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FILE NO.311-R1-1 VOL. ~~1~~ I

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FILE CLOSED

THIS FILE IS TO BE USED FOR
REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY.
SEE VOL. 2 FOR FURTHER
CORRESPONDENCE.

REGISTRY SERVICES

DATE DEC. 15, 1955

PER EB

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Note to File

OUR FILE NO. 311-R1-1

REF. YOUR FILE NO.
DATED

FROM: Chief, Epidemiology Division.

DATE: July 18, 1955

SUBJECT:

Bat Rabies

The question of bat rabies was discussed informally with Doctor A.W.F. Banfield, Mammalogist, Research Division, Canadian Wildlife Service (Northern Affairs and National Resources), Doctor Plummer, Animal Pathology Division, Animal Diseases Research Institute (Department of Agriculture), Doctor Layton and Doctor F. Nagler.

Positive bat rabies isolations have been reported with increasing frequency from the United States - particularly from Florida, Texas, California, Montana, and as far north as Pennsylvania. In some cases virus recovery has been made from bats which made an unprovoked attack on humans, while other recoveries have been from bat surveys such as the one at Fort San Houston, Texas, where it was reported that 65% of pooled samples from 207 Mexican Free Tailed Bats contained serum neutralizing antibodies against 100 LD50 of rabies virus.

A study of migratory habits of bats is being carried out at present in the South Western United States by capturing and tagging large numbers of bats.

In Canada, bat rabies has never been reported (possibly because it has never been looked for?), but it is known that migratory bats have been recovered from the Canadian Arctic Islands, and since these bats presumably wintered in the South Western States or Mexico, their migratory range overlaps that of bats found in those regions. Therefore, their infection with rabies is at least theoretically possible.

It seems to be the opinion of those consulted that although bat rabies in Canada is an interesting theoretical speculation, practical difficulties in the collection of specimens and in laboratory procedures for virus isolation rule out a positive approach at least for the present.


E.H. Lossing, M.D., M.P.H.

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Memorandum:

Pass to
D. Horsman
PS

2.5.75 AOK

000008

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Ottawa, January 19, 1955.

MEMORANDUM:

Dr. B.D.B. Layton,
Principal Medical Officer, Research Development,
Room 639, Jackson Building,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re: Rabies in Bats - File 311-R1-1

Rabies in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan has been known to be transmitted to domestic animals by wild life, such as foxes and wolves, which probably serve as the reservoir for this disease. It is doubtful that bats will be found in these northern regions, but it may be worth while checking up on this possibility with the Departments concerned.

D. Rossing?
15 Jan 55

500 Pads-5-50-12225

F. P. Nagler
F. P. Nagler, M. D.,
Medical Consultant,
Virus Laboratories.

000009

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

File: 311-R1-1

Ottawa, December 1, 1954.

Memorandum: Dr. B.D.B. Layton,
Principal Medical Officer, Research Development,
6th Floor Jackson Building, Annex,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re: Rabies in Bats

Since bats have been proven carriers of rabies virus, I feel we should consider the possibility of studying the bat population of Alberta and Saskatchewan with the following objectives in mind:

- (1) Identification of species.
- (2) Distribution ^{and} of migratory habits.
- (3)^o Attempted virus recovery from bats in areas where rabies in animals is known.

N H & W 43 - 1M PADS - 10-51 - P2745

E.H. Lossing
E.H. Lossing, M.D., M.P.H.,
A/Chief, Epidemiology Division.

PASS TO DR. F.P. NAGLER FOR COMMENTS.

000010

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Memoandum:

Pass to

- Dr E.N. Rossing,
Chief, Epidemiology Divⁿ

and

- Dr Nayler
Virus Laboratory

for information
29 Nov 54

H.W. 000011

\$6
I am
actly the same
said Magistrate Beev

Rabies Strike North Shore:

Quebec Area Hard Hit

Seven Islands, March 2—(P)—
Government scientists have been
flown into this isolated St. Lawrence
Gulf area to fight an
epidemic that has spread mad-
ness among sled dogs and foxes.

Two Quebec veterinaries, armed
with \$10,000 worth of serum,
left Seven Islands by plane Sat-
urday to visit the small scattered
settlements along the north
shore of the St. Lawrence River.

The disease, called rabies or
hydrophobia, has already infected
nearly a quarter of the 2,000
huskies in Northern Quebec.
Hundreds have died in Labrador.
The Newfoundland Government
is seriously concerned that the
hardy breed will die out if the
disease is not checked.

The Quebec Government took
action following complaints by
local residents—many of whom
depend for a living on trapping

and can only get around in winter
by dog-sled.

The epidemic has not been
confined to dogs. Trappers have
reported finding deep in the
bush bodies of lynx that have
succumbed to the disease.

In many villages, they say,
villagers go in fear of mad dogs
and crazed foxes have been
sighted venturing into the out-
skirts of settlements.

The infection is transmitted
by a bite from a diseased animal
and a human attacked by a mad
dog can die of the virus unless
given prompt medical attention.

Origin of the disease in the
eastern Quebec-Labrador region
is not known but it is believed
to have been first reported in
Cartwright, Labrador, some
years ago when a rabid fox at-
tacked a team of dogs. The dogs
killed the fox but were all dead
themselves within a few days.

original damaged

*In Hall of Health of Annual
Division says this is D 000012*

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311-RR-1
WB



ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF
THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto 2, Ontario.
November 30th., 1954.

G. D. W. Cameron, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

Dear Doctor Cameron:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of recent date and accompanying copy of material made available by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in reference to the spread of rabies by vampire bats. I appreciate your sending this material forward to us.

Yours very truly,

(J. T. Phair, M.B., D.P.H.)
Deputy Minister of Health

JTP:IS

Dr. Taylor
Wk
2 Dec 1954

PA



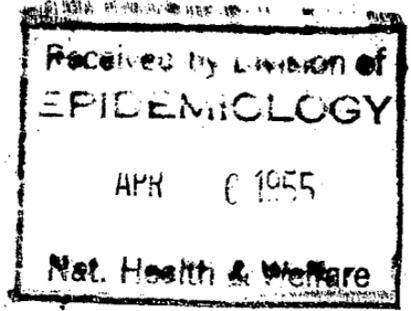
April 1st, 1955

Dr. Lossing:

The attached two reports are for your information
and whatever action you deem necessary.

C.E. Anderson

C.E. Anderson, M.B.
Director of Division of
Communicable Diseases
(Dept. of Public Health-Edmonton
Alta.)



PK

NOTED
wj
APR 12 1955

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production Service
Health of Animals Division

403 Public Bldg.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
March 29, 1955

CONFIDENTIAL
GG. 565-2

The Deputy Minister of Health
Department of Health
Administration Building
Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is copy of Dr. R.C. Duthie's letter from the Lethbridge Research Laboratory indicating Rabies diagnosed in specimens - 596059 and 596217.

These cases concern and verify R.C.M.P. diagnosis in the Baker Lake, N.W.T. eskimo area.

From information supplied it will be noted that humans were not bitten in either of these incidents.

Yours truly

(SIGNED) F.F. SAINT
District Veterinarian

cc: Veterinary Director General, Ottawa
PHA 83's - #596059, #596217

Copy for the information of: Deputy Minister of Health

C
O
P
Y
Animal Pathology Division

Production Service

Canada
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Veterinary Research Laboratory
P.O. Box 639
Mar 28 1955
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta

Dr. F.F. Saint
403 Public Building
Calgary, Alberta

Dear Dr. Saint:

Re: Specimen 596059 & 596217

With reference to your letter of March 25th:

Specimen: 596059 Artic Fox ex Baker Lake, N.W.T. Mice died of rabies 13 days after inoculation. Reported by wire Dec. 23, 1954, to RCMP, Baker Lake and copy to Dr. Mitchell at Hull.

Specimen: 596217 Dog - Baker Lake, N.W.T. Second lot of mice died of rabies 12 days after inoculation. Reported by wire to RCMP, Baker Lake, Copy to Dr. Mitchell, February 1, 1955.

All specimens were shipped to us via Air Express, via Winnipeg and should have been sent to Hull for examination.

Yours very truly

(Sgd.) R.C. Duthie
Officer in Charge

RCD:C

C
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION SERVICE - HEALTH OF ANIMALS DIVISION

Specimen Record for Inspectors

Identification No. Disease suspected..Rabies

Owner of animal..Sub. by Cst. C.J. Dent, R.C.M.P.
Baker Lake, N.W.T.

Animal species..Canine

Clinical history and symptoms: This is the dog mentioned in history on white fox specimen 596059. "Nov. 30th 1954 a local eskimo reported he chased a fox off, which was fighting with a 3-4 month old pup. On Dec. 2nd the same party reported the pup as being crazy. Examination disclosed something radically wrong. Pup was waving head from side to side and snapping at imaginary objects. Another pup ran close by and was made the subject of an attack by the apparently sick animal. Both dogs tied up for 12 day observational period. Will keep you advised whether or not it dies."

Specimen..dog head

Preservative ..frozen. wooden box via express collect.

Date received..December 24th 1954

Serial No. 596217
Date: December 30, 1954

Laboratory Report:

Negri bodies were not found. Failure to find Negri bodies does not eliminate the possibility of the animal being rabid as sometimes Negri bodies do not develop. A diagnosis in this case cannot be made until the results of mouse inoculation tests are known. This requires anywhere from 10 days to twomonths.

(Mice positive--see letter of Mar. 28/55)

Sgd..Robert Connell..Pathologist.



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

February 17th, 1955

Dr. E.H. Lossing
Chief, Epidemiology Division
Department of National Health and Welfare
808 Jackson Building
OTTAWA, Ontario



Re: Rabies

Dear Dr. Lossing:

There is attached hereto a copy of a letter dated February 11th, 1955, received from F.F. Saint, also positive Laboratory Report for rabies in a dog and a fox submitted by Cst. R.D.S. Ward, R.C.M.P., Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

It will be noted from information supplied that no human was attacked in this case.

Yours very truly

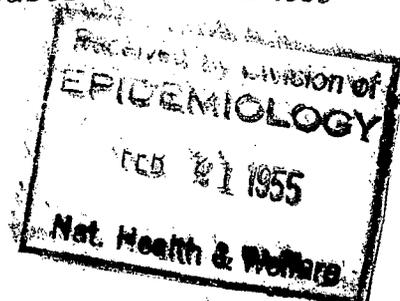
C. E. Anderson

C.E. Anderson, M.B.
Director of Division of
Communicable Diseases

PK
NOTED

WJ
FEB 21 1955

CEA: jm



CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

403 Public Bldg.
Calgary, Alberta
February 11, 1955

C
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Y

CONFIDENTIAL
GG.319-2

The Deputy Minister of Health
Department of Health
Administration Bldg.
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for your information is PHA 83 indicating Rabies in two animals - a fox and a husky dog, specimens of which were submitted by Cst. R.D.S. Ward, R.C.M.P., Cambridge Bay; N.W.T., to the Veterinary Research Laboratory, Lethbridge, Alberta.

It will be observed from information supplied that no human was attacked in this case.

Yours very truly

(SIGNED) F.F. SAINT

CC: Veterinary Director General Ottawa
Dr. E.E. Ballantyne, Edmonton.

C.
O
Y

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION SERVICE - HEALTH OF ANIMALS
DIVISION
SPECIMEN RECORD FOR INSPECTORS

Identification No. Disease suspected....Rabies

Owner of animal...Sub. by Cst. R.D.S.Ward, R.C.M.P.,
Address..... Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

Animal species... 1 fox, 1 husky dog

Clinical history and symptoms: "The enclosed specimen 1 fox head and one dog head, came from Wellington Bay area, 70 miles west of this settlement. The fox entered a snow house in which one of the eskimos was living, and the eskimo clubbed the fox to death. The dog became paralyzed and was shot, no sign of foam and no indication that it was engaged in any fights with foxes or otherwise."

Signed.. Cst. R.D.S. Ward

Specimen..1 fox head, 1 dog head

Preservative.. frozen

DATE RECEIVED...February 9th, 1955

Serial No. Fox 596714
596715

Date..February 10, 1955

LABORATORY REPORT:

Negri bodies were present in both the fox brain and dog brain.

Diagnosis in both animals:: RABIES

(sgd.) Robert Connell.....Pathologist



CANADA

3826

NATIONAL PARKS
BRANCH

DEPARTMENT
OF

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Ottawa, November 23, 1954.

*Dr. Cameron
2587*

Dr. G.D.W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health,
Dept. of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Cameron:

Thank you for your letter of November 16, 1954, and for the attached copies of correspondence regarding the work concerning bat rabies being conducted in Texas. We are passing this information to the Provincial Game Commissioners, and will provide appropriate additional comment regarding occurrences and distribution of the species of bat presently involved.

We would be very much interested in having this situation discussed at the next meeting of our Wildlife Disease Committee. It may be that we should consider some banding of bats to improve our knowledge of movements of our local species and to so forearm ourselves with knowledge regarding both the possibility and probability of rabies spreading by this medium to Canada. Such a proposition would be difficult, but might be considered to merit the effort.

We appreciate indeed your co-operation in this matter.

Yours truly,

Winston Mair
W. Winston Mair,
Chief.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF
NATIONAL HEALTH
NOV 26 1954
REC'D

W. Winston Mair



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

311-R1-1

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

November 19, 1954

Dr. G. D. W. Cameron
Deputy Minister of National Health
Dept. of National Health & Welfare
OTTAWA, Ontario

Dear Dr. Cameron:

I thank you for the information provided with your letter of November 16th regarding rabies in bats. Since rabies is fairly common in the northern part of this Province, there may quite conceivably be a reservoir of rabies infection in the bats of our community, human and otherwise.

Yours truly

A. Somerville

A. Somerville, M. D.
Deputy Minister of Health

AS/SM

Dr. G. D. W. Cameron
AS
23 Nov 54

DEPUTY MINISTER OF
NATIONAL HEALTH
NOV 22 1954
REC'D

311-R1-1



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Department of Health and Public Welfare
Executive Offices
Winnipeg

November 22nd, 1954.

Doctor G. D. W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health,
Dept. of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Doctor Cameron:

This acknowledges your letter of November 16th with
attachments in connection with the work going on in the State of
Texas regarding rabies in bats.

Thank you for this information.

Yours very truly,

M. R. ELLIOTT, M. D.,
Deputy Minister of Health.

MHE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF
NATIONAL HEALTH
NOV 24 1954
RECD

311-R1-1
November 16, 1954.

P.A.
Dr. J.T. Phair,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Health,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Phair:

Attached hereto please find copies of letters relating
to the work going on in the State of Texas regarding rabies in bats.

