

dealt with in Manitoba yearly for several years. This number had fallen to fifty in 1902. But it is to be remembered that it was the custom of the Manitoba Government to rely mainly on clinical appearances for a diagnosis of glanders and that contact animals, which very commonly have the disease in a latent form, were rarely tested with mallein. The unsatisfactory nature of the results obtained by such a policy is clearly shown by the fact that from the time the Dominion Government took over the work, in February, 1905, up to March 31st, 1906, employing mallein as a means of diagnosis in contact animals as well as clinical suspects, no less than 871 horses were slaughtered for glanders in this Province.

In the Northwest Territories glanders has been traced back as far as horses purchased for use on the trip made in 1882 by the Marquis of Lorne. In 1885 Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the present Veterinary Director-General for Canada, came across and destroyed a large number of native glandered horses in the Northwest Territories. Unfortunately the Dominion Government of that time failed to act upon Dr. Rutherford's report on these facts and for years glanders was allowed to spread unchecked in the Territories, which in turn served as a distributing source of the disease to other parts of the Dominion. From 1898 to 1902 inclusive about one hundred cases of glanders were dealt with yearly in the Territories, of which cases the Regina district furnished half. Elsewhere in the Dominion, previous to 1902, glanders was dealt with in a very half-hearted way. In that year the control of veterinary matters generally all over the Dominion, except in Manitoba, was taken over by the Dominion Government, and under Dr. Rutherford's direction a vigorous campaign was begun against glanders and other infective diseases of animals.

The method adopted in 1902 by Dr. Rutherford in dealing with glanders was as follows:—A veterinary officer of the Department was sent at once to investigate each outbreak of glanders reported. His instructions were to destroy without compensation all animals clinically glandered, first testing them with mallein\* if there were any possible doubt as to the diagnosis. All horses that had been in contact with glandered animals were also tested with mallein. If these contact animals reacted, but showed no clinical signs, the owner was forbidden to sell or otherwise dispose of them, he was forbidden to stable them elsewhere than on the premises they were on, and was obliged to keep them isolated from non-reactors and to have them always available for Gov-

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\* Mallein is analogous to tuberculin. A few hours after its injection hypodermically, a glandered animal develops a considerable inflammatory swelling at the point of injection (local reaction), transient febrile disturbance (febrile reaction) and constitutional symptoms (general reaction). Very little disturbance follows the injection of mallein in a non-glandered horse.