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ORDERS IN COUNCIL
CONTAINING REGULATIONS RELATING TO
ANIMALS' QUARANTINE
AND
HEALTH OF ANIMALS.

*(Reprinted from the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada,
1889, and containing the Supplementary Orders
until March 16th, 1894, inclusive.)*

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL

CONTAINING

REGULATIONS RELATING TO ANIMALS' QUARANTINE AND HEALTH OF ANIMALS.

(*Reprinted from the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, 1889, and containing the Supplementary Orders until March 16th, 1894, inclusive.*)

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 12th day of May, 1888.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under the provisions of Chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals,—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS ORDER.

Section 1. This Order comprising all that follows to and including section 29 may be cited as the Health of Animals Order, and is divided as follows :—

Part I.—*Prohibition.*

Part II.—*Quarantine.*

Part III.—*Transit of Animals in Bond.*

Part IV.—*Conveyance and Shipment of Animals.*

PART I.

Prohibition.

Sec. 2. It is hereby ordered that the importation or introduction into the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, of neat cattle and swine from the United States of America, be and the same is hereby prohibited, except in so far and in the manner hereinafter provided by sections 14 to 19 inclusive of this Order; and the importation and introduction of animals from Europe is prohibited, except at the ports of Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Quebec, as provided and regulated in the following sections of Part II.

PART II.

Quarantine.

Sec. 3. The importation into the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec, of live cattle, sheep and swine, coming from Europe, shall be prohibited, except at the ports of Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Quebec.

Sec. 4. All cattle, sheep and swine arriving in Canada through either of the said ports of Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John or Quebec, shall be subject to inspection at those ports by officers who may, from time to time, be appointed for that purpose.

Sec. 5. All neat cattle coming from Europe shall be subject, on entering the Ports of Charlottetown, Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N.B., to a probationary quarantine of ninety days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian cattle, or to be exported to any other country, and shall not leave such quarantine until duly discharged therefrom by the quarantine officer.

Sec. 6. All sheep and swine arriving in Canada through the said ports of Charlottetown, Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N.B., may, in the discretion of any quarantine officer, either be permitted to enter or be detained in quarantine at such place and in such manner as shall be directed by the quarantine officer, until duly discharged therefrom.

Sec. 7. The inspecting officers shall visit the boats, ships, vessels, cars or vans, and the cattle, sheep and swine coming into the said ports, and superintend the landing of such animals, order them to

be placed and disposed of according to the requirements of the case, and see that they be conveyed to the grounds assigned for quarantine, and shall also superintend the landing and disposal of fodder, litter, blankets, troughs and other objects which may have been used by or for the said animals in transit to Canada, either on board ships or cars.

The quarantine stations and grounds at the several places above mentioned shall be established by, and be managed under regulations made and established by the Minister of Agriculture.

Sec. 8. The animals thus subjected to quarantine shall be treated and dealt with under the direction of the inspecting officer, and the articles used in connection with the said animals shall be in like manner employed in their care and maintenance, under the same direction and supervision.

Sec. 9. Should it be found necessary to destroy any of the said animals, or all or any portion of the articles used in the care of the said animals, such destruction shall take place under the orders and supervision of the superintending officer, and in the manner prescribed by him, but not unless permission to that effect has been previously given by the Minister of Agriculture.

Sec. 10. The officers appointed to carry out the law and the foregoing regulations shall have free access to any boat, ship, vessel, car, van, or to any place where cattle, sheep or swine may be found, in order to inspect the same, and under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, deal with infected animals and the articles employed in their service, in the manner contemplated by the Act. under the penalties prescribed thereby against any person contravening any of the provisions thereof, or of any regulations made thereunder.

Sec. 11. The said inspectors or officers may, if it be deemed necessary, order the cleansing and purifying of any infected place, vehicle or other article so inspected, and direct such precautionary measures to be taken as may by him or them be considered advisable, pending the decision of the Minister of Agriculture as to the ultimate disposal of such vehicle or other article.

Sec. 12. The expense of feeding, attending to, and of providing for any cattle, sheep or swine, detained in quarantine shall be

borne by the owner thereof, with the exception of that for the use of grounds and shelters ; and such cost, if incurred by the inspector of quarantine, shall be paid before the animals are permitted to leave the quarantine ; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay the same, the inspector shall, on being so ordered by the Minister of Agriculture, cause the said animals to be sold to meet the said cost,—the balance, if any, to be handed over to the owner.

Sec. 13. The quarantine shall be under the care and subject to the orders of the officers appointed for that purpose, who shall have the general superintendence of the servants or other persons, and of all other matters connected therewith.

PART III.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS IN BOND.

Sec. 14. American cattle and swine, the importation and introduction of which are prohibited as ordered by Part 1, Section 2, may nevertheless be permitted to enter Canada in bond at the ports of Sarnia, Windsor, Amherstburgh and Sault Ste. Marie, to be conveyed under surveillance and strict rules of isolation, through Canada to the American frontier at Rouse's Point, St. Armand Station, Island Pond, the Suspension Bridge (Niagara), the International Bridge (Fort Erie), Prescott, Lacolle, Potton, Abercorn and Agnes (Megantic) ; but no such transit shall be allowed unless an agreement between the Minister of Agriculture and the railway company interested in and conducting such transit has been communicated to the Collector of Customs at each of the said ports or Stations.

Sec. 15. The transit of cattle and swine between the points mentioned in the next preceding paragraph, shall be subject to such regulations as the Minister of Agriculture may prescribe, and in accordance with the arrangements which may be made between the said Minister and the Grand Trunk, the (G. T. R.) Great Western, the Canada Southern and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies, for the proper carrying out of the present Order, and the necessary measures to save the live-stock of Canada from the danger of contagion and infection.

