

together with the hardships sometimes incident to the Atlantic voyage in rough weather, might naturally cause forms of pneumonia in which the lungs would show the same "marbled" appearance as those of the animal in question.

743. Such has been the theory persistently set up by Professors McEachran and Adami, the former styling the disease sometimes found in the lungs of animals after enduring the kind of hardships named for a considerable period of time "transit-pneumonia." This assumption is perfectly reconcilable with all the facts adduced at the examination of the Board of Agriculture and at the same time perfectly in accord with the persistent declarations of the Canadian Government and its officers that there is absolutely no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, and that no case has ever been shown. It was pointed out by the Minister in his report that out of 193,860 cattle slaughtered since the fall of 1892 at the ports of landing in the United Kingdom, the cases of only about a dozen animals were found in which the lungs presented a suspicious appearance, namely that of "transit-pneumonia" as named. The Minister further showed that out of a total of 1,393,589 neat cattle shipped from Canada since 1880, to the date of his report, it had not occurred that any case of pleuro-pneumonia ever arose from, or from contact with them, notwithstanding that the whole of these animals since the embargo in the fall of 1892 had freely mixed with animals in the United Kingdom. This fact would have been impossible if there had been the presence of pleuro-pneumonia among the animals shipped. The apparent exception in the alleged Parkhill-Lindores case in 1892 is rejected by the Minister on the ground of want of sufficient evidence, accompanied by conditions of practical impossibility. The Minister further pointed out that among the many thousands of Canadian animals slaughtered in the United Kingdom not a single case of old or insisted pleuro-pneumonia had ever been found. This is a condition which would not have been possible if the disease of pleuro-pneumonia had existed in Canada. It is further pointed out by the Minister that if the disease of pleuro-pneumonia had existed in Canada it would have spread and could not have been concealed. The fact, in addition, that after the most earnest and diligent search by numerous veterinary surgeons employed by the Government in all parts of the country not a single case has been discovered, may be accepted as absolute proof that the disease does not exist in Canada. This condition would have been impossible if pleuro-pneumonia had existed in Canada; while, on the contrary, every fact and every circumstance adduced in the investigations of the Canadian veterinarians really agree, if strictly looked at, with the conclusions of several eminent veterinarians examined by the Board of Agriculture.

744. Appended to the report of the Minister are two important reports of Professors McEachran and Adami. These reports treat severely both the methods and the conclusions of the veterinary officers of the Board of Agriculture. No reply, to the date of this writing (July, 1895), has been received by the Canadian Government to these papers officially transmitted at the beginning of February last. This is more remarkable as the replications in the previous controversy had been sufficiently prompt. The inference which has been made that no reply has been made for the reason