

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: **Cover title page is bound in as last page in book but filmed as first page on fiche.**

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below / Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x	12x	14x	16x	18x	20x	22x	24x	26x	28x	30x	32x
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1884.
(CANADA.)

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE with the CANADIAN
GOVERNMENT relative to the Operation of
CLAUSE 3 of "THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
(ANIMALS) ACT, 1884."

(*Mr. Arthur Arnold.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 November 1884.

[*Price 2 d.*]

19—Sess. 2.

Under 2 oz.

H.—22. 11. 84.

No. 29.

g

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1884.
(CANADA.)

29

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 November 1884;—for,

“ COPY of CORRESPONDENCE with the CANADIAN GOVERNMENT relative
to the Operation of CLAUSE 3 of ‘ THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS)
ACT, 1884.’ ”

Agricultural Department,
Privy Council Office,
11 November 1884. }

C. L. PEEL.

(*Mr. Arthur Arnold.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 November 1884.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HENRY HANSARD AND SON,
PRINTERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from any of the following Agents, viz.,
Messrs. HANSARD, 13, Great Queen-street, W.C., and 32, Abingdon-street, Westminster ;
Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding-street, Fleet-street, and
Sale Office, House of Lords ;
Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh ;
Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE with the CANADIAN GOVERNMENT relative to the Operation of CLAUSE 3 of The CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1884.

— No. 1. —

LETTER from the Clerk of the Council to the Colonial Office.

Agricultural Department, Privy Council Office,
44, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.,
5 August 1884.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Lords of the Council to request that you will have the goodness to move the Earl of Derby to call the attention of the Canadian Government to a proposition submitted to their Lordships by Mr. Moreton Frewen on behalf of a deputation on the 25th ultimo.

This proposition was to the effect that, whereas according to the statements made, contagious pleuro-pneumonia has never been introduced into the Western States of America and the sanitary condition of animals therein is generally satisfactory, cattle from Wyoming Territory, Montana, and Dakota might, under certain conditions, safely be imported into Great Britain by the Lake Route through Canada, and landed in this country without being subject to slaughter.

It appears to their Lordships that if this scheme after full consideration should appear to be practicable it could be most conveniently carried into effect by a modification of the arrangements at present in force between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Dominion.

Lord Derby is aware that, in order to enable the Privy Council to continue to except Canadian animals from slaughter, when that exception was withdrawn in the case of animals from the United States, the Canadian Government were required to prohibit the importation into Canada of animals from the United States, and an Order of the Canadian Privy Council to that effect is still in force, the only exception being that animals are allowed under certain conditions to pass through Canada in bond from one part of the United States territory to another.

If Mr. Moreton Frewen's proposal should be entertained, the animals admitted under it would practically become Canadian animals so far as this country is concerned, and the consent and co-operation of the Canadian Government would evidently be necessary to the success of the undertaking.

I am, therefore, to request that you will move Lord Derby to ascertain whether the Dominion Government would be disposed to give their favourable consideration to such a proposition, if the Privy Council were so far satisfied with the securities offered as to be of opinion that the admission into Canada of cattle from certain specified districts in the Western States of America was consistent with the maintenance of the existing arrangements under which Canadian animals are admitted into this country without being subject to slaughter at the port of landing.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.
(signed) C. L. Peel.

— No. 2. —

LETTER from the Colonial Office to the Clerk of the Council.

Sir,

Downing-street, 12 August 1884.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, on the subject of the importation of cattle into this country through the Dominion of Canada, and to inform you that a copy has been transmitted to the Governor General for the consideration of his Government.

The Clerk of the Council,
Agricultural Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. H. Meade.*

— No. 3. —

LETTER from the Colonial Office to the Clerk of the Council.

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 October 1884.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th, and to the reply from this Department of the 12th August, respecting the conveyance of cattle from the Western States of America, through Canadian territory, for shipment to this country, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lord President of the Council, copies of two Despatches, with their Enclosures, from the Governor General of Canada on the subject.