Sec. 16. Amongst other things the arrangements of the Minister of Agriculture shall provide : —

(a) That an inspection of the said cattle and swine shall be made before they are admitted in transit, permission for which transit shall only be given on a certificate or clean bill of health from the Inspector, he being a veterinary surgeon appointed by the said Minister ;

(b) That each train carrying American cattle or swine, or both, from frontier to frontier in bond, shall be accompanied by one of the staff of guardians also to be appointed by the said Minister ;

(c) That the cars and trucks employed for such traffic be specially and exclusively devoted to such purpose ;

(d) That no Canadian animals shall be carried at any time in the same train in company with, nor in close proximity to, American cattle or swine, and that no car or truck employed in the transit of American cattle and swine shall be used to carry at any time Canadian animals ;

(e) That no unnecessary delay occur with any train engaged in the said transit passing through Canadian territory ;

(f) That due precautions be taken to retain in the cars or trucks, and disinfect, if need be, the droppings of cattle and swine thus carried in transit ; such droppings to be disposed of or deposited in such places as may be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture ;

(g) That no such cattle nor swine, nor their carcasses, in case of death occurring (unless immediately buried or otherwise disposed of under the directions of the proper guardian), nor parts thereof, nor articles having been employed about them, be permitted to remain in Canada, nor to come in contact with any person other than those engaged on the train, or thing whilst thus undergoing the said transit.

Sec. 17. Inasmuch as it is of absolute necessity owing to the length of the trip on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways, to provide for places where American cattle and swine can be fed, watered and rested, it is ordered that the said resting places shall be established at the stations of Lyn, Tweed and Chalk River, in the Province of Ontario, where double isolated enclosures shall be provided by the Railway companies, selected, established and fitted to the satisfaction of the Minister of Agriculture, before the said companies are permitted to transport American cattle or swine over their lines. The said enclosures, besides other requisites, shall each be provided with a high board

fence and a vacant space around the said board fence, the said outside space to be also fenced, in order to prevent any approach to the inner enclosure, the said inner enclosure shall be provided with a special siding with two locked doors for the admission and isolation under key of the cars or trucks carrying American cattle or swine in transit.

Sec. 18. The double fenced enclosures mentioned in the next foregoing section, situate at the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways stations at Lyn, Tweed and Chalk River, in the Province of Ontario, with all appurtenances therein or things belonging thereto, are hereby declared to be infected places in the meaning and for all purposes of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act."

Sec. 19. (a) The animals in transit shall be so placed in the railway yards or enclosures at which they enter Canada from the United States at the ports of Sarnia, Windsor, Amherstburgh and Sault Ste. Marie, as to afford facilities for inspection.

Sec. 19. (b) A clean bill of health certificate shall be given to the Collector of Customs by a Veterinary Inspector acting under the directions of the Minister of Agriculture, before animals shall be allowed to proceed in transit through Canada. *O. in C., Sept. 7, 1891.*

PART IV.

Conveyance and Shipment of Animals.

Sec. 20. To provide against the possibility of diseased animals being carried from place to place, through Canadian territory, or conveyed to and shipped from Canadian ports, it is ordered as follows:—

Sec. 21. An inspection of animals will be made at any place or port in Canada to which animals are carried in the manner prescribed by the instructions which may be given from time to time by the Minister of Agriculture.

Sec. 22. Such animals as may be found to have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease, or to be labouring under contagious or infectious disease, shall be either detained or slaughtered in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture.

Sec. 23. The officers appointed to carry out the law and the present regulations shall have free access to any boat, ship, vessel, car, van or other vehicle, or to any place where animals may be found, in order to inspect the same, and under the instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, deal with animals having been exposed to disease or with diseased animals, and the articles employed in their service in the manner contemplated by the said Act, under the penalties prescribed thereby against any person contravening any of the provisions thereof or of any regulations made thereunder.

Sec. 24. The said inspectors or officers may, if it be deemed necessary, order the cleansing and purifying of any place, vessel, vehicle or other article having been made use of to receive or transport, or being about to receive or transport, animals, and direct such precautionary measures to be taken as may be considered advisable.

Sec. 25. Proprietors of or dealers in stock having moved, or intending to move, animals towards a port of embarkation in Canada for export, must give notice to the inspector appointed for such port by telegraph or by letter, at least twelve hours in advance of the time of arrival of the said animals for shipment, and during the progress of inspection shall, with the hands at their disposal, give every required assistance to the inspector at such port, and move the animals according to the directions given to them by the said inspector. In case the owner refuses or neglects to furnish the necessary assistance, the inspector may employ men at the cost of the shipper, which shall be paid to the inspector before a clean bill of health is given.

Sec. 26. In order to prevent the danger of contagion or infection resulting from the overcrowding or overlading of animals on board ship in any port of Canada, the inspector shall not permit cattle or other animals to be laden on board any ship in such port, until he shall be satisfied that suitable space and provision has been made for the number of cattle or other animals to be shipped on board such vessel, and that a greater number of animals shall not be shipped than such ship can safely and properly carry, and such inspector shall not grant a clean bill of health to such ship until all such provisions as aforesaid shall be made to his satisfaction.

Sec. 27. The collector of customs of any port where such inspection as aforesaid is adopted and required shall not give a clearance to any ship having cattle or other animals on board for exportation without being shown a clean bill, signed by the inspector, to the effect that the measures provided by the said Act and the present regulations as hereinbefore set forth have been obeyed and carried out.

Head Ropes.

Sec. 28. The importation of head ropes which have been used for tying up cattle in the United Kingdom or on board ship is prohibited, and all vessels neglecting to observe this regulation shall be liable to be declared to be infected under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act."

General Disposition.

Sec. 29. Collectors of customs throughout Canada shall see that the various exigencies and requirements of the present order are fulfilled before granting any permit which requires, before it is given, any act to be performed, or any inspection or other proceeding to be made or taken, and they shall see that the prohibitions prescribed and rules established by this order as hereinbefore mentioned, and the instructions which may be issued by the Minister of Agriculture are obeyed, and in case of any infraction of the provisions of the present order, as hereinbefore mentioned, or any of them, taking place, they shall report at once to the Minister of Agriculture the nature and extent of such infraction.

CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION AT POINT EDWARD.

Sec. 30. Whereas it is expedient to admit neat cattle for breeding purposes from the United States subject to the restrictions and regulations hereinafter referred to, it is ordered:—

(a.) That a point of land on the River St. Clair, closely adjoining the frontier of the United States, at Point Edward, to the north of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's line, be declared a cattle quarantine station.

(b.) That cattle for breeding purposes may be admitted for quarantine at such station, subject to the regulations and restrictions contained in the Health of Animals Order aforementioned.

