

They have also appointed Assistant Commissioners for the various localities infected or suspected of having been infected or exposed to the infection known as cattle disease, to the end that all persons dealing or having an interest in cattle in the various States, shall be made acquainted with the measures which this Board has deemed prudent to adopt, and in order that as little delay may be caused in the movement of such cattle, or loss to the owners thereof, as is consistent in the present emergency. It is believed that the sanitary and other authorities of adjoining States, will act in harmony with this Commission in promptly carrying out measures which it is hoped will speedily arrest the disease.

General instructions will be given to all such Assistant Commissioners, varying, perhaps slightly depending upon the circumstances which may surround each locality, from time to time changing such regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent the spread of disease by transit in railway cars or by driving along the public highways:

*Firstly.*—All cars containing cattle will be stopped at the most convenient point on or after entering the State, and if such cars are not in a proper sanitary condition, the cattle, even though healthy, are to be disembarked and the cars thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. After the completion of this process, if the cattle continue healthy they can be re-shipped; such cars upon reaching such further point or points of inspection as may be designated by this Board, will again be inspected, and if found unclean, will be subject to such other stoppage, examination, cleansing and disinfection as may be necessary.

*Secondly.*—If at any point on the line of said railroad or railroads the said Assistant Commissioners shall learn by inspection or information of the existence of disease in cars, they shall be stopped at some convenient point on the road where they have reason to believe that no infection exists, such cars thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, the sick taken from the well, and properly isolated and kept under proper sanitary restrictions and medical treatment. If any such cattle are slaughtered, the skins must be thoroughly disinfected, properly preserved and kept on the premises, or deeply buried. The carcass of the animal itself should be either fried into tallow in the most approved manner, or else, with the offal, &c., should be deeply buried. Cattle sick with this disease should not be slaughtered until in the judgment of the Commissioner or his Assistant on the spot, they are past recovery.

The well cattle exposed to this disease should be removed from the cars to some distance, and furnished as above directed with a sufficiency of water and food, with

salt at will, and kept under a proper surveillance for such period as may be directed from time to time. All places or yards or fields in which cattle are sick, or in which cattle having been exposed to disease, are to be kept disinfected. The sick cattle, and all such as have been exposed to disease, and in which the disease may be incubating, should be kept in an enclosure separated from all well cattle by a neutral ground of at least one thousand feet.

All cattle yards or places in which diseased cattle, or cattle exposed to disease, may have been, must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before being again used for the herding of other cattle. If in the judgment of the Commissioners or their Assistants such yards or reception places for cattle are not susceptible of being cleansed and disinfected, they will be cleansed, &c., as well as may be, closed and other cleaner places being substituted therefor.

*Thirdly.*—All cattle being sent to market, entering the State, or being carried on vessels in the State, or by driving on the public highways, will be subjected to the same careful inspection and sanitary restrictions as above directed for those carried in the cars.

The clothing of persons engaged in the care of suspected cattle, or of those employed in the care of suspected cattle, should be cleansed and disinfected before leaving the premises. The Commissioners will prohibit the slaughtering of animals for beef after having been exposed to the contagion, until all sanitary restriction is withdrawn therefrom.

#### DISINFECTION.

For disinfection of the cars, yards and other places, the Assistant Commissioners will be instructed to depend mainly upon the use of carbolic acid, the various preparations of chlorine, quicklime and the different sulphates. Attention is also called to the directions for disinfection given by the Board of Health, New York, and published on Saturday, the 15th instant, in most of the papers throughout the country. The aforesaid Assistant Commissioners will be directed to communicate daily with the Governor, each of the Commissioners and the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, giving information and receiving additional instructions.

As the carrying out of these regulations involves a knowledge of the principles of Quarantine, Dr. John Swinburne, Health Officer of the port of New York, has been entrusted with the general sanitary supervision, and will at once make a tour of the State to superintend the carrying out of the above regulations. Dr. Jacob S. Mosher and John Phillips, of Albany, and Dr. William Manlius Smith, of Manlius, have been appointed

Assistant Commissioners. Others will be appointed soon.

M. R. PATRICK, *Chairman.*

JOHN S. GOULD, } *Commissioners.*  
LEWIS F. ALLEN, }

Albany, Aug. 18, 1868.

—*Joul. of New York State.*

#### INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

The Fruit Growers of our Province will be pleased to learn that an "International" Fruit Show is to come off at Edinburgh next year. From an extract from the "Gardener," which appears in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, it appears that the managers of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society have determined to hold a grand INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FRUIT, in Edinburgh. The show is to take place in the month of September, 1869, and to be open to all the world. The splendid success which attended the show held in the Scottish metropolis in 1865, gave a great impetus to fruit-culture, and similar results may be expected to follow that which is now contemplated. The great London societies are, by the force of circumstances, compelled to have their exhibitions during the London season, when it is impossible to give such prominence to fruit as could be desired. The English provincial societies generally hold their exhibitions to suit the early summer holidays, and fruit-growers felt that while the greatest possible encouragement is given to plants by the great societies we have referred to, fruit does not receive that amount of encouragement which its importance deserves. To meet this deficiency is the object of the projectors of the Exhibition of 1869, and we believe they intend to appeal to the leading growers of the country for that support which they received so readily on the occasion of the previous exhibition of the same character. It is nearly impossible to make an exhibition of plants anything like international, from the expense and difficulty of transport; not so with fruit. It can be packed at one end of the kingdom one day, and be at the other the next, at small risk and cost either of money or labour. Under these circumstances the directors of the Caledonian Society will, no doubt, receive such liberal support from all fruit-growers, as will enable them to eclipse their former exhibition, which was admitted on all hands to have been the greatest display of fine fruit ever seen in one place at one time.

Nova Scotian Fruit has attracted such attention abroad on former occasions, that an "International" Exhibition of Fruit without a representation from Nova Scotia is not likely to happen.