

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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THE DOMINION.

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Canada at the Glasgow Exhibition.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SCOTTISH FARMER AND OTHER GLASGOW PAPERS.

The impression made upon Old Country visitors to the great agricultural and industrial exhibition by the display placed there of products of the Dominion is well exemplified in the following:

"Canada is our premier colony, and it makes a display in this exhibition of which the mother country may well be proud. The account of the Dominion, embodied in the official catalogue, makes a useful introduction to a survey of the contents of the Canadian house. If young, active fellows, who are without encumbrances, and desire to strike out for themselves, do not, after reading this, embark on an early steamer for the Dominion, the attractions of Scottish agriculture must be still strong. The rapid growth of the Dominion as an agricultural realm is seen in the fact that the area under wheat in 1900 was double what it was in 1890. Canada offers exceptional facilities to the farmer, and her unclaimed homesteads are open to all who desire to make for themselves a home and an honest living. The enterprise of the Dominion is magnificently illustrated in the house devoted to her exhibits, and it is a remarkable tribute to the engineering skill of the new colony that with but a dozen large factories making agricultural implements she sends across the ocean such a display of these as is to be seen in 'Canada.'"

Prominent among these exhibits is the great central trophy devised and erected under the supervision of Mr. Hay, and out of sight the finest thing at Kelvingrove. This trophy shows samples of all kinds of Canadian farm cereal produce, contributed by 250 farmers in different parts of the Dominion, and illustrating the truth that while she extends northwards so as to merit the title "Our Lady of the Snows," she has a sunny clime and vast expanses of fruitful fields, whereon are grown an abundance of food for the millions of man and beast. As an artistic design this trophy is not more remarkable than as a visible representation of the splendid wealth of our greatest colony.

The exhibits which show the natural products of the Dominion, as prepared for the British market,

are the most unique and suggestive parts of the display. Cold storage is to be a big factor in the future competition, and the fruit of season 1900, shown on the tables, as well as the fruits and vegetables preserved in antiseptic solutions, declare plainly that Canada is being piloted by men who know their business, and that while the motherland may well be proud of her daughter, she may well fear her enterprise and envy her success.

In these days of Imperial ideas, when on all sides efforts are being made to draw the various portions of the Empire closer together, one of the most interesting problems is how trade between the colonies and the mother country can be increased. The question is often asked, "Can Great Britain, if necessary, supply Great Britain with sufficient supplies of food so as to render her present dependence on other countries unnecessary?" Whether this is or is not the case will probably be amply proven some day, when international complications will again place the Empire on its metal, and another practical test be given to the links in its chain. Meanwhile, however, one fact remains patent, and that is that the United Kingdom could at the present time be drawing more on the colonies for her food supply than is at present the case. For a practical example of this it is only necessary to go into any grocery store in the United Kingdom and inspect the varied food products imported from foreign lands, nearly all of which might be supplied by people living under our own flag in other parts of the Empire. Therefore, any efforts made to change this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and to explain to British importers what the resources of Greater Britain in this line really are, cannot but be productive of immense benefit, and as such is the case, the special efforts being made in this line at the Glasgow Exhibition are worthy of more than passing notice.

Of all the colonies represented at Glasgow, Canada ranks first, not only as regards population and political importance, but also as to the extent and variety of her exhibits, and it is pleasing to note that the Dominion Government is making a special effort to show the capability of Canada to meet the demands of the British consumer. Of course, the fact that Canada has for years back been supplying the British market with steadily increasing quantities of farm produce is fairly well known; still, one has only to visit the Canadian Food Products section in the Industrial Hall to realize how this trade could be increased, and to study the system of cold storage arranged for by the Ottawa Government, to feel satisfied that it will be increased.

That Canada can produce large quantities of food products for export is, of course, an established fact, and the continually increasing value of farm products exported (last year amounting to no less than \$57,810,532) is ample evidence that they only need to become better known to secure an even larger consumption in the United Kingdom. Transportation facilities, however, cannot but play the most important part in continuing the good start already made, and the Dominion Government is not only doing an immense service to Canada by advertising her products at Glasgow, but is also largely solving the problem of transportation of perishable articles, by aiding to establish a chain of cold storage between all the principal shipping points in Canada and the centers of population in Great Britain. In fact, the recently large increases in Canadian exports can be safely attributed to the fact that exportable food products can be kept in cold storage in all large towns in the Dominion, shipped in refrigerated cars on any of the Canadian railways, and carried across the Atlantic by the Donaldson, Allan, Dominion or Elder-Dempster lines in cold storage, and be placed in refrigerating chambers on their arrival in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, London, or any of the chief British ports.