This is for your information and for whatever action
you might deem indicated with respect to this study.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
G. D. W. CAMERON, M.D.
G.D.W. Cameron, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

EDSL/FC

November 16, 1954.

Dr. G.F. Amyot,
Deputy Minister of Health,
Department of Health and Welfare,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Dr. Amyot:

Attached hereto please find copies of letters relating
to the work going on in the State of Texas regarding rabies in bats.

This is for your information and for whatever action
you might deem indicated with respect to this study.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
G. D. W. CAMERON, M.D

G.D.W. Cameron, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

BDNL/PC

November 16, 1954.

Dr. A. Somerville,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Health,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Dr. Somerville:

Attached hereto please find copies of letters relating to the work going on in the State of Texas regarding rabies in bats.

This is for your information and for whatever action you might deem indicated with respect to this study.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
G. D. W. CAMERON, M.D.
G.D.W. Cameron, H.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

EDBL/FC

November 16, 1954.

Dr. F.B. Roth,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Health,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Dr. Roth:

Attached hereto please find copies of letters relating to the work going on in the State of Texas regarding rabies in bats.

This is for your information and for whatever action you might deem indicated with respect to this study.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by

G. D. W. CAMERON, M.D

G.D.W. Cameron, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

BDDL/FC

November 16, 1954.

Dr. Herley R. Elliott,
Deputy Minister of Health,
Department of Health and Public Welfare,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Dr. Elliott:

Attached hereto please find copies of letters relating to the work going on in the State of Texas regarding rabies in bats.

This is for your information and for whatever action you might deem indicated with respect to this study.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
G. D. W. CAMERON, M.D.

G.D.W. Cameron, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

BDEL/FC

November 16, 1954.

Mr. W.H. Hair,
Chief,
Canadian Wildlife Service,
National Parks Branch,
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources,
150 Wellington Street,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Hair:

Attached hereto please find copies of letters relating to the work going on in the State of Texas regarding rabies in bats.

This is for your information and for whatever action you might deem indicated in the matter of advising directors of Wildlife Services in the Province of Ontario and those in Western Canada. I have brought this information to the Deputy Ministers of Health of these provinces.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
G. D. W. CAMERON, M.D

G.D.W. Cameron, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

EDBL/FC

TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date 15 Nov

To D. E. H. Lossing
Chief, Epidemiology Divⁿ

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and file | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare reply for my signature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and see me about this | <input type="checkbox"/> Take appropriate action |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note and return <i>pls -</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Per your request |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Investigate and return | <input type="checkbox"/> For your approval |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For your information | <input type="checkbox"/> For your signature |

Comments

*Ted. I propose to send
 copies, over Dr Cameron's
 signature, to Prov. I King
 Health & Chief Fed Govt
 Wildlife Service for*

000032

over pls.

forward transmission to
provincial counterparts
Any suggestions
Doubt,



PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU



Regional Office of the
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
1501 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
CABLE ADDRESS: OFSANPAN

In Reply Refer to: HCD

29 October 1954

Dr. Henry A. Holle
State Health Officer
Texas State Department of Health
Austin, Texas

Dear Doctor Holle:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 20, under your file reference G, informing us of the work going on in Texas regarding rabies in bats, and the fact that 5000 Mexican free-tailed bats have been banded on the forearm with soft metal bands, each bearing a number and the address of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Washington, D.C.

The recent discoveries regarding the incidents of rabies in bats has certainly uncovered a most interesting problem and will may indicate that plans for the control of rabies must contain a very broad and diversified attack of the problem.

The banding of 5000 bats was a formidable piece of work and during the next few months the capture of these bats should produce valuable information regarding the ecology of the free-tailed bat. We wish to assure you that we will make every effort through our field offices to see that the appropriate officials in Mexico, and even adjacent areas, are acquainted with your project and the desirability for prompt reporting of all banded bats that are captured.

The informal technical discussions on bat rabies which took place at the recent annual meeting of the American Public Health Association would lead us to believe that some species of bats are more widely distributed than was believed formerly. Considering this possibility we suggest you might wish to forward an outline of your work to the Deputy Ministers of Public Health, and the Directors of Wildlife Service of the Provinces of Western Canada.

May we inform you that the Bureau is anxious to be of whatever assistance possible, and that you might reasonably expect, in the not too distant future a visit from one of our field people located in your area, Dr. Aurelio Málaga or Dr. Sidney B. Clark.

Sincerely yours,

cc: Dr. G.D.W. Cameron
Deputy Minister, Dept. of
National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Canada

Fred L. Soper
Director

DEPUTY MINISTER OF
NATIONAL HEALTH
NOV 5 1954
REC'D

Handwritten notes:
15/11/54
[Signature]



Texas State Department of Health

HENRY A. HOLLE, M. D., STATE HEALTH OFFICER

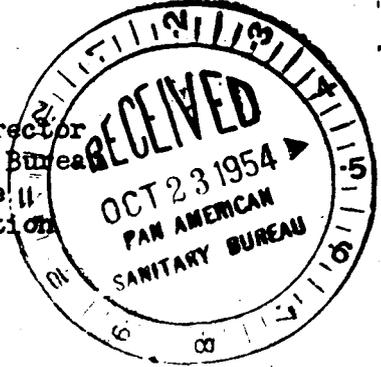
AUSTIN 1, TEXAS

October 20, 1954

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Hoc
HCD-V-6
25/10
25/10
PREVIOUS FILE
A. C. SLOAN, D. D. S., DALLAS
(PLEASE WRITE)
HAMPTON C. ROBINSON, M. D., HOUSTON
ELMER C. BAUM, D. O., AUSTIN
J. T. STRYKER, PHARMACIST, WOODVILLE

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SECRETARY
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IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. G



Dr. Fred L. Soper, Director
Pan American Sanitary Bureau
Regional Office of the
World Health Organization
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Doctor Soper:

Studies made by members of this Department, supported in part by a National Institutes of Health Research Grant, have demonstrated that an appreciable percentage of the insectivorous bats, Tadarida mexicana, which have been examined in Texas have been naturally infected with the rabies virus. This Mexican free-tailed bat is common in Texas during all but the coldest months of the year. Colonies in Central Texas bat caves number in the millions.

Investigations are being made into the ecology of this species of bat in an effort to determine the role, if any, that they play in the maintenance and transmission of rabies. In this connection, 5,000 of the bats have been banded on a forearm with soft metal bands furnished by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The bands are numbered and carry the F. and W. Service Washington address.

We are particularly interested in determining the migratory habits of this bat. Presumably a majority of them spend the winter in Mexico. Association with vampire bats in Mexico would provide an opportunity for interspecies spread of the virus.

Any assistance that Pan American Sanitary Bureau personnel in Mexico can give us in attempting to recover these banded bats will be greatly appreciated. Any suggestions that you might have as to Mexican Scientists who might be alerted to be on the lookout for these bats would be of value to us.

Sincerely yours,

Henry A. Holle
Henry A. Holle, M.D.
State Health Officer

311-B1-1

pa

WINDSOR DAILY STAR

JUL 23 1953

Fight Rabies In Colorado

Skunk Bites Dog, Sets Off Epidemic

TORONTO, (CP)—A skunk bit a dog in the Rockies recently and touched off an epidemic of rabies that is causing concern to Colorado veterinary officials.

TELLS GROUP

Dr. Martin D. Baum, director of the state's veterinary public health services told the American veterinary medical health association's annual convention about the epidemic today.

He said state officials are working out a control program to check the outbreak, which is providing a problem for residents and vacationers as well as pets and livestock.

Col. Frank M. Lee, public health veterinarian of South Carolina, told of an educational campaign which reduced the number of rabid dogs in the state by 58 percent in two years and cut human exposures by one-third.

The campaign resulted in a sharp increase in the number of dogs vaccinated against the disease. As the number of vaccinated dogs doubled, incidence of the disease was halved.

Dr. Thomas Childs, veterinary director-general of the Canadian agriculture department, said compulsory cooking of all garbage fed to swine and other control measures could wipe out trichinosis, a parasitic disease which can be transmitted to humans.

GARBAGE CONTROL

Strict controls on garbage feeding had helped limit the disease in Canada. In the United States, the disease occurred in 20 percent of swine fed raw garbage and in one or two percent of those which were not fed garbage.

Epidemiology Division

EDMONTON JOURNAL

JUN 25 1953

95 Rabies Cases Said Confirmed

Ninety-five out of 140 cases of rabies in domestic or wild animals confirmed in Canada during the past year have occurred in Alberta, according to a report Wednesday from Ottawa.

The report states that rabies in the past 12 months has spread across Canada from British Columbia to northern Quebec. More than 80 humans are undergoing treatment as a precaution after being exposed to the disease.

The federal agriculture department reported that up to mid-May 63,000 animals had been given anti-rabies vaccine. All "available" dogs in the Northwest Territories, the Peace River block of B.C., north of the 55th parallel in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were said to have been vaccinated.

Alberta's 95 cases included swine, sheep and cows as well as beaver and lynx, dogs, coyotes and wolves. The North West Territories, second hardest hit, had recorded 21 rabies cases.

The outbreak reached a peak in February, with 39 cases reported across the country. During April, May and mid-June, only 24 cases were reported.

R.H.

To: - Press Clipping Service
PLEASE RETURN TO: OR
Epidemiology Division DIV.

311-R1-1 ✓

Pa

CALGARY HERALD

JUN 23 1953

Anti-Rabies Vaccine Earmarked For Arctic

OTTAWA (CP)—The transport department announced Monday that about 4,000 tons of supplies will be shipped to Canadian Arctic outposts this summer by three of its vessels.

The three ships are the C. D. Howe, the N. B. McLean and the icebreaker D'Iberville, the latter on her maiden trip into the Arctic.

A special consignment to the north this year will be 7,000 doses of anti-rabies vaccine for some 20

outposts to offset spread of rabies to the dog teams of eastern Arctic Eskimos. In addition, some 6,000 pounds of medicine are destined to replenish the supply of some five of the principal outposts.

THE N. B. McLEAN will leave Quebec June 26 and is scheduled to return Oct. 7. The C. D. Howe will leave Montreal June 27 and is due back Sept. 16.

The D'Iberville, specially constructed to withstand the heaviest ice, was the only icebreaker and the only non-naval Canadian craft to take part in the recent Spitehead review. She will leave Montreal July 16 following her return from a shake-down cruise in the United Kingdom and will carry additional supplies to joint Canadian-United States weather stations in the north, an undertaking which has in the past been mainly carried out by U.S. vessels. She is due back by Sept. 27.

Epidemiology Division

311-R1-1

P.e.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal

MAR 26 1953

Breeders Support Ban on Substitutes

By F. Fleury

MORE than 300 delegates from the many Quebec farm animals breeding societies attended the 59th annual meeting of the Quebec General Livestock Ass'n, which took place in Quebec early in March.

Roland Pigeon, Ayrshire cattle and Belgian horse breeder, Verchères, presided at the meeting and sounded the keynote. The dairy industry, which needs adequate protection against the introduction of the many by-products including a high proportion of edible oils was the main topic of the meeting and a resolution was adopted asking the Federal Government to revise custom duties on imported edible oils in order to safeguard a Canadian industry whose yearly contribution to our national economy means \$750 millions, according to Peter Nadeau, main speaker of the meeting.

The breeders also passed a vote of thanks to the Provincial Government for its immediate action in protecting dairy farmers through prohibiting the manufacture and sale of margarine within the limits of the province of Quebec. The association also expressed by a vote of thanks, its appreciation to Que-

bec Department of Agriculture for the increase of its annual subsidies to dairy cattle associations, which were adjusted according to membership and cattle population of different associations and breeds. In his annual report, the secretary, Armand Ouellet, summarized the many activities for 1952, such as the increase of subsidies to dairy cattle breeds, the presentation of trophies to successful young breeders, also in the field of propaganda and publicity through the press and radio.

In his market forecasts of animal productions, Pierre Labrecque, Chief of Livestock Branch, urged farmers to stay with the hog business, aiming at reduction of costs of production by a revision of breeding methods. The speaker also commended the raising of good commercial dairy cows in order to fill the demand from United States buyers. Sheep breeding, according to the speaker, will prove to be a paying proposition

ewes has resulted in a type of cross-bred, which mated to black face rams give very good market lambs.

Peter Nadeau, manager of Bellevue Dairy Plant at Valleyfield gave a masterly review of the Canadian dairy industry, showing

what this industry means to agriculture, the value of capital invested, salary and wages paid; its evolution in a half century to a situation where it needs protection, and a complete revision of by-laws and regulations both federal or provincial, because present legislation does not answer its actual need.



Peter Nadeau

The new Board of Directors include Col. D. B. Lyon, Sherbrooke president, (Beef Cattle Association) Dr. Ernest Mercier (Lennox)

Central Ontario

representative crowd of both rural

Epidemiology Division

311-R1-1

PA

SUDEBURY STAR

JAN 23 1953

Rabies Outbreak in Alberta Spreads to Edmonton Area

EDMONTON (CP) — The line of defence in the fight against rabies has been extended to a line 10 miles south of Edmonton. It is the first time a major city has been placed inside the precautionary zone.

Most directly concerned are the owners of Edmonton's 6,500 dogs. Animals no longer will be allowed to roam about the city. They must be tied up or otherwise controlled.

An Edmonton dog-owner will be required to get a permit from the provincial agriculture department to take his animal out of the city. If he wants to take it north, the

dog will have to be vaccinated. The federal health of animals division announced extension of the quarantine area after obtaining evidence that a dog was infected with rabies at Boyle, 75 miles northeast of Edmonton.

The disease broke out among wildlife in northern Alberta last summer and has spread steadily southward. Domestic animals have been infected in some areas, and humans could get it through the bite of an infected dog.

The quarantine area formerly extended as far south as the 55th parallel in the three prairie provinces, to a depth of 250 miles from the Northwest Territories boundary. Now it has been shifted south in Alberta to near parallel 53, running through Leduc, and to all of northern British Columbia north of the 53rd parallel.

North of the 55th, eradication of wildlife is being carried out by poisoning, trapping and shooting, along with a vaccination program

among domestic animals and humans who have been exposed to the disease.

P.A.

To: - Police Clearing Service

PLEASE RETURN TO _____

PLEASE RETURN TO _____

Epidemiology Division DIV.

Kiwanis Club Sponsoring Goodwill Week

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister St. Laurent cited the relationship that prevails between the United States and Canada as an outstanding example of international good will. The statements were issued in connection with United States-Canada Good Will Week which is sponsored by Kiwanis International and its more than 3,500 affiliated clubs. The observance is held annually in commemoration of the Rush-Bagot Agreement which went into effect April 28, 1818.

