

of these ships: and which if properly viewed affords a true explanation of the dispute which has for months gone on relative to the existence or non-existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle.

"On October 11th a telegram was received at the Board of Agriculture from a well known and experienced veterinary inspector in the County of Fife reporting what he suspected to be a case of pleuro-pneumonia in his district. Instructions were given to him to slaughter the animals and forward the lungs to London. On examination it was observed that about one-third of the posterior part of both of the large lobes was swollen and solid to the touch, and that there was extensive pleuritic exudation over the diseased part, and on cutting into the substance of the lungs the marked interlobular exudation, which is the most prominent lesion observed in contagious pleuro-pneumonia, was revealed, the case was therefore treated in the ordinary way—a travelling inspector was despatched to the farm to carry out the slaughter of all the cattle that had been in contact, and to make the usual inquiries on the origin of the diseased animal.

"In the course of his enquiries the travelling inspector ascertained that the animal which had been slaughtered was one of a cargo of Canadian cattle which had been landed at Dundee on the 29th of September, where it was sold by auction and subsequently removed on October 6th to the farm in Fifeshire. On arrival it was placed along with the home stock, but finding it unwell it was removed on the following day to another farm for isolation.

"The owner gave notice to the Veterinary Inspector of the district, who after keeping the animal under observation for two days decided in his own mind that it was a case of pleuro-pneumonia.

"On the 22nd and 23rd of October further cases of pleuro-pneumonia were reported on two other farms in the County of Fife; the cattle were accordingly slaughtered, and found to present all the appearances which are observed in pleuro-pneumonia. Both these animals were of Canadian origin, and were also purchased at Dundee on the 6th of October and brought direct to these farms.

"From the extent of the lung involved and the alteration which had taken place in the structure, it was evident that the disease had not been contracted since landing in this country. Under these circumstances the Board decided to trace and slaughter all the animals which were sold on the 6th of October in the Mart at Dundee. This was carried out by the travelling inspector, and when slaughtering out the herds where the first case was detected in Fifeshire district, evidence of the disease in the early stage was detected in a small portion in the centre of one of the lungs of a home-bred beast 17 days after it had been in association with the diseased Canadian."

Dealing further with quarantine, another practical question arises as to the probable danger of inoculation of cattle with tuberculosis while detained in quarantine during three months, as provided under the Regulations. It is manifest that if infection in past years has been introduced to the quarantine grounds, the conditions of infection will there be the same as in other stables or yards. What prevention in the matter of the importation of cattle means is from these statements at once apparent. Every Canadian ship engaged in the cattle trade should at once be dealt with at the St. Lawrence quarantine station in a manner