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A PRÉCIS OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL
RELATING TO CATTLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Order in Council, 1st October, 1868, provided inspection of all cattle imported into Ontario at Windsor or Sarnia, before receiving permission to proceed to their destination. Also that Cars conveying such cattle must be cleansed and disinfected by the Railway Companies carrying the same.

Order in Council, 20th April, 1876, prohibited the importation of neat cattle, sheep and swine from Europe into the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, except at the ports of Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Quebec. All animals liable to be detained or prohibited landing on report of Inspector, nominated by Minister of Agriculture. Cost of feeding and care of animals to be defrayed by owner, but no fees levied.

Order in Council, 2nd March, 1877, prohibited entry of neat cattle from Europe, till otherwise ordered, for cause of contagious disease, catted "Rinderpest."

Order in Council, 1st February, 1879, prohibited importation of cattle from the United States for a period of three months, into the provinces of :

Ontario,
Quebec,
New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia, and
Prince Edward Island.

Order in Council, 6th February, 1879, continued above regulation for a further period of three months.

Order in Council, 2nd May, 1879, authorized the Minister of Agriculture to stop the movement of exportation of any diseased animals from Canada.

Order in Council, 21st May, 1879, provided against the possibility of diseased animals being carried from place to place through Canadian territory, or conveyed and shipped from Canadian ports ; and for an inspection of all animals so arriving.

Order in Council, 4th June, 1879, renewed Order prohibiting importation of cattle from the United States until September 6th following.

Order in Council, 4th September, 1879, continued above regulation until October 6th following.

Order in Council, 4th October, 1879, prohibited *sine die* importation of cattle from United States.

Order in Council, 27th November, 1879, established regulation to retain in quarantine for ninety days all cattle coming from Europe entering at the ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N.B. ; prohibition of entry at all other points maintained.

Order in Council, 23rd April, 1880, is General Order in four parts, containing Cattle Quarantine Regulations.

Importation of neat cattle or swine prohibited in the provinces of :

Ontario,
Quebec,
New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia, and
Prince Edward Island

from the United States and Europe with the following exceptions :—

Neat cattle : Pedigree stock allowed to cross the frontier from the United States at Point Edward, Ont., only, subject to a quarantine of ninety days.

From Europe, allowed to enter at the sea ports defined, where there are quarantine stations, subject to a quarantine detention of ninety days.

Horses allowed to enter without quarantine detention if found free from disease ; if otherwise, entry prohibited.

Sheep and swine allowed to enter if found healthy. If not, to be detained in quarantine subject to the direction of the quarantine officer.

Sheep from the United States allowed to cross the frontier on the same conditions as above stated.

Swine prohibited to enter from the United States except in bond for slaughter under regulations defined in a special Order of May 3rd, 1880.

American neat cattle and swine subject to regulations defined, allowed to pass through the peninsula of the province of Ontario, in transit, from west to east, from one United States port to another.

Order in Council of 3rd May, 1880, prescribed regulations for slaughtering and curing imported swine in bond.

Order in Council, 5th April, 1881, provided that "Charlottetown" be included in the Order in Council respecting contagious diseases affecting cattle and other animals, dated on the 23rd day of April last, after the word "Quebec," the whole of the provisions of the said Order in Council being applied to the said Port of Charlottetown.

Order in Council, 9th April, 1881, prohibited embarking cattle on any vessel which had carried cattle from a United States port within 30 days of such embarkation.

The same for 60 days, if foot and mouth disease should have been found.

The same for 90 days, if pleuro-pneumonia should have been found.

Order in Council, 27th September, 1881, prohibited the use of head ropes previously used in tying diseased animals, and,

Prohibited importation of head ropes which had been used on board ships carrying cattle between Canadian ports and the United Kingdom.

Order in Council, 20th February, 1882, established Point Edward, on the River St. Clair, a cattle quarantine station, and provided that the regulations of the Health of Animals Order of April, 1880, be applicable to such station for the admission of cattle for breeding purposes only.

Order in Council, 22nd April, 1882, provided regulations for dealing with the disease of sheep scab.

