

Department of Agriculture.

in London, to examine two sets of lungs, one of an English case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the other in a case of what Professor Brown then called "Canadian lung," and respecting which Professor McEachran states :—

"Canadian lung it certainly is not. The examination was confined to a naked eye comparison of the two sets of lungs by which the difference in the gross changes produced by the two diseases were apparent, not only to both of us but also to several other professional gentlemen who were present, as they are to-day in preserved sections in my possession."

Professor McEachran further points out that "transit pneumonia" would be a more appropriate name by which to define the disease in question than "Canadian lung," seeing that it is not known in Canada, and that it is only sometimes found in individual animals carried long distances by railways or on board steamships, and also seeing that it has never been known to spread in the places where it has been discovered and when the conditions were in the highest degree favourable to spreading if the disease had been contagious. The history of all the circumstances connected with the case of the ox from Pilot Mound, Manitoba, strongly corroborates this conclusion.

A letter appears (July 21st, 1893), in this correspondence of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture to the Under Secretary of State of the Colonial Office, containing definitions of steps which the Board state they consider should be adopted in Canada as necessary conditions before the removal of the present restrictions in the United Kingdom to the entry of animals from Canada.

The Board observe that the matters to which they are bound by statute to have regard in determining whether reasonable security exists against the importation of diseased animals are:—

"(a.) The laws relating to the importation and exportation of animals into and from Canada;

"(b.) The laws relating to the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease therein;

"(c.) The general sanitary condition of animals in Canada."

With regard to definition (a) the Board remark that they are already in possession of general information as to the legal position; but they think it convenient that the Canadian Government should formally transmit copies of the Statutes now in force in the Dominion bearing on the matters in question; and also detailed information as to the methods by which the requirements of the Statutes are carried into effect.

The undersigned, in accordance with this request, submits to Your Excellency for official transmission, a copy of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act," Chapter 69, Revised Statutes of Canada, (marked D), under which all Dominion administration relating to the health of animals in Canada and the cattle quarantines, is carried out.

This administration is made in conformity with regulations, established by Orders in Council, passed in accordance with the provisions of this Act. (Chapter 7, of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada.) A *précis* of the whole of the orders passed since 1880, is submitted for transmission, (marked E).

In the old settled provinces of the Dominion, east of Manitoba, cattle quarantines are established at Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; and Lévis, Quebec;—having relation to importations by the Atlantic seaboard.

In British Columbia there is a cattle quarantine at Victoria and one at Kootenay.

And on the United States frontier there are cattle quarantines at Point Edward at the foot of Lake Huron, in Ontario; at Emerson, Gretna, Manitou and Deloraine, in Manitoba; and on the international frontier between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, there are five cattle quarantines at points which are the travelled trails. They are defined in an appendix herewith, marked F.

Neat cattle are prohibited from entering the old provinces at any point east of the frontier between Manitoba and Ontario, except for breeding purposes only, and no