

the principal ends of the branch's work. For successful competition with other countries in the market abroad it is necessary that the Canadian standard of quality should be high. For the maintenance of Canada's reputation as a fruit and dairy producer it is necessary that no products of inferior order should be sent out from the country. To begin with, unfortunately, many of the producers neither know how to produce nor to distinguish high quality; many others know in a general way, but are hampered by a lack of knowledge of latest methods, while still others, whose output is of the best order, are unacquainted with the best system of marketing. To combat this ignorance and educate the producers is thus one of the first steps towards ensuring quality, and to this end much has already been done by Mr. Ruddick's branch.

Two chief methods are employed in this educative work. The first is that of lecturing; the second, that of issuing broadcast to all those who may be profited thereby, instructive literature sufficiently interesting to make its perusal a pleasure rather than a duty. Lecturing is done in all parts of the country and large audiences are easy to collect to hear expert advice from the branch's technically equipped educators. As one isolated example of the instructive literature, Mr. Ruddick's own bulletin on the dairying industry in Canada might be cited. This bulletin is not a dry work of facts and figures, like most of the blue books that issue from the government presses. It is an historical and descriptive account of the dairying industry, going back to 1518 when Baron De Lery, that pioneer of Old France, discouraged in an effort to found a colony in the New World, as it was then called, landed his live stock, consisting of horses and cattle, on the barren shores of Sable Island. So it goes on tracing the history of live stock on this side of the Atlantic through the time of

Cartier and Champlain, the Puritans, the great Carignan-Salieres regiment, and on to the present day.

To dairymen it has more interest than one of Parkman's volumes, and in addition its contents, to him at least, are much more worth while. From the experiments of his predecessors in the American stock raising industry he is able to learn which breeds have flourished in this country, which are of pure strain, which he may most profitably purchase and cultivate.

In one year Mr. Chapais, the assistant commissioner, wrote and delivered no fewer than 44 papers on the dairying industry and kindred topics. Mr. Alex. McNeill, of the fruit division, is another lecturer who has won a name in the fruit growing districts by his helpful advice on pests, spraying, pruning, grafting, marketing, packing, and all subjects that bear intimately on the great Canadian fruit industry.

In this way, then, the producers are educated to know the best methods, to produce only up to a high standard of quality. The next important step is to see that only the best quality should be placed on the market for public consumption. Here we come to the work of the dairy inspector and the fruit inspectors. The former officer inspects consignments of butter, cheese, etc., and where need is, prosecutes dealers for selling, and producers for manufacturing butter that is overwatered, cheese stuffed with worthless curds, and all dairy produce that is not up to the mark. Fruit inspectors, whose number varies in accordance with the business of the season, perform the same function with the wares of the fruitmen, examining to see that apple barrels or boxes are not faked with a false top layer, that they are properly packed to admit of no unnecessary damage in transport, and that they are properly shipped.

In these ways the object of ensuring only high quality for the market