Prime Minister St. Laurent, in a letter to Kiwanis International President Walter J. L. Ray said, "The more the peoples of our two countries and of every other free nation manifest a spirit of good will and co-operation in the interests of their common security and well-being, the more assurance there will be of a peaceful and prosperous and happy world."

"Kiwanis International is to be commended for helping to foster among us and our world neighbors the kind of friendly and working relationship upon which the preservation of 'our sacred trust' of freedom so largely depends."

President Eisenhower, referring to the observance of United States-Canada Good Will Week, stated, "By extending the hand of fellowship across the boundaries of nations, Kiwanis does much to further the cause of international peace and understanding. Our friendly ties with Canada, extending over 135 years, have furnished an example for the rest of the world to follow."

"I pray the day may come when all the nations shall enjoy the same mutual respect, toler-

ance and good neighborliness that has been so long a source of pride and strength to our great continent."

The observance, designed to foster good relations between the United States and Canada, dates back to 1821 when the Kiwanis International convention held the first Canadian Day celebration. This was the forerunner of the present United States - Canada Good Will Week which will be observed the week of April 26-May 2.

During the intervening years, Kiwanis clubs have erected 25 bronze "peace tablets" at major ports of entry along the more than 3,000 miles of unfortified boundary between the two nations. A boun- inscription on each tablet reads:

"This unfortified tablet reads: between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America should quicken the remembrance of the friendship more than a century-old tries, a lesson of peace to all na-

The theme of the Tuesday dinner meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Whitehorse was United States-Canada Good Will Week highlighted by an address on this subject by member Tom Nelson. It was particularly fitting that one of the club guests was Charley Cook, a past president of the Van Nuys California Kiwanis Club. Another visitor was Jack Cuelen-aere of the Prince Albert Kiwanis Club. The meeting was also favored with a short talk by Dr. Catt of the Dominion Department of Agriculture who is in Whitehorse in connection with rā control.

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act / Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

Doctor Morrow informed Alderman Bain, chairman of the local Board of Health, that parents should make doubly sure that children wash their hands thoroughly before eating. He also recommended keeping all children away from public gatherings.

He stated that the present outbreak was not an epidemic and although other cases are probable, the patients are still under observation.

Present stricken patients appear to come from one area and investigations are now being conducted to try and determine the cause of infection.

Territorial health authorities, in conjunction with local doctors and Army medical officials, are doing all in their power to combat the disease. If at any time they feel further action is needed, the public will be informed through the press or by radio station CFWH.

Yukon Exploration & Development Co. West In Option

The Yukon Exploration & Development Company have entered into an option agreement with the Con West Exploration Co. to develop a group of 72 claims. It was announced today.

Exploration work is expected to start immediately.

BOARD OF TRADE MEET NEXT TUESDAY

The Whitehorse Board of Trade will meet next Tuesday in the Whitehorse High School at 8 p.m.

Election of officers for the coming year will take place.

at a dance in the Inn Ballroom on May 16. On May 17 the Y.P.A. will hold their annual sports day at the Civic Centre grounds. A parade will pass through City streets at 12:30. The Queen will be crowned following the parade at the Civic Centre grounds. Sport and midway will then be opened for the balance of the day.

Ed. Maddock Presented With



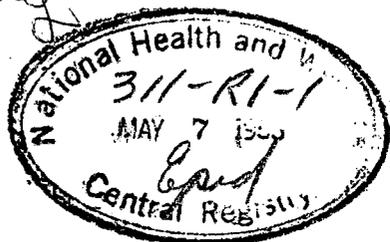
Thirty-five employees, their wives and friends attended a farewell dinner in the Inn Blue-room in honor of Mr. Ed Maddock on his retirement from the firm after 21 years' service. Mr. Owen Williams, manager,

Lena Tiyza Ward 000042 Displayed at T. & V.

311-R1-1

May 4, 1953

Arthur F.W. Peart M.D. D.P.H.,
Department of National Health
808 Guelson Building
Ottawa.



Dear Dr. Peart,

Dogs are still at large. People still do not know they really have to tie up their dogs.

Enclosed is a clipping which proves Dr. Catt was here.

The department of health should send someone to white horse to study Mr. Brown. There is something very odd about him. Only a lunatic could believe the way he does, yet he doesn't look mad but I suspect that he is

NOTE MAY 1953

P.A. Give copy of former letter in the same vein have been sent to the chief M.O. Yukon, & to the Childs Ag. Dept. no further action would seem to be necessary. May 6-53

Received by DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY
MAY 7 1953
000043
Nat. Health & Welfare

Please see to it that any
children do not get hydrophobic

Please see to it that lunatics
are put in institutions. | ?

Please tell the Inspector
of Police it is his job to
enforce the law, He is worried
about democracy. He says
if people don't want to be
their dogs it is contrary to
the principle of democracy
to force them. I have sent
him 2 dozens letters telling
why he should enforce
the law.

Please tell Dr. Morrow to
hang himself.

Please see the horror of this
situation and correct it.

Very sincerely yours
(Mrs) M. Butterfield

311-R1-1

pa

EDMONTON JOURNAL

APR 22 1953

8.4

Albertans Treated Against Rabies

More than 100 Albertans have been treated as a precautionary measure against rabies but so far none of them has developed any symptoms of the disease, Dr. Norman Baster, director of communicable diseases, said Tuesday.

Dr. Baster said a man at Morinville was bitten by a dog which later was found to be rabid. The victim was treated at an Edmonton hospital and released when he failed to show symptoms.

A man from south of Tomahawk, southwest of Stony Plain was brought in for vaccine treatment after an encounter with a cow which was thought to be infected. Both the man and the cow proved to be in good health.

It has been stated that the odds are five to one against a human becoming infected if he is bitten by a rabid animal. If he is given early treatment, the odds are greatly lengthened.

Epidemiology Division

311-R1-1

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

April 20, 1953.

Dr. M.R. Bow,
Chief Health Officer,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Dear Dr. Bow:

In continuation of previous correspondence, attached are copies of letters dated April 14th and 17th, which have been received from Mrs. Myra Butterfield of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

These are passed for your information and whatever action you may consider advisable.

Yours sincerely,



E.H. Lossing, M.D.,
for
Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Atts.

311-R1-1

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

April 20, 1953.

Dr. T. Childs,
Veterinary Director General,
Health of Animals Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Confederation Bldg.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Attention: Dr. O. Hall

Dear Doctor:

In continuation of previous correspondence, attached are copies of letters dated April 14th and 17th, with attachments, which have been received from Mrs. Myra Butterfield of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

These are passed for your information and whatever action you may consider advisable.

Yours sincerely,

Leaf
E.H. Lossing, M.D.,
for
Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Atts.

EHL/TB

311-R1-1

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

April 20, 1953.

Mrs. Myra Butterfield,
Whitehorse,
Yukon Territory.

Dear Mrs. Butterfield:

This is to acknowledge your letters dated April 14th and 17th, 1953 with attachments, having reference to the rabies problem in Whitehorse.

As indicated previously, your letters are being passed to the appropriate authorities.

Yours sincerely,



E.H. Lossing, M.D.,
for
Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

EHL/TB

000048

to 311-R1-1

Whitehorse, Y.T.
April 14, 1953

Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.
Chief Epidemiology Division
Department of National Health and Welfare
808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

Dear Dr. Peart;

The R.C.M.P. did not noticeably enforce the dog control law, people do not know that it is a law. Dogs that were tied up for a day or so are now loose. Each free dog sets an example.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have sent to Corp Thompson. I have also sent a copy to Inspector Stienhauer.

Please tell me to give up, or else do something to enforce the law.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs) Myra Butterfield

(Mrs.) Myra Butterfield

I send copies to Dr. T. Childs (at M.C. Hall) and Dr. M. P. Shaw in continuation of previous correspondence. A few more may be considered advisable to pick this Butterfield's letter & refer her that her letters have been forwarded to the appropriate authorities.

18.4.53



Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
APR 18 1953
Nat. Health & Welfare



Whitehorse, Y.T.
April 13, 1953

Corporal Thompson
Whitehorse Detachment
R.C.M.P.

Dear Corporal Thompson;

Officials of three departments in
Ottawa say any dog which is allowed to bite, in the
Yukon is a threat to human life. There are still dogs at
large in Whitehorse.

The announcement of the dog control
law in THE WHITEHORSE STAR April 10, 1953 was seditious.
The R.C.M.P. should not connect itself with conspiracies
against the Government. Any revolution against the Government
is deplorable.

Please enforce the law and see to
it all dogs are controled.

Sincerely yours,
Myra Butterfield
(Mrs) Myra Butterfield



Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
APR 18 1953
Nat. Health & Welfare

refer to
24-RI-1


Whitehorse, Y.T.
April 17, 1953

Dear Dr. Peart,

Each day more dogs re-appear on the streets here, I suspect the Dr Council Order is not being enforced. Yesterday Harry Mc Hair, a small boy was bitten by a dog. If nothing alarming happens to him in the next few months we will know the dog was not rabid.

Why am I the only person in Whitehorse who is afraid of mad dogs? Why haven't any doctors or government employees made a public statement?

My neighbors tell me a children aid society has been bonded for the benefit of my children.

If any person in a position of responsibility had made a statement last winter there never would have been

such confusion and bitterness
here.

How can doctors surrender
their integrity to such rot?

If the nonsense that
is going on here is not stamped
out, you might find yourself
up against the same thing.
What will you do? you will
have no Ottawa to appeal to.

Please get the dogs
tied up, muzzled or dead.

Sincerely yours.

(Mrs) Myra Butterfield

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
Apr 20 1953
Nat. Health & Welfare

808 Jackson Building,
Ottawa.

April 15, 1953.

Dr. N. Baster,
Director,
Communicable Diseases,
Department of Public Health,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Dr. Baster:

I thought you would be interested to know that Dr. Fred Nagler of the Laboratory of Hygiene, told me recently that he had a very hurried talk with Kaprowski in Chicago last week. Apparently Kaprowski mentioned that he had not as yet received any sera from your test group at Fort Vermillion.

Dr. Peart was very interested in what you had told me about your experiment using Kaprowski's avianized vaccine, and we would be glad to hear details of how the test is progressing.

I was very glad of the opportunity of meeting you while in Edmonton, and found your ideas on the reporting and control of Communicable Diseases very interesting and helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Lossing
E.H. Lossing, M.D.
for
Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

EHL/cm

PH-311-R

Whitehorse, Y.T.
April 10, 1953

APR 1 1953

*This correspondence has
been adequately dealt
with previously.*

Dear Dr. Peart,

I can't do it all over again. Please have some one sent
from Ottawa.

Sincerely yours,

Myra Butterfield

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
APR 13 1953
Nat. Health & Welfare

Whitehorse Rifle & Pistol Spring Shoot

The spring shoot of the Whitehorse Rifle and Pistol Club will be held at the range in the School Sunday, April 12, at 1:30 p.m. No practice or sighting shots will be allowed after commencement of the shoot.

In both ladies' and men's competition there will be prizes of silverware. There will be pistol competitions and a cup for the grand aggregate trophy. This shoot will be for members only.

Drama Club Play Scheduled for Three Nights

"Night Must Fall," a three-act play, will be presented by the Whitehorse Drama Club on April 30, May 1 and 2 at the School Auditorium.

The play is under the direction of Rusty Erlam. The cast consists of Isabel Learmouth, Audrey Gell, Doris Rogers, Peggy O'Hara, Jean Alston, Malcom Sutherland-Brown, Richard Fowler, Earl Waddington and Fred Lucas.

Tickets are on sale at Taylor and Drury store. All seats are reserved.

Full Color Film at Fish & Game Meet

A full color sound film will be shown at the Yukon Fish and Game Association meeting next Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Parish Hall.

All members are asked to attend and any others interested.

Whitehorse Member Calls For More Democratic Govt.

Councillor Fred Locke, Whitehorse, told the Council that it was time Ottawa realized that more money was needed to run this Territory. He said he thought taxation is at a limit now. He also called for greater welfare provisions.

"If expansion increases," said Locke, it is time that Ottawa, who dictates policies of administration and legislation, recognized that the need for a more democratic form of government than we have now, with fuller representation in elections. He also urged the completion of the Dawson Road.

Whitehorse Star

On The Alaska Highway

"THE VOICE OF THE YUKON"

On The Trail of '98

Vol. 53 No. 15

★★

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1953

WHITEHORSE, YUKON

★★★

Subscription \$4.00 Per Year

Territorial Council Opens First Sitting In Whitehorse

OTTAWA BLOWS ITS TOP . . .

Dog Restraining Order To Be Enforced According to RCMP

An Order-in-Council received by the commander of the RCMP in Whitehorse from Ottawa, orders that "owing to outbreak of rabies in Canada, all dogs must be confined or securely tied up until further notice." The order takes precedent over any existing City ordinances and must be enforced by the RCMP.

Termed by local officials as being one of the most ridiculous orders to come out of Ottawa, for no cases or threat of rabies has been reported in the Yukon.

A very small group of fanatic dog haters are said to have brought about the order after repeated letters to Ottawa demanding that the Government place a restraining order on dogs. The same group presented a petition to City Council earlier in the year containing approximately twenty names but City Council refused to enforce the measures.

It is estimated that the Ottawa order will affect over 35,000 people of the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Northern British Columbia and Alberta. No time limit was stated when the order will be withdrawn and it appears that only pressure brought about through the Yukon M.P., Mr. Aubrey Simmons, will speed up the lifting of the restrictions.

The City of Whitehorse has already written Ottawa requesting the removal of the order.

Eden To Undergo Bladder Operation

LONDON — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will undergo a gall bladder operation.

Eden, 55, was ill last week with gastric chill. He is expected to rest for six weeks after the operation.

J.C. Jottings

All members are asked to make a special effort to turn out for the meeting this coming Monday night, April 13, as there is much urgent business to be transacted. The national convention deadline is almost upon us. A full agenda is drawn up.

Did you know . . . that Action Magazine will be running a feature article on your club's major activity for the year; that our president has given talks on immigrant affairs and citizenship to the Y.P.A. and the I.O.D.E. recently; that our safety campaign is about to hit the bright "Scotch-light"; that all resolutions to national will be drawn up? These and many other interesting items await you next Monday evening at 8 p.m. We shall see you all then.

Wolf Bounty Discussed With Yukon Trapper

Territorial Council members heard suggestions from Yukon trapper, Johnny Johns, to step up the killing of wolves in the Territory.

Johnny suggested that he would like to see the bounty back on wolves with a higher rate prevailing during summer months. He also suggested a bounty on wolf pups. A trapper could catch anywhere from four to ten pups at a time, he predicted. "Wolves and wolverine are increasing in all areas and game diminishing," said Johnny.

The Council were, investigating the actions of the Game Department in their recent wolf poison program involving the use of an aircraft.