(c.) And also at the regular maritime cattle quarantine stations of the Dominion subject to the same regulations.

CATTLE QUARANTINE AT PARTRIDGE ISLAND.

Sec. (a.) That Partridge Island, near St. John, New Brunswick, be a cattle quarantine station between the dates of 30th April and 30th September in any year.

(b.) That cattle for breeding purposes may be admitted for quarantine at such last mentioned station, subject to the regulations and restrictions contained in the Health of Animals Order aforementioned.

CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION AT RED RIVER.

Sec. 32. The buildings and property formerly occupied by the British North American Boundary Commission and lately as a Government Immigration Station, situated on the Red River, and comprising lots Nos. 31 and 33, in the Parish of Ste. Agathe, and being the property of the Government, are hereby set aside for a cattle quarantine station, and are declared an "infected place" within the meaning of "*The Animal Contagious Diseases Act*," and all communication with them prohibited, except such as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture for carrying into effect the regulations heretofore approved and published.

CATTLE COMING FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Sec. 33. Any neat cattle coming from any county in the United Kingdom, in which pleuro-pneumonia is officially reported to exist, either on the authority of the Imperial Privy Council, or any legally constituted local authority, are prohibited from entering any port in Canada; and all importers or their agents, before embarking any neat cattle for Canada, from the United Kingdom, are requested to obtain a certificate from the High Commissioner for Canada, or some officer named by him, that the county from which they come is free from the disability above stated.

Sec. 34. All importers are obliged to certify under oath, before making customs entry, the locality in the United Kingdom from which any neat cattle have come.

THE DISEASE OF SHEEP SCAB.

Sec. 35. It is the duty of every farmer, owner or breeder of, or dealer in sheep, on perceiving the appearance of the disease of "sheep scab" among any one of the animals owned by him or

under his care, to give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa of the fact discovered by him, as required by section 3 of the said Act.

Sec. 36. Negligence to comply with this obligation shall entail upon the owner of the said diseased sheep the penalty of not being entitled to, nor granted any compensation for such animals as may be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and further that concealment of such disease shall subject such person, on conviction thereof, to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 37. If any person turn out, keep or graze any sheep knowing such animal to be infected with the disease of "sheep scab," or to have been exposed to infection or contagion therefrom, in or upon any forest, wood, moor, beach, marsh, common, waste land, open field, or other undivided or uninclosed land, such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 38. Any person bringing into any market, or other place, any animal known by him to be infected with the disease of "sheep scab" shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 39. Any person throwing or placing or causing to be thrown or placed in any river, stream, canal, navigable or other water, or in the sea within ten miles of the shore, the carcass of any sheep which has died of "sheep scab," or been slaughtered as having been so diseased shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 40. Any person who digs up or causes or allows to be dug up a carcass buried of a sheep having died or been suspected of having died, or been slaughtered, from the disease of "sheep scab," shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 41. In case any sheep affected with the disease of "sheep scab" be exposed or offered for sale, or be brought for such purpose into any market, fair or other open or public place where other animals are commonly exposed for sale, then any police or municipal officer or duly authorized inspector shall cause the same,

together with any pens, hurdles, troughs, litter, hay, straw or other articles, to be forfeited, destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as he may deem proper or as may be directed.

Sec. 42. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with the disease of "sheep scab," without causing it to be treated with some dressing, dipping or remedy for "sheep scab."

Sec. 43. No sheep being affected with "sheep scab," or sheep which have been in contact with other sheep suffering with "sheep scab," or have been in any field, stable, cowshed or other premises in which "sheep scab" is found to exist, shall be allowed to be removed therefrom without a written order from an inspector authorized by the Minister of Agriculture for that purpose.

Sec. 44. All sheds, outhouses and places used by sheep affected by "sheep scab" must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by scrubbing with hot water and carbolic acid—one pound to four gallons—and afterwards white-washed with hot lime to which chloride of lime—one pound to one gallon—has been added, to a height of at least five feet from the ground or floor.

Sec. 45. When found necessary an inspector shall order the slaughtering and burial of all badly affected sheep, and any person having in possession any sheep affected with "sheep scab" without treating such sheep by some dressing or dipping fluid shall be liable to such penalties as may be enacted under the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR IN CASE OF "SHEEP SCAB."

Sec. 46. In order to provide for the segregation, or isolation or otherwise dealing with animals affected with the disease of "sheep scab," a veterinary inspector, or other person appointed by Order in Council acting under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, may declare any farm or place or common or yard, or any building, where such diseased animals are found, to be an infected place within the meaning of the Act aforesaid.

Sec. 47. No person whatever, except a veterinary inspector, or other person duly appointed as aforesaid, and acting under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, shall remove any sheep from such infected district, and then only for the purpose of carry-

ing into effect the provisions of said Act, under a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 48. A veterinary inspector, or other person duly appointed as aforesaid, acting under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, may make a selection of a particular place or places within or without the limits of an infected district for the purpose, in such cases in which it may be considered advisable, of isolating and segregating such animals as may have been exposed to the disease of "sheep scab." Such veterinary inspector, or other person duly authorized as aforesaid, shall alone have the power to order the removal of such animals as he may consider advisable to or from such selected places.

Sec. 49. Such duly appointed veterinary inspector or other officer acting under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, may, under the provisions of section 13 of the Act aforesaid, order any animal found to be affected with "sheep scab," or in contact with animals so affected, to be slaughtered, a compensation to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the value of such animal before it became affected to be paid to the owner thereof, but such compensation never to exceed the sum of four dollars for any one animal.

Sec. 50. The value of such animals is to be, in all cases, appraised by a veterinary inspector, or other person appointed for that purpose by the Minister of Agriculture; but no compensation whatever is to be allowed in any case in which it is found that fraudulent attempts at concealment of such disease shall have been removed from any place declared to be infected under the provisions of the Act aforesaid.

