

ture, these cattle were released, and the evil day was put off again. Canadian cattle were again detained in June, 1884. On the 16th of June in that year, the steamship 'Mississippi' arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of Canadian cattle. It appears that twenty-four beasts died on the voyage, and that the consignees slaughtered four of the remainder on arrival, as they showed signs of fatigue. The Privy Council inspector however, regarded the four animals as free from disease. On the 13th of November, 1890, the 'Linda' arrived at Newcastle with a cargo of Canadian cattle which upon landing were detained by the Privy Council inspector on account of suspicious symptoms shown by some of them. The cattle were released on the following day. It appears that the 'Linda' had an exceptionally rough passage, and that nearly 400 of the animals had been lost on the voyage. The rest of the cattle arrived in very bad condition. Every member of this House who knows anything about the cattle business will realize the expense and inconvenience resulting from the detention of several hundreds of cattle in the yards until these gentlemen had time to inspect them. Again, in December, 1890, the 'Corean' discharged a cargo of Canadian cattle, which were detained by the Privy Council inspector on account of suspicious symptoms presented by a dairy cow. The cow was slaughtered and the lungs were sent to London on the same day. They were found to be affected with tuberculosis, and the cattle were released on the 7th of December. On the 24th of May, 1891, the 'Lake Huron' discharged a cargo of Canadian cattle which were detained by the Privy Council inspector on account of the condition of one of the animals. This was slaughtered, and the lungs were sent to London. Upon examination they were found to be free from pleuro-pneumonia. It appears that the animal in question had been suffering from an old attack of tuberculosis which had become incysted, that it had contracted bronchial catarrh and had also developed fever. The evil day was averted, largely through the activity of the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, and the veterinary officers of the Dominion, the chief inspector being in constant correspondence with the officials of the Department of Agriculture at London, between whom mutual confidence was established. However, the reported discovery by a local inspector at Dundee, of a suspicious case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in a cow which was one of a cargo of cattle landed at Dundee on the 29th of September, 1892, on the ss. 'Monkseaton,' and sold on October 6th, along with another cargo of 685, also from Montreal on the ss. 'Huron', which landed on the 5th. The animal was ordered to be killed and the lungs sent to London, where they were examined by Professor Brown, A. Cope and the late Mr. Duguid, who pronounced it to be affected

Mr. BICKERDIK

by contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the High Commissioner at London, and the officials in Canada, the Animals' Order of 1892, by the Board of Agriculture was passed, and went into force on the 21st of November, 1892. The government of the day in Canada at once ordered a most thorough search and investigation to be made to determine if contagious pleuro-pneumonia existed in Canada. Another meeting of the cattle men was held in Toronto and was attended by all the cattle men in the country that we could reach. It was presided over by ex-Aldermen Frankland, who was a large exporter of cattle. The meeting decided to assist the government in investigating whether there was any disease in the country, and the following circular was sent out to all the veterinary surgeons in the Dominion of Canada :

In consequence of the action of the Veterinary Department of the Imperial Privy Council in ordering the slaughter of the cargoes of cattle on ss. 'Monkseaton' and ss. 'Huron' on suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia, and in compliance with your instructions of 25th and 28th October, I have had a most searching and thorough investigation instituted. I have now received the reports from all the veterinary surgeons employed to make a farm to farm visit of inspection in all the districts whence the cattle forming the cargoes of these steamers came, extending from Brandon in Manitoba to Stanstead in the eastern townships of Quebec.

I have here a certificate furnished by Professor McEachren at that time to the government, which speaks for itself :

I have made a thorough examination of all the cattle in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and have not been able to discover a single case of pleuro-pneumonia that has ever existed in Canada nor does it exist at the present time among Canadian cattle. The action of the placing of an embargo on Canadian cattle by British government is certainly not justified on the grounds of disease, and it ought, in justice to this country be removed immediately.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Sgd.) D. McEACHREN.

I think it is established beyond doubt that there is no such disease in this country. The whole country was surprised to hear that even a suspicion of disease should exist, and all were equally determined to verify the allegation that there was any disease. With this object in view one of the largest and most representative meetings of cattle dealers and exporters ever held in Canada was convened at the Bull's Head Hotel, Toronto, immediately after the arrival of Dr. McEachren in that city, and at that meeting the following resolution was unanimously passed :

Resolved, that, in our opinion, no contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists in Canada, and that we present at this meeting do undertake to assist the government officials in every way in