The Clerk of the Council.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Bramston.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* to the Earl of *Derby*.

(No. 242.)

Government House, Ottawa, Canada,
27 September 1884.

My Lord,

IN reply to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 123 of 11th August last, enclosing a letter from the Privy Council Office, dated 5th of the same month, on the subject of the importation of cattle into England through the Dominion of Canada, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council embodying a Report on this subject by the Minister of Agriculture, to whom your Lordship's Despatch under reply was referred.

2. The subject is one which has commanded much public attention and which has been anxiously considered by my Ministers. The feeling which prevails with them, and which faithfully reflects that of the agriculturists of this country, is that no effort should be spared in order to retain for Canada the advantageous conditions under which her cattle are now admitted to British ports. It is felt that if on her side Canada were to show any remissness in protecting her territory against the admission of cattle from districts actually tainted with disease, or themselves insufficiently protected against the admission of animals from districts in which disease is known to exist, the susceptibilities of English agriculturists would be aroused and pressure brought upon the Government to withdraw from the Dominion the immunity which has been conceded to it.

3. The result of the investigations which have recently been instituted by the desire of the Minister of Agriculture has been to satisfy him that although there is no evidence to show that infectious disease at present exists in Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado, pleuro-pneumonia has undoubtedly manifested itself in Illinois, in the neighbourhood of Chicago, the head-quarters of the Western Cattle Trade.

4. I have received a letter from Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, Her Majesty's Consul at New York, enclosing one from Professor James Law, of Cornell University, in which the latter gentleman says:—"The lung plague has been already smouldering in Illinois for the past six months, and it is as yet uncertain by what channel it reached that State, or whether it is still confined to the Jersey herds, to which additions have been made by purchase in the course of the past year." Professor Law, in the same letter, goes on to say:—"I cannot overlook the fact that the lung plague is now in existence near the greatest cattle entrepôt of the West (the Chicago stock yards), and has no longer to oppose the current of the cattle traffic in making a further extension."

5. The

5. The same facts are disclosed in the Paper annexed to the Privy Council Order enclosed with this Despatch. (See the Memorandum by Mr. Loring, and Dr. Salmon's Pages 7 and 8. Report.)

6. In view of this state of things the Dominion Government has come to the conclusion that the moment would be a very inopportune one for a relaxation of the precautions against the admission of disease, and that on the contrary the time has come when more strictly framed regulations should be enforced along the frontier of the Western States. A Memorandum of these Regulations is enclosed herewith. Page 8.

7. I observe that an attempt has been made to represent these precautions as altogether illusory, upon the ground that it is impossible to protect an air-line frontier of the length of that which separates Canada and the Western States, a frontier which it is stated is crossed without restriction both by cattle from ranches adjoining it on either side and by bands of buffalo.

8. It is also stated that Wyoming and the adjoining States are virtually isolated from the Eastern States of the Union, the movement of cattle being from west to east and not east to west, and that, even assuming disease to exist in the neighbourhood of Chicago, it would not follow that risk would arise from the admission of Wyoming and Montana cattle into Canada.

9. As to the first of these contentions, I am assured by the Minister of Agriculture that it is not the case that the territory immediately to the north and south of the frontier line is occupied by cattle ranches, or that there is an unrestricted passage of cattle across it, and that it is untrue that large herds of buffalo frequent these districts, and are in the habit of crossing the frontier. Although the line to be defended is one of great length, I understand that any cattle crossing it for trade purposes do so virtually at two points only, viz., Fort McLeod and Fort Walsh, at each of which a quarantine officer is stationed.

10. The ninety days' quarantine enforced against United States cattle in the eastern provinces of Canada is no doubt not enforced at these points where inspection only is required. In the event, however, of the circumstances appearing to require so stringent a measure, the ninety days' quarantine might and would be at once enforced here, as in the case of cattle entering Old Canada from the United States.