Sec. 51. Any market, or railway yard, or pen, or wharf, or part or parts of such, or other place where sheep are exposed for sale, or where, or in which they may be placed for the purpose of transit for removal to market, or from the Province, for the purpose of exportation, shall, in the event of any animal affected with the disease of sheep scab being found therein, by a veterinary inspector, or other person duly appointed by Order in Council, and acting under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, on a declaration to that effect made by him, be held to be an infected place within the meaning of the Act aforesaid; no animal being allowed to be removed from such infected place, except on order of such

duly appointed veterinary inspector, or other person aforesaid, under a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 52. All sheds, out-houses, or places used for sheep affected by sheep scab must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected under the directions of a veterinary inspector or duly appointed person.

INFECTED VESSELS.

Sec. 53. (a.) All vessels which have carried cattle from any port in the United States, shall be prohibited from loading cattle in Canada for a period of twenty-one days thereafter; and, further, until such vessels shall have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected under the supervision of an inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

(b.) All vessels which have carried cattle from any United States port, among any of which "*Foot and Mouth Disease*" shall have been found, shall be prohibited, for a period of sixty days thereafter, from loading cattle in any Canadian port; and, further, until such vessels shall have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, under the supervision of an inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

(c.) All vessels which have carried cattle from any United States port, among any of which shall have been found the disease known as "*Pleuro-Pneumonia*," shall be prohibited, for a period of ninety days thereafter, from loading cattle in any Canadian port; and, further, until such vessels have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected under the supervision of an inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

Regulations respecting the Inspection and Quarantine of Animals in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Sec. 54. *Neat Cattle.*

1. The importation of neat cattle from the United States Territories, into the Province of Manitoba, is prohibited, except:

(a.) At Emerson, or at a point on the frontier opposite to the Canadian Pacific Railway station, named Oak Lake, or at such point or points as may hereafter be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture; and

(b.) For stock or breeding purposes, or in transit to western points in the United States, neat cattle may be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier, subject to the following regulations :

2. For stock or breeding purposes, at Emerson, neat cattle shall be allowed to cross the frontier if, after inspection by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, they shall be declared free from contagious disease, and also from well founded suspicion thereof. After crossing the frontier such cattle shall be immediately and directly conveyed to the quarantine station at Dufferin and be there detained for a period of ninety days, or such other period as to the Minister of Agriculture may appear advisable.

3. Such cattle, when it is desired to have them entered at Oak Lake, must cross the frontier at a point opposite the Canadian Pacific Railway station named Oak Lake, and must not be driven beyond two townships north of the frontier, where they will be inspected by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and if declared to be free from contagious disease or well founded suspicion thereof, they will be detained in quarantine for a period of ninety days, or such other period as may be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture in such manner as shall be ordered by him, but if not so declared they shall be immediately sent back across the frontier.

4. Cattle in transit by railway for the Western United States or Territories shall be allowed to enter at the points above named, and also at Gretna if, on inspection by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, they are found to be free from contagious disease or well founded suspicion thereof, but not otherwise.

5. No car which has been loaded with cattle in the United States and crossing the Canadian frontier shall be allowed afterwards to carry Canadian cattle, and the number of each of such cars shall be registered by the collectors of customs at Emerson and Gretna.

6. No car nor train carrying such United States cattle in transit shall be allowed to be or remain shunted in close proximity to any Canadian cattle.

7. Every car containing cattle in transit shall be kept as far as possible apart from cars or trains containing Canadian cattle or Canadian goods.

8. No car containing such United States cattle in transit shall form any part of a train carrying Canadian cattle.

9. Every car or train carrying cattle in transit shall stop at such fixed place or places as shall be named by the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of rest, feeding or watering, and such place or places shall be declared "infected" within the terms of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act," being strictly isolated and all communication with them prohibited, except by the officers and men in charge of such infected place or places.

10. Every car which has been used for carrying animals from the United States or Territories in transit, shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before re-entering the Province of Manitoba, in such manner as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture, in the manner prescribed in paragraph No. 23 hereinafter.

11. The owner or the owners of any neat cattle for stock or breeding purposes, or in transit, desired to be entered at one of the points aforesaid shall, on making application for entry, produce a duly attested certificate indicating the State or Territory, and the particular locality from which they have been brought, and if such certificate should not be found satisfactory, the cattle to which it refers shall not be allowed to enter.

12. The importer of neat cattle, whether for stock or breeding purposes, or in transit, shall pay a fee graded on a scale hereto annexed, to the customs officer or other person duly authorized to act as such, for defraying the expense of such inspection, that is to say :

One animal.....	\$1 00
5 animals and under.....	0 50 each.
But total fee for over 5 animals not less than \$2.50.	
10 animals and under.....	0 30 each.
But total fee for over 10 animals not less than \$3.	
20 animals and under.....	0 20 each.
But total fee for over 20 animals not less than \$4.	
50 animals and under.....	0 12 each.
But total fee for over 50 animals not less than \$6.	
Over 50 animals.....	0 10 each.

Sec. 55. *Horses and Mules.*

13. The importation of any horse or mule into the Province of Manitoba from the United States or United States Territory is prohibited, except on inspection by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, it shall be declared to be free from the disease of glanders or other contagious disease.

14. The following is a scale of fees payable by the owner or importer, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such inspection:—

For one horse or mule up to five, each.....	\$ 1 00
For over five and up to ten.....	7 50
For over ten and up to twenty.....	12 50
For over twenty and up to thirty.....	15 00
For over thirty and up to fifty.....	20 00
For any number over fifty, 25 cents each, but fee not to be less than.....	20 00

Sec. 56. *Sheep.*

15. The importation of sheep into the Province of Manitoba shall be prohibited, unless, after the inspection of each animal by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon approved by the Minister of Agriculture it shall be found free from the disease of sheep scab or other contagious disease.

16. The following is a scale of fees payable by the owner or importer, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such inspection:

For one animal, 25 cents.

For five animals, 10 cents each, but fee for inspecting more than one and under five, not less than 50 cents.

For ten animals, 6 cents each, but fee for the inspection of over five and under ten, not to be less than 60 cents.

For twenty animals, 4 cents each, but fee for inspection of any animals over 10 and under 20, not less than 80 cents.

For fifty animals, 2½ cents each, but for inspecting over 20 and under 50, not less than \$1.25.

For over fifty animals, 2 cents each, but fee not to be less than \$1.25.