At the Glasgow Exhibition, merchants of all kinds are having a first-class opportunity of studying what Canada can produce, and the benefit already derived by exhibiting firms is very gratifying. One alone (The Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., of Toronto) find that their business in hams and bacon has more than trebled in Scotland since the opening of the Exhibition, while their sales in England are increasing by leaps and bounds. Over 200 retailers in Scotland are now selling all the Canadian-cured meats they can get, and Mr. J. D. Stewart, the well-known Ontario commercial traveller and superintendent of food products at the Exhibition, reports that the exhibit is leading to an immense increase of trade in almost all lines, and especially in flour, eggs, bacon and canned meats; in fact, that the benefits of advertising Canada in Glasgow are already being felt, and that the efforts of the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. W. D. Scott, to have Canada well represented are meeting with well-merited success.

Dairying properly carried on is an exceedingly profitable business when a man can succeed at it with poor to ordinary cows, allowed to roam over poor pastures, with no supplementary food, unprotected from flies that torment them constantly; who also allows the small milk yield of his herd to be made into cheese by a cheap maker in a poor old factory with a curing-room in which the temperature is governed by the condition of the atmosphere outside. Still, this seems to be the case, else there people wouldn't stay at it. What a fortune some favorably-situated people are missing by sheer laziness and improvidence!

STOCK.

Prof. Koch, of Berlin, Creates a Profound Sensation.

"The alarmist crusade against cattle is not needed for the benefit of the animals themselves, and has no justification in so far as human beings are concerned."—FARMER'S ADVOCATE, March 1st, 1901.

From the standpoint of humanity, the most important gathering of the year was the British Congress last week for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in St. James' Hall, London, England, at which were convened many of the world's most eminent pathologists and physicians. The hall was thronged with scientists and medical experts, Lord Lister presiding. Interest naturally centered in the address of Prof. Robt. Koch, of Berlin, the great German bacteriologist, who was introduced by Lord Lister with a simplicity becoming to each as a man of science, and welcomed with British heartiness. His address occupied about eighty minutes, and was followed with intense attention. It was delivered in English, with marked German accent and grave deliberation. Tall, full habited, with high forehead, large spectacles and stooping shoulders, he was the embodiment of German scholarship and thoroughness in investigation. Prof. Koch's main theme was the best method of fighting tuberculous plague, cholera, hydrophobia, and especially leprosy, which he described as caused by a parasite closely resembling the tubercle bacillus. He pronounced hereditary consumption to be extremely rare, and considered the sputum of a consumptive patient the chief source of infection. The natural preventive measures were the removal of the patients from small, overcrowded dwellings, to established special hospitals for them, compulsory notification to health authorities of cases of tubercular disease, systematic disinfection of sick rooms, and the founding of sanitariums where cures could be effected. He gave an account of recent experiments in Berlin, which served to prove the

TREMENDOUSLY SIGNIFICANT ANNOUNCEMENT which he then made, and which has been received with a feeling of relief throughout the civilized world. He stated that his experiments had satisfied him that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases, and that he had amply demonstrated that *cattle could not be infected with human tuberculosis*. The counter proposition, that *human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis*, was harder to prove, the Doctor said, owing to the difficulty of experimenting upon human subjects, but he was satisfied such was the case.

In a subsequent interview with a correspondent of the New York Herald, Dr. Koch also said: "I have reached the conclusion that the very general fear of contact with tuberculous flesh or fluids is an unnecessary and unfounded fear. I have arrived at my discovery through what I consider practical and indisputable tests. They lead me to believe that human and bovine tuberculosis are of a totally different species. Proceeding on that premise, I am now prepared to show that the far-reaching precautions as to infected cattle may once for all be abandoned."

The experiments upon which the conclusions were reached covered two years, and were conducted along with Prof. Schultz, of the Berlin Veterinary College. During these experiments, he told the Congress, a number of young cattle which had stood the tuberculin test, and might, therefore, be regarded as free from tuberculosis, were infected in various ways with pure cultures of tubercle bacilli taken from cases of human tuberculosis. Some of them got tubercular sputum of consumptive patients direct. In some cases tubercle bacilli or sputum were injected under the skin, in others into the peritoneal cavity, in others in the jugular vein. Six animals were fed with tubercular sputum almost daily for seven or eight months. Four repeatedly inhaled great quantities of bacilli which were distributed in water and spattered with it in the form of spray. None of these cattle, and there were nineteen of them, showed any symptoms of the disease, and they gained considerable in weight.

From six to eight months after the beginning of the experiments they were killed, and in their internal organs not a trace of tuberculosis was found.

The result was utterly different, however, when the same experiment was made on cattle free from tuberculosis with tubercle bacilli that came from the lungs of animals suffering from bovine tuberculosis. After the incubation period of about a week, the severest tubercular disorders of the internal

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