11. It would at first sight appear that there would be nothing to prevent the movement of large bodies of cattle from Wyoming and adjacent States into the Western Canadian ranches, and their immediate transfer into Ontario or elsewhere. I believe, however:—

1. That no movement of cattle takes place from the north-west territories to Old Canada, the whole of the live cattle exported *via* the St. Lawrence being bred in the old provinces. It would therefore seem that even if it be conceded that the western cattle ranches are to some extent exposed, an outbreak of disease in them would not involve a serious risk either to Old Canada or to the British Islands.

2. That if any such movement as that above suggested were to take place it would attract the attention of the local cattle owners, who are already prompt to notify to the authorities any infraction, however slight, of the departmental regulations. In this event the suspected cattle would at once be placed in quarantine before being allowed to proceed to their destination.

12. With regard to the alleged isolation of Wyoming and adjacent States from the States further to the east, it is no doubt the case that the movement of the cattle trade of this region is from west to east, and that few animals pass into these States from those to the east of them. There appear, however, to be good reasons for supposing that some animals for breeding purposes are sent westwards, and in these circumstances the statements contained in Mr. Salmon's Report of 27th August 1884 will no doubt receive your attention.

13. If any State or group of States on whose behalf a desire has been expressed for facilities for traffic through Canada with the British Islands would adopt and enforce effectual quarantine regulations for its own protection the case would be entirely altered. I understand, however, that the Federal Government has no power to enforce such regulations on individual States, and that these have in the particular case under consideration taken no steps for their own protection.

14. So long as this is the case, and while there exists good reason for apprehending that these States have for some time past been exposed to the possibility of contagion, the Government of the Dominion declines to pass through its own territory, and to export from the same ports as those used for the exportation of Canadian cattle, animals coming from these districts.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Lansdowne.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council for *Canada*, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 8th September 1884.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Despatch, dated 11th August 1884, from the Earl of Derby, covering a letter of Mr. Peel of the Agricultural Department of the Imperial Privy Council, on the subject of the importation of cattle from the Western United States through the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom.

The Minister of Agriculture to whom the Despatch and Enclosure were referred reports as follows:

1. The proposal submitted to the Lords of the Council by Mr. Moreton Frewen, on behalf of a deputation, on the 25th July last, as stated by Mr. Peel, was to the effect that contagious pleuro-pneumonia had never been introduced into the Western States of America, and that the sanitary condition of animals therein was generally satisfactory. It was therefore urged that cattle from Wyoming Territory, Montana, and Dakota might, under certain conditions, be safely imported into Great Britain by the Lake route through Canada, and landed in the United Kingdom without being subject to slaughter.

2. Mr. Peel further remarks that if Mr. Moreton Frewen's proposal should be entertained, the animals admitted under it would practically become Canadian animals, in so far as concerns the United Kingdom, and therefore that the consent and co-operation of the Canadian Government would be necessary for the success of the undertaking.

3. That a careful consideration of these several statements and proposal leads the Minister of Agriculture to the conclusion that it would not be, in the present circumstances, compatible with the safety of Canadian cattle, which are free from contagious disease, to permit the transit through Canada, for exportation from a Canadian port, of cattle from the Western United States, as desired by the deputation above referred to, the safeguarding of Canadian cattle, and the preservation of the advantage now enjoyed to freely ship them to the United Kingdom, being the paramount Canadian interest.

4. The Minister thinks it proper to observe that, to the present time, he has had reason to believe the Western United States were free from contagious disease. There were accounts published in the newspapers, in the spring of this year, to the effect that foot-and-mouth disease was found in Kansas. He did, in consequence, take steps to ascertain the facts, and found from a report of Mr. Sweetapple, veterinary surgeon, made at the request of Professor Andrew Smith, of Toronto, Dominion Veterinary Inspector for the Province of Ontario, upon a personal examination, that the disease in that State among cattle had a different and non-contagious character.

