

so far as one can see, is that of Canada. The Russian courts promise to be something very fine, but they are not yet finished, and opinion on them must be suspended.

In the center of the buildings is a tower formed of the agricultural produce furnished by 250 farms in different parts of the Dominion. The inside of this tower contains exhibits of the Central Experiment Farm at Ottawa, notably tobacco leaf, wool, flax, etc. Surrounding it, forming one of the most artistic towers in the whole exhibition, is the produce of the 250 farms already mentioned. This is catalogued as "a collective exhibit of cereals and forage plants contributed by 250 farmers of Canada." I do not know who may have arranged these products as they appear in the center of the house, but he has great credit by his work. The artistic and imposing erection at once attracts the eye, and any amount of time might be profitably spent in an examination of the details. Glass cylinders there are in abundance, containing all kinds of grain, and each is labelled, showing its place of origin and value. Another interesting produce exhibit shows the apples and other fruits which have been kept in cold storage since season 1900. They look very well indeed, and have many admirers. An obliging attendant explains the meaning of the exhibit. Again, there are numerous exhibits of samples of vegetables and fruit preserved in antiseptic fluids, and looking fresh and sweet. The timber exhibits from all parts of the Dominion attract numerous visitors, and an intelligent artisan may be seen admiring and heard exclaiming, "Man, but it's grand stuff!" All kinds of timber made up is shown, the strongest exhibit of this kind being that of the Peterboro Canoe Company, Peterboro, Ont. The Canadians can build canoes. We see nothing like these in this country. Another very fine exhibit is that of the Metallic Roofing Company of Canada, Toronto. Few more interesting exhibits than this are in the show.

After all is said, however, the best part of the Canadian exhibit is the section devoted to agricultural implements. The Massey-Harris Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, are very strongly in evidence, and show some of the finest implements ever presented to the British public. Besides their famous harvester and self-binder, which is in high favor in this country, they show cultivators, hay tedders, and what not, the whole making a most effective appearance along one half of one side of the hall. David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont., are not much behind them, and their display occupies almost as much space on the other side of the hall. Noxon & Co. (Ltd.), Ingersoll, Ont., and the Frost & Wood Co. (Ltd.), Smith's Falls, Ont., are other exhibitors who contribute to the success of the whole.

There can be no doubt at all that the best agricultural display at Glasgow is made by Canada, and what I have said by no means exhausts all that might be said on the subject. Canadians need not be afraid to visit Glasgow; their share in the exhibition is bound to increase the popular knowledge about Canada. She may be the "Lady of the Snows" along her northern boundary, but no region of snows could produce the marvelous wealth and prodigality of Nature displayed alike in "Canada" and the Industrial Hall. In comparison with the rest of the exhibition, Canada has made a splendid display, and we thank all who are responsible for it.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Word has reached us of a Toronto girl in Muskoka who, seeing a farmer's wife wringing a hen's neck, is organizing a movement to have fowl chloroformed before being killed. It would be a kinder way of doing it, certainly, but we fear it will not be generally adopted.—*Toronto Star*.

The term, thoroughbred, is often used by stockmen in connection with cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and dogs. Such use of the term is incorrect. A Thoroughbred is a running horse. Pure-bred is the term to apply to pedigreed stock, whether horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry.

The year-old colt resembles his sire and promises to make a good horse when he matures. Does not save him from the surgeon's castrating knife unless he is both pedigreed and a good one. Careful selection and relentless culling will aid in keeping the stock up to the high-water mark. The same will apply to the ram lamb, the bull calf or the boar pig. Never allow any male animal to procreate his kind unless he is well bred and a good individual. Neglect of these precautions means certain loss.

STOCK.

"A Fruitless Mission."

