

free from tuberculosis? Are the Ayrshire bulls patronized by the breeders and farmers, and if so, to what extent?

Hon. Mr. Dryden replied as follows:—The different breeds of cattle, including Ayrshires, are kept at the Agricultural College for educational purposes. It is necessary for this purpose to have both male and female animals, and it is proposed to purchase at once additional cows of the Ayrshire breed. All the bulls of dairy breeds are considerably patronized by farmers and others in the vicinity of the college.

Mr. McColl asked whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session a bill to provide for the weekly payment of wages.

The Attorney-General replied in the negative.

Mr. White moved for an order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence, commission, report and all other documents and papers relating to certain charges made by Robert McDonald against Detective Thomas McKee of the City of Windsor, and of the disposition of the matter.

Mr. White supported this in a speech of some length, explaining the nature of the charges and the circumstances of the investigation.

Hon. Mr. Gibson replied that the matter was not of great importance. The Commissioner had reported that the charges were unfounded, and, in several cases, resulted from misapprehension, as would be seen when the papers come down.

Mr. White moved for an order of the House for a return of a copy of the report of his Honor the junior Judge of the County of Essex which led to the dismissal or resignation of Aurele Pacaud, a bailiff of the 7th Division Court of the County of Essex, together with copies of all correspondence, evidence, statements, reports and other papers and documents relating to the matter.

Hon. Mr. Gibson replied briefly, stating that certain employments which had been given Mr. Pacaud were temporary, and that the investigation of the complaints against him had been made very promptly. The returns would be brought down.

THE TUBERCULOSIS QUESTION.

Dr. Ryerson moved for an order of the House for a return giving the name of each calf offered for sale from the Ontario Experimental Farm and Dairy in 1893; the name of the dam of each calf; where each dam was purchased; to whom each calf was sold; the number of Koch inoculations each calf was subjected to; the temperature after each injection, and the dates of these injections.

Dr. Ryerson said the dams of the calves offered for sale had been tested and were found to be tuberculous. The presumption was that the calves were also tuberculous. This was a matter of vital importance, and the Minister of Agriculture should be condemned for his alleged carelessness. The hon. gentleman repeated the assertion that the tuberculosis had been introduced by the Guernsey cows imported from England.

Hon. Mr. Dryden in reply expressed his pleasure that the hon. gentleman had begun to turn his ability to the industry of agriculture. The industry was depressed just now, and farmers would be glad of his sympathy. He feared the many calls upon his hon. friend on account of his eminence as a physician had prevented his noticing that this matter had been discussed already very fully in the House. The arguments he had used had already been answered, and the motion passed at the instance of Mr. McColl was identical in effect with that now before the House, save in one unimportant respect. As to the matter of names, there was some difficulty because some of the animals had not been yet named. He would be glad to have a recommendation from the hon. gentleman on that point if he had any to make. There had been a suggestion that one of the calves should be named Sterling. (Laughter.) Another name suggested was Prince George. He would be glad to send forward any suggestions. Mr. Dryden said Dr. Ryerson had read from a magazine to the effect that tuberculosis arose from in-breeding. He (Mr. Dryden) had studied the subject enough to know this was not the case. Tuberculosis was found in cattle that had not been inbred, and in-breeding had nothing to do with it. None of these cattle were sick or gave any evidence other than through the test of having tuberculosis, and in regard to the test itself the point had not yet been reached where a rise in the temperature on its application was to be regarded as an indisputable indication of the existence of the disease. Mr. Dryden quoted an opinion to this effect also from Dr. Pearson, as published in the report for 1893 of the Pennsylvania State College. Continuing, he said he had seen a cow examined the other day at the Veterinary College. The test was assumed to have indicated the existence of the disease, but the closest inspection through a microscope failed to give any evidence in the remains.

To all appearance the cow had been perfectly healthy and sound. He had subsequently learned that Dr. Smith, the head of the institution, by means of a more powerful microscope, had discovered a germ in one gland. Possibly if the animal had been kept alive nothing would ever have been heard of the disease. Mr. Dryden once more denied the statement that the tuberculosis had been introduced through the Guernsey cows imported. Dr. Ryerson had said the cows were sick. It was not so. If they had been sick, how was it that the Dominion quarantine officer had passed them after having made an examination of them? Dr. Ryerson had been told what was not true. There was no doubt the two cows were diseased when they arrived, but the cow slaughtered was far advanced in the disease and could not have contracted it from these recent arrivals. This was the opinion of Prof. Read of Guelph after a close investigation, and it was likely he knew more about it than Dr. Ryerson or than his (Mr. Dryden's) political opponents, who wanted to make some political capital out of the affair. Mr. Dryden said he would consider himself unworthy of his position if he allowed a sale to go on of cattle which he knew to be diseased. As it was, as soon as he heard that calves of suspected cows were included in this sale he ordered it to be stopped immediately. It was stopped immediately, and nobody was harmed. As he had said before, if the test were applied very many herds of cattle through the country would be found to be affected by the disease in a mild form.

Dr. Ryerson, briefly speaking again, said tuberculosis was not a scheduled disease, and did not, therefore, come under the supervision of the quarantine inspector. In reply to a question from Mr. Dryden as to where he got his information Dr. Ryerson said he got it from Mr. John C. Story.

Mr. Awrey referred to the letter from Prof. Saunders of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, which Mr. Marter had quoted, denying his statement as to the shipping of cattle to branch stations after the disease had broken out, and to Prof. Saunders' demand on The Empire for a retraction. He had in his hand Prof. Saunders' own statement in bulletin 20, which proved that a number of cattle had been slaughtered before the last shipment, that of October 4th, 1892, had been made. Mr. Awrey gave the detailed statement, which showed that the first death from tuberculosis occurred on July 15th, 1891, when a Durham cow, which had been ailing for some time, died from the disease. That cow's calf was killed soon afterwards; a Durham bull died soon after; on September 21st another Durham cow died; a polled Angus soon followed; four Durham cows were isolated and were slaughtered on Nov. 28th, 1891; in February, 1892, a cow was killed, and on May 30th another was slaughtered; and thus between July 15th, 1891, and May 30th, 1892, this list of cattle had died or been slaughtered; and yet in the autumn cattle had been shipped broadcast over the country. And yet the speaker and Mr. Hardy had been charged with circulating untruths about the Experimental Farm. It was no wonder that the Minister of Agriculture should be annoyed at the constant reiteration of charges of carelessness when he time and again had disproved them. As for the source of the Opposition's information, Mr. Storey was a dismissed employee, who, in regard for his own past, should be the last to admit that he knew of the disease, for if there was any guilt at all he, as farm foreman, came in for his full share of it. Mr. Awrey then referred to the manner in which several of the charges of the Opposition had been absolutely contradicted, and asked wherein the Minister, who had done all in his power, and made full and frank statements to the House, should be blamed. He made no complaints as to the management at Ottawa, but if the Ontario officials were to blame, those at Ottawa were doubly so. The real reason for all the unfairness and bitterness with which Mr. Dryden was assailed was that the Opposition were desperately trying to discredit the Government with the farmers, an attempt which, however, was unsuccessful.

Mr. Glendinning could not see that Mr. Awrey had proved that the Ottawa authorities were to blame, while he was very sure that the Minister of Agriculture had been guilty of gross carelessness. At all events the Dominion authorities had sent out bulletins upon the subject, while the Ontario department sent its bulletins to a few political supporters only in each riding.

Hon. Mr. Dryden corrected the speaker, stating that 10,000 or 15,000 copies of the bulletins are sent over the Province, each member of the Farmers' Institutes getting his share.

Mr. Glendinning replied that many of the farmers did not belong to the institutes, and would not while they were so political. He concluded by eulogizing Prof. Saunders at the expense of Prof. Mills.

Mr. Bishop said this was a terrible tempest in a teapot. One would think to hear