Unanimous Choice Of 789 Delegates

Arthur Laing, 48-year-old "native son," was named Wednesday as leader of the shattered British Columbia Liberal Party and charged with the task of returning it to office in the June election.

The M.P. for Vancouver South was the sole nominee from the floor of the convention, attended by a surprising total of 789 delegates.

It was not expected that Laing would resign his federal seat but would wait until Parliament was dissolved after the spring session in May by Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent to make way for the new election.

Laing will contest the riding of Vancouver Point Grey in the June 9 election. He plans to return to Ottawa shortly for the end of the session and to "clean up my affairs."

Laing, who had been off-and-on for months in his decision, decided to allow his name to stand one hour before he was nominated by Harry Perry in a speech full of high-flown oratory.

Laing succeeds Byron "Boss" Johnson who led the party in the June 12 election last year and saw its ranks thinned to six by a ground swell reaction against coalition.

Mau Mau Leader Sentenced To Prison

KAPENGURIA, Kenya, Africa — Bearded, British-educated Jomo Kenyatta, 59, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment at hard labor for "master minding" the Mau Mau cult's bloody campaign to drive white men out of this British colony.

Five other Mau Mau leaders received similar sentences.

British colonial Judge Ransley Thacker, who read the verdict, pointed a finger at the powerfully built, African leader and said

Lena Tizya Fund Over The Top

Bishop Greenwood announced Thursday that the Lena Tizya Coronation Tour Fund has topped the \$1,000 objective.

A "Coronation Tea," in honor of Lena Tizya and Yvonne Russell was held Thursday afternoon in the Parish Hall, sponsored by Mrs. Percy Hewitt and the Girls' Auxiliary of Christ Church.

Members of the Territorial Council recessed their meeting to attend the tea. Commissioner W. G. Brown wished the girls a pleasant journey from the Council and himself. Speaker A. R. Hayes expressed his wishes for an interesting trip and invited the two girls to meet him and his sister in London for lunch. Mayor Gordon Armsrong expressed the wishes of the City of Whitehorse for a successful trip.

Following the visit of the Council, a program of entertainment was provided.

"Publicity" Out of Game Department

The Territorial Council agreed to an amendment to the Game Ordinance to delete the word "Publicity" from the title.

The department will now be called the Yukon Territorial Game Department. According to Game Director Them Kjar, the department would continue to answer all correspondence relating to roads, hotels and general information.

A second amendment to change the season for resident hunters from August 1 to August 15 was defeated, so the resident hunting dates will remain as now.

Kiwanis Meeting Changed for Next Week

The Whitehorse Lions Club will be hosts to the Kiwanis Club next

THE WEATHER at Whitehorse

	Max.	Min.
April 6	39	24
April 7	36	25
April 8	41	18
April 9	46	17
April 10	—	34

Forecast for Weekend: Mostly Sunny But a Little Cooler

The first session of the Council for the year 1953, being the second session of the Sixteenth Wholly Elective Council of the Yukon Territory, was convened in the Court Room, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, at 3 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, April 8, 1953.

The members present were;

Alexander Raymond Hayes of Carmacks, Y.T.; Vincent Cooper Mellor of Dawson, Y.T.; Alec Frank Berry of Mayo, Y.T.; John Livingston Phelps of Whitehorse East, Y.T., and Frederick Dore Locke of Whitehorse West, Y.T.

Mr. A. R. Hayes, Speaker, directed that the Rev. N. E. Tannar offer prayers for the guidance of the Members of Council concerning deliberations.

The Commissioner addressed the Council outlining the legislation which he proposed to place before Council at this Session:

COMMISSIONER'S OPENING SPEECH

Mr. Speaker, and Members of the Yukon Council:

I welcome you to this second session of the sixteenth wholly elected Council of the Yukon Territory. This occasion is notable and historic in that this session is being held in the City of Whitehorse for the first time, consequent upon moving the Capital of the Yukon from City of Dawson to the City of Whitehorse. I am sure that you will find this new Capital as admirable a site for your deliberations and functions as the previous one proved to be over such a long period of time.

We are saddened at the recent death of Queen Mary. Her passing has ended a long life of service to Empire and Commonwealth. Her outstanding qualities of heart and mind had endeared her to all peoples. The people of the Yukon join with others in Canada in expressing to the Royal Family our deepest sympathy for their loss.

The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II this year

Calls For More Democratic Govt.

Councillor Fred Locke, Whitehorse, told the Council that it was time Ottawa realized that more money was needed to run this Territory. He said he thought taxation is at a limit now. He also called for greater welfare provisions.

"If expansion increases," said Locke, it is time that Ottawa, who dictates policies of administration and legislation, recognized that the need for a more democratic form of government than we have now, with fuller representation in elections.

He also urged the completion of the Dawson Road.

The most recent census lists 105,000 teachers, 5,422 professors, 35,138 nurses, 9,038 lawyers and 14,325 doctors.

Yukon and Northern British Columbia and Alberta. No time limit was stated when the order will be withdrawn and it appears that only pressure brought about through the Yukon M.P., Mr. Aubrey Simmons, will speed up the lifting of the restrictions.

The City of Whitehorse has already written Ottawa requesting the removal of the order.

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Eden, 55, was ill last week with gastric chill. He is expected to rest for six weeks after the operation, which his doctors believe will prevent recurrence of the gastric trouble and jaundice from which he suffered last year.

Yukon Trapper

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Johnny suggested that he would like to see the bounty back on wolves with a higher rate prevailing during summer months. He also suggested a bounty on wolf pups. A trapper could catch anywhere from four to ten pups at a time, he predicted. "Wolves and wolverine are increasing in all areas and game diminishing," said Johnny.

The Council were investigating the actions of the Game Department in their recent wolf poison program involving the use of an aircraft.

The 1951 census listed 7,217 authors, editors and journalists in Canada, of which 5,596 were men and 1,621 women.

its ranks thinned to six, by a ground swell reaction against coalition.

Mau Mau Leader Sentenced To Prison

KAPENGURIA, Kenya, Africa — Bearded, British-educated Jomo Kenyatta, 59, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment at hard labor for "master-minding" the Mau Mau cult's bloody campaign to drive white men out of this British colony.

Five other Mau Mau leaders received similar sentences.

British colonial Judge Ransley Thacker, who read the verdict, pointed a finger at the powerfully built, African leader and said slowly:

"You took advantage of the power and influence you have over your people and also of primitive instincts which you know lie deep down in their characters.

"You have plunged them back to a state which shows little humanity. You have persuaded them to murder, burn and commit atrocities."

In the courtroom lit by two kerosene lamps, a British police officer sat near Kenyatta with a sub-machine gun in his lap. Armored cars and troops surrounded the improvised courthouse — a native school building — to guard against attacks by Mau Mau terrorists.

Terr. Equipment in Poor Condition

Alex Berry, Councillor for Mayo, told other Council members Wednesday that the Public Work Department may not be able to perform any road work this year owing to the condition of equipment. He stated that some other method of obtaining equipment might have to be obtained. He urged the completion of the Dawson Road.

V. C. Mellor, Dawson, urged the completion of the road, but said he did not know how the Territorial Government could do it without money and the condition their equipment was in.

Coloring Contest Winners No. 7 & 8

Winner of the first class, ages between five and eight, this week is David Paine, age seven, of Whitehorse. The second class, ages eight to 10, is Norma Dale Yardley, age nine, of Carcross, Y.T.

David Paine may pick up his prize at The Star Office on Saturday morning. Norma Yardley's prize will be mailed to Carcross.

The department will now be called the Yukon Territorial Game Department. According to Game Director Them Kjar, the department would continue to answer all correspondence relating to roads, hotels and general information.

A second amendment to change the season for resident hunters from August 1 to August 15 was defeated, so the resident hunting dates will remain as now.

Kiwanis Meeting Changed for Next Week

The Whitehorse Lions Club will be hosts to the Kiwanis Club next Wednesday in the Inn Ballroom. The Lions are treating Kiwanis hockey members who defeated them in an exhibition game earlier this spring.

The regular Kiwanis luncheon, usually held on Tuesday evening, is cancelled this week.

Vancouver Bandit Shot By Police

Patrick Bell, 26, of Vancouver was shot by a city policeman as he left a Vancouver bank with \$6,400 in a shopping bag last Wednesday.

Bell entered the bank and held the staff and one customer at gunpoint as he cleaned out two tellers cages and a vault.

Last reports list Bell as in critical condition in a Vancouver hospital.

American Gags to 'Slay' Communists

HOLLYWOOD — BUP — Bud Abbott and Lou Costello announced that with the approval of President Eisenhower they've launched a campaign to "infiltrate" anti-Red gags on radio and television shows.

On a set where they are filming their half-hour television movies, portly Lou proudly waved a letter from the President to prove this is no gag itself. The letter, signed by Mr. Eisenhower, said, "I am indeed grateful to you for your generous offer to personally assist in America's fight against Communism."

Bud and Lou had written the White House: "We have become interested in your plan to wage psychological warfare against the menace of Communism. The contribution we should like to make concerns the possible beaming of anti-Communist jokes via the Voice of America to enslaved peoples. During the Second World

War these bitter political jokes made the Nazis squirm."

We are saddened at the recent death of Queen Mary. Her passing has ended a long life of service to Empire and Commonwealth. Her outstanding qualities of heart and mind had endeared her to all peoples. The people of the Yukon join with others in Canada in expressing to the Royal Family our deepest sympathy in their loss.

The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II this June is an event of major concern and interest to us all. I am sure that the affection and loyalty of the people of the Yukon will be extended to her in the fullest measure. It is our fervent hope and prayer that she may enjoy a long and prosperous reign. You will be pleased to learn that Councillor Hayes will attend this Coronation ceremony. The economic development of the Yukon shows further promise of expansion, particularly in the lode mining activity and utilization of water resources. A continuing expansion of public services will be required, particularly in the fields of education, hospitalization and road transportation, to keep pace with general economic developments and population increases.

No new Ordinances or revised Ordinances will be presented to you at this session of your consideration, but work is progressing on the general revision of Yukon Ordinances. It is anticipated that a number of new and revised Ordinances will be ready for presentation at the Fall session of this Council.

You will be asked to consider the Supply Ordinance, and to ratify the Tax Rental Agreement made between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Yukon Territory. You will be further asked to consider amendments to the Gasoline and Diesel Oil Tax Ordinance; the Government Liquor Ordinance; the Yukon Territorial Public Service Ordinance; the Hospitals Ordinance; the Municipal Ordinance; the Motor Vehicle Ordinance; the Steam Boilers Ordinance; the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

(Continued on Page 10)

There were a quarter of a billion paid admissions to Canadian motion picture houses in 1950 about 18 admissions per capita.



(1) With the patience inherent in Orientals a Korean awaits his turn for treatment. He wears a type of hat which indicates in Korea that he has recently lost a loved one. (2) Pte. Bill Choma of Winnipeg treats a small Korean child for head injuries while the grief-stricken mother looks on. (3) Pte. Tom Conner of Winnipeg bandages a

five-year-old suffering from a malignant skin disease. (4) Cpl. Ken Scott of Hagersville, Ont., administers a "shot" of penicillin to a child suffering from pneumonia. Now on the road to recovery, the child had a temperature of 104 when brought in for treatment.

THE WHITEHORSE STAR



"VOICE OF THE YUKON"

An Independent Journal Published
Every Friday

At Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

ON THE TRAIL OF '98

MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION

Authorized as Second-Class Mail by Post Office Dept., Ottawa

THOMAS G. BAIN

Publisher

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1953

Spring Clean - Up

With warm weather here, most citizens spend their spare time cleaning up their property from the usual accumulation of winter.

In the past, the City has been fortunate to have organizations sponsor "Clean-Up" drives and remove the vast amount of refuse free of charge during a certain time.

This year, as far as we know, no such drive is contemplated and the City state they have no funds available for such a project.

The onus is now on the property owner to clean up his property as usual, placing his refuse at the rear of the property. Old engines, cars or heavy materials cannot be removed free, but the City will remove it if you phone the City Office.

Rule Of Law

When powers are given haphazardly, the momentary holders of such powers may feel it necessary to their dignity to use them. Mr. R. M. Fowler, President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, addressing their annual meeting, did not say that, but he did speak of the dangers inherent in the growing tendency of government to intrude on business.

Mr. Fowler did not argue that government powers should stop short of such possible intrusion. The interests of capital or the interests of labor, or the interests of both combined, were no longer the final basis of argument. There remained the interests of the whole people of which government was the unquestioned trustee. The question was not whether government had the right, but just what the right was, and how it should be decided that the public interest demanded that government interject itself into the affairs of business. However good the trusteeship might be, and Mr. Fowler emphasized that we had been fortunate in having good government and able public servants, there remained the fact that habits are easy to acquire and may, on occasions take the place of careful thought.

The war and the years of cold war that followed had resulted in intrusions, perhaps necessary, into business affairs. Thus there has been formed a climate that makes it easy to see intrusion as justified, even when there is no emergency. Mr. Fowler merely contended, not that there should be no intrusion, but that it should not come as a result of some caprice, or personal prejudice or public clamor. If it comes, it should come because of a necessity fully defined by law, a law that has been checked and double-checked by investigation and debate and passed by an appropriate legislature. "It should not be determined by the personal discretion or present interest of any political leader or government officer."

Surely that is a sane and sound enough argument to earn the respect of the whole people as well as of business. It enunciates the fundamental basis of all freedom—not privilege for anyone great or small, but safeguards regularized so that all action must be equal in justice and not subject to any momentary caprice or misunderstanding of officials or the public.

Again and again it has been stated that injustice cannot be individual. If justice can be impaired for one, then no business and no individual can be safe. The only security is the security of law, definite and precise and free from the possibility of personal interpretations. Less than that and all our liberties are in jeopardy.

Poor Excuse

A Gift From Canada



TRVGVE LIE, left, United Nations Secretary General, accepts on behalf of the world organization seven nickel-silver doors from Hon. Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Minister for External Affairs and president of the UN's current General Assembly session. The doors, installed last October as a gift from the people of Canada, were designed and manufactured in Montreal at a cost of \$75,000. The formal presentation ceremony was held at UN headquarters in New York.

ALL ABOARD

By G. E. MORTIMORE

Women must be tidy at all costs. Consequently many women dig their graves with a scrubbing brush.

Doctors know they are wasting their breath when they tell a woman patient to take things easy. She says, "Yes, doctor," quite meekly, but as soon as his back is turned she begins to wax the floor or dust the ceiling. Somehow she invents a number of strenuous domestic jobs which must be done right away.

A man in the same position is likely to behave quite differently. He balances one alternative against the other, and concludes that it would be better to be untidy than dead. A woman comes

slatternly or betrays heavy use, there is a strong chance that the engine has also taken a beating. Let the buyer beware.