The above is the heading which the English *Live Stock Journal* places over the following strong statement of the case of the British stockmen against raising the embargo upon Canadian cattle. The *Journal* represents a powerful body there, and the position taken shows the serious difficulty which Hon. Mr. Fisher, now in England, is encountering. It shows that should he not succeed there will be no good ground for a political outcry against him on that score, and if he does it will be all the more to his credit. The keeping out of disease is the main contention of the *Journal*, but the economic question and the fear of troubling the raiser of Irish stockers are equally potent:

"We have read with regret the following statement reported from Ottawa:—'In the Dominion House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, announced that a strong memorandum to the British Government, protesting against the continuance of the embargo on Canadian live cattle, was now on its way to England, and would be followed up by personal representations when he arrived there, as he shortly would. Mr. Fisher said that since the embargo had been imposed, 800,000 Canadian cattle had been exported to England, and there had not been one case of pleuropneumonia.' It is, in our opinion, unfortunate that this question should be raised at the present juncture. It will certainly meet with strong opposition from most of those in the United Kingdom who are

pneumonia. Under this law Canada had enjoyed the privilege of sending here living animals that were not subject to slaughter at the ports of landing. But a disease was found among the Canadian imported cattle which the Government and some other experts could not distinguish from the familiar contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Consequently, the privilege was withdrawn and Canadian imports were placed on the same footing as those from the United States and South America, the stock being landed only for slaughter at the ports. The authorities here never asserted that pleuro-pneumonia existed in Canada; they could only go on the evidence before them in the animals actually landed, and how the disease came to be among them it was no part of the duty of the home Government to discover.

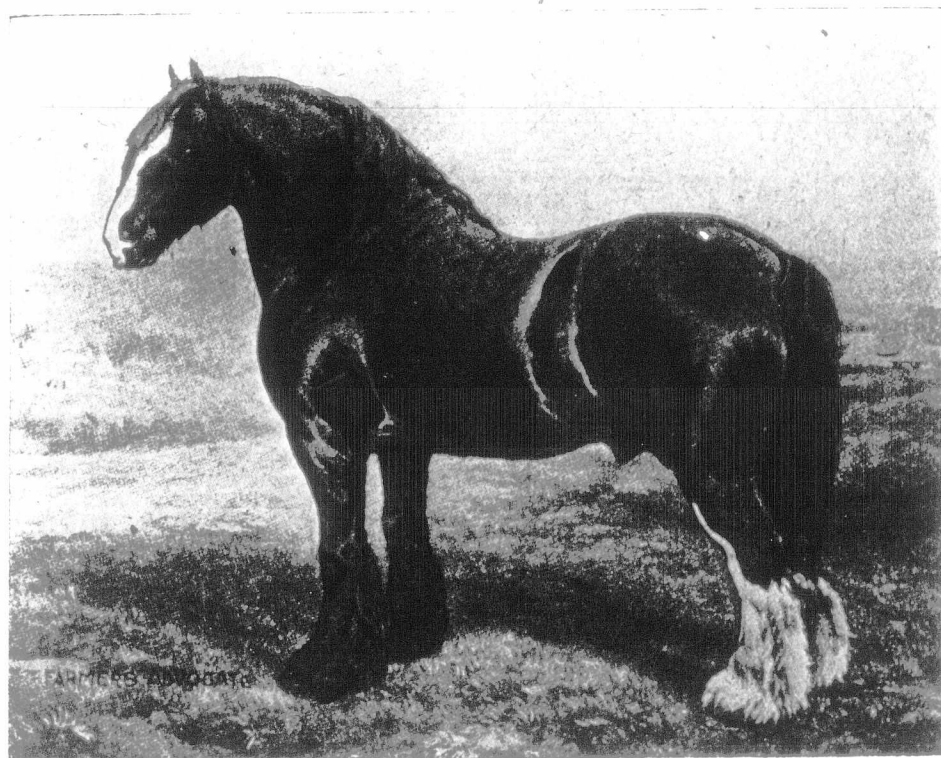
"If the same law still prevailed here, Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, could with strict accuracy refer to the 'embargo on Canadian live cattle.' But he seems to have overlooked the fact that the law has since been greatly altered and strengthened. After pleuro-pneumonia was, at enormous expense, stamped out in this country by the slaughter of all diseased and in-contact animals, an Act was passed in 1896 repealing those portions of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, which provided for the exemption of animals by order of the Board of Agriculture from the rule as to slaughter at the ports of landing in cases where the Board were satisfied as to the safety of making such exemption for the time being. The Act of 1894 was in a sense a permissive measure, whilst that of 1896 is obligatory, as it renders compulsory the slaughter at the ports of debarkation of all imported animals that are allowed to be landed alive. There is, therefore, no special 'embargo' on Canadian cattle. Canada is in the same category as all other countries similarly circumstanced, and enjoys the privilege that her cattle and sheep can be landed for slaughter at the ports, all other countries except the United States and Canada being absolutely prohibited from sending live animals to these shores.