5. The Minister of Agriculture in view, however, of more recent reports respecting the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the Western United States did, on 23rd August last, cause a Departmental request to be conveyed to Professor Smith to proceed to the reported infected localities for the purpose of inspection, and report for information. And under date of the 30th August last, from Chicago, Professor Smith wrote that he found "contagious pleuro-pneumonia prevails at several points in Illinois. Mr. John Boyd, of Chestnut Farm, near Elmhurst, has lost or destroyed 15 head in all. In June he brought two animals to his farm. About 1st July both of them showed signs of sickness. One died, and the other was destroyed. The post-mortem lesion showed unmistakable evidence of the disease (pleuro-pneumonia). The two animals he brought can be traced to have been in contact, directly or indirectly, with a herd of Jersey's belonging to Mr. Dye, of Ohio. I have good grounds for believing that Mr. Dye's herd were affected several months ago."

6. The Minister of Agriculture, in addition to the fact of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia being thus directly reported by a veterinary officer of his own Department, thinks it well to call attention to a Circular Order by Mr. George B. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., which has been very widely published in newspapers of the United States, and a copy of which is herewith annexed. Mr. Loring distinctly states that the disease was "introduced (in Illinois) by animals sold at Virginia, in Cass County, Illinois, in February last, and that these animals have been widely distributed through the Western States."

7. It further appears, from publications in the United States western newspapers that Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of (U. S.) Animal Industry, has submitted a Report to the Commissioner of Agriculture in Washington relative to his investigation of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Illinois. This Report has also been largely published in the western newspapers, and a copy, taken from the Chicago "Tribune," is herewith annexed. He states specifically, under date of 27th August last, that he has found "eight cases in the vicinity of Chicago, two near Sterling, four near Peoria, one near Springfield, two near Virginia, and one near Jacksonville." Dr. Salmon further states, "I shall soon direct my attention to other States; Iowa, Missouri, and Kentucky have received
"animals

“ animals from infected herds.” Referring to the probable origin of the disease in Illinois, Dr. Salmon states, “ We have not been able to decide which of the animals brought it to the Virginia sale ; but one that came from Mr. Dye, of Ohio, was sick with inflammation of the lungs, supposed at the time to have been the result of exposure. This is most likely the origin of the disease ; and, if the suspicion proves correct, it makes the matter still more serious. Mr. Dye is the most extensive speculator in Jersey cows in the country, and has sent cattle into nearly every herd in the West. If his herd is infected the disease must have spread to nearly every State in the Union. I shall investigate this matter as soon as possible.”

The Minister observes, on this very serious statement of Dr. Salmon, that it is with respect to the herd of Mr. Dye that Professor Smith, Inspector for the Canadian Department of Agriculture, states he has “ good reasons for believing that Mr. Dye’s herd were affected (with pleuro-pneumonia) several months ago.” This fact establishes that the progress of the disease has been from the east to the west.

8. Again, as to the fact of the diagnosis of the disease, Dr. Salmon further states, “ I will say positively that this disease is neither the result of scrofula nor exposure to inclement weather, or like causes. It is contagious pleuro-pneumonia ; and I am just as certain of it as I am that such a disease exists.”

9. The Minister of Agriculture has reason to believe, from the information which he has so far obtained, that there has been no actual outbreak of the disease in Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming. But in view of the fact of there being no means employed to prevent cattle from the infected States of the East, or from the infected State of Illinois in the West, from going into the Territories and State above named, he is of opinion that it would not be prudent to relax any present restriction as respects the importation of cattle into Canada from such Territories and State, or from any part of the United States. On the contrary, he is of opinion that it has become necessary to make still further restrictions with regard to admitting cattle which may be necessary for stock purposes, into the North-West Territory of the Dominion from contiguous parts of the United States and Territories which are as yet free from, while they are threatened with, the danger of contagious disease.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, and they recommend that your Excellency be moved to transmit a copy of this Minute, if approved, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to his Despatch of the 11th August last, and that a copy be also transmitted to the High Commissioner in London.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency’s approval.