Not all women form their judgments in this way, though. If they did, I for one would still be standing on the dealer's lot, so to speak. But somehow my wife got the idea that my emotional engine was in good shape. She should have consulted a reliable mechanic.

Women live by the rule that things are often what they seem. And since they are highly sensitive to the opinions of other women, they struggle to keep a clean house, even if it kills them. Domestically speaking, they choose death before dishonor.

But there is more to it than that. Drab or dirty surroundings inflict real pain on the average woman.

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—THE—

even when there is no emergency. Mr. Fowler merely contended, not that there should be no intrusion, but that it should not come as a result of some caprice, or personal prejudice or public clamor. If it comes, it should come because of a necessity fully defined by law, a law that has been checked and double-checked by investigation and debate and passed by an appropriate legislature. "It should not be determined by the personal discretion or present interest of any political leader or government officer."

Surely that is a sane and sound enough argument to earn the respect of the whole people as well as of business. It enunciates the fundamental basis of all freedom—not privilege for anyone great or small, but safeguards regularized so that all action must be equal in justice and not subject to any momentary caprice or misunderstanding of officials or the public.

Again and again it has been stated that injustice cannot be individual. If justice can be impaired for one, then no business and no individual can be safe. The only security is the security of law, definite and precise and free from the possibility of personal interpretations. Less than that and all our liberties are in jeopardy.

Poor Excuse

Usual explanation for government's persistent refusal to make public the salaries paid by the taxpayers to employees of Crown corporations is that, if the salaries were known, private corporations might attempt to hire the employees away from the public service.

Two theories may be suggested to make these policies consistent. One is that civil servants are so well paid that private corporations could not afford to hire them. The other is that private corporations can find a satisfactory supply of personnel without recruiting from the civil service.

The second theory seems the more convincing, but if it is true, it is unlikely that the Crown corporations would run great risks of losing their staffs if the public were permitted to know its money is being spent.

By G. E. MORTIMORE
Women must be tidy at all costs. Consequently many women dig their graves with a scrubbing brush.

Doctors know they are wasting their breath when they tell a woman patient to take things easy. She says, "Yes, doctor," quite meekly, but as soon as his back is turned she begins to wax the floor or dust the ceiling. Somehow she invents a number of strenuous domestic jobs which must be done right away.

A man in the same position is likely to behave quite differently. He balances one alternative against the other, and concludes that it would be better to be untidy than dead. A woman comes to the opposite conclusion with no visible evidence.

Of course some women seize the smallest excuse to avoid work, and even convince themselves that they are ill when they are not. But they are in the minority.

Most of the little sweethearts have a strong strain of the martyr in them, I believe. A sick woman bent on work has a pale, dedicated look and a burning eye. Like Joan of Arc flourishing a broom instead of a sword, she charges with suicidal zeal into battle against the armies of dirt.

When a man regains consciousness after some illness or ordeal, he reaches for a cigarette. A woman reaches for a lipstick. This contrast in reactions symbolizes that difference between the sexes of which the French Deputy said "Vive."

Women set more store by appearance than men do. The advertisements which tell you how to attract a mate by means of hair oil or toothpaste are not so ridiculous as they seem. Nifti-creem may be the shadow godfather of many a happy family.

A woman sizes up a man like a mechanized David Harum evaluating a used car. Both of them pay considerable attention to the state of the upholstery. If it looks

engine has a beating. Let the buyer beware.

Not all women form their judgments in this way, though. If they did, I for one would still be standing on the dealer's lot, so to speak. But somehow my wife got the idea that my emotional engine was in good shape. She should have consulted a reliable mechanic.

Women live by the rule that things are often what they seem. And since they are highly sensitive to the opinions of other women, they struggle to keep a clean house, even if it kills them. Domestically speaking, they choose death before dishonor.

But there is more to it than that. Drab or dirty surroundings inflict real pain on the average woman. Perhaps the physical harm she does herself by working is a lesser evil than the mental harm she would do by staying idle.

A woman ties her nerves in knots for causes which seem trivial to a man. That's the way she's built. But we love her just the same. Housework is the sedative an ailing woman prescribes for herself, and when it comes to a showdown, the defeated male is forced to acknowledge that she is the doctor.

Coming Events In Britain

The popular magazine, "Coming Events," published by the British Travel Association, 90 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario, is featuring a special 72-page Coronation issue in April and on this occasion only, individual copies may be obtained from the association at 50 cents each. The annual subscription rate for "Coming Events," which surveys the British scene each month in well-illustrated articles, as well as highlighting events of tourist interest in the United Kingdom, is \$1.50. The association will be pleased to send a free specimen copy on request.

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Whitehorse Star

PA. 311-R-1

my

Whitehorse, Y.T.
April 8, 1953

APR 1 1953

Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D. D.P.H.
Department of National Health & Welfare
808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

This correspondence has been adequately dealt with previously

Dear Dr. Peart,

Please refer to 311-R-1. I have done my best. I have not stopped trying for over three months. I know Ottawa will see to it that dogs are restrained. Even now I know it is too late. In January there were so many stray dogs about that looked suspicious, and the Inspector and the Commissioner imagined they belonged to a ignorant mob. The Commissioner pandered to ignorance and the Inspector was swayed by the mob/he made no attempt to control it.

The police never investigated the animals they had asked the people to report. I went to the police at least 5 times I wanted them to investigate dogs. They never did. They threw me out and threatened me and made me the town laughing stock. After that they had no more reports from anybody. Every one was so sure that it was impossible for rabies to come to Whitehorse they refused to investigate suspected cases. You could smell the madness in the air. The commissioner and the Inspector are nasty, spineless creatures, Those two are proven cases of mad dogs. Please report them to somebody and have them destroyed. In the middle of March in front of witnesses I threatened the Inspector. Only then did he destroy the strays. Originally he said this was impossible. When he was frightened he did it so quietly that hardly anyone knew it was done. Now that the strays are gone I can see the difference in the behavior of the dogs. I have a feeling that there had been at least 2 dozen rabid dogs. The dogs had been running madly biting each other, mounting on another and biting again. The licenced ones that are left now mostly do not behave that way..

I have written to the Commissioner 3 times telling him that the police bungled the test. Corp. Thompson killed the animal too soon, it would be impossible to prove the presence of rabies. Mr. Brown wants a proven case. I am sure he will get one. If what I think is true is true the country will mourn it like a mine diaster. It could have been prevented. Not one person here lifted a finger to help.

If the shots you used for dogs are harmless for people, you had better send someone to find all the people who have been bitten and pump as much antitoxin in them as possible. Everything was done improperly, dogs that bit were not examined, you can not even give people the Pasteur treatment.

It doesn't matter what a pimp panders to, a pimp is a pimp, the commissioner of the Yukon is a disgrace to Canada.

Sincerely yours,

(m) Myra Butterfield



Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
APR 13 1953
Nat. Health & Welfare

Pa

311-RI-1

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

April 4, 1953.

Dr. M.R. Bow,
Chief Health Officer,
Whitehorse,
Yukon Territory.

Dear Dr. Bow:

I am attaching a copy of a letter which was received to-day from Mrs. Myra Butterfield of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

This letter is self explanatory and is passed for your information and whatever action you deem necessary.

Yours sincerely,

uf

for Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Att.

AFWP/TB

P.S.

Since writing the above, we have received your letter dated April 2nd. The action you suggest would appear to conclude the matter.

uf

00065

NOTED APR 2 1953
my

9544 Riverside Dr.
Edmonton Alberta
April 2 - 1953.

Dr. A. F. W. Peart: I beg to
acknowledge your letter of
March 24 with attached
copy of letter from Mrs.
Myra Butterfield of
Whitehorse re dogs at
large in that town. I
have brought Mrs. Butterfield's
letter to the attention of
Mr. W. G. Brown, Commissioner
of the Yukon Territory and
have suggested that he have
the Sanitary Inspector look
into the matter referred to and
interview Mrs. Butterfield
re the same.

Thanking you,
000066

bringing Mrs. Butterfield's
letter to my attention

I am

Yours sincerely

Neil Bow

PA

311-R1-1

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

April 2, 1953.

Dr. T. Childs,
Veterinary Director General,
Health of Animals Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Confederation Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Attention: Dr. O. Hall.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching a copy of a letter which was received to-day from Mrs. Myra Butterfield of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

This letter is self explanatory and is passed for your information and whatever action you deem necessary.

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature

Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Att.

AFWP/TB

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

311-RI-1

April 2, 1953.

Mrs. Myra Butterfield,
Whitehorse,
Yukon Territory.

Dear Mrs. Butterfield:

Thank you very much for your letter relating to the
rabies problem in Whitehorse.

As indicated in my letter of March 24th, I will do
all I can to assist you and will again bring your letter to
the attention of those concerned.

Yours sincerely,


Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

AFWP/TB

Whitehorse, Y.T.
March 30, 1953

Dr Arthur F.W. Peart
Chief, Epidemiology Division
808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

Dear Dr. Peart;

Thank you very much for your letter 311-R1-1. Please use your imagination. I am fighting the battle of rabies alone. No one else appears to be responsible for any aspect of the rabies problem.

Please write a letter each to Dr. Tanner and Dr. Morrow and tell them what you would do about the rabies situation if you were a doctor in Whitehorse.

This still doesn't mean they will do anything so please write a letter to His Worship Mayor Gordon Armstrong and tell him the best way to control an epidemic of rabies is to control dogs. Please tell him the way to start controlling dogs is to walk his dog on a leash.

Please send an advertisement from the Department of National Health and Welfare to the Whitehorse Star (local newspaper) and tell the residents of Whitehorse that there is a rabies epidemic tell them it is possible to die when a rabid dog bites, tell them the only way to stop this is to control dogs by preventing them from biting. Then please tell them you have given them the best advice and you don't care if everyone in Whitehorse gets hydrophobia and dies..

I do not need further information from anybody. I know I don't want to see or be bitten by mad dogs.

Please help.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs) Myra Butterfield
(Mrs.) Myra Butterfield

P.S.

Does anybody in Ottawa know who is responsible for rabies control in Whitehorse Y.T.? I want to know who to make famous just as soon as someone dies of hydrophobia here.

NOTED

APR 2 1953

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
APR 2 1953
Nat. Health & Welfare

311-R1-1

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

March 24, 1953.

Dr. T. Childs,
Veterinary Director General,
Health of Animals Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Confederation Bldg.,
Ottawa, Ont.

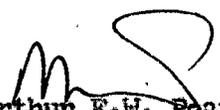
Attention: Dr. O. Hall

Dear Sir:

I am attaching a copy of a letter which we received a few days ago from Mrs. Myra Butterfield of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

This is passed for your information and whatever action you may deem necessary.

Yours sincerely,


Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Att.

AFWP/JK



P.A.

311-R1-1

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

March 24, 1953.

Dr. M.R. Bow,
Chief Health Officer,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Dear Dr. Bow:

I have taken the liberty of attaching a copy
of a letter which we received from Mrs. Myra Butterfield.
Mrs. Butterfield's letter is self-explanatory.

This is passed for your information and whatever
action you may deem necessary.

Yours sincerely,


Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Att.
AFWP/JK

311-R1-1

PA

THE OTTAWA EVENING JOURNAL
MAR 26 1953

G.H.

Rabies Threat in Northwest May Mean 'Open' Dog Season

Lives of dogs in districts of the Northwest Territories where outbreaks of rabies have occurred or are imminent, are threatened by a new Order-in-Council passed this month.

Under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, the Minister of Agriculture has issued an order calling for rigid control of dogs. The new section added to the order for rabies control reads:

"Whenever the minister has made an order pursuant to subsection two, any dog or other animal that is not detained, isolated or muzzled in a manner prescribed by the minister, may be destroyed by an inspector, a superintendent under the Indian Act, a game officer appointed under the Ordinances of the Northwest Territories, or by any municipal, provincial or Federal police officer."

This opens the door to a virtual open season on dogs on the part of police officers in the Territories. The order is deemed necessary to prevent the spread of rabies from wild animals such as wolves and foxes to sleigh-

dogs and other domesticated dogs.

The ministerial order applies to all dogs in the Yukon Territory, in Mackenzie District and in the northern sections of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The thousands of dogs in this vast area are now quarantined and may not be moved out of any of the areas without a permit. Dog-owners failing to comply with the new dog regulations are liable to prosecution.

To: From: Clearing Service
RECEIVED
PLEASE RETURN FOR
Epidemiology Division Div.

P.A., 311-RL-1

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

March 24, 1953.

Mrs. Myra Butterfield,
Whitehorse,
Yukon Territory.

Dear Mrs. Butterfield:

I wish to thank you for your letter of March 20th in connection with rabies in the Yukon.

Your letter has been passed to the Health of Animals Division of the Department of Agriculture, who are responsible for the control of this disease amongst domestic and wild animals. Your letter has also been passed to the Yukon Administration in Whitehorse for their information.

I trust that those responsible for different aspects of the rabies problem in the Yukon will take whatever action is possible. In the meantime you will be able to get firsthand information from the Yukon Administration in Whitehorse and the local doctors about the control of rabies amongst animals or humans. If we may be of any further assistance please do not hesitate to get in touch with us.

Yours sincerely,


Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

AFWP/JK

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY

MAR 23 1953

Nat. Health & Welfare

Myra Butterfield
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
March 20, 1953

The Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa.

Sirs;

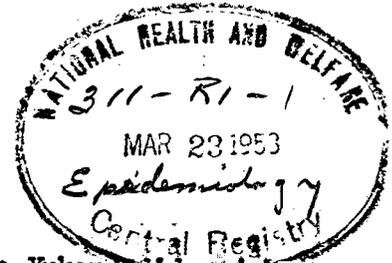
Has it ever occurred to your department that people in the Yukon ~~did not know~~ that it is possible for a rabid dog to bite a human being and so cause that person to die of hydrophobia. People here believe Rabies is a mild form of distemper.

Dogs roam the streets here, Nobody will see to it that dogs are muzzled or restrained. Some of these dogs have been inoculated against Rabies, some have not, many dogs are strays which wander in and out of town.

If this situation is not dreadful, would you please write and tell me so. If the situation is serious will you please do something.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Myra Butterfield



NOTED

MAR 24 1953

311-R1-1

PA

THE OTTAWA EVENING CITIZEN
MAR 13 1953

All Alberta Under Rabies Quarantine

By The Canadian Press

EDMONTON—A federal order Thursday extended the rabies quarantine area to take in all of Alberta. Previously, the quarantine, which prohibits dogs from being allowed to run at large, covered only the northern part of the province to a line 20 miles south of Edmonton.

