

of the American Farmers' Club, some time ago, in the *London Medical Record*, stated that: This disease prevails extensively among such animals all over the world, and especially in populous and crowded localities. Observations in Mexico have led to the conclusion that thirty-four per cent. of all beasts slaughtered there were more or less affected with this disease, and probably fifty per cent. of the cows kept in large towns were thus diseased. The fact that this is not more generally recognized, is of course owing to the animals being slaughtered before the disorder has attained any very noticeable development. Mr. Salmon, Chief of the Washington Bureau of Animal Industry, at the last annual meeting of the A. P. H. A., declared that from "an inspection of about half a million" cattle, the "wide-spread prevalence of the disease is certain." In the second, and I think last, report of the Maine State Board of Health, is given in detail the history of the destruction by this disease of two very valuable herds within the past few years:—one, the Orono herd, in Maine; the other, that of the Willard Asylum farm, New York. At a recent meeting of the Butchers' Association in California, the agent there of the Bureau of Animal Industry, spoke strongly of the prevalence of the disease, of the "rottenness" of the cattle there, and of the great danger to the public health therefrom. At the last meeting of the British Medical Association, Dr. Alfred Carpenter said: "It had been his duty to hear evidence when application was made for the condemnation of tuberculous carcasses, and that if all such meat were prohibited it would be impossible to feed such a population as that of London." One of the principal inspectors of the largest meat market in London, he said, stated in the evidence, that sometimes as much as eighty per cent. of the meat there on sale was so affected. At this same meeting Dr. Farquharson, M.P., after discussing the subject, said: Under these alarming circumstances he held it was the duty of the Government to deal seriously with it.

About two years ago I sent out questions to a large number of veterinary surgeons throughout Ontario, with the special object of finding out the facts as to the frequency or otherwise of cases of the disease in this Province. I received a good many replies, although not so many as I had hoped for. Collectively, these went to show that, in

the opinion of the writers, the disease was not very common, but that on the whole there were a good many cases of it. Some of the respondents mentioned recent cases observed, while others wrote that although few cases came under their own observation, other veterinary surgeons had stated that they had observed many cases. One wrote, in effect, that he had reason to believe the disease common, but that stock-owners wished to keep it quiet; and he expressed a wish that his name should not be publicly mentioned in connection with this information.

At the opening address of Montreal Veterinary College in Oct, 1887, Dr. H. P. Howard, Dean of McGill Medical Faculty, in the chair, Mr. McEachren, chief veterinary surgeon of the Dominion, said: "The communicability of tuberculosis from animals to man has been proven beyond a doubt.

. . . . The insidiousness of this disease makes it difficult to arouse the people to its danger. The milk supply is often tested by public analysts and police inspectors to prevent its adulteration by water, but no effort is made to prove the absence of disease-germs in the nutrient fluid which forms the chief diet of infants and invalids." He was "aware that this disease was on the increase among cattle in Canada, as elsewhere."

In the ninth annual report of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ontario, it is stated that, "The extent to which this disease exists amongst the better breed of cattle in this country is alarming, for many reasons; not the least one of which is the danger to which the public are exposed from the consumption of meat from such animals. From an economic standpoint the outlook is serious, as the annual loss must be very great, and will continue to become greater as long as so little care is observed in the selection of healthy dams and sires."

Evidently, the belief that heredity is an important factor in causing the disease, still retains its hold upon veterinary surgeons to a much greater extent than upon the medical profession.

The president of the New Brunswick Medical Society, Dr. P. R. Inches, at the last annual meeting of the society, after alluding to a number of outbreaks of the disease and to the danger to the public health therefrom, said: "Since writing the foregoing, I have learned from a reliable source of the existence of the disease in this neighborhood.