Order in Council of July 27th, 1882, provided that Partridge Island, near St. John, New Brunswick, be a Cattle Quarantine Station between the dates of April 30th and September 30th, in any year, and to be subject to the regulations and restrictions contained in the "Health of Animals Order," dated 23rd April 1880.

Order in Council, 21st September, 1883, provided that the Animal Contagious Diseases Act be made applicable to the North-west Territories.

Order in Council of 5th November, 1883, provided that swine may be imported at any Customs Warehousing Port of Entry in Canada, in bond, subject in all respects to the provisions contained in the Orders in Council dated 23rd of April and May, 3rd, 1880, in relation thereto.

Order in Council, 7th January, 1884, authorized admission of swine for breeding purposes at Point Edward only, subject to a quarantine of 21 days. Prohibited entry of fattened hogs, except in bond for slaughter.

Order in Council, 8th September, 1884, established cattle quarantines in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

(This Order contained the first restriction of free importation of cattle from the United States into Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Before its date there were large, and as respects quarantine, untrammelled importations. In order to allow settlers' cattle to come in, the regulation relating to detention was not made absolute.)

Defined Emerson in Manitoba and Forts Walsh and Macleod in the provisional districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, together with such other places as might be hereafter indicated by the Minister of Agriculture, cattle quarantine stations.

Allowed neat cattle for stock and breeding purposes to be quarantined at such stations. Importation prohibited at all other places.

At Emerson, neat cattle not allowed to cross the Canadian frontier, until after they had been declared, on inspection by a veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, free from contagious disease or well founded suspicion thereof, such cattle to be subject to a quarantine of 60 days or such other period as might appear to the Minister of Agriculture advisable.

Allowed cattle to pass in transit from west to east entering at Forts Walsh and Macleod and going out at Emerson or Gretna.

At Forts Walsh and Macleod the same conditions as to entry for stock or breeding purposes or for transit.

The owner or owners of all cattle entering obliged to produce a sworn certificate indicating the state or territory or locality whence they had been brought.

Remainder of Order provided for collection of inspection fees and regulations relating to cattle in transit.

Order in Council, 14th September, 1884, established Dufferin, near Emerson, a cattle quarantine detention station.

Order in Council, 30th December, 1884, established further regulations for the extirpation of sheep scab, in consequence of reports received from High Commissioner.

Order in Council, 6th March, 1885, established further regulations relating to sheep scab and compensation to be paid to owners of animals slaughtered.

Order in Council, 11th May, 1885, prohibited the importation of horses into Manitoba and British Columbia, unless after inspection by a veterinary surgeon approved by the Minister of Agriculture, each horse be declared free from contagious disease. (This Order was intended to prevent the importation of glanders).

Order in Council, 30th July, 1885, amended preceding Order, by adding the word "mules."

Order in Council, 24th September, 1885, made Oak Lake or such other point as might be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture, a point at which cattle might enter for transit through the province of Manitoba to the state of Minnesota *via* Emerson or Gretna.

Order in Council, 6th February, 1886, applied the two preceding Orders relating to horses and mules to the North-west Territories, entry being allowed at Fort Macleod and Maple Creek.

Order in Council, 4th May, 1886, provided that all sheep entering the Province of British Columbia shall be liable to inspection, and that none affected with disease be allowed to enter such Province.

Order in Council, 17th June, 1886, prohibited the entry of sheep affected with scab into the province of Manitoba, or the provisional districts of Assiniboia or Alberta from the United States.

Order in Council, 18th August, 1886, prohibited swine entering Manitoba from the states of Dakota and Minnesota, except at Emerson, subject to a quarantine of 21 days.

Order in Council, 28th August, 1886, provided a scale of fees for the inspection of sheep entering the provinces of Manitoba or British Columbia or the territories of Alberta or Assiniboia.

Order in Council, 18th July, 1887, (General and Consolidating Order) rescinded previous Orders relating to Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and substituted amended and consolidated regulations.

Neat Cattle. Period of quarantine extended from 60 days to 90 days. Allowed to enter for stock or breeding purposes. Points of entry in Manitoba, at Emerson, Oak Lake or any other point named by the Minister of Agriculture, in two townships' belt.

Cattle in transit for Western United States or Territories allowed to enter at above named points and also at Gretna, if on inspection found healthy.