"The entire province now is under restriction or quarantine," said Dr. K. F. Wells of Ottawa, chief veterinarian of the health of animals division of the federal Agriculture Department. "All dogs must be controlled or tied up."

Quarantine zones also have been set up in the other three western provinces but they cover only the northern parts of each.

Rabies spread from the Northwest Territories into Northern Alberta last summer. It has been carried by wild animals. The disease, which can be fatal to humans, has been contracted by some domestic animals. Vaccination of domestic animals, eradication of wild life and strict confinement of dogs are the main control measures.

Epidemiology Division

311-R1-1

pa

TORONTO DAILY STAR
MAR 10 1953

MANITOBA SETS UP ZONE TO STOP RABIES

Winnipeg, March 10—(BUP)—
Ronald D. Robertson, agriculture
minister, announced the estab-
lishment of a buffer zone in
Southern Manitoba today to pre-
vent the spread of rabies from
the U.S.

Robertson said the federal
government had been notified.
He said that in the bordering
states of North Dakota and Min-
nesota the wild life disease had
been spreading.

The buffer zone will extend
for a depth of 12 miles north of
the border.

Compulsory vaccination of
dogs in the area has started, he
said. The minister advocated
extermination of wildlife in the
area near the border.

End

PLISSA BEING
DIRECTOR
Epidemiology Division

By Dick Beamish

THE twitch of a tiny white mouse forced Lethbridge's Dr. Robert Connell to take a lengthy treatment against rabies.

Dr. Connell, animal pathologist at the Veterinary Research Laboratory near Lethbridge, had been injecting the mouse with a mixture from the brain of an animal then thought to have been rabid. Only half stupefied with ether, the mouse kicked and the needle drove into the scientist's hand.

The accident made Dr. Connell one of about 70 Albertans who have been treated against the dread disease of madness since it first started sweeping southward through the province eight months ago.

Starting at Fort Fitzgerald where it was reported June 8, 1952, rabies has been advancing southward steadily ever since. Now, the federal laboratory at Lethbridge, where all diagnostic work is done, has identified rabies in dogs at nearby Picture Butte and at Burdett, roughly 60 miles from the U.S. border. However, Dr. A. W. Allan, Health of Animals veterinarian at Lethbridge, says it is possible these south outbreaks are the results of rabies which was active in southern Montana 18 months ago.

Taking Joint Action

The province, working with the Health of Animals branch, has taken active measures to fight the disease. Trappers have been recruited to poison wolves, foxes and coyotes in the north. Some 14,000 dogs have been vaccinated north of the 55th parallel and a quarantine preventing their movement had been imposed at the time of writing to south of Edmonton. The coyote control program with cyanide guns and 1080 poison has been ordered stepped up.

The Lethbridge laboratory, headed by Dr. R. C. Duthie, has been handed the dangerous and unpleasant task of searching for rabies in heads of animals sent in from all over the province. To the laboratory have come scores of the



Dr. Connell injects anesthetized mice with a solution from a coyote's brain. It was while doing this that Dr. Connell's finger was pricked with a needle which could have given him rabies. In circle, Dr. Robert Connell, animal pathologist in charge of the rabies work at the laboratory, uses a 1,200-power microscope to search for groups of rabies virus.

grisly moments, sometimes arriving a dozen at a time packed in dry ice.

With their hands sheathed in heavy rubber gloves, Dr. E. V. Langford, assistant animal pathologist; Les Castles, technician; or Delbert Carpenter, assistant technician, strip off the skin and muscle from the top of the heads with sharp knives. This clears the way for exposing the brain by removing the top of the skull with a bone saw.

A slip from knife or saw could mean a cut hand—and rabies.

Dr. Connell, who is in charge of the rabies work, makes a microscopic examination of impressions taken on a glass slide from a specific portion of the brain, the Hippocampus.

The microscope may show up magenta-colored groups of the rabies virus called "inclusion bodies." A single virus cannot be seen with anything but an electronic microscope. If Dr. Connell or Dr. Langford cannot find the inclusion bodies they still cannot say the animal was free of rabies. The tell-tale bodies simply may have eluded them.

Therefore, the scientists go a step farther. Dr. Connell mixes bits of the animal's brain in a saline solution and injects it under the brain covers of six white mice which have been stupefied with ether. It was a kick from one of these mice which was reviving that plunged the needle into Dr. Connell's finger.

The mice come down with rabies in the next 10 days to three weeks if the animal was rabid. A negative diagnosis cannot be made for at least three weeks. Diagnosis is important to determine the spread of the disease, and the effectiveness of counter measures.

The variable and lengthy period of incubation is one of rabies' terrible aspects. The incubation period for foxes, dogs, coyotes and humans normally is from three to six weeks but can go from six to nine months before symptoms appear. Once the symptoms show up, nothing can save the victim and every warm blooded creature is susceptible. Death of the most horrible sort follows the appearance of symptoms in three to five days.

The first symptoms in dogs are



unusual behavior of practically any kind. This will last a day or two and then the animal will get an urge to roam. Gradually it becomes frenzied and will try to eat sticks and stones. It will attack anything that moves, is fearless and apparently immune to pain.

Man, as other animals, has difficulty in swallowing and the sight of water which he cannot drink sends him into convulsions—hence the name, Hydro (water) phobia (fear). All animals go mad.

The research laboratory men say that for years something known as Arctic Dog Disease has been seen infrequently in the north. This disease, rabies, stayed there till 1952.

Follow Lemmings South

Reasons for its southward swing are numerous. Low fur prices and high wages have drained off trappers who normally keep the animal population down. Foxes are at the peak of their eight year cycle. Rabbits and mice and therefore their enemies are thick. And, inexplicably, the lemming—a small mouselike creature—has given up migrating from west to east in its Arctic home to head southward. Its enemies have followed it till now they have got into settled areas and are passing along rabies as one infected animal bites another.

There is a vaccination for persons who have been bitten in which a weak form of the virus is injected into the skin of the abdomen in 21 daily doses, Drs. Duthie and Connell state. However, this is unpleasant as Dr. Connell has found out. The mice, injected at the time of his accident, have lived more than two weeks so he feels certain the animal was not rabid.

The 21-day "Pasteur" treatment is expensive and painful and besides that it is not known just how effective it is, the two doctors state. There are simpler treatments but the animal pathologists say the "effectiveness of many of these is open to question." Certainly the Pasteur treatment is not one for persons who have not been bitten. The "one-shot" immunization being given dogs does not appear to give solid immunity to the animals. It has bad effects in itself and is not used on humans.

Rabies mainly is transmitted by bites of infected animals but every bite does not mean infection since the saliva may not contain the virus. Skinning infected animals

ld and Weekly Star, Mo

MAR 19 1953

Paul H

Epidemiology Division



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
HEALTH OF ANIMALS DIVISION

RABIES

1. I hereby revoke Ministerial Order made by me on the 4th day of October A.D. 1952.
2. In pursuance of Section 5A of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations, I hereby declare that a serious outbreak of rabies has occurred and that all dogs in that portion of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba lying to the North of the 55th parallel North Latitude are likely to be affected thereby, and no person shall move any dog out of the designated area without the permission of an inspector under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, or an Officer or a Constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
3. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Order I hereby give permission to all types of movements referred to in Section 5A of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations other than the movement of dogs out of the designated area.
4. In pursuance of Section 97 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations I hereby order that all dogs within the area of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba lying to the North of the 55th parallel North latitude, other than sled dogs while being used in sledding or other transportation operations, shall until further notice be securely tied-up or effectively confined by the owner or the person in custody of the dog.
5. In pursuance of Section 97 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations I hereby order that any sled dog within the area of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba lying to the North of the 55th parallel North latitude while being used in sledding or other transportation operations shall until further notice be effectively controlled and shall not be permitted to run at large by the owner or the person in custody of the sled dog.
6. The owner or any person harbouring or having the charge or custody of any dog found at large within the said area shall be guilty of a violation of this Order and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty as provided in the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.
7. In this Order "dogs" include dogs vaccinated against rabies.

Dated at Ottawa, this 20th day of December A.D. 1952.

(sgd) J.G. Taggart

Deputy Minister of Agriculture

In view of the fact that rabies is readily transmissible to human beings, the attention of all provincial and municipal officers is especially directed to this order, and their co-operation in its enforcement is earnestly requested.

311-881-3

P.A.





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA
CANADA

February 6, 1953.

Mr. N. S. Pirie,
Epidemiology Division,
Dept. of National Health & Welfare,
808 Jackson Building,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Pirie:

I am attaching a table showing deaths and rates from Rabies as requested in your letter of January 30. This covers the period 1921 to 1951. There were no deaths in any other years in this period or in other provinces.

Yours very truly,


H. G. Page, Chief,
Vital Statistics Section,
Health & Welfare Division.

HGP/EJS

Encl.

Noted
WJ
7-2-53

Deaths and death rates from Rabies in Canada,
 by provinces, 1921-1951

Year	Number of deaths				
	Canada	Que.	Ont.	Sask.	Alta.
1925	1	-	-	1	-
1926	1	1	-	-	-
1927	3	3	-	-	-
1929	5	4	1	-	-
1931	2	-	1	-	1
1933	1	1	-	-	-
1944	1	-	1	-	-
<hr/> Rates per 100,000 population					
1925	(1)	-	-	0.1	-
1926	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
1927	(1)	0.1	-	-	-
1929	(1)	0.1	-	-	-
1931	(1)	-	(1)	-	0.1
1933	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
1944	(1)	-	(1)	-	-

(1) Less than 0.1 per 100,000 population

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
FEB 7 1953
Nat. Health & Welfare



311-R1-1

W.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA
CANADA

February 3, 1953.

Mr. N.S. Pirie,
Epidemiology Division,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
808 Jackson Building,
O T T A W A.

Dear Mr. Pirie:

In reply to your request of January 30, we are enclosing a table showing cases of Rabies reported for the years 1927, 1928 and 1931, the only years in which cases of this disease were reported during the period 1924 - 1952.

Yours very truly,

R. Kohn
R. Kohn, Chief,
Public Health Section.

WK:JG
Encl.

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EPIDEMIOLOGY
FEB 4 1953
Nat. Health & Welfare

Number of cases of Rabies reported by Provincial
 Health Departments during the period 1924-52

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>P.E.I.</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>QUE.</u>	<u>ONT.</u>	<u>MAN.</u>	<u>SASK.</u>	<u>ALTA.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>
	<u>Number of cases reported</u>									
3 1927	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1928	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1931	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	3									
	<u>Rates per 100,000 population</u>									
1927	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
1928	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
1931	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Less than 0.1 per 100,000 population.

311-R1-1

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10.2.53

MEETING OF THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON RABIES CONTROL
JANUARY 29, 1953

The meeting, called by the Chairman, Mr. J.G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was held in the Department of Agriculture Board Room, Confederation Building, at 10.30 a.m. January 29, 1953.

The following were present:

From the Department of Resources and Development:

Mr. F.J.G. Cunningham
Mr. F. Fraser
Mr. J.W. Burton
Mr. W.W. Mair

From the Department of National Health and Welfare:

Dr. E.H. Lossing
Dr. F.P. Nagler
Dr. P.E. Moore

From the Department of Citizenship and Immigration:

Mr. A. Gorman

From the Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

S/Sgt. J.P. Graves

From the Department of Agriculture:

Mr. N. Young (Acting Chairman)
Dr. T. Childs
Dr. K.F. Wells
Dr. K.L. Douglas
Mr. H. Peterson
Mr. A.L. Stevenson (Secretary)

The meeting was called to consider the recommendations of the January 12th meeting of the Sub-Committee under Mr. Burton's chairmanship and to hear reports on recent developments from members of the Committee and take any necessary action arising therefrom. Copies of the minutes of the Sub-Committee meeting and of reports by Dr. Childs and Mr. Young were circulated. Mr. Burton presented an oral report. Dr. Childs and Mr. Young also spoke, supplementing their written reports with additional information. This was followed by general discussion on rabies control problems. It was agreed subject, where necessary, to Departmental confirmation:

1. That in the North West Territories prosecutions in respect to dog control would be made under the Dog Ordinance rather than the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.
2. That publicity material along the lines recommended by the Sub-Committee would be prepared. The the Department of Agriculture would be the central agency in this work and that the other Departments concerned would co-operate (1) in the supplying of information and advice and (2) where necessary, in the dissemination of the material.
- 3.(a) That in the North West Territories funds available for the control of rabies would be used most effectively by concentrating on limited areas.

- 2 -

- (b) That the limited areas to receive first attention would be:
- (1) An area from 100 to 150 miles in width straddling the 60th parallel North Latitude between 102° and 110° West Longitude.
 - (2) A westerly extension of the above area from 110° W.L. to Hays River, excluding the portion of Wood Buffalo Park within such area.
 - (3) Wood Buffalo Park.
4. That the funds for the program in Wood Buffalo Park would be obtained by the Department of Resources and Development.
 5. That the Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Burton set up at the meeting of January 10th make further plans for the control program in the North West Territories including an estimate of cost.

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Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
FEB 6 1953
Nat. Health & Welfare

311-RI-1

808 Jackson Building,
Ottawa

January 30, 1953.

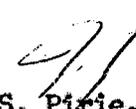
Dr. R. Kohn,
Statistician, Public Health Statistics,
Health and Welfare Division,
Room 108,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Tunney's Pasture,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Attention: Miss W.F. Kinnaird.

Dear Dr. Kohn:

It would be most appreciated if this Division might receive a table on "Rabies" indicating cases and rates by Provinces and for Canada for whatever period of years is available.

Yours sincerely,


N.S. Pirie,
Epidemiology Division.

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa



311-R1-1

January 30, 1953.

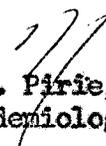
Mr. H.G. Page,
Health and Welfare Division,
Vital Statistics Section,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Tunney's Pasture,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Attention: Miss I. Moffatt.

Dear Mr. Page:

It would be most appreciated if this Division might receive a table on "Rabies" indicating deaths and death rates by Provinces and for Canada for whatever period of years is available.

Yours sincerely,



N.S. Pirie,
Epidemiology Division.

NSP/TB

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P.A. 311-R1-1

GENERAL RABIES CONTROL MEASURES TAKEN BY
CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rabies has been present in the wildlife throughout the Northwest Territories for at least six years. In 1949, in an effort to contain the infection within the Territories, control measures were enacted to prevent the movement of dogs out of that area. Vaccine and equipment were provided by the Canada Department of Agriculture to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canada Department of Resources and Development personnel to conduct the vaccination of all dogs.

The present outbreak in Alberta is due to infected predator animals, such as wolves and foxes. These animals are more numerous at this time probably due to less extensive trapping than in former years, having reached a peak in their reproduction cycle.

