

escent with regard to instituting a general system of inspection in the export cattle trade. Curiously enough it was just this commercial aspect of the case which, in 1881, when the Germans prevented American bacon from entering that country, that brought about reform through the establishment of the United States Bureau of Animal Industries. In 1884 pleuro-pneumonia had become quite prevalent in the Chicago district, notably in Illinois. The disease appeared in England, and American meat was prohibited from entering in the live shape. The United States appropriated half a million dollars, to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia. Prof. Salmon, who, I trust, will be at this meeting, undertook to deal with the matter. He had to meet all the difficulties arising from lack of education on the subject among the people. But he proved his own *raison d'être* and, by tireless work, succeeded in stamping out the disease. The people have found the results in themselves well worth the cost, but they have found additional advantage in gaining free entry, except so far as duty is concerned, for their hogs to the German market. As Dr. Cassidy has pointed out, they undertook the establishment of a registered abattoir, the owners of which agreed to allow the Government inspector to inspect every carcass intended for export. They went further and, in connection with these abattoirs in such cities as Kansas City and elsewhere, they established laboratories in which portions of every hog were examined by trained microscopists for the presence of trichinæ, thus meeting the one objection Germany had made. The process is simple, yet it is effective by reason of the great care exercised. Each specimen is examined in the morning and then left to be examined in the afternoon, in case the morning examiner may have failed to find the trichinæ. The result is that American hogs, in enormous quantities are exported to the German market where pork is used very largely. This is not the case with Canadian hogs to-day, as Dr. Cassidy knows the German Consul in the city of Toronto has come to our Board and asked, if there was not a way by which a Government certificate could be given showing that Canadian hogs were free from trichinæ, and we had to tell him that it was not possible. In London, we know, there is a large