

## Agriculture and Colonization.

### INSPECTION OF CATTLE BEFORE PLACED ON BOARD SHIP.

*By Mr. Hughes:*

Q. Will you please explain what system is in vogue in examining cattle before they are shipped to the old country, at the port of Montreal. Is any attempt made to find out whether they are diseased or not. Supposing cattle were affected with pleuro-pneumonia, could that be detected, before they left the harbour?—A. The cattle shippers are bound to give notice to the inspectors twelve hours before the arrival of cattle, and the cattle have to remain 24 hours in the yards for rest and inspection. They are yarded at the stock yards of the Grand Trunk Railway, and a special inspector is in charge. They are also yarded at the C. P. R. yards where there is another inspector. Each inspector has three men under him, a foreman, and two assistants. The cattle have passed through chutes and as they pass through they are carefully inspected. If the men see any suspicious looking animals, they are put aside for a special examination and the attention of the inspector is called to them.

The inspector carefully examines all the animals in the yard, and every suspicious animal is put in the chute and carefully examined. As they pass through the chutes they are branded with the brand mark V. R. on the hip, the one red and the other blue so we can tell who is the inspector and what yard they came from. The C. P. R. is blue and the G. T. R. is red, at the same time, the stockers, which are allowed to be shipped of a thousand pound weight, are passed through the chutes and over a set of scales, regular ox scales, and they are weighed as they pass over; as they pass over they are branded S. as stockers. That is the method of the inspection, which is very thorough. I think there is no trouble at all; so far there has been none. I expect there will be none as the inspection has been very thorough.

### LUMP JAW—REMEDY FOR.

*By Mr. McMillan (Huron):*

Q. There is another disease called lump jaw, which I heard a little about the other day?—A. That is a disease commonly called "lump jaw," or actinomykosis. It is due to a fungus, the spores of the fungus of actinomykosis which finds an entrance in the germs, or any sore. These fungi are found in the food, and in the grass, and may be dropped in the saliva from the mouths of diseased cattle, and thus it is looked upon as a contagious disease. In fact it is a contagious disease. It is called lump jaw, on account of its most frequently attacking the jaw and facial bones. It frequently attacks the cartilage of the larynx and trachea, and in fact it may be found in all the tissues of the body, so that it is an incurable disease. It is occasionally known to be communicated to the human subject as well. This disease works such destructive changes in the bone and other tissues which the fungus invades, that it is utterly incurable. There is actually no cure for it once it has reached a certain stage. Experiments have been made by scientists, and it has been found that iodide of potassium, if applied in the early stages, will have the effect of destroying the vitality of the fungus and stop the disease in many cases. That is another disease that I think great good can be done by disseminating useful information among the farmers, with reference to it. I have had numerous communications from farmers in Ontario and other places, and a great many of them are now trying this iodide of potassium in the early stages of the disease.

*By Mr. Hughes:*

Q. How is it applied?—A. Given internally among the food.

*By Mr. Smith (Ont.):*

Q. It is meeting with a good deal of success?—A. Yes, tolerably successful.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. Would you consider animals so diseased, unfit for human food?—A. Yes.