

HEALTH OF CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK

(Continued from Page 128)

As a result of the experiments carried out during the past four years under the guidance of the Veterinary Director General, it has been settled that the former disease properly comes under the non-contagious diseases, being of dietetic origin, the result of the ingestion of the ragwort or Striking Willie (Senecio Jacobaea); blackleg or blackquarter (unfortunately termed by some members of the profession symptomatic anthrax). This disease is combated by a vaccine prepared and supplied by the department in a form easily administered (the cord form), and at a moderate price (5 cents per dose in any quantity) to all and sundry who ask for it and remit the money.

Redwater in cattle, a disease which has caused considerable losses in some sections of B. C. is now being investigated with a view to determining the causal factor, which when once thoroughly understood, it is hoped methods may be devised to overcome.

It will be noticed that there are six main diseases occupying the attention of the officers of the department, and in the first three of that number, affected animals are ordered to be slaughtered and compensation paid, when the conditions laid down in the regulations are complied with. The sextet will be considered briefly seriatim, so that a general idea may be had of the procedure followed:—

Glanders or farcy. An owner suspects one or more of his horses as to be affected with the disease for one of the following reasons; chronic discharge from the nostrils, or has been in contact with horses, or mules afterward found to have glanders; or on the limbs or other parts of the body are seen farcy buds, small abscesses which form, break, and discharge pus. The case is reported to headquarters, or to an inspector of the department (preferably the former); an inspector is then sent, who examines all the horses on the premises, and submits them to the mallein test. Reactors are ordered to be destroyed and the non-reactors, apparently healthy ones, are, if one of the reactors has shown clinical symptoms, discharge from the nose, etc., held for a retest in from 15 to 30 days, when, if found healthy, and the premises properly cleaned and disinfected, are released. The object of the retest after the fortnight's interval is to catch any of the non-reactors to the first test, which may have become infected, yet not sufficiently so to react at that time.

The method described sounds extremely simple, but calls for an extraordinary amount of tact and scientific use of the diagnostic agent, and when the disease is very prevalent a lot of money, which will not be grudged by the taxpayer when the danger to human life and the whole agricultural industry is considered. Dourine, or (maladie du coit,) a disease difficult to detect and therefore hard to stamp out. This disease is communicated naturally at coition; the cause is known but hard to demonstrate. One of the pathologists of this branch was the first man on the American continent to find the cause, the blood parasite (trypanosom equiperdum). It is hoped that some quick and reliable diagnostic agent similar to mallein, or a protective serum, may now be elaborated, so that this insidious and fatal disease, with its disastrous effects on the horse breeding industry may be overcome. At present when cases are found, such are ordered to be slaughtered and compensation paid. It may be found that in order to more quickly stamp out Dourine, more stringent regulations must be formulated perhaps in limiting the running at large of stallions, or of male colts over one year on the range, unless altered. This disease has existed in S. Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa, but in the report of the chief of the B. A. I. it is stated that as a result of several years' vigilant work it has been practically eradicated.

Hog Cholera. Fortunately the Canadian climate and methods of feeding pigs do not seem as favorable to this expensive disease as in other climes where corn is the staple diet. The

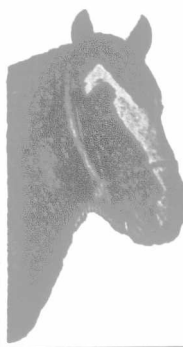
stamping ground of this disease in Canada has been certain counties in Western Ontario, one reason for it being their geographical relation to our neighbors, and the fact that some railroads running in and out of Canada, over which hog trains were drawn were factors in distributing the disease. However, a constant watch is kept by our inspectors. Foreign transit hogs are not permitted to be unloaded in Canada, and the cars used have boards to prevent the distribution of infected manure along the right of way. The disease is well under control in Canada, the number of outbreaks being materially reduced year by year, as a result of the policy of the Department. A similar principle to that employed with glanders, in the matter of compensation is observed. When an outbreak occurs, an inspector of the Department has all the hogs slaughtered, both affected and in contact. They are valued and compensation paid after the premises have been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector who also, in all cases, endeavors to trace the source of the infection.