Sec. 57. *Swine.*

17. Swine imported into the Province of Manitoba from the United States or Territories, shall be subject to a quarantine of

twenty-one days, no animal being allowed to leave the quarantine, unless certified to be healthy by a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

18. The fees for the inspection of swine shall be the same as those for the inspection of sheep, as defined in paragraph 16 of these regulations.

PROVISIONAL DISTRICTS OF ASSINIBOIA, SASKATCHEWAN AND
ALBERTA.

Sec. 58. *Neat Cattle.*

19. The importation of neat cattle from the United States or United States Territories into the Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta is prohibited, except—

(a) For stock or breeding purposes, subject to an inspection for crossing the Canadian frontier, and to a quarantine of ninety days, within the limits hereinafter defined :

(b) For transit through the Provisional Districts and the Province of Manitoba, by the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway for exit at Emerson or Gretna.

20. The regulations as respects the conditions of entry for stock or breeding purposes or in transit of neat cattle, into the provisional districts, in relation to inspection, certificates of locality where from, freedom from contagious disease, conditions on which the entry shall be allowed, payment and scale of fees, and conditions of quarantine, shall be the same as in the above regulations for the Province of Manitoba, as defined in paragraphs numbered from 1 to 12 inclusive.

21. The Department of the Interior *reserve* of two townships along the frontier between Canada and the United States shall be declared an "infected place" within the meaning of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act" for the purpose of serving as quarantine ground, along which animals in quarantine will be allowed to graze, subject to such directions as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture.

22. The quarantine ground for cattle entering the Provisional District of Alberta, at or near the trail leading to Fort McLeod, shall be that portion of the territory formed by the curve of the Milk River, from the point of its entering the District of Alberta

to the point of its crossing the United States frontier, in the district of Assiniboia, and the area within such points shall be declared an infected place within the meaning of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act" for the purpose of a special station to be known as McLeod Quarantine Station. Cattle entering for quarantine shall be placed in such localities within the above named limits as shall be allocated by the Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

23. Neat cattle for eastern transit for exit at Emerson or Gretna may enter the District of Assiniboia from the United States Territory of Montana at the point of Maple Creek, or such other point or points as may be hereafter designated by the Minister of Agriculture, subject to the following regulations, additional to those referred to in paragraph 20 herein :—

(a) The production of a certificate from the territorial veterinarian or other official person to the effect that no pleuro-pneumonia or other infectious disease among cattle exists, or has existed within twelve months, in the district whence such animals have come.

(b) That such animals be not moved nearer than within twenty-five miles of the shipping point of Maple Creek until they have been inspected by a duly qualified veterinary officer, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and by him declared to be free from contagious disease.

(c) That the yard or places provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the shipment of such cattle shall be at least half a mile distant from any yard or place used for the shipment of Canadian Cattle, and further, that Maple Creek shall not be used as a feeding station by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for Canadian cattle in transit either east or west on their line.

(d) That the cars used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for carrying cattle from Montana in transit east for exit at Emerson or Gretna shall have each a distinguishing mark, that the numbers of each of such cars shall be registered by the officer of customs at Maple Creek, and that each of such cars be prohibited from being used for the carriage of Canadian cattle, or settlers' effects.

(e) That no car which has been used for carrying such cattle in transit shall be allowed to re-enter Canada until it has been thor-

oroughly disinfected, first, by scraping and sweeping the floors and sides, and second, by washing the entire interior of the car with lime wash, in which one pound of commercial carbolic acid to four gallons of lime wash has been mixed.

(*f*) That the numbers and marks of the cars used for such transit shall be reported by the collector of customs to the Minister of Agriculture.

Sec. 59. *Horses, Mules, Sheep, Swine.*

The regulations respecting the importation of horses, mules, sheep or swine to be the same for the Province of Manitoba, as defined by paragraphs numbered 13 to 18 inclusive.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sec. 60. *Horses and Mules.*

The regulations respecting the importation of horses or mules into the Province of British Columbia from the United States Territories to be the same as in the Province of Manitoba, with the exception that the fee for the inspection of one horse shall be \$2, for over one and up to five \$1.50 each, or over five and up to ten, \$1 each ; and over ten, the same fee as in the Province of Manitoba, as defined in paragraph numbered 14 hereinbefore.

Sec. 61. *Sheep and Swine.*

The regulations respecting the importation of sheep and swine in the Province of British Columbia, shall be the same as for the Province of Manitoba hereinbefore defined in paragraphs numbered 15 to 18 inclusive, and the inspection fees the same.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1888.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE
GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under the provisions of chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes of Canada,

known and cited as "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act," and section 93 of chapter 32 of the said Revised Statutes, known and cited as "The Customs Act,"—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make and prescribe, and does hereby make and prescribe the following regulations for slaughtering and curing imported swine in bond—the "Health of Animals Order" remaining in force except in so far as the same may be inconsistent with the present Order.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Sec. 1. Swine may be imported into Canada for the purpose of being slaughtered; the importer shall enter the same for warehouse upon the usual form of such entries, stating upon its face the number, live weight and value of the herd, and the rate and amount of duty as prescribed by the tariff in force at the time of making such entry. Such importer shall then execute a bond to the Queen, with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the port where such carcasses are imported or warehoused, in double the amount of such duty; the condition of such bond shall be that upon due exportation within one year of the products of the swine so imported, slaughtered and cured in the form of pork, bacon, hams, shoulders and lard, or payment of the duty secured by the said bond, then the said bond shall be and become null and void, otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Sec. 2. After the reception of the swine into the bonding warehouse or slaughter-house, it shall not be lawful to remove any of them alive therefrom under any pretence or for any reason whatever.

Sec. 3. The product of such swine, after having been slaughtered, shall not be removed for any purpose from the bonding place, without a permit from the Collector or proper officer of Customs, as in the case of all other bonded goods.

Sec. 4. The bond given by the importer, as before specified, shall be cancelled upon payment of the current rate of duty imposed upon swine imported into Canada, or upon exportation of

sixty-five per cent of the live weight of the swine weighing two hundred pounds and under, or of exportation of seventy per cent of the live weight of the swine weighing over two hundred pounds as originally entered in the form of pork, bacon, hams, shoulders and lard ; and if a less quantity than seventy per cent is exported, then duty shall be paid upon the quantity deficient, at the rate imposed upon the live animal, in proportion to value.

