

"I think it is possible it may be originated by ill ventilation and want of sufficient nourishment. A striking proof that it may be due, in the first place, to bad ventilation, was given during the Crimean war. It broke out among a lot of horses on board one of the transport ships. It was said that these horses were all perfectly sound when put on board; nevertheless, owing to bad ventilation, the disease broke out in a very severe form. During the American war an immense number of horses suffered from glanders, although in that case it is quite possible the disease spread by contagion."

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

"The disease shows itself in a catarrhal form. It attacks the whole system, but evinces itself principally in connection with the respiratory organs, accompanied by a discharge from the nose. This discharge is capable of producing the disease in another animal, being in that respect different from catarrh. It attacks the whole system, accompanied by farcy. Little ulcers are formed on the nose, and a casual observer would very easily mistake a case of glanders for one of catarrh. A horse suffering from glanders in a chronic or mild form might live for years—two or three years—while the disease in an acute form might terminate fatally within two or three weeks. The virus is in a fixed form, and must come in actual contact with an animal to cause disease. Broken-windedness will not develop into glanders, though chronic catarrh may, if aggravated by bad ventilation. Ulcers on the nose and enlargement of the glands are the characteristics of glanders, by which it may be identified.

"It is not curable in any of its forms, but is always ultimately fatal. You may as well kill your horse as soon as you know he has become diseased."

Dr. Smith goes on to remark:—

"I remember condemning a horse for being glandered, and hearing no more of him for some time; subsequently I was consulted by a farmer near Barrie, who had lost three horses by glanders, and I found that the horse which had produced the disease among the others was the same horse I had condemned a year and a-half previous.

"I think more stringent measures ought to be adopted than those at present in force. Inspectors should have the power, which they have not at present, of ordering a horse to be killed, which, on careful examination, they find to be glandered."

The evil effects of allowing stock to drink bad or polluted water is also pointed out by Mr. Smith. He says:—

"Farmers now and again lose horses from *cerebro-spinal meningitis*, induced in most instances by bad ventilation and drinking impure water.

"Water that has collected on the surface of the ground, even when covered with a green substance, may not be so bad as it looks, and cattle may perhaps drink of it with apparent impunity. But where there is decaying vegetable and animal matter in the water, or where the drainage of a stable collects in it, disease is apt to result in stock that drink from it. My opinion is that bad water is highly injurious to animals, and that they frequently die from its use."

STOCK REGISTERS AND STUD BOOKS.

In connection with the breeding of thoroughbred animals, the subject of registration naturally came up at times for discussion. At present, registration in Ontario is in a very unsatisfactory position. There is no Ontario or Canadian Stud Book or Register for horses. Thoroughbred horses may be, and no doubt in most cases are, registered in England; many having been imported, would, of course, be found in the English Stud Book. Some of the breeders of trotting horses have them registered in the United States, but in Canada there is no register whatever. The want of a Canadian register is felt very greatly. The necessity for such a record was strongly urged upon the Commission by Mr. Wiser, Dr. McMonagle, and others. If it were only for the purpose of preventing valuable families of horses, like the Royal Georges or the Clear Grits, from being allowed gradually to disappear, it would be necessary and valuable. But it is needed as a guarantee in ordinary transactions between buyer and seller, and it is no less needed by every farmer who wants to know—and if he does himself justice is bound to know—whether the male animal he depends on for service is well bred or a mongrel. This remark applies to all sorts of stock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

At the present time the only Herd Book is one for the Durham or Shorthorn breed exclusively, controlled by the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Associa-