

of wheat per acre, and other things in proportion. Cannot this happy state of things be restored?

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Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The great interest manifested by both the Canadian and American people in this subject on account of the very serious effect its existence in the United States has on the trade of both countries, induces us to reproduce an article by Prof. Law, in the June number of the *Live Stock Journal*, in which he fully establishes beyond a doubt the contagious nature of the disease.

That the interruption to our trade is a very serious loss cannot be overlooked, yet, when the facts are considered that contagious disease in cattle exists in the United States, and that, as the English law now stands, that country must be placed on the scheduled list, nothing was left for our government but to prohibit the entry of American cattle, or to allow Canada to be scheduled also.

The question thus presented itself to the Government; is it better to run the very serious risk of introducing cattle disease into our hitherto healthy country, and have our cattle slaughtered at the port of entry, or to protect our agriculturists at the risk of interfering in some measure with our carrying trade? The wisdom of the Government, in adopting the course they have, will become more apparent when we consider the rapid development of our country. It is true that hitherto the inducements for breeding large numbers of cattle were few. Now, however, the opening up of our Great North West territory, which will speedily become great cattle ranges, and the increased attention to stock raising which our farmers are now induced to give, will enable us, in a few years, to export ten times as many cattle as we do now, and every successive year will see an increase in our production of live stock.

We have no intention of entering into the discussion raised by Professor Williams, of Edinburgh, and re-echoed on this side of the Atlantic, by Mr. Smith, of Toronto; public opinion, and authenticated facts, have long ago proved that the former has made a gross blunder, and has seriously shaken the confidence of the profession and the public in one whom they were inclined to look up to as an authority: and his follower has convinced the public that he has no independent opinion of his own, that he has presumed, in the face of the most unmistakable evidence to theorise on a matter of the utmost public importance, on which he had no possible opportunity of being capable of forming a correct opinion, he never having even taken the trouble to see for himself whether it was, or was not, the contagious Lung-plague of Europe. Not only so, but we believe he has never had any experience of the disease since he entered the profession; yet, simply because Prof. Williams disagrees with the whole profession in Britain on a question which he is not competent to judge, never having seen the disease in America, Mr. Smith, merely to gain some notoriety, and to please a few interested parties, thinks fit to disparage the opinions of all the leading members of the profession in America, and thereby create and keep up a feeling of dissatisfaction between those more immediately interested. If his opinion had any weight, which it fortunately has not, it would weaken the efforts of those who study the interests of the United States by endeavouring to bring about measures for the extermination of the disease by stamping it out.

It is much to be regretted that the United States authorities are not using due diligence in following up the disease.

The inevitable consequence must be that the disease will spread, (in fact we are credibly informed that it is spreading) and, even now, it occupies a much greater area than it did six months ago.

Since the opening of navigation about 7000 head of cattle have been shipped from Canada; most of them distillery fed. Will the obstructionists inform us why distillery fed cattle from Canada should be free from disease, should stand the voyage, and be landed in a healthy state, any more than distillery fed cattle from the United States? Or why distillery fed cattle from the west should be healthy, while those from the infected districts in the Eastern States are diseased, if it be not because the latter are exposed to contagion from which the former are free?

Why has Pleuro-pneumonia not been found in Canadian Cattle by the inspectors at British Ports, if it be not because no such contagion exists here? The Canadian people accept the opinions of the obstructionists at their proper value, they have confidence in the unbiased opinions of Professors Walley and McCall, and Inspectors Brown and Duguid, supported by the opinions of the ablest men in the profession in England, and of Professors Law and Liantard; and of Mess. Gudsden, Mincher, Bushman, McLean, Lockhart, and others, in the United States, in confirmation of the report of Professor McEachran, the Inspector for the Canadian Government, a whose report on the disease in January last confirmed the statements as to its prevalence repeatedly made by the Commissioner of Agriculture to Congress, and the published reports in the *Live Stock Journal*, and other leading Agricultural Papers. This evidence is but a fulfilment of the predictions of Professor Gamgee in his report on 'The Lung Plague,' published by the United States Government, in 1871, and his lecture before the Vermont Dairyman's Association. What Gamgee reported then, is equally true now, except that the disease is now more widely spread.

"That the Lung Plague in cattle exists on Long Island, where it has prevailed for many years; that it is not uncommon in New Jersey; has at various times appeared in New York State; continues to be very prevalent in several counties of Pennsylvania, especially in Delaware and Bucks; has injured the farmers of Maryland, the dairymen around Washington D. C. and has penetrated into Virginia."

Had the following sensible admonition been acted upon, we should not have seen such a deplorable fulfilment of the prediction it contains. Professor Gamgee, in his report, says: "Of all the cattle diseases Pleuro-Pneumonia is, in the long run, the most destructive, because the most insidious, and the least likely to rouse people to united action for its effectual suppression. To ignore its presence is, however, to insure that the cattle mortality of America, like that of England, will be at least doubled in a few years. Rational means, energetic action, and earnest co-operation between the different states and the central government, may, with a moderate expenditure now, save many millions annually in the not distant future."

Unfortunately obstructionists such as Williams and Smith who, without endeavouring to find out the truth, merely advance a theory to please those whose pocket are immediately affected and thus lead to the continuance of the most destructive Plague in animals by inducing apathy in stamping it out, will find followers. No doubt the gentlemen referred to have, in a measure, gained notoriety by these theories, but it is a notoriety which may prove of questionable utility to them.

Bovine Lung Fever.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA CONTAGIOSA.

"With some writers among us there appears to be a peculiar and inexplicable dread connected with this disease. If this were a genuine dread of the disease itself, accompanied by an