

expenditure of an amount of money trifling in itself as compared with the enormous benefits that would accrue to the Live Stock industries of Canada, which are rapidly growing, and even now represent a large proportion of the country's wealth, while yet it is even at the commencement of its development.

*Considering that 45 per cent. of the population of Canada is engaged in rural pursuits; that the railroads depend on agriculture for one-fourth of the freight they carry, and the canals one-third; that the shipping interests depend chiefly upon the produce of the farms and ranches, and that more than one half of the total exports are agricultural products—the value of which for 1897 amounted, according to the Year Book, to the sum of \$55,533,592, (of which \$9,937,723 was the amount received for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, other animals and poultry)—surely no reasonable expenditure can be justifiably withheld by the Government to eradicate any disease that interferes with the development of an industry of such importance to the country's prosperity.*

We have no statistical information of the number of animals or even of herds affected by this disease, so that it is impossible to estimate accurately what the cost of eradication of tuberculosis might be—but tests have been made during the past year to a considerable extent in every province of the Dominion, numbering over 10,000 head in *suspected* herds, and of these *only 5% have been found tuberculous.*

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the proportion of the affected animals which would have to be slaughtered and sacrificed (those only which showed clinical symptoms) is small; probably throughout the entire Dominion 10,000 such could not be found; which even at full value would not exceed \$250,000. Those reacting to tuberculin would, of course, be much more numerous; but of these reacting animals 70 per cent at least could be fed and slaughtered for beef under supervision; certainly that percentage would be found very slightly affected and their meat would be quite fit for food, and this is what should be done with all cattle of no special value for breeding purposes. The remaining 30 per cent. of carcasses should be destroyed by putting them into the rendering vats, indemnity being paid in the manner subsequently recommended.

In the case of highly bred cattle, in which no clinical symptoms are discoverable, they may be kept in isolated buildings and bred from under the system carried out in Denmark, known as "Bang's system;" \* as symptoms develop they should be slaughtered. The number that would

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\* Prof. Bang has these animals isolated in special buildings or closely partitioned-off portions of byres, bred from, their calves removed as soon as dropped to non-infected buildings and fed on milk from tested cows or sterilised milk. They are tested semi-annually, any that react are killed. Over 90 per cent. of the calves can thus be raised healthy.