(signed) *John J. McGee*, Clerk,
Privy Council, Canada.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

CIRCULAR published in the “ Chicago Breeders’ Gazette,” 20th August 1884.

OWING to the existence of diseases supposed to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia, in several herds of Jersey cattle in the State of Illinois, I hereby request the owners of all herds of Jersey cattle, in the United States, into which new animals have been introduced since 1st January, to stop the shipment of cattle until after 1st October. The disease seems to have been introduced by animals sold at Virginia, Cass County, Illinois, in February 1884, and these animals were widely distributed through the Western States. It is hoped, therefore, that persons owning cattle tracing to this sale, and all others having cattle affected with a disease of the lungs, will at once communicate with Dr. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, care of the “ Breeders’ Gazette,” Chicago, and clearly state the condition of their herds and the symptoms of the disease. The attention of owners of cattle and railroad companies is called to Section 7 of the Act to establish a Bureau of Animal Industry, which makes it a misdemeanour, punishable by a fine of not less than 100⁰⁰ dollars, nor more than 5,000 dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or both, for shipping cattle affected with any contagious infection or communicable disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, from one State or territory into another. The cordial co-operation of the State authorities of all positions interested in the welfare of our cattle industries is earnestly desired in order to avert this danger, which now menaces the herds of the country.

(signed) *Geo. B. Loring*,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Dr. Salmon's Report: Genuine Pleuro-Pneumonia. From "Chicago Tribune,"
28 August 1884.

Washington, D. C., 27 August.

Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has submitted a Report to the Commissioner of Agriculture relative to his investigation of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Illinois. He has found eight cases in the vicinity of Chicago, two near Sterling, four near Peoria, one near Springfield, two near Virginia, and one near Jacksonville. A number of reported cases have not yet been traced; Dr. Salmon further says: "It is impossible for me to get experienced men to assist me without moving them away from my work in New York and Brooklyn, and this I do not want to do until absolutely necessary. Men who have had no experience with pleuro-pneumonia would be useless.

Illinois has good laws, and the State Veterinarian and the Governor will issue a Proclamation on the subject, and direct the isolation of infected herds and the slaughter of diseased animals. I shall soon direct my attention to other States; Iowa, Missouri, and Kentucky have received animals from infected herds. I telegraphed the Governor of Kentucky a few days ago in regard to the animals that went there. We have not been able to decide which of the animals brought it to the Virginia sale, but one that came from Mr. Dye, of Ohio, was sick with inflammation of the lungs, supposed at the time to have been the result of exposure. This is most likely the origin of the disease, and if the suspicion proves correct, it makes the matter still more serious. Mr. Dye is the most extensive speculator in Jersey cows in the country, and has sent cattle into nearly every herd in the West. If his herd is infected, the disease must have been spread to nearly every State in the Union. I shall investigate this matter as soon as possible, and if the infection is traced to Ohio, I shall move all my men that will come. I should consider this a last resort. In the meantime I shall indulge the hope that this will not prove true. I will say positively that this disease is neither the result of scrofula nor exposure to inclement weather, or like causes. It is contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and I am just as certain of it as I am that such a disease exists."

Acting Commissioner Carman has refused the request of an Alabama cattle firm to import a number of Jersey cattle for exhibition at the New Orleans Exposition.

COPY of Note by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture.

Page 9.

THE object of the Privy Council Order of 8th September, enclosed herewith, was twofold.

1. To prevent any animals from entering into the province of Manitoba from the east, either for stock or breeding purposes, in view of the danger of contact with diseased animals in Illinois, or others of the States to the east of that point.

The measures thought sufficient, and embodied in the Order referred to, at the point of Emerson were: (1), Inspection; (2), A quarantine of such length of time as would enable any contagious disease to be detected. To carry out these provisions a regularly qualified veterinary surgeon, Mr. D. H. McFadden, at the point of Emerson, was appointed Veterinary Inspector of this department, and the quarantine station, as defined in the Order of your Excellency in Council on the 14th instant, was placed in his charge.