"There can be no doubt that the Act of 1896, which came into operation on January 1st, 1897, has conferred immense benefit upon the breeders of live stock in the United Kingdom by preventing the importation of disease, and thus imparting confidence to them that their property will not be destroyed. It is true that, in spite of the Act, there have been a few isolated cases of foot-and-mouth disease, which have been kept under control by the Veterinary Department of the Board of Agriculture, and it is hoped that this disease has been finally stamped out. The circumstances seem to point in these cases to the importation of the disease by mediate contagion and in an attenuated form. But if the Argentine Republic had had free access for their stock to the interior of the country when disease broke out in South America, it is to be feared, judging from analogy, that we should have had a disastrous attack of the disease, because the first we should have heard of it would have been by its appearance in a widespread and virulent form among the herds and flocks of the country. There is a striking object-lesson for us in the recent experiences of the Argentine. That

country continued to import cattle from France long after it was known that foot-and-mouth disease existed extensively there, and the result has been the temporary collapse of the Argentine export trade and the loss to us of the valuable traffic in pedigree stock, though we hope that both may soon be restored.

"With an unrestricted over-sea trade in live stock that are permitted to be distributed in the interior of a country, there is indeed no possible safety. Disease of one sort or another is certain to appear sooner or later, and to declare itself only after the mischief has been done beyond recall. The gigantic efforts that have been put forth to clear this country of these maladies would have been without result if the ports had not been closed, and the only safety is in having imported stock slaughtered on landing by a permanent and unalterable law. There is much to be urged in favor of an international dead-meat trade, but the arguments for it are based upon other grounds than those of safety, and so we have little to say about them. As has been remarked, Canada and the United States are at present the only two countries that enjoy the privilege of sending stock for slaughter on landing, and we think Canada would do well to be content therewith. There appears to be nothing that can be urged in favor of the admission of Canadian live stock that cannot be put forward with equal emphasis in support of a similar plea by the United States, and if Canada's claim were acceded to, and the Act of Parliament repealed, cattle and sheep from the United States would be admitted also, so that the exclusive privilege to Canada, even if she succeeded, would be a short-lived one.

"But we would rather not contemplate such a possibility, which would, in the first place, ruin the



HAROLD 3703.

A noted English Shire stallion. Died April, 1901: aged 20 years.

interested in the breeding of live stock, and before any reversal of the present policy as regards the admission of live stock from over sea could take place, a legislative enactment would have to be repealed which has been hailed as the charter of British stock-breeders, and which was only secured after many years of arduous struggle. We have taken the liberty of describing by anticipation Mr. Fisher's mission as fruitless, and we sincerely trust that this will prove to be an accurate forecast. The revival of this controversy now is especially regrettable, because in the mother country there is at the present moment an earnest desire to open up closer relations with the Colonies as a recognition of the very valuable services they have rendered in the war in South Africa. There is a growing feeling in favor of more intimate relations with the Colonies in many ways, and how far this may go no one can foresee, but everyone wishes that the union of interests may be greatly deepened and strengthened. Consequently, it is much to be deplored that the first active movement taken should be upon a question that will rightly meet with great opposition from an influential class, because it involves the upsetting of a law which is regarded by the majority of agriculturists (except those who are chiefly concerned in being able to buy store stock cheaply) as an absolute necessity for the preservation of the health of the herds and flocks of the United Kingdom.

"At the time when Canadian store cattle were excluded from this country the law in operation invested the Board of Agriculture with discretionary power to admit live animals for distribution in the interior of these islands from countries that they were satisfied were free from such maladies as rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, and pleuro-