Sec. 5. Slaughtered swine may be imported to be cured and packed in bond and entered in the usual way for warehouse, and be placed in the premises established as a warehouse of this class for the special purpose of curing and packing. The weight and value of such carcasses shall be stated upon the face of the entry for warehouse, and the importer shall execute a bond to the Queen with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the port where such carcasses are imported or warehoused, in double the amount of duty accruing thereupon, to be calculated according to the highest rate of duty imposed by the tariff upon any part or parts of the said carcasses, conditioned for the due exportation of the same or payment of duty within one year from date of first entry.

Sec. 6. The meats being the produce of such carcasses, shall be calculated for exportation or duty as the case may be, after allowing in respect of meat in pickle a reduction of five per cent from the original weight or weight for first entry, and these percentages may be deducted by compensation entries from the warehouse books at the time of each ex-warehouse entry, in proper proportions, and if any less quantity is exported than the original weight, less the allowance above specified, the duty shall be collected upon such deficiency at the rate of duty required at the time by law upon meats of the kind exported.

Sec. 7. The live swine imported for slaughter and the swine carcasses introduced for curing and packing shall not be permitted to come in contact with Canadian animals.

Sec. 8. The cars, trucks and other vehicles employed in such traffic shall not be used for the transport of Canadian animals.

Sec. 9. The bonding places hereinbefore mentioned are hereby declared to be infected places, subject to such regulations as the Minister of Agriculture may see fit to adopt for the purpose of pre-

venting the introduction of disease among the live stock of the country.

Sec. 10. The transport of the swine imported for slaughter and of the carcasses imported to be cured and packed, and every proceeding in relation to the said traffic shall be subjected to inspection and regulation in pursuance with the meaning of the "Health of Animals Order" aforesaid, under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture; and the "General Disposition" being the 29th Section of the said Order, shall apply to the execution of the present Order.

Sec. 11. The "Health of Animals Order" in so far as the same or any of its clauses may be inconsistent with the ten preceding sections of this Order is hereby declared to be rescinded.

Sec. 12. Swine may be imported at any Customs warehousing port of entry in Canada in bond, subject in all respects to the provisions in relation thereto contained in the "Health of Animals Order" aforesaid, and the eleven preceding sections of this Order.

IMPORTATION OF SWINE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Sec. 13. Swine shall be admitted for breeding purposes only at the Quarantine station on the River St. Clair, closely adjoining the frontier of the United States at Point Edward.

Such swine for breeding purposes shall be subject to a quarantine of twenty-one days and to the regulations and restrictions contained in the "Health of Animals Order" aforesaid.

In order to insure that the animals imported are for *bonâ fide* breeding purposes, they shall consist of boars and sows and not of fattened hogs, and the importers of such swine shall be required to procure a certificate stating that they are intended for breeding purposes only, and that there is no disease among swine in the particular localities from which they come.

(Supplementary Order).

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 15th day of November, 1890.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act," chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 12th day of May, 1888, intituled "Contagious diseases among animals," being chapter 7 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding the words "neat cattle" to the provisions relating to the Province of British Columbia, the regulations respecting the admission and inspection of such being the same as those for the Province of Manitoba.

His Excellency is further pleased to order that the fees payable for the inspection of such cattle in British Columbia, for defraying the expenses of inspection, shall be the same as in Manitoba, namely :—

One animal.....	\$1.00	each
Five animals and under.....	50	“
But total fees for over five animals not less than \$2.50.		
Ten animals and under.....	30	“
But total fee for over ten animals not less than \$3.		
Twenty animals and under.....	20	“
But total fee for over twenty animals not less than \$4.		
Fifty animals and under.....	12	“
But total fee for over fifty animals not less than \$6.		
Over fifty animals.....	10	“

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 22nd day of November, 1890.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
COUNCIL.

His Excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act," chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to Order that subsection 17 of section 57 of the Order in Council of the 12th day of May, 1888, respecting contagious diseases among animals, chapter 7 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, as well as section 17 of the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1887, establishing Regulations respecting the Inspection and Quarantine of Animals in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, shall be and the same are hereby suspended as respects the detention of swine for a quarantine observation of twenty-one days, in the Province of Manitoba, until further notice.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

On the 17th day of September, 1892.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the reserve of two Townships in width along the boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the Western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of serving as a quarantine ground along which animals in quarantine will be allowed to graze, shall be and the same is hereby abolished, and that the Reservations hereinafter described shall be and the same are hereby declared to be permanent Reservations for quarantine purposes in lieu thereof, namely :—

1st. Township 1, Ranges 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 in part, being that section of the country lying between the North and South branches of the Milk River in Township 1.

2nd. Townships 1, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part. Townships 2, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part, being that section of country lying between the Milk River on the North and the International Boundary on the South, with Writing Stone Coulée on the East and the Right of Way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the West.

3rd. Townships 1, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part. Townships 2, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part, being that section of country between the Milk River on the West and South and the Many-Berries Creek on the East, all within Townships 1 and 2 ; all the Range numbers given being those officially known as being West of the Fourth Meridian.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 11th day of January, 1893.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the third paragraph of the Order in Council of the 17th day of September, 1892, establishing permanent Reservations for cattle quarantaine purposes along the boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the Western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

Townships 1, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part. Townships 2, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part, being that section of the country between the Milk River on the North and the International Boundary on the South, with the most westerly of the two creeks or coulées situate in Township 1, Range 12, West of the Fourth Meridian, running north to its intersection with Milk River on the East, and the Right of Way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the West.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1893.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, under the provisions of "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act," chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the cattle Quarantine Regulations established by Order in Council in 1884 and 1887 and by the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada and applicable to that part of the Dominion west of the Province of Ontario, along the line of the International frontier westerly to the Pacific Ocean, be amended by eliminating the discretionary power which enables the Minister of Agriculture to allow settlers' cattle to enter without quarantine detention on the conditions therein stated, and that after the date hereof no neat cattle be allowed to enter, except subject to quarantine detention of ninety days.

CERTIFIED COPY of a report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd March, 1893.