Page 10.

2. The second object of the Order in Council of the 8th instant was to regulate the entry of cattle at extreme western points in the districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, near to the Rocky Mountains, for transit through those districts and the province of Manitoba for the Chicago markets; and also to provide for the inspection of any stock cattle which might be taken to the ranches in Canadian territory at that extreme western point. As respects these latter, an inspection at the point of crossing the frontier was considered to be sufficient.

As respects the cattle which pass through the districts and province referred to, going out at the point of Emerson, none of these could by any possibility enter subsequently the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for shipment by the St. Lawrence; for the reason that, having in transit entered United States territory, their admission would be prohibited. And, as respects any attempt to bring such cattle over the Canadian Pacific Railway, and *via* the Lakes, the system of inspection and entries would render that impossible without detection; that is, directly from United States territory. And if such cattle had first been driven to the Canadian ranches before being exported, nothing of that kind could be done during the same season; so practically there would be the protection of the quarantine of a year.

It may be stated that, if for any reason, any cattle were to enter Canadian territory across the long frontier between the points of Emerson and the Rocky Mountains, not intended for the ranches, and such entries could scarcely by any possibility be made, except by the regularly established trails, but for stock purposes in Manitoba or the Territories, there would still be no chance of any such cattle getting to the provinces of
Ontario

Ontario and Quebec by way of the Lakes through Canadian territory. There is absolutely no importation from the West to the East, for the reason that stock cattle are much higher in Manitoba and the Territories than in the Eastern Provinces.

The only chance of any movement of that kind would be, when the ranches under the Rocky Mountains begin to send their surplus forward. But as respects such cattle, there is the protection above indicated.

I think the several proceedings to which I have referred are quite sufficient to safeguard Canadian interests at every point, as well with respect to such cattle as may be required for breeding purposes or for stock raising, as with respect to those which it is desired to send to the markets of Chicago from points in the United States and the extreme West.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, 29th September 1884.

Respectfully submitted,
(signed) J. H. Pope.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Government House, Ottawa, Monday, the 8th day of September 1884.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS the disease of pleuro-pneumonia prevails among neat cattle in the Western State of Illinois as well as in other more Eastern of the United States, and there is reason to believe that neat cattle for breeding purposes have been sent from the State of Illinois to more Western States and Territories;

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 42 Victoria, chapter 23, intituled, "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals" made applicable to the North West Territories by Proclamation in 1883;

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the importation of neat cattle now permitted from the United States and Territories into the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territory of Canada be, and the same is hereby prohibited, except on the following conditions, namely:

1. At Emerson, in Manitoba, or the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod, in the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, or such other point or points as may be hereafter indicated by the Minister of Agriculture.

2. *For stock or breeding purposes*, neat cattle which have been brought to the Canadian frontier for importation may be allowed to cross, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

3. *For transit*, from west to east, through the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, and the Province of Manitoba, *via* Emerson or Gretna, to the State of Minnesota, neat cattle may be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

4. At Emerson, such cattle coming from the east shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless 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; and further, such cattle shall be subject to a quarantine of sixty days, or such other period as may appear to the Minister of Agriculture advisable.

5. Any cattle desired to be entered at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, whether for stock or breeding purposes or for transit, shall be inspected by a duly-authorized veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless they are declared by such surgeon to be free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof.

6. The owner or owners of any such cattle desired to be entered at any of the points aforesaid, shall, on making application for entry, produce a duly-attested certificate, indicating the State or Territory and particular locality from which they may have been brought.