Sheep Scab. This serious hindrance to the well-being of sheep and menace to our U. S. trade is mainly confined to Ontario. The efforts of the Department are directed principally against the exportation of sheep or lambs affected with the disease, either grade or purebred. Unfortunately some of the dealers in wool-bearers have not exhibited that public spirit so essential to the conservation of the Canadian trade in live-stock, and in several cases have for a temporary pecuniary advantage imperilled the trade with our neighbors. The disease, as is known to many of you, is caused by the scab mite (psoroptes communis ovis) and causes irritation of the skin, itching and rubbing, and falling out of the wool, and ill-health of the sheep, and necessitates dipping of the flock at regular periods to eradicate the disease. Recovery does not occur spontaneously, and if owners are careless the death rate may be high. The only method is to dip, using preferably one containing sulphur. The parasites causing the disease multiply very rapidly, hence the measures taken need to be prompt.

Rabies. The chief interest in this disease lies in its menace to human beings, and need not be considered at length here, beyond the statement that when an outbreak occurs the locality is quarantined and all dogs ordered muzzled, stray ones being ordered destroyed. I am sure each average sheep breeder wishes his particular district were under quarantine against Rabies.

Mange. This disease occurs in horses and cattle, and beyond a few scattered outbreaks is confined to cattle in Western Canada, where for years it has infected the herds on those far-flung pasture fields. The disease is due to a parasite, the (psoroptes communis var bovis,) a scab mite, and the only cure for affected cattle is by dipping. Attempts were not made seriously to control this disease until four years ago, when the first compulsory Mange Dipping Order was promulgated, a measure that in order to be effective needed the hearty co-operation of cattle owners and departmental officials. To allow Mange to go unchecked would be suicidal and it would only be a short time before our export cattle trade would be but a memory instead of a reality; dipping costs money, but mange cannot be eradicated any other way, and ears must be cleaned and disinfected to destroy the infection.

The press despatches recently contained an announcement, which if given the careful consideration of Canadian breeders of live-stock, should impress upon them the great need for the continuation of the present quarantine regulations, and the importance of stock breeders who are diligent in securing their own herds from the despatch in question. The effect that foot-and-mouth disease has wrought in the County of Monmouth, where one does not need to delve far to find instances to convince this intrepid class of men that it is absolutely imperative to maintain every possible precaution against the introduction of disease from other countries.



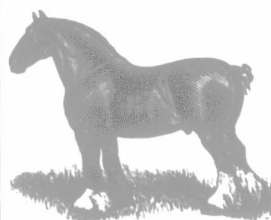
Golden West Stock Farm

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale. Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains. Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

REGINA, SASK.



JOHN A. TURNER

BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM

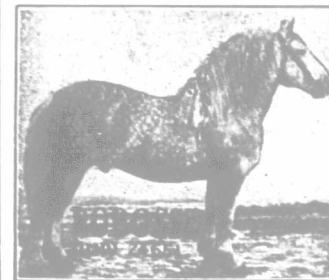
Box 472

CALGARY, ALTA.

Importer and Breeder of

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

Since last December I have sold 42 STALLIONS and have now 20 STALLIONS on hand. A new importation will arrive soon. My prices defy competition and you have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Business conducted personally. Everyone welcome.



FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS

Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock. One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal Sask.



Brampton JERSEYS

Canada's Premier Herd

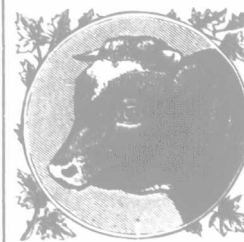
Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.

We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.

Write for prices and particulars. Long distance 'phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON

BRAMPTON, ONT.



Rare Bargains in

Fairview Shorthorns

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones. The females are of different ages.

All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

Fairview, C. N. R. Station
Carberry P. O., and C. P. R. Station

JOHN G. BARRON

I CURE WEAK MEN

YOU RUN NO RISK IN USING MY BELT. I TAKE ALL CHANCES

I want to talk to men who have pains and aches, who feel run down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if it means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk. If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land, I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Belt" brand and the "Free Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, have made every one skeptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it.

MR. FRANK VINALL, Hespeler, Ont., says: "Your Belt cured me completely of pains in the back, and I would not be without it."

MR. F. G. HABKIRK, Carleton Place, Ont., says: "Your Belt completely cured me six years ago, and I am now in perfect health."

MR. W. ROBINSON, 443 Broadview, Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "My back pains are completely gone. No more medicines for me. I am done with them. Your Belt cured me completely."

If you are skeptical, all I ask is to send the security for the price of the Belt, and

IF I DON'T CURE YOU MY BELT COMES BACK TO ME.

You can't get the time you spend on it, because it while you sleep, nothing more. Once and for all I tell you that I am the only man in the world, who has repentence enough in his remedy to wait for his pay until you are cured.

CALL TO-DAY. FREE CONSULTATION. FREE BOOK.

Send me your name and address, and I will send you a free book, and a free trial of my Belt.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto.