In addition to being well established in the Northwest Territories and Northern Alberta, rabies has been identified in the Yukon at Summit Lake and at La Loche, Saskatchewan, which is approximately 270 miles northwest of Prince Albert. No further cases have been reported in Saskatchewan nor in Manitoba where the disease was confirmed at Fort Churchill in May, 1952.

The present control measures establish a quarantine in the District of Mackenzie of the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, North of the 53rd parallel North Latitude in British Columbia, North of Townships 49 in Alberta and North of the 55th parallel North Latitude in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This measure requires that all dogs in this area are to be tied up and prohibits their movement out of the designated quarantined area.

Restricting the movement of dogs is fundamental to the control of rabies. However, as an adjunct to this tie-up measure, all available dogs in the areas outlined above are being vaccinated by or under the supervision of Canada Department of Agriculture veterinarians with the co-operation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police personnel and personnel of the Canada Department of Resources and Development and the Canadian Wildlife Service resident in the Mackenzie District.

Anti-rabies vaccine and the material for administering the vaccinations are being made available free of charge by the Canada Department of Agriculture to responsible officials in the areas which cannot be reached by Departmental veterinarians. To date, approximately 5,300 dogs in quarantined areas have been vaccinated against rabies.

Late in November, 1952, the Alberta Provincial Government commenced a poisoning campaign in the Northern parts of Alberta. Previously Provincial authorities in Saskatchewan had inaugurated a similar poisoning campaign.

Plans are being formulated by representatives of various Federal Departments, including Agriculture, Resources and Development, National Health and Welfare, Citizenship and Immigration and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to rigidly control the major source of original infection, namely the fox and wolf population in the Northwest Territories. A co-operative program has also been developed between the Canada Department of Agriculture, the Northern Administration and Lands Branch and the four western provinces to meet the existing situation and to prevent or control future outbreaks. (In this connection see attached Report on Meetings at Edmonton and other Provincial Capitals.)

Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture veterinary staff in Northern Alberta has been substantially reinforced to take care of vaccination of dogs, conduct investigational and educational work, and, with the aid of the R.C.M.P., enforce restrictive measures where required.

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29-1-53

REPORT OF MEETING OF FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS HELD

EDMONTON - ALBERTA

Re RABIES CONTROL

On January 13th Mr. Young, Director of Production Service, met in Edmonton with Mr. Longman, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the province of Alberta, to discuss control procedures and co-ordination of effort in controlling the present outbreak of rabies in Northern Alberta.

Mr. Young was accompanied by Dr. K.F. Wells, Chief Veterinarian, Health of Animals Division, Ottawa, and other local Health of Animals staff, and Mr. Longman was supported by veterinary and other officials of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Present also was a representative of the Provincial Department of Health, Edmonton, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Edmonton, and others interested in the problem.

Principles only were discussed, and it was agreed that the following agencies in the Province of Alberta were directly involved in the control of rabies.

1. The Health of Animals Division, Canada Department of Agriculture,
2. Provincial Department of Agriculture,
 - (a) Veterinary Service,
 - (b) Live Stock Service,
 - (c) Extension Branch.
3. Provincial Lands and Forests Department (Games Branch),
4. Provincial Department of Health,

The general control of rabies in northern districts breaks down into four principles.

1. The control of dogs with the elimination of as many stray and unowned dogs as possible together with vaccination of all dogs in infected area.
2. A depopulation of wild life carriers such as the wolf and fox.
3. A program of education and information designed to provide, in infected areas, all of the precautions that must be taken together with what is being done and why such action is being taken.
4. Some type of organization which will co-ordinate the efforts of all agencies involved.

With respect to the control and vaccination of dogs this was admitted as a Health of Animals Division responsibility.

The depopulation of wild life carriers was accepted as a provincial responsibility. However, it was agreed that Health of Animals Veterinarians and other Federal officials would fully co-operate.

An organization to co-ordinate the efforts of all agencies was accepted as a very desirable joint responsibility.

Following this meeting a small group met to discuss the above principles in detail and a program was drafted on the basis that rabies control would in all probability be at least a two-year program.

DOG CONTROL, VACCINATION AND INVESTIGATION

1. DOG CONTROL - Action on dog control will be taken under the Ministerial Orders of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act which calls for either close confinement or tying-up of all dogs with the exception of dogs which are used on work teams and these, of course, are considered under adequate control when in harness. In large cities such as Edmonton, where there is civic ordinance, the tie-up order will be enforced to a great extent by City Police with prosecution being instituted for the most part under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. Dog control in the northern and sparsely situated areas will be enforced by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

2. USE OF VACCINE -

(a) The vaccination of dogs in areas inhabited by wild life carriers is considered a good protective practice and will be undertaken by veterinarians of the Health of Animals Division with the assistance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Forest Rangers in the far North. If vaccination develops into a large scale operation in more settled areas, it may become necessary to train laymen for this work. For the time being, vaccination is being restricted to all dogs in Alberta North of the 55th parallel and also vaccination below that parallel in specific areas of infection, if such areas develop.

(b) Vaccination in settled areas where wild life carriers are not a problem is believed unnecessary if the dog tie-up order is observed and effectively enforced.

(c) A large supply of vaccine (approximately 10,000 doses) is to be maintained in Edmonton for emergency purposes.

(d) Where veterinarians in the Health of Animals Division are vaccinating in the Northern settled areas, advance notice and necessary arrangements for mass vaccination have in the past been made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and this procedure is to be continued.

3. INVESTIGATIONS - Investigations are a very essential part of control, particularly where a mass fear of a disease may develop, which would result in a belief that all animals dying in infected areas, regardless of cause, were suffering from rabies.

In order to overcome this and at the same time establish facilities for the proper handling of animals suspected of having rabies, and the forwarding of necessary specimens, with proper information and reports, it was felt that additional Health of Animals veterinary staff was needed in the Northern infected area of Alberta. In keeping with this recommendation additional veterinary staff is being detailed to the area.

The necessary equipment for handling and forwarding suspected material is to be made available by the Health of Animals Division, which also is to assume the cost of forwarding such material to the proper laboratory for diagnosis.

DEPOPULATION

Since the control of wild life in a province is a Provincial responsibility, any program of depopulation will be administered by them.

Bounties or subsidies as a means of depopulation was considered unwarranted and a departmental program of depopulation has already been undertaken. At this time 22 trappers are working on the program and it is expected many more will be employed.

- 3 -

The Department of Lands and Forests plan to establish two trap lines five miles apart right across Alberta with the line deviating to follow the present Northern limit of settled areas. If the program as proposed by the Department of Lands and Forests is put into effect, it is estimated that such a program would cost \$350,000 annually. In addition to the above, the Provincial Department of Agriculture is to arrange for increased activity of control officers working on a municipal basis.

INFORMATION SERVICES

As information is basic to disease control, it was agreed that the present control program should be effectively publicized. The service of the Provincial Extension Workers, School Superintendent, medical and veterinary personnel is to be used in such a program.

Health of Animals officials will take every opportunity to disseminate essential information, particularly to dog owners at time of vaccination.

The program of disseminating information will include press releases, radio talks and a wide distribution of pamphlets.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

It was recommended that a central rabies control committee be established to include a member of the Health of Animals Division, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests and the Provincial Department of Health. It was made clear that such groups must not lose their individual identity but the work of each leading to rabies control would be co-ordinated through this central group. Weekly reports of operations would be forwarded to this committee for distribution to others concerned.

Following the discussion in Edmonton similar meetings were held with provincial authorities in Victoria, B.C., Regina, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man. The above program as outlined for Alberta was discussed with the authorities and general agreement was reached that the principles of this program would be applicable to all the four Western Provinces should serious outbreaks occur in any of such provinces.

P.A. 311-11-1

Report, Meeting of Sub-Committee
on Rabies Control

Acting on direction of an Interdepartmental Committee on Rabies Control, this sub-committee convened in Room 300, Vimy Building, at 2:00 p.m., on the 12th of January, 1953, to;

(a) Subject No. 1

Plan a rabies control programme through the media of fox and wolf control in areas of known or suspected rabies infection.

(b) Subject No. 2

Study and recommend ways and means of organizing and executing an effective public educational programme on Rabies -- the nature and extent.

(c) Subject No. 3

Review and report on the implications of dog control in the Northwest Territories as outlined in paragraph four of the sub-committee's report - January 3rd meeting.

(d) Subject No. 4

Consider the subject of a veterinarian attending the Provincial Fur Advisory Meetings in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan during the month of January to lecture on Rabies.

2. Present:

- J.W. Burton - Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Dept. of Resources and Development, Chairman.
- H. Conn - Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration.
- Dr. O. Hall - Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture.
- J.P. Richards) - Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of
- Dr. V.E.F. Solman) - Resources and Development.

The term of reference for the guidance of this sub-committee, as received from the Secretary of the Interdepartmental Committee on Rabies Control, was read to the members.

3. Subject No. 1

- DISCUSSION -

- (i) It was pointed out by the Chair that, the subject of the control of the fox and wolf populations as a means of controlling the incidence and spread of rabies was a very broad subject. Further, that as the habits of the fox and the wolf differed, it would be desirable to discuss the control of each species separately. However, it was decided to define the boundaries within which such controls should be carried out before discussing the details as to the control measures to be recommended.

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- (ii) THE SUB-COMMITTEE WERE IN AGREEMENT THAT THE FOX AND WOLF CONTROL MEASURES AS RECOMMENDED BY THIS SUB-COMMITTEE IN CONNECTION WITH RABIES CONTROL SHOULD ONLY BE ACTIVATED IN AREAS WHICH WERE PLACED UNDER RABIES QUARANTINE ORDER BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
- (iii) Regarding the control of foxes, considerable discussion took place on this subject. Dr. Solman advised that fox control programmes as an aid in controlling rabies infection had been carried out in many areas of the United States, but only when a very well organized and costly programme was carried out, within a relatively small area, was it successful. Dr. Solman expressed doubt as to whether or not a sufficient fox kill would be obtained on a fox control programme over such large areas as the present quarantine area in Canada, to show satisfactory results. Dr. Hall stated that the failure of many attempts made by officials of the United States in controlling rabies was the fact that, they did not control the dog population.
- (iv) The meeting was advised that when the Committee on Rabies Control approved of fox control as a means of reducing the incidence and spread of rabies, they did not visualize the elimination of the fox population. The Committee viewed the fox as the main source of infection and spread of this disease, and considered that, a well organized fox control programme would be an important factor in thinning out this source of infection which would certainly cut down on the incidence of the disease and curtail its spread.
- (v) The Committee was in general agreement that, fox control as an aid in controlling rabies over such large areas as those presently under quarantine, the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory must be considered as experimental. Until a well organized programme of fox control was carried out, the value of such an activity in the control of rabies would remain an unknown factor.
- (vi) The question of the desirability of establishing a rabies control payment for foxes taken during a fox control campaign was discussed. Mr. Conn advised that, at the current price paid for fox pelts, the trappers are not interested in trapping them. Further, if a programme of fox control was to have any chance of success an all out effort on the part of the trappers to take foxes was required. The trapper would have to receive at least \$7.50 per fox pelt or it would not be worth his while to make this effort. There was complete agreement on Mr. Conn's views on this subject.
- (vii) The question of the overall cost of such a fox control programme was discussed. Mr. Conn estimated that the fox take would increase at least three times if the taking of fox was permitted throughout the year and a rabies control payment of \$7.50 per fox pelt was paid. No data was available at the meeting on the 1951-52 take of fox within the present quarantine areas. In the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories during the open season 1951-52 () about 3,000 fox were killed. If the taking of fox was permitted throughout the year and a rabies control price of \$7.50 per pelt was paid across the board, it is estimated a minimum of 10,000 fox would be taken in the Mackenzie District per annum. This would require a minimum cash outlay in

rabies control payments of \$75,000.00 for each year the control programme was in operation.

- (viii) It is to be noted however, that the control price of \$7.50 per pelt would require that the trapper surrender to the agency paying the control price, a fox pelt which has been properly skinned, fleshed, stretched and dried. The marketable pelts in turn could be sold by the agency paying the control price through one of the Fur Marketing Houses, thereby regaining a percentage of the funds expended.
- (ix) The possibility of a person becoming infected with rabies through the skinning and handling of a rabies infected animal was considered. Dr. Moore of National Health was contacted by phone and advice requested on this matter. Dr. Moore advised, medical records show only 3% of persons bitten by rabies infected animals became infected themselves. Further, there is a very remote chance of a person becoming infected while skinning or handling a green pelt of an infected animal. However, if a person takes the precaution to wear gloves while skinning or handling a green pelt of a rabies infected animal and when finished he immediately washes his hands and wrists with soap and water, the danger of him becoming infected is negligible.
- (x) The matter of the co-ordination of any fox control programme between Provinces and Territories carrying out such activity was discussed. It was considered most desirable that, the closest co-ordination of the policy aspect of the programme should be carried out between participating government bodies and a close liaison maintained between the Game Organizations responsible for the field accomplishment of the programme.

(xi)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An active experimental campaign of fox control as an aid in controlling rabies infection to be undertaken as soon as possible within all areas under rabies quarantine control.
2. Without delay, a co-ordinated plan for the control of foxes be worked out by the various Provincial and Territorial Governments within whose boundaries rabies quarantine area exist.
3. The Department of Agriculture act as co-ordinating agency between Territorial and Provincial Governments in this matter.
4. The hunting of foxes will be permitted throughout the year within rabies quarantine areas.
5. A rabies control payment of \$7.50 will be paid for each fox taken within a quarantine area providing;
 - (a) the fox pelt is properly skinned, fleshed, dried and stretched and surrendered to a Game Administration Office in the Province or Territory within which the fox was taken.

(b) an affidavit is secured to the effect that the fox pelt or pelts surrendered were taken from foxes killed within a specified rabies quarantine area.

(xii) REGARDING THE CONTROL OF WOLVES. It was agreed that the control of this predator would assist greatly in the control and spread of rabies. As in the case of the fox (paragraph 3 (ii)), wolf control activity should be confined to rabies quarantine areas. Close co-ordination of any programme must prevail between Provincial and Territorial Governments participating in the overall plan. In the interest of economy, close co-operation must prevail between Provincial and Territorial Game Organizations carrying out Wolf Control in Border Areas.

(xiii)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A wolf control poisoning campaign should be commenced immediately within all areas under rabies quarantine.
2. The planning and accomplishment of the co-ordinated wolf control programme will be the responsibility of the Federal and/or Territorial Government within whose boundaries the programme is being carried out.
3. In areas designated by the Game Administration Organizations as WOLF DENNING AREAS, controlled hunts should be carried out.
4. Organization and control of hunts in wolf denning areas will be the responsibility of the Game Administration Organization.
5. Hunters, excluding government employees, accompanying a wolf den hunting operation will be paid on the following scale:--
 - (a) If hunter pays for his transportation to and from the area and for his food supplies, a rabies control payment of \$15.00 will be paid the hunter for each wolf taken by him; or
 - (b) If the Game Administration pays for the transportation and food supplies, a rabies control payment of \$10.00 will be paid the hunter for each wolf taken by him.

