

that, under modern conditions, the disease, unless properly controlled is certain to spread rapidly and to cause a constantly increasing loss in horse flesh.

As an illustration of this I would quote from our own experience the case of one Canadian Lumber Company in a remote part of the country which reported last year for the first time the existence of Glanders among its horses. Enquiry elicited the fact that in less than four years upwards of fifty head of valuable horses owned by this Company, had died of Glanders. Of thirty-six survivors, thirty-four reacted to Mallein and were destroyed. Of the two remaining, neither had been in contact with the diseased horses.

We have a number of similar cases on record, but it would scarcely be possible to furnish a better illustration of the evil results certain to follow carelessness or neglect in dealing with Glanders.

In this connection I cannot refrain from quoting an extract from the London "Lancet" of July 5th, 1905, which, in a review of the Report of the Board of Agriculture, speaks as follows:

"Glanders is admittedly on the increase, and it is time that some radical measures were taken to control the disease. In 1894 there were only 502 outbreaks reported, but in 1904 these had increased to 1,539, and 2,658 horses were killed as glandered. More power ought certainly to be given to the veterinary inspectors to test the in-contact horses with Mallein, as by this agent an almost infallible diagnosis can be made within 24, or at most 48 hours. The expense, although great the first year, would not be excessive if allowed to spread over a period of years; and where a preventable disease, which also causes the deaths of numbers of human beings each year, is concerned, the cost ought certainly not to be considered too seriously as the reason why it should not be taken thoroughly in hand."

It is gratifying to note that the British authorities are being urged to introduce the identical policy which we have already adopted in Canada.

While dealing with this phase of the subject, I would point out that if the adoption of our system is deemed necessary in a small country like Great Britain, where police and inspection work has been reduced to a science, there can be no doubt of the wisdom of its adoption in the Dominion of Canada, where the distances are magnified and the population, especially in some districts, sparse to a degree, although I am glad to say that the last named condition is being rapidly altered by the constant influx of desirable settlers who are coming from all parts of the world, but perhaps in greatest number from the Western United States.

In this connection I would say that while we do not think it necessary to test the human immigrants from that country, I think it altogether likely that we will be compelled, in the near future, to impose this precautionary restriction upon those of the equine species, as the records in our possession indicate that a considerable number of the outbreaks of Glanders in Western Canada are due to imported American horses, of which we have for a number of years back been absorbing from twenty-five to thirty thousand head per annum.

Having now indicated, perhaps at too great length, our present attitude