Exceptions to period of detention in same terms as Order of 1884 (intended to be applicable to settlers' cattle).

Provision for transit from west to east same as in the Order of 1884.

Required that the owner or owners of neat cattle produce sworn 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."

Inspection fees specified.

Horses and mules. Entry prohibited except found free from contagious disease.

Sheep. Entry prohibited except found free from scab or other contagious disease.

Swine. Subjected to a quarantine of 21 days.

In the provisional districts of Assiniboia and Alberta neat cattle prohibited except for stock or breeding purposes, subject to inspection before crossing the frontier, and a quarantine of 90 days within the limits hereinafter defined.

Allowed transit from west to east the same as in the Order of 1884.

Regulations as respects conditions of entry, inspection fees and quarantine detention, the same as in Manitoba.

The Department of the Interior Reserve of two townships along the frontier between Canada and the United States, declared a cattle quarantine ground, on which animals in quarantine could graze, subject to the provisions of the Act and the directions of the Minister of Agriculture. For the district of Alberta, opposite the point of Fort Macleod, that portion of territory formed by the curve of the main branch of the Milk River from the point of its entering the territory to the point of its crossing the United States frontier, was constituted a particular quarantine for the locality referred to.

Horses, mules, sheep and swine. Regulations the same as for the province of Manitoba.

In the province of British Columbia, horses, mules, sheep and swine undergo regulations the same as for the province of Manitoba, with the exception that the inspection fees were larger in amount on the Pacific coast.

Order in Council, 15th November, 1890, added the words "neat cattle" to the enumeration of animals allowed to enter the province of British Columbia, which had apparently been accidentally omitted in the passing or printing of the Consolidated Order in Council of July 18th, 1887. The omission had principally relation to the collecting of fees, the regulations referring to neat cattle having been declared applicable to British Columbia by the terms of the Order of 1887.

Order in Council, 6th June, 1891, imposed a quarantine detention of 15 days on sheep arriving at Maritime Province ports.

Order in Council, 7th September, 1891, amended general transit Order, so as to include the C.P.R. Co.

Order in Council, September 17th, 1892, revoked the Order establishing a reservation of two townships for a quarantine station between the western frontier of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, and north of the United States frontier, substituting therefor three special quarantines, with defined natural boundaries, namely:—

1. Townships 1, Ranges 19, 20, 21 and 22 in part.
2. Townships 1, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part.
Townships 2, Ranges 13, 14 and 15 in part.
3. Townships 1, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part.
Townships 2, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part; the whole as marked on a map.

Order in Council, February 18th, 1893, revoked the provisions in the Orders of 1884 and 1887, giving the Minister of Agriculture power to exempt settlers' cattle from the period of detention of 90 days and to substitute such other period as he might direct. The period of quarantine detention of neat cattle at all points is, therefore, absolute for 90 days, before being allowed pratique.

Order in Council, February 18th, 1893, rescinded privilege of allowing settlers' cattle to be excepted from 90 days' detention; and ordered settlers' and all other cattle entering Canada from the United States west of Ontario, to be subject to 90 days' quarantine. The feeding and watering of such settlers' cattle during quarantine and necessary expenses incurred for the same, to be paid by the Government. These animals on arrival, to be branded and registered at Government expense, to facilitate allotting them to their proper owners when released.

Order in Council, March 22nd, 1893, established cattle quarantine reserves at Estevan and south of Wood Mountain, and authorizing services of the North-west Mounted Police in connection with the same, and arrangements for transport of settlers' cattle from United States.

Order in Council, September 1st, 1893, extended boundaries of cattle quarantine reserves south of Lethbridge and Fort Macleod.

Order in Council, October 28th, 1893, prohibited entry of cattle from eastern boundary of Manitoba to Pacific Coast between 30th September and 31st March, and in the event of grass being burned, the North-west Police may remove cattle and herd them outside of quarantine limits. Q

Order in Council, December 13th, 1893, amended Order in Council of 28th October, by excepting Manitoba and British Columbia from its provision.

January 22nd, 1894, services of Mounted Police withdrawn from the Quarantines in Manitoba, but continued in North-west Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 30th January, 1894.

*March 20th
substituted*