(xiv) As no data is available on wolf dens in the various areas under quarantine, it would be impossible to estimate the cost of such a programme.

4. Subject No. 2

(i) Considerable discussion took place on the organization of materials which would give the greatest possible affect to a programme of Public Education on Rabies, in quarantine areas.

(ii)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Immediate action be taken to carry out a vigorous campaign on public education on rabies within areas under rabies quarantine; and

.... /5

2. The Department of Agriculture be responsible for the collection and organization of the material (film strips, lectures, posters and pamphlets) required for the campaign and the preparation and distribution of the material. The Department of Agriculture to be assisted in carrying out this responsibility by the Departments of Resources and Development, Citizenship and Immigration and National Health.
3. The Provincial and Territorial Governments within whose boundaries the education programme is being carried out will be responsible for the organization and field accomplishment of the programme.
4. Film strips with accompanying lectures, posters and pamphlets to be produced in suitable quantities to enable wide distribution within quarantine areas.

(i) Film strip and accompanying lectures.

Film strip should be made up of pictures that will illustrate rabies in its various stages, methods of control and precautionary measures to be taken to prevent human infection. The accompanying lecture should be so organized that it will serve as an introduction for the film. The lecture should be prepared in simple language which can be easily understood by trappers and natives.

Note:-- It is estimated the cost of producing this film strip and lecture would total about \$1500.00

(a) Original print of strip	--	\$700.00
(b) 400 additional prints	--	750.00
(c) 400 copies of lecture	--	50.00
		<u>1500.00</u>
		\$1500.00

(ii) Posters

A poster on the subject of rabies of a suitable size and design, which could be displayed in public buildings, schools, strategically located commercial establishments, trading posts and on frequently used trails and portages, should be produced and distributed. It is considered about 10,000 copies of such a poster should be printed. The poster size to be about 11" x 17", wax finished and in two colours, cost of posters about 13¢ each or \$1300.00.

(iii) Pamphlet

1. A pamphlet on rabies be developed and printed and given wide circulation in rabies quarantine areas. The pamphlet should be attractive in cover design, printed on a good grade of paper and organized as follows:--

- (a) Brief introduction on the subject of rabies; and

- 6 -

(b) Several pages of appropriate photographs which would illustrate the various phases of rabies, control measures to be taken, care of a person who has been bitten or scratched by a rabies animal and preventative measures to be taken by a person who has been handling a rabies infected animal or the pelt from such an animal. The photo captions should take the form of a question and answer based on the subject of the photograph.

2. About 10,000 copies of such a pamphlet would be required. It is understood that the only cost involved would be the purchase of the paper as the Science Service Division of the Department of Agriculture could prepare the printing plates and print the publication. (multilith process)

5. Subject No. 3

(i) Dog control procedure as suggested in paragraph four of the Minutes of the sub-committee on Rabies Control Meeting held on January 3rd was discussed. Suggested by sub-committee, January 3rd:--

"(a) When a rabies condition is reported in any area of the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories and if after investigation of the report by a game officer, a resident mammalogist of the Canadian Wildlife Service or an officer or constable of the R.C.M.P. such official is satisfied that there is reasonable evidence to support a belief that a rabies condition exists, this official should be empowered by appropriate legislation to place a restriction on an area of sufficient size surrounding the focal point of the infection to ensure that no dogs enter or leave the area until:--

1. all dogs infected with rabies or those suspected of being infected are securely tied up at a location or effectively confined in a place within the restricted area which would ensure that they cannot come in contact with another animal; and
2. all dogs and cats within a restricted area are securely tied up or effectively confined and vaccinated regardless of whether or not such dogs or cats have been vaccinated within the past twelve months, and for a further period of fourteen days thereafter, providing, during this fourteen day period no animal infected with rabies, or suspected of being infected with rabies has been running at large within the restricted area."

(ii) Doctor Hall advised that a new quarantine order was in the process of being issued which would include all of the N.W.T. and the Yukon, the Northern portions of British Columbia and Alberta north of latitude 53°N and the northern parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba north of 55° north latitude. He also briefly outlined the provisions of the quarantine order. Dr. Hall further advised this new quarantine order would carry a footnote quoting para. 5 (b) of the Health of Animal Diseases Act which empowers the Minister of Agriculture to

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- 7 -

take any action necessary, with respect to domestic animals, to control and/or eliminate disease.

- (iii) Mr. Burton advised that the Commissioner of the N.W.T. had issued an Order under the N.W.T. Ordinance Respecting Dogs making it an offence for any dog owner to permit his dogs to run at large within the Mackenzie District of the N.W.T.
- (iv) Dr. Hall advised that he did not consider at this time compulsory vaccination was necessary, as it would be impossible of enforcement and to date no report had been received which would indicate any dog owner had objected to having his dog vaccinated. Further, if it was found necessary to issue such an Order, his Minister had the power to bring such an Order into effect within a few hours.

(v)

RECOMMENDATIONS

That legislation as outlined by Hall and Burton (under (ii) and (iii) above) would be adequate to deal with the present situation regarding the control of dogs. However, if it was found through experience that, the suggestion of the sub-committee (para. (i) above) was necessary, the Department of Agriculture should take immediate steps to give such suggestion the force of law through a Ministerial Order.

6. Subject No. 4

- (i) The matter of the attendance of a veterinarian of the Dept. of Agriculture at the Provincial Fur Advisory Meetings in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and The Pas, Manitoba during January this year to lecture to these group meetings on the subject of rabies, was discussed. The sub-committee was in agreement that the attendance of a veterinarian at these meetings was most desirable.
- (ii) Mr. Conn advised an invitation had been forwarded to Dr. Childs, Veterinary Director General, Department of Agriculture, for one of his staff to attend the meetings. The letter also outlined the dates on which the meetings would take place.
- (iii) Dr. Hall advised action would be taken by the Department of Agriculture to have one of their veterinarians attend the meetings.

POSTSCRIPT

Outlined hereunder is a copy of a memorandum received by the Chairman of the sub-committee from Dr. V.E.F. Solman of the Canadian Wildlife Service concerning information on the subject of fox control as an aid in controlling rabies, which came to his attention since the sub-committee met on January 12th:--

QUOTE

"With further reference to the meeting of the sub-committee on rabies control which I attended on the afternoon of January 12th, I would now like to provide additional information which has come to my attention. I realize that this information cannot properly be included in the report of the sub-committee since it was not available for discussion at

the meeting, but I would suggest that it be appended to the report so that it may be available for consideration by the committee on rabies control. The following information has been extracted from the Game and Fish News - Winter, 1952, of the Division of Fish and Game of the State of New York, concerning rabies control in a portion of New York State -

"State Trappers Get 1,056 Foxes in Single Month

State trappers took 1,056 foxes during the month of September, a report on the Rabies Control Project reveals. This brought the total take since last spring to 4,815.

The incidence of rabies dropped substantially in September, 26 reported cases in wildlife and domestic animals compared to 45 the previous month. It was also down sharply from the same month a year ago when the total was 44. Additional trappers were placed north of the Central New York area after several additional cases of rabies were reported in September from eastern Oneida County."

In a further report on the same operation it was stated that 1,179 foxes were taken during August of the control program. Individual trappers took monthly totals of foxes as great as 143.

Rabies is also a problem in Pennsylvania and adjacent states. In Pennsylvania an area consisting of 19 counties has been most seriously affected. The following statement from Time Magazine deals with this area -

"The obvious remedy for Pennsylvania's epizootic is to thin out the foxes, estimated to number 95,000 in the 19 counties. Aided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the state's wildlife authorities have mobilized more than 100 skilled game wardens armed with traps and poison. Their aim is to clear foxes from 'control corridors' twelve to 16 miles wide around the infected area. Favorite bait is crow carcasses laced with strychnine and buried in 'dirt holes' where foxes cache surplus food. Most wild animals dislike crow, but foxes have nothing against it. Each poisoned bait will be carefully mapped, and signs to warn humans will be posted around it. Foxes are admittedly wily, but they cannot read."

You will note in these examples quoted above the very large numbers of foxes which are believed to exist in extremely limited areas, and also in the case of New York State the large number of foxes which has been removed for a limited area in a short time with a coincident decrease in the number of cases of rabies reported. These facts should be considered in connection with the probable number of foxes under consideration for removal from the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories under the proposed fox control program." UNQUOTE

When the Interdepartmental Committee on Rabies Control is reviewing the recommendations of the sub-committee on fox control,

...../9

the activity and experience gained and the results obtained in controlling rabies through fox population control by the States of New York and Pennsylvania, should be given consideration.

It may be of interest to note that during a ten year period (1941/42 - 1950/51) the highest annual fox take recorded was during 1942/43 when, 78,386 fox (65,683 whites and 12,703 coloured) were killed. Of this total number 26,150 (14,811 whites and 11,339 coloured) were killed in the Mackenzie District of the N.W.T. During 1942/43, the average price paid in Canada for whites was \$28.00 and \$13.45 for coloured.

"J.W. Burton"

J.W. Burton,
Chairman,
Sub-committee on Rabies Control.

22-1-53 O.P.A. 311-R1-1

Circular 1953 - 10

W. Kent

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION SERVICE -- HEALTH OF ANIMALS DIVISION

Ottawa, January 17, 1953

TO: Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Department of Resources and Development, Department of National Health and Welfare; District Veterinarians, Veterinarians in Charge of Sub-Districts, Veterinarians in Charge of Packing Plants, Transportation Companies, Provincial Deputy Ministers of Agriculture, Provincial Veterinarians, British and Foreign Representatives in Canada, Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, Directors of Foreign Veterinary Services, U.S.B.A.I. Veterinarians in Charge of States, State Veterinarians, U.S.A., General, etc.

SUBJECT: Rabies in the Province of Alberta - extension of quarantined area to Saskatchewan, Manitoba, British Columbia, Yukon Territory and the District of Mackenzie of the Northwest Territories.

Copied below and forwarded for your information is a Ministerial Order, dated January 16th, 1953, revoking Ministerial Order of December 20th, 1952, and restricting the movement of dogs in the Yukon Territory, in the District of Mackenzie of the Northwest Territories and in certain designated areas in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, on account of an outbreak of rabies.

T. Childs
T. Childs

Veterinary Director General

-
1. I hereby revoke Ministerial Order made by me on the 20th day of December A.D. 1952, relating to rabies.
 2. In pursuance of section 5A of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations, I hereby declare that a serious outbreak of rabies has occurred and that all dogs in the Yukon Territory, in the District of Mackenzie of the Northwest Territories, in that portion of British Columbia lying to the North of the 53rd parallel North Latitude, in that portion of Alberta North of Townships 49 and that portion of Saskatchewan and Manitoba lying to the North of the 55th parallel North Latitude are likely to be affected thereby, and no person shall move any dog out of the designated area without the permission of an inspector under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, or an Officer or a Constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
 3. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Order I hereby give permission to all types of movements referred to in section 5A of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations other than the movement of dogs out of the designated area.
 4. In pursuance of section 97 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations, I hereby order that all dogs in the Yukon Territory, in the District of Mackenzie of the Northwest Territories, in that portion of British Columbia lying to the North of the 53rd parallel North Latitude, in that portion of Alberta North of Townships 49 and that portion of Saskatchewan and Manitoba lying to the North of the 55th parallel North Latitude, other than sled dogs while being used in sledding or other transportation operations, shall until further notice be securely tied-up or effectively confined by the owner or the person in custody of the dog.
 5. In pursuance of section 97 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations, I hereby order that any sled dog in the Yukon Territory, in the District of Mackenzie of the Northwest Territories, in that portion of British Columbia lying to the North of the 53rd parallel North Latitude, in that portion of Alberta North of Townships 49 and that portion of Saskatchewan and Manitoba lying to the North of

- 2 -

the 55th parallel North Latitude, while being used in sledding or other transportation operations, shall until further notice be effectively controlled and shall not be permitted to run at large by the owner or the person in custody of the sled dog.

6. The owner or any person harbouring or having the charge or custody of any dog found at large within the said area shall be guilty of a violation of this Order and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty as provided in the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.
7. In this Order "dogs" include dogs vaccinated against rabies.

Dated at Ottawa, this 16th day of January A. D. 1953

(Sgd.) James G. Gardiner

Minister of Agriculture

Reference is made to section 5B of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations which reads as follows:

- 5B The Minister may require that any designated animals, carcasses or portions thereof, eggs, or any articles used to hold or convey such animals, carcasses, portions or eggs, or anything contaminated or suspected of being contaminated with the designated disease, shall be treated, dealt with or disposed of in such manner as the Minister may direct.

Circular 1953 - 10

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION SERVICE -- HEALTH OF ANIMALS DIVISION

Ottawa, January 17, 1953

TO: Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Department of Resources and Development, Department of National Health and Welfare, District Veterinarians, Veterinarians in Charge of Sub-Districts, Veterinarians in Charge of Packing Plants, Transportation Companies, Provincial Deputy Ministers of Agriculture, Provincial Veterinarians, British and Foreign Representatives in Canada, Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, Directors of Foreign Veterinary Services, U.S.B.A.I. Veterinarians in Charge of States, State Veterinarians, U.S.A., General, etc.

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Veterinary Director General

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 3. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Order I hereby give permission to all types of movements referred to in section 5A of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations other than the movement of dogs out of the designated area.
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- 2 -

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6. The owner or any person harbouring or having the charge or custody of any dog found at large within the said area shall be guilty of a violation of this Order and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty as provided in the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.
7. In this Order "dogs" include dogs vaccinated against rabies.

Dated at Ottawa, this 16th day of January A. D. 1953

(Sgd.) James G. Gardiner

Minister of Agriculture

Reference is made to section 5B of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations which reads as follows:

- 5B The Minister may require that any designated animals, carcasses or portions thereof, eggs, or any articles used to hold or convey such animals, carcasses, portions or eggs, or anything contaminated or suspected of being contaminated with the designated disease, shall be treated, dealt with or disposed of in such manner as the Minister may direct.

Circular 1953 - 10

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION SERVICE -- HEALTH OF ANIMALS DIVISION

Ottawa, January 17, 1953

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6. The owner or any person harbouring or having the charge or custody of any dog found at large within the said area shall be guilty of a violation of this Order and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty as provided in the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.
7. In this Order "dogs" include dogs vaccinated