

immigration which has now set in, the great fertile and grazing regions of which I have spoken are brought under cultivation and made to yield of their abundance?

Such figures will aid us in forming some slight estimate of the great responsibility which rests on the shoulders of those charged by the people to guard and protect them from losses by disease, whether imported or occurring in the country. Such, gentlemen, is the value of our livestock, the health and lives of which are menaced by those who would seek to do away with the only reliable safe-guard against the admission by our quarantines of animals suffering from the preventable disease, viz: testing by tuberculin.

We consider that there is no other large cattle-producing country in which the percentage of tuberculous cattle is so small, and further, that there has been no such marked success anywhere else in getting rid of this disease by methods which have been comparatively inexpensive to the Government or have caused so little inconvenience to those cattle owners who have followed the only wise course, viz: to voluntarily endeavour to get rid of the scourge from their herds.

The plan followed by the Department of Agriculture in Canada is as follows:—When an owner wishes to have his herd tested, he fills up a form furnished him in which he agrees to submit his entire herd to the test and to carry out the quarantine necessary in the case of any animals reacting. The professional service, material and travelling expenses are paid by the Government. The success of this plan will be seen by the rapidly reducing percentage shown during the past three years.

Number tested.	Number reacted.
1897-8..... 6,516.....	412
1898-9..... 16,882.....	451
1899-0..... 17,785.....	358

When we consider that these figures represent voluntary applications by owners who suspect the existence of disease in their herds, and that the percentage is so small, we are justified in concluding that no such record of health, so far as this disease is concerned, is known elsewhere, and that the continuance of our methods for a few years longer must result in the eradication of this disease from our herds.

In discussing this subject recently with Professor Nocard, the great French scientist, who shares with Bang the reputation of being one of the greatest living authorities on tuberculosis, on my stating that it existed in Canada but as compared to other countries to a very limited extent, and on my asking if he thought that I was too sanguine in believing that if the Government would back me with sufficient money, I could in five years eradicate the disease from Canada, he very em-