

reason why the specimens taken from the Canadian animal were not simply furnished to the High Commissioner for transmission.

The further case of an animal landed at Deptford from the ss. "Hurona," in October last, led to a correspondence in many particulars identical with that in relation to the "Brazilian" and "Lake Winnipeg" animals, and also those from the "Monkseaton" and "Hurona" in the autumn of 1892. This case presents features of such nature, as in the opinion of the undersigned, to call for particular consideration. The animal in question reported to have been affected by contagious pleuro-pneumonia of the "North American type" was one of 738 cattle carried by the "Hurona" from Montreal to Deptford; and one as it subsequently appeared of a number of 21 shipped from Howe Island in the River St. Lawrence near Kingston. This animal with the 20 others shipped with it had been on that Island since May or June last, as was ascertained by the inquiry of Professor McEachran, and remained there until it was sent forward by the "Hurona" on the 7th October last from Montreal.

The lungs of the animals slaughtered were examined by the veterinary officers of the Board of Agriculture at the Royal Veterinary College, at which examination Mr. Hunting, at the request of Sir Charles Tupper, was present.

Professor Brown, the Chief of the Veterinary Staff of the Board of Agriculture, pronounced, after examination of this lung, that it was "a typical specimen of pleuro-pneumonia of the same kind as found in the lungs of an animal from Boston landed by the ss. 'British Empire.'" He said: "It was easy to see that the morbid appearance of the lungs was absolutely identical and that both were perfect examples of the North American type of pleuro-pneumonia."

Mr. Hunting, in his report, said in substance that he agreed with Professor Brown's description of the disease, but differed from him as to its nature. He said that Professor Brown's statement was "equivalent to saying that the lesions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia assume in North America some variation which is recognized in no other part of the world." He denied that there was any variation in the type of the lesions in the contagious lung disease of cattle whether found in North America, Australia, Europe or Asia"; and added: "when the post-mortem lesions of two diseases are dissimilar the surest method of determining their nature is by observation of their history, spread and prevalence." "Pleuro-pneumonia spreads." Yet in the "Hurona's" cargo not "a solitary case of this disease is found among a group of animals (numbering 757) closely packed together for three weeks."

An investigation was made by Professor McEachran, acting under instructions of the undersigned, relating to conditions at Howe Island, near Kingston, in the St. Lawrence, from which the 21 animals, of which that in question was one, came. A report of the investigation is furnished in an appendix herewith, marked B. No trace of the disease in question nor of any contagious disease was found.

A portion of the lungs of the animal in question was obtained and communicated to Professor McEachran and Professor Adami (of Pathology in McGill University, Montreal, and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, England) for report.

The reports of Professors McEachran and Adami of their examination of a portion of the lungs of the last mentioned "Hurona" animal are furnished herewith in an appendix marked C. These reports throw important light on those points respecting which there is very serious conflict of professional opinion, as appears from this correspondence.

The pathological descriptive definitions of Professor Brown are fully admitted by Professor McEachran, while he arrives at an opposite conclusion in relation to the meaning of admitted points of difference. The inferred conclusion of Professor Brown is inconsistent with and discredited by the well known and undoubted facts respecting the behaviour of the disease in question in relation to the health of animals in Canada; while that of Professor McEachran is fully sustained by them. The clear report of Professor Adami, to which particular attention is called, is corroborative of the same conclusion.

This view is sustained by an examination of lungs of animals from Canada in former years in England. Professor McEachran points out that in January, 1891, he was invited by Professor Brown to meet him at the Royal Veterinary College,