The Sub-Committee of Council desire to direct attention to the fact that during the past year no less than 513 entries for homesteads in Manitoba and the North West Territories were made by persons coming from the United States of America, many of whom brought with them,—in addition to their experience of the agricultural methods best suited to the country,—their horses, cattle, implements and effects generally.

The Sub-Committee observe that the reports received from the Agents of the Department of the Interior in the United States indicate that but for the recent order putting an end to the admission into Canada of settlers cattle from that country upon a veterinary examination report, and enforcing the 90 days' quarantine at all points along the International Boundary from the Atlantic to the Pacific, this immigration would have been very largely increased during the coming season. As already indicated settlers of this

class are more than ordinarily valuable to Canada because, in addition to the equipment for the pursuit of agriculture which they bring into the country with them and which enables them at once to commence the cultivation of their lands, they bring also an experience of the climate and soil characteristic of the great prairie region of the West, of the most approved methods of Agriculture, and of the care, breeding and feeding of farm animals which it takes the immigrant from Great Britain or Continental Europe some years to acquire.

The Sub-Committee therefore submit suggestions which they believe will tend to mitigate to a very considerable extent the difficulties in the way of immigration of the class referred to which are incident to the enforcement of the Quarantine.

1. The Sub-Committee recommend the immediate reservation of two additional Quarantine Stations on the International Boundary, in the neighbourhood of Estevan and Wood Mountain, respectively, which may be described as follows :

Estevan.—All the lands at the disposal of the Government in the following Townships, namely:—Township one, Range nine, that part of Township two, Range nine, lying south of Long Creek or Souris River, that part of Township one, Range eight, lying west of Long Creek or Souris River, that part of Township two, Range eight, lying south-west of Long Creek or Souris River, all west of the second Meridian.

South of Wood Mountain.—Township one, Ranges five and six, west of the Third Meridian. These two charts (which are coloured green on the map marked A. hereto attached) and also the reservations approved by order of Your Excellency in Council on the 17th September, 1892, which are coloured red upon the map A. have been selected with such reference to facilities for feeding and watering, and the general physical features of the Country, as will make it comparatively easy and inexpensive to herd and maintain such animals as are from time to time placed within them.

2. The Sub-Committee observe also that in order to accommodate the very large number of people in Washington, Oregon and Idaho who have signified their intention of removing to Canada during the coming season with their cattle and effects, it would be desirable if possible, to establish a quarantine station of about

the same area and having the same facilities for feeding and watering at Huntingdon, the point on the Boundary in British Columbia where the Canadian Pacific Railways connect with the railway systems of the above mentioned States, but the requisite facilities are not obtainable. The Agents of the Department of the Interior in the three States referred to are therefore being instructed to encourage settlers wishing to bring their live stock with them, either to send them overland to the nearest Quarantine Station south of Fort McLeod, or to ship them by either the Union Pacific or the Great Northern Railway to the nearest point on these railways to the quarantine station south of the Canadian boundary from which they could be driven across the country to the quarantine stations.

3. The Sub-Committee state also that as to settlers from Michigan, which from the British point of view is a suspected State, the Immigration Agents are being instructed to advise intending settlers to dispose of their neat cattle in the United States and purchase such animals as they require after arrival in the North-west.

The Sub-Committee further observe that it will be quite possible and profitable for most of the intending settlers from Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska to drive their cattle across country to the quarantine station proposed to be established south of Estevan. For the benefit of such of them as may find this method inconvenient or unprofitable, the Sub-Committee have arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to use as a temporary quarantine station a tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres belonging to that company at Gretna. The only expense attached to the acquisition of this land will be the payment to the present lessee of the value of the fence which surrounds the tract, about \$175. This tract may not be of sufficient area to accommodate all the settlers' cattle entering the country *viâ* Gretna, which will require to be quarantined during the season, but as soon as its capacity has been reached, it is proposed to send the cars containing such animals from Gretna along the South-Western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Estevan and unload them at the Quarantine Station at the point, which can be accomplished without breach of the regulations.

The Sub-Committee propose that the care, feeding and watering of the animals during the period of quarantine shall devolve upon, and any expense that may be attached to the same shall be paid by the Government of Canada. It will also be necessary to make provision for the branding and registration of the animals on arrival, so that upon the expiry of the 90 days, if in a condition to be released, there may be no difficulty in allotting them to their proper owners, and any expense attending the same shall be paid by the Government of Canada.

The Sub-Committee are agreed in opinion that it would be desirable in the public interest that the Mounted Police force should be utilized for this work, and clothed with the necessary authority to act on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior jointly.

The Sub-Committee state that what would have to be done in order to carry out this recommendation would be to place certain officers of the force selected for that purpose in charge of each of the Quarantine Stations, with a detachment of sufficient strength to properly care for the animals, the number of men to be fixed from time to time as necessity may dictate. This might involve, the Comptroller of the force computes, the withdrawal of some fifty officers and men from various points to the north where they are now performing ordinary police duty. The advantages of this arrangement would be, first, that it could be carried out at a cost to the Government much less than it could be in any other possible way, second, that there would always be a reserve force of men to draw upon if circumstances made it requisite, and that, third, the fact of this service being under the control of the Mounted Police (a semi-military force) would tend to create greater confidence on the part of the British Government in the enforcement of the Quarantine west of Lake Superior than if it were managed by any purely civil branch of the public service. The Veterinary Department of the force, as at present constituted, would probably not be equal to the additional duty involved by this recommendation, but this arm of the service could without difficulty be recruited when necessary from the ranks of professional men resident in the vicinity of the various Quarantines.

The Sub-Committee also are agreed in the view that any additional expense which may be involved in the proposition made in

the next preceding paragraph including the services of additional veterinary surgeons should be defrayed from the respective appropriations at the disposal of the Minister of Agriculture for quarantine, and of the Minister of the Interior for immigration. The proportions in which the expenditures should be allotted to the respective Departments, it is impossible at the present time to indicate, but the Sub-Committee are satisfied that the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of the Interior will have no difficulty in arriving at an equitable adjustment of this question.

