

in regard to it. Ans.—It has been proved by experiment that this disease can be given by man to beast and by beast to man through the milk. Tests have been made as to butter and cheese and we find that we have little to fear here. In the case of the cheese the chemical process through which it passes almost entirely destroys the germs. We should however be very careful to sterilize milk before using it for drinking.

Q.—Is it necessary to test cattle to know if they have it? A.—Sometimes it is and sometimes it is not. Some cattle may have the disease and yet seem entirely healthy, though in cattle who have it in at all an advanced stage it is easy to tell from their appearance.

Q.—Is tuberculin a preventive? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Would it be necessary that the animals which have the disease be tested before they are ordered to be slaughtered? A.—I never order any one to slaughter cattle. I only advise that they do so.

Q.—Can the disease be cured in its early stages? A.—An animal may show reaction from the test at this time of the year, we would turn it out to grass for the summer and next fall we would test it again and find it show the disease but it is arrested and, as in cases of consumption in individuals, it may never go any further.

Q.—You think it safe to breed from cattle that have the disease?

At this juncture arose quite a heated discussion by three of the city dairymen all trying to speak at once. The chairman called them to order, and Mr. Thomson then reiterated what he had already said in his paper as to breeding from infected cows.

Mr. Stephen Nairn regretted that peas were not more extensively grown as large quantities of split peas were used, and there was no reason why these should not be grown and split in Manitoba. Teaching on agriculture in our schools I think is good but I think it would be well if instructors on these subjects could be sent throughout the country to give series of lectures.