7. The importer of such cattle shall pay a fee, graded on a scale hereto annexed, to the Customs officer or other person duly authorised to act as such, for defraying the
19—Sess. 2. B expense

expense of such inspection, the cattle not being allowed to cross the Canadian frontier until such fee is paid, that is to say, for—

1 animal	- - - - -	1 dollar.
5 animals and under	- - - - -	50 cents each ;
	but total fee for over 5 animals not less than	\$ 2.50.
10 animals and under	- - - - -	30 cents each ;
	but total fee for over 10 animals not less than	\$ 3.00.
20 animals and under	- - - - -	20 cents each ;
	but total fee for over 20 animals not less than	\$ 4.00.
50 animals and under	- - - - -	12 cents each ;
	but total fee for over 50 animals not less than	\$ 6.00.
Over 50 animals	- - - - -	10 cents each.

8. 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.

9. No car nor trains carrying such United States cattle in transit from west to east between the points above named, shall be allowed to be or remain shunted in close proximity to any Canadian cattle.

10. Every car containing such cattle in transit between the points above mentioned shall be kept, as far as possible, apart from cars or trains containing Canadian cattle or Canadian goods.

11. No car containing such United States cattle in transit between the points above named, shall form any part of a train carrying Canadian cattle.

12. Every car or train carrying cattle in transit from west to east between the points hereinbefore named, shall stop at such fixed place or places as shall be named by the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of rest, feeding, and watering, and such place or places shall be declared "infected" within the terms of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," being strictly isolated and all communication with them prohibited, except by the officers and men in charge of the trains or in charge of such infected place or places.

13. Every car which has been used for carrying animals from the United States or Territories, in transit through the Districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, or the Province of Manitoba *via* Emerson or Gretna, 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.

(signed) *John J. McGee,*
Clerk, Privy Council.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Government House, Ottawa, Sunday, 14th day of September 1884.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS the Minister of Agriculture has reported that pursuant to the Regulations contained in the Order in Council, dated 8th September 1884, and published in an Extra of the "Canada Gazette" on the 10th September, it is advisable, in virtue of the provisions of the Act 42 Vict. chapter 23, intituled, "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," to set apart a place to be used for a quarantine station for such neat cattle as may be imported into Manitoba *via* the Port of Emerson,—

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the buildings and property formerly occupied by the British North American Boundary Commission, and lately as a Government Immigrant 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, be and the same are hereby set aside for a Cattle Quarantine Station, and are declared an "infected" place within the meaning of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," and all communication with them prohibited, except such as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture for carrying into effect the Regulations above referred to.

(signed) *John J. McGee,*
Clerk, Privy Council.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* to the Earl of *Derby*.

(No. 246.)

Government House, Ottawa, Canada,
2 October 1884.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my Despatch, No. 242, of the 27th ultimo, on the subject of the importation of cattle from the Western Territories of the United States into England through the Dominion of Canada, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Report made by Dr. Andrew Smith, Principal Ontario Veterinary College, to the Minister of Agriculture, on the origin and extent of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among Jersey cattle in the State of Illinois.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Lansdowne*.

Dr. *Andrew Smith* to the Minister of Agriculture.40 and 42, Temperance-street, Toronto,
6 September 1884.

Sir,

ACCORDING to instructions I proceeded to Chicago on Friday the 29th ultimo to make inquiries as the origin and extent of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, as reported among Jersey cattle in the State of Illinois.

In Chicago I met with Mr. John Boyd, of 199, Lake-street, and of Chestnut Farm, Elmhurst, Illinois, who has a herd of about 40 Jerseys. Mr. Boyd's herd have been always healthy until lately. Mr. Coggeshall and he each bought a cow from G. and W. C. Clark, of Geneva, Illinois, which were received into Mr. Boyd's herd on 4th of June.

About 1st July both cows showed signs of sickness, one of them died on the 20th of July, and the other was destroyed on the 14th of August, and showed unmistakable signs of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Since that time 13 head have been lost, two from death, and 11 destroyed by order of Dr. Paaren, State Veterinarian; and in all cases post-mortem examinations revealed the well-marked and characteristic lesions of the disease.

