and cities, is much greater than the public are aware of. Disease may remain endemic, or spread by animal transportation, hence the vast importance of street cleanliness and quarantine measures, so as, if possible, to *stamp out* individual cases. The chief epidemic which has occasionally influenced Canadian cattle trade is pleuro-pneumonia, and the rapidity with which such has been checked, through isolation and disinfection, is creditable to the agricultural departments in the Local and General Governments. Until recently there has been greater attention bestowed upon the arrest of disease in animals than man, as far as Governments were concerned. Happily now, however, matters are undergoing a change, and sanitary legislation is attracting a greater degree of attention from the powers that be.

"The Contagious Pneumonia of Cattle" has been noted several times in Canada, although not to any great extent. It has on several occasions been introduced into the United States, by the importation of foreign stock. In order to avoid any such dissemination of disease, a most careful system of quarantine is now adopted by the Canadian authorities. The period of latency of the poison of pleuropneumonia in the system, is from two to six weeks, at which time it is developed with all the well-defined symptoms of pneumonia. The death rate averages between 50 and 60 per cent. In this disease the poison is exceedingly subtle, virulent and most readily communicated. I have more than once noted epidemic pneumonia in the inhabitants of this district, most rapid in character, and arrested with considerable difficulty. Treatment in either case can only be undertaken with thorough seclusion and disinfection. The early recognition of this disease is important, in order that animals thus affected should not be slaughtered for sale.

Rinderpest, or Russian Cattle Plague, is a most contagious disease amongst animals of the same species. Its chief characteristic is the manner in which the mucous membranes assume a congested state, involving also the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, associated with a high temperature and extensive desquamation of both skin and mucous membrane. So far, little indeed is known of this disease in Canada, the protection against which is strict quarantine and destruction of the infected animals

Foot and mouth disease, or *Apthous Fever*, is a species of contagious eruptive disease, confined chiefly to cloven-footed animals, and has been known to extend to man. This disease is usually ushered in by a rise in temperature and a general feeling of discomfort, and within a day or two, is followed by large blisters on the mucous membrane of the mouth, tongue, fauces, udders, and the parts in and about the clefts of the hoofs. It has been known to follow armies, and is said to be exceedingly communicable. The contagious disease is spread much more by contact than by the atmosphere. Milk from such diseased animals is often carried to individuals, the infant most frequently coming in for its share of the diseased influence. Soreness and otherwise unaccountable lameness in cattle, is a most significant indication, when associated with an apthous state of either the tongue or fauces. Thorough disinfection is here also necessary, and ablution with carbolic acid lotion, with isolation for 10 or 15 days after the disappearance of the disease.

A case is recently recorded in a German veterinary journal, where a veterinary surgeon contracted foot and mouth disease from a pocket-handkerchief he had used while examining beasts suffering from this disease. The next day he was seized with a violent headache and pains in his limbs, high fever and a feeling of irritation in the hands and feet. On the third day the fever subsided, and there appeared an eruption of an apthous character on the tongue, lips, mouth, and edge of the nose. After eight days the various symptoms subsided without any serious consequences.

Epizoo, or epizooty, otherwise known as influenza or horse epidemic, has prevailed to a considerable extent on both sides of the Atlantic, extending at the same time to both man and beast. In 1881 quite a severe epidemic of that character was experienced in various parts of Canada, and many fine animals fell victims to the subsequent pneumonic action which frequently followed. Such epidemics are not of frequent occurrence. The exact cause, although attributed to atmospheric, electrical and other agencies, is still a matter of considerable doubt. So far the two freest portions of Canada from this disease, and chiefly owing to their sequestered character, are Prince Edward Island and Vancouver Island. Absolute quarantine, across large bodies of water,