr. Linus Wolverton, M.A. Many of these were on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 and some of them will be sent to Paris next season. Then Mr. A. Gilchrist, of Toronto, had several jars of different varieties of fruit that had been preserved twenty-one years and are still in perfect condition.

Side by side with this table was another big exhibit of the Ontario Government, one that was viewed and discussed by thousands and could not but be a most excellent educator to all who saw it. This was a display of sprayed and unsprayed apples under the charge of Mr. W. M. Orr who for some years has held the position of Superintendent of experimental spraying. These apples were taken from the thirty orchards throughout Ontario where the Government carried on the experimental spraying last spring, representing Keene, Elmira, Alliston, Markham, Milford, Mildmay, Paris, Wellington, Caledon East, Shelbourne, Palmers'ton, Listowel, Clanbrassil, Tottenham, Southampton, Prince Albert, Thornbury, Demorestville, Havelock, Chesley, Tavistock, Omemee, Colborne and Beamsville. This was, as has been said, a large exhibit and when the sprayed and unsprayed samples of the same variety were viewed together it proved to be a striking object lesson. The unsprayed specimens were mostly wormy and more or less scabby while the sprayed samples were larger, plump and mostly clean in every respect. No better exhibit could have been thought of as a practical educator, and Mr. Orr and Mr. Pettit were on hand to give all information possible concerning the good work that is being carried on, and from the great interest that was taken in this display it was seen that orchardists generally are waking up to the necessity of resorting to spraying if fruit of good quality is expected in the future.

Such exhibits of the products of agriculturists do much to advertise our promising country and we trust that every effort will be exercised to have a large and excellent display of Canadian fruits, vegetables and cereals at the Paris Exposition in 1900. It would be a great inducement to emigrants from all nations and Canada would profit therefrom.

First American—Bicycles and automobiles. What show has the horse here in Paris? You seldom even see him on the boulevards.

Second American (who has just dined)—No; he's in the soup.—Chicago News.

Bovine Tuberculosis

It is somewhat refreshing after so much has been said and written in regard to tuberculosis in cattle in its relation to the public health to read a paragraph like the following from so well known a medical authority as the *Medical Record* of New York:

"Bovine tuberculosis has been known to stock breeders and owners from time immemorial, but the knowledge of its nature was so vague that no efforts were made either to prevent or cure the disease. The present war against consumption in all its forms has naturally aroused interest in this phase of this subject, and in consequence within the past few years much light has been thrown upon animal tuberculosis and the danger of its communicability to man. It seems more than probable that the risks attending the consumption of meat infected with tubercle bacilli have been considerably exaggerated; if this is not so, what then is the explanation of the fact that although since the middle of the present century meat has been a much more common article of diet than was the case in the first half of 1900, yet within the fifty years just gone by tuberculosis has not only shown no increase but on the contrary has steadily decreased. This happy result is doubtless greatly owing to better sanitation and more healthy hygienic surroundings; but if the meat of infected animals is so deadly as many would have us to believe, it appears reasonable to expect that the disease would be widely spread by it."

Those who do not take extreme views on this question and are anxious to see it controlled and stamped out by reasonable and effective methods must heartily concur with the above statement. When our leading veterinary authorities and others interested in this subject adopt similar views and get down to common-sense methods of dealing with the question, as we are pleased to say many of them are now doing, greater and more effective work will be done along the line of stamping out the disease or at least in getting it under control.

It seems to be the most foolish thing imaginable to attempt to stamp out tuberculosis in cattle by advocating a general slaughter of all affected animals as some of those in authority in this country seem inclined to do. Such a plan only serves to antagonize the breeder and cattle owner at the start and without his co-operation nothing of a permanent nature can be accomplished. Much more can be accomplished by adopting more reasonable and rational methods which are not directly antagonistic to the breeder's interests. As we have already stated we are glad that those who understand this question are coming to view it after a more rational fashion, as we believe that a great deal more can be done to check the effects of the disease if those concerned adopt more reasonable methods in dealing with it.

The journal referred to draws attention to a point that is worth considering. There can be no doubt that a great deal of the tuberculosis found in cattle to-day is due to unhealthy and unsanitary surroundings. The same holds good in connection with the disease in the human family, and why not with the bovines? There are a great many stables where cattle are kept, and especially cows which supply milk to large cities, that are anything but sanitary and conducive to the best health of the animal. Some effective work could be done in educating farmers and others who keep cattle as to the evil effects of badly ventilated and unsanitary stables upon the health of the animal that would tend to remove the conditions conducive to the development of the bacilla causing tuberculosis and to lessen the danger of its spreading. This is along the line of reason and would meet with no objection from any cattle owner who is interested in his own welfare and that of the community around him.

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