I met with Dr. Paaren, State Veterinarian for Kansas, who had just returned from Clark's farm, near Sterling, Illinois.

Dr. Paaren informed me he had personal and direct knowledge of the disease in various points, all, however, so far confined to Jerseys, and all cases supposed to originate from one centre.

On Monday, 1st of September, I proceeded to Peoria, Illinois, in company with Dr. Paaren, and on Tuesday we made examinations of the Messrs. Tripp's herd of Jerseys. We found one cow, "Miss Innes," suffering from the disease in an acute form, and had her immediately destroyed, and the autopsy showed extremely well-marked and prominent lesions.

We then examined "Helena Rex," a young cow bought at Epler's sale in February last. "Epler's farm is supposed to be the centre of infection, so far as Illinois is concerned," and this cow, along with two others, were brought immediately thereafter to Messrs. Tripp's farm.

About 1st April a cow that had been in contact with the recent additions to the herd showed signs of lung trouble, and died on 17th April.

The cow "Helena Rex" aborted during the spring, but did not appear to suffer from any pulmonary trouble, and was apparently quite healthy to a casual observer.

Although the ordinary external manifestations of the disease were not very decided, yet careful auscultation and percussion showed some results of lung complaint.

Messrs. Tripp were averse to having this animal destroyed. Finally it was thought desirable to have her destroyed, and the *post mortem* showed well-marked adhesions of the right lung, a most prominent result of contagious pleuro. This condition clearly and satisfactorily demonstrated to Messrs. Tripp the manner in which this disease primarily originated among their herd. "Helena Rex" was brought from Dyes' farm in Ohio, in December of last year, to Epler's, and I believe was one of the animals that produced contagious pleuro among the Epler herd.

So far the disease in Illinois appears to be confined to Jersey herds ; although there was a rumour of a herd of short horns being affected in Peoria County, but Dr. Paaren had no authentic information as to the correctness of the report.

The disease is evidently due to the direct traffic in Jersey cattle from east to west. I am informed by Mr. Butler, veterinary surgeon, of Piqua, Ohio, that he believes the animals that affected Dyes' herd, and some of them were sent on to Epler's (before disease was noticed in Dyes' herd), were purchased at a Jersey sale in New York or Philadelphia.

From inquiries made at the Chicago Stock Yards, I find the traffic from the Eastern States, where contagious pleuro has existed so long, is very limited, but there is a very large traffic in calves from Ohio, Michigan, Western New York, and Pennsylvania.

Breeders of stock fully recognise the danger of the spread of this insidious disease, and some of them are urging active measures for stamping it out.

Dr. Paaren, by order of the Governor of Illinois, has quarantined all herds where disease has appeared, and is slaughtering all affected animals. It is necessary to appraise all animals before being destroyed.

The amount of money in the fund for contagious diseases in Illinois is very small, and not sufficient to compensate owners, and in consequence thereof, I fear the stamping out process, viz., slaughtering all diseased animals, and all animals that have been in contact with the diseased ones, the proper course to pursue will not be carried out with the expedition demanded.

The fault is with the State government, and not with their efficient veterinarian.

National and State interests appear to conflict with each other.

In view of the disease at present being confined to Jersey cattle their transport through the States will be restricted.

As to importation of Jersey cattle from the United States into Canada, I think it would be advisable not to bring any into quarantine for a short time at least. It may not be necessary to pass an Order in Council, as the importers of Jerseys are so few in this country that they could be easily notified of the desirability of not trafficking in Jerseys until the disease is got rid of among these cattle in the States.

If, unfortunately, an animal affected with contagious pleuro got into quarantine, such an assurance might compel the slaughtering of quite a number of other animals.

There are not many owners of Jerseys in Canada that, in the meantime, would like to risk what only might be an imaginary injury to their stock by attempting to import animals from any infected district.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Andrew Smith.*

The Honourable J. H. Pope,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.
