

superintend the health of the animals on the Island for, say five years; let those inspectors make a census of all the cattle on the island, let them apply the tuberculin test and take over and compensate all reacting cattle, disinfect the byres and forbid any fresh animals to be landed without rigorous determination that those animals are free from the disease. I am convinced, first, that by the end of two years, if from the start they thoroughly entered into their work, the inspectors would find not a single case of the disease cropping up anew on the island. The disease, I say, only passes from animal to animal and not from man to animal under natural conditions, and if there are no infected animals to convey the disease no new case can show itself. In the second place, the farmers would be benefited materially; no longer would they be subject to loss from the disease decimating their herds, and what is more, the certainty that their stock was free from the disease, would enhance the value of that stock and afford a market for it for breeding purposes, not merely at home but in distant countries which despair of obtaining uninfected animals, their own stock being so riddled with tuberculosis. And lastly, the experience gained in eradicating the disease in one locality, would show how it can be accomplished most economically and surely in other parts and eventually throughout the whole of the Dominion, so that Canada, our Canada, would stand before the world as the first country to solve the great problem and to possess stock wholly free from this devastating disease, so ruinous to agricultural communities throughout the world.

This is no chimerical plan; it is a perfectly feasible experiment, assured of success from the first; causing little disturbance and capable of being carried out at no great cost. If the Government has not merely the fear of the provincial politician before its eyes but possesses a statesman-like foresight, if it has the welfare of the community at heart, the well-being of this Canada of ours, then I urge that it take up this work; that it make a forward move fraught with advantage to what is by far the greatest industrial interest in the country, even if it fears to take up measures for the benefit of the greatest national interest of all, the health and the well being of the people.

---

At the quarterly meeting of the governors of the Notre Dame Hospital held recently, Dr. Albert Demers was appointed medical superintendent of the hospital in place of Dr. F. A. Fleury, who has resigned. Dr. Fleury, intends to leave for Paris on June 29. He will spend two years on the continent studying diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose.