

This order remained in force during the whole season of 1893, and has not been removed yet (June, 1894), notwithstanding the strong protests against its continuance made by shippers here and by graziers in England and Scotland. A most elaborate report on the subject, prepared by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, was forwarded to the British Government. The following is a digest of this report :—

The case on behalf of Canada for the cessation of the scheduling by the United Kingdom of Canadian cattle, enforcing their slaughter on landing, instead of their introduction into the country, on the ground of a few assorted cases of pleuro-pneumonia, may be found in the following summary of a report by the Minister of Agriculture of Canada to the Governor in Council :—

The Secretary of the Imperial Board of Agriculture, in a letter dated July 20th, 1893, stated that special examinations under the order of April 17th, 1893, were applied to 67 cargoes, comprising 30,561 head of cattle. The veterinary inspector of the Board found that the lungs of one animal from the ss. "Brazilian," and of two animals from the ss. "Lake Winnipeg," presented the appearance of pleuro-pneumonia. In six other cases forwarded by the local officers of the board, the inspector found pneumonia and tuberculosis, but not pleuro-pneumonia.

Professor Brown, Director of the Veterinary Branch of the Board, after a microscopic examination, held the disease to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia, "differing only in unimportant characters from the European type of the disease," and claimed that the history of this pleuro-pneumonia of North America proved it to be as contagious and fatal as the pleuro-pneumonia of Europe.

A later case from the ss. "Hurona," in October, 1893, was held to be of the same nature.

The Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, in a report to the Council dated January 24, 1894, showed that this proved too much, as a disease so "contagious and fatal" must have spread through Canada and could not be concealed, whereas neither the veterinary officers of the department, nor private veterinary surgeons could find a trace of the disease, either in the localities from which the cattle came, or in other parts of the Dominion. In the case of the animal from the "Hurona," it was for weeks with over seven hundred and fifty others on board ship, and was previously for months with twenty others on Howe Island, without any spread of the disease.

Mr. Hunting, a competent veterinary surgeon, engaged by Sir Charles Tupper, held that the disease was not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and combatted Professor Brown's theory of a peculiar