

During the summer the contact animals were kept in an enclosure with the animals affected with the disease. No precaution was taken in any way to guard against infection.

The contact animals remained perfectly healthy during the entire test, and were slaughtered for beef on October 23, 1905.

Post-mortem examination showed the organs normal, as was verified by the pathologist.

Even more striking proof of the non-contagion of the disease will be found in the case of animal No. 1—Experiment No. 30.

This steer was stabled during two winters and pastured during two summers with the 'Ragwort' fed cattle. Sixteen of these animals lived and died at his side. He fed over the ground on which they had fallen; was often noticed licking the sick ones when they were unable to rise. He was kept in an exactly similar way to the others except that 'Ragwort' was withheld.

INOCULATION EXPERIMENT.

The blood and ascitic fluid used in this test was obtained from experiment heifer No. 1. In his report upon the specimens from this case, your pathologist states that the cirrhotic condition of the liver was more extensive than in any of the experimental cases that he had examined, thus leaving no room for doubts as to the reliability of the material employed.

Subcutaneous inoculation—

Cow (B.)	Fifteen cubic centimetres of fresh blood.
Steer (J.)	Thirty " " "
Steer (K.)	Fifteen " " ascitic fluid.
Heifer (L.)	Thirty " " "

Intramuscular inoculation—

Heifer (M.)	Fifteen cubic centimetres of fresh blood.
Heifer (O.)	Thirty " " "

Intraperitoneal inoculation—

Steer (D.)	Fifteen cubic centimetres of fresh blood.
Steer (A.)	Thirty " " "
Steer (H.)	Fifteen " " ascitic fluid.
Heifer (P.)	Thirty " " "

These animals were inoculated on July 15, 1905, there was no swelling at point of injection or any ill effects of any nature. Temperature and pulse remained normal throughout. The animals were slaughtered between October 10 and October 31, 1905. Post-mortem examination gave no lesions of any description.

A similar test, in which guinea pigs were employed, gave negative result.

I beg to submit that the above experiments prove clearly that Picton Cattle Disease is not contagious, either by means of stable, pasture, contagion or inoculation, but is caused solely by the ingestion of 'Ragwort' or by some deleterious substance which it imparts to the hay.