The Sub-Committee report that a verbal arrangement was arrived at between Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and Mr. George Olds, the Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Montreal, on Saturday, 25th February ultimo, to the effect that the company will do whatever may be possible on their part to assist in carrying this scheme into successful operation, including the furnishing of the 125 acres proposed to be utilized at Gretna, and it was specifically agreed that settlers' cattle, brought in by way of Gretna, destined for points in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, which previously were booked direct to the point of destination, will be forwarded by the company from Gretna to Estevan, as the case may be (after the expiration of the ninety days' quarantine) at the same rate as if the carload had first gone direct to the point of destination. It was, however, understood between Mr. Burgess and Mr. Olds that in regard to any animals carried to the Quarantine Station at Estevan as settlers' effects which might be released before the completion of the Pasqua branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and which might be destined for points west of Brandon, the Government would, by aid of the North-west Mounted Police, unless the owner of the cattle objected to undertake to drive the animals across the country by easy stages to the nearest station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, so as to save the very long extra haul which would be involved if the Railway Company were compelled to carry them eastward by the Souris branch to Kenmay and back again to Pasqua by the main line.

The Committee concurring in the above report recommend its adoption.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, 1st day of September, 1893.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
COUNCIL.

Whereas by Order in Council of the 17th September, 1892, Township 1, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15, West of the 4th Meridian, being that section of the country lying between the Milk River on the north and the International boundary on the south with Writing Stone Coulee on the east and the right of way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the west was declared to be a permanent Reservation for Cattle quarantine purposes.

And whereas it appears that it would tend greatly to prevent any mistake which might be made as regards the Western boundary of this Quarantine Reservation if all the land lying south and east of where the Alberta Railway Coal Company's line crosses the Milk River and extending to the western shore of Red Creek were included in the Reservation.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to Order that the lands shown green on the accompanying sketch lying south and east of where the said railway line crosses the Milk River and extending to the western shore of Red Creek, being portions of Townships 1 and 2, Ranges 15 and 16, West of the 4th Meridian, shall be and the same are hereby included in the above described Reservation for Cattle quarantine purposes.

And whereas by the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1892, above referred to, Township 1, Ranges 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 in part, being that section of country lying between the North and South Branches of the Milk River in Township 1 was declared to be a permanent Reservation for Cattle quarantine purposes, and representations have been made that it is impossible for the men on quarantine duty to locate the eastern boundary of this (the Macleod) Reservation, which difficulty would be removed if all the lands lying between the Forks of the Milk River were included in the Reservation.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to Order that all the land lying between the Forks of the Milk River (these streams being natural boundaries) as shown green on the annexed sketch, and being portions of Townships 2, Ranges 19, 20 and 21, and Township 3, Range 19, west of the 4th Meridian, shall be and the same is hereby included in the last above described Reservation accordingly.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

SATURDAY, the 28th day of October, 1893.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Regulations with regard to the enforcement of cattle quarantine between the Eastern Boundary of Manitoba and the Pacific Coast, made by the Orders in Council of the 17th September, 1892, and the 22nd March, 1893, shall be and the same are amended as follows :—

1. No cattle shall be permitted to enter any of the quarantines provided for by the said Orders in Council of the 17th September, 1892, and the 22nd March, 1893, after the 30th of September, in any year, nor between the 30th of September and the 31st of March in any year.

2. In the event at any time of the grass within any quarantine station being burned off by prairie fire and made useless for pasturage, the officer in charge of the Mounted Police at such quarantine station may remove any cattle which may be at the time in such quarantine station, to a place outside the limits of such station where grass can be got fit for grazing, the said cattle at such a time to be herded and kept apart from other cattle.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1893.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council

of the 28th October last in relation to Cattle Quarantines, West of the Eastern frontier of Manitoba, shall be and the same is hereby amended by excepting the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia from its definitions.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, 16th day of March, 1894.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 27th of October, 1893, in reference to Cattle Quarantine West of the Province of Manitoba shall be and the same is hereby amended so as to allow the entry of settlers' cattle or other cattle at points west of the Province of Manitoba after the 20th instead of the 31st March, the 20th day of March being hereby substituted for the 31st in section 1 of such Order.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 9th May, 1894.

The Sub-Committee of Council report that, by an Order in Council, dated 17th September, 1892, establishing permanent Quarantine Reservations along the Boundary Line between Canada and the United States, from the Western Boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, the following tract, marked red and designated as No. 3 on the plan hereto annexed, was set apart for the purpose mentioned :—

“Townships 1, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part; Township 2, Ranges
“4, 5 and 6 in part, being the section of country between the Milk
“River on the West and South and the Many-Berries Creek on
“the East, all within Townships 1 and 2; all the Range numbers
“given being those officially known as being West of the Fourth
“Meridian.”

The Sub-Committee further report that representations have been made by the officers of the Government charged with the enforcement of the Quarantine Regulations in the North-West Territories,

that the reservation in question is not suitable for the purposes for which it is intended:—*First*, because of its remoteness from the eastern portion of the district which it serves, it being erected on its extreme western edge, and involving much loss of time and expense on the part of settlers bringing in cattle by way of the Belknap trail through the east end; *second*, on account of its difficulty of access; *third*, the scarcity of water within the reservation, there being, with the exception of the Milk River, which cannot, on account of its high and precipitous banks, be considered as a watering place, only one pond which does not go dry in summer; *fourth*, the scarcity of water throughout the tract of country extending from Ross Creek to Willow Creek and the Cypress Hills, a feature which might prevent the cattle from being driven to their destination after a detention of 90 days in the present reservation; and *fifth*, the inconvenience to the Mounted Police Force, who are more particularly charged with the enforcement of the quarantine regulations in the North-West Territories, consequent upon the present location of the reserve in question, to keep an effective watch on this part of the country.

The Sub-Committee further report that representations have also been made that the triangular piece of land lying between the main stream of Willow Creek and its North Fork does not present any of the objectionable features met with in connection with the reservation as it now stands, and they are of opinion that it would be in the public interest to cancel the present reservation and substitute therefor the tract coloured green on the annexed plan, and which can be more particularly described as follows:—“All that
 “triangular tract of country bounded on the west by the main
 “stream of Willow Creek, on the east by the North Fork of the
 “same Creek, and on the north by a small creek or coulée empty-
 “ing into the said North Fork.”

The Committee, concurring in the above report, recommend that the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1892, therein quoted, be amended accordingly.