

It will be of interest to give at this point a condensed history of the presence of tuberculosis in Ontario, in the several instances where the facts, as at the Ontario Agricultural College, are obtainable, these having been published in the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture since 1885. Referring then to the herd of the Ontario Agricultural College the reports of the veterinarian in different years state the following facts:

In 1885 one (Guernsey) cow, never in good condition since importation, died of tuberculosis.

In 1886 no case was reported.

In 1887 there were two cases. One, a polled Angus bull, had been ailing for several months, seen by veterinarian a few weeks before dying. One, a polled Angus cow, had been barren, was sick for several months and then died. Lungs were slightly, while pleura, mesentery, liver and ovary were all infected.

In 1888 no case was reported.

In 1889 no case was reported, herd sold, barns having been burnt.

In 1890 an Ayrshire cow (7 years old), milking, began to fail rapidly. An experiment on a calf was made by suckling a grade Durham calf for a month. It was then separately housed for 7 months; thrived well and was killed. Miliary tubercles were found in calf, in pleura, liver and mesentery.

The summary of cases given by Professor Grenside to date, 1890, included 3 Durhams or Durham Grades; 1 Devon; 1 Ayrshire; 1 Hereford.

In 1891 one Galloway cow (9 years) was isolated for observation and study by students. Was slaughtered and *post mortem* held. She proved tuberculous.

In 1892 the veterinarian reports that in no one of his eleven years' connection with the College, had he been called upon for so little veterinary attendance, and commends most highly the intelligence, vigilance and close observation of the stock foreman. The veterinarian further states "we have encountered no trouble from tuberculosis amongst the College herd." Referring, thereafter, to the fact of the disease being liable to appear at any time in the herd owing to its insidious character and the difficulty of diagnosis in the early stage he points out the use to which tuberculin had been recently put and gave practical directions as quoted from German publications for its use.

In 1893, owing to the results which had been obtained with tuberculin by various experimenters in Germany, France, England, etc., the extreme