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cattlemen found that the President was inexorable, they went to work in earnest, and there will probably be no more serious trouble. Some of the cattlemen were rather hard pressed to find places to put all of their stock, and all will suffer a loss of several dollars per head, incident to moving at this season, especially after having paid their rent until December in advance.

Naturally there was talk enough about the "ruination" that was sure to follow such a hasty removal, causing the appearance of scores of buyers who were looking for bargains in stock cattle. But it is stated upon the best of authority that not a single animal will be sold out of the territory on account of the removal, that good places in Kansas, the "Cherokee Strip," Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Montana, have been found. The beeves from the Indian country are now being marketed as fast as possible, and it is not expected that there will be any serious trouble resulting from the enforced evacuation of the cattlemen. If they show an honest desire to get out, the President will not be arbitrary with them, but he knew that if he granted one extension of time in advance he might continue to do so indefinitely.

An interesting question now is, how are these vast Indian pastures to be utilized in the future? It would not be good economy to allow them to waste and be burned off every year when they are capable of making so much beef convertible into cash. The probabilities are that the lands will be pastured. A great many white men have gone there and married squaws and thereby acquired rights to the land in common with the other Indians. These men can take outside capital in unlimited quantities and raise cattle there under their own brands, of course paying the dividends, or the principal part of them to his silent white partners on the outside who furnish the money. The chances are that there may be an increased demand for squaw wives among the cowboys.

The Contagious Disease Law.

During the late session of the Dominion Parliament an act was passed relating to the suppression of contagious and infectious diseases amongst domestic animals. Every owner, breeder or dealer in stock, on detecting disease, must give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture, otherwise he can lay no claim to compensation, and a penalty not exceeding \$200 is inflicted on each person who conceals the existence of disease; also for turning out any animal so affected, or for exposing it for sale, or, if slaughtered, any part thereof, or for throwing the carcass into any stream of water, or for digging up the carcass. Affected animals may be seized and destroyed by any person in the municipality having jurisdiction.

The Governor in Council may cause affected animals to be slaughtered, or any animals that have been in contact with them. Owners, not guilty under the act, shall be entitled to compensation for affected animals slaughtered amounting to one third of their value, but the sum shall not exceed \$20; in other cases of compensation two-thirds of the value of the animal shall be paid, the sum not exceeding \$40 for grade animals. In "thoroughbred

pedigree animals" two-thirds of the value shall be paid, the sum not to exceed \$150, the value to be determined by the Minister of Agriculture, or some person appointed by him, and may reserve any affected animal for experimental treatment.

The Governor in Council may prohibit the importation of affected animals, or, if slaughtered, any part thereof; also, any hay, straw, fodder or other articles known to have been in contact with such animals, and may appoint such inspectors or other officers as may be necessary to execute the law, on whose authority the Minister of Agriculture shall be empowered to declare what places shall be deemed "infected." Steamboats, cars, or other vehicles occupied by affected animals shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by the owners, otherwise the Minister may cause same to be done at the expense of such owners.

The act makes special reference to the following diseases: Glanders, farcy, mange, pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, rinderpest, tuberculosis, splenic fever, scab, hog cholera, hydrophobia and variola ovina.

The act is unjust in one important particular. It favors one class of stockmen at the expense of another. There is no reason why the owners of pedigreed stock should receive special favors in the matter of compensation. It is class legislation. The pedigreed stock has been the cause of our infectious disease troubles, and now a premium is put upon the authors of ruination.

Inflammatory Pork.

The epidemics which sweep away the hogs fed on hotel swill, or the swill gathered from establishments where there is a large amount of table and kitchen refuse, are unquestionably caused by feeding on such slop allowed to ferment too much, to the degree of vinegar or alcohol, and to become more or less putrid. It should always be fed as soon as collected, and always before either of these unhealthy conditions is reached. The inflammation may take the form either of constipation and fever, or dysentery, or a slower blood-poisoning. The end comes quickly when the right degree of inflammation is reached. It may take weeks to do it, but the result is sure if the hogs are kept on this food long enough. In hot weather it runs its course much faster. Inflammation of the stomach and bowels is a common disorder, and sometimes takes a whole drove or penful of hogs, but oftener a victim or two. These may have had weaker digestion, or been more glutinous and so paid the penalty. I venture the assertion that the hogs shut up in tight pens and fed on clear corn, every one of them, in time, would die of inflammation of the stomach and bowels, if given all they would eat, or else they would founder and refuse to eat and rapidly become emaciated. This would be another form of fever. I have seen whole pens of pigs in this condition, and I have seen others die when fat and plump after eating well the day before.—[F. D. Curtis in New York Tribune.

The mortality from swine fever in England has reached a point when about 2000 animals perish every week, or 100,000 per year out of 2,000,000 swine.

Model Farm Experiments.

The annual advance report of the Model Farm is just out. It plays havoc in the "battle of the breeds." Twelve breeds have been in the fight, comprising the Ayrshire, Jersey, Holstein, Shorthorn, Guernsey, Devon, Hereford, Aberdeen Poll, Galloway, Shorthorn Grade, Quebec Grade and Ontario Grade. In most cases two cows of each breed were enlisted, and the ages varied from three to nine years. In the case of the "Ontario Grade," which speculators dignify by the name of "scrub," the age is not given; she is designated as "old," her name is "Grannie," and the following description stands in bold contrast with that of the various blue-bloods with which she is associated: "Grannie is an old 950 lb. grade that evidently has had nothing to do with any blood other than the roadside chance."

"Grannie" is mentioned in the list of the cows tested, but her records are a perversion of facts; for the number of tests is stated to be 2,700, and out of the two dozen tables of results, old "Grannie" only appears in three. In the summer tests no account has been taken of her. The size of her globule has been measured, her milk has been chemically analyzed, and the amount of her "dry curd" ascertained. That is all. These three tests are a very insignificant fraction of the whole, so much so that it is a perversion of truth to classify her in the tests. However, let us compare her record with that of the leading dairy breeds, as shown in the following table:

	Size of large globules.	Percentage of fat in milk.	Percentage of fat in dry curd.
Ontario Grade..	1.37	4.65	14
Ayrshire.....	1.00	4.60	12
Jersey	1.39	7.35	14½
Holstein	1.27	3.55	10½
Shorthorn	1.25	5.63	12½

From this table it will be seen that the old "scrub" takes the lead in every desirable quality except in percentage of fat, from the Jersey and the Shorthorn. The Jersey has also a trifling advantage in the curd, which is quite natural owing to her larger percentage of fat, which proves that the milk of the "scrub" is richer in casein—a more valuable product, the percentage of total solids varying but little in the different breeds. The size of the fat globule is a very important item, and here the "scrub" is practically equal to the Jersey; but the way this experiment, as well as many others, has been conducted, proves that the tests have not been in the hands of professional investigators. It is not the size of the large globules that is required to be known, but the fewest small globules, and then it is very unscientific to adopt a medium breed (the Ayrshire) as a standard.

We have never accused the authorities at the Model Farm of wilful attempt to deceive the practical farmer; it is their ignorance, stupidity and toadyism that have played the mischief. However, any government or government official that would deliberately rake up a neglected old scrub from the roadside and place her in presumptive contest with the long pedigreed, high-priced, blue-blooded aristocracy of the old world, should, to put it mildly, be called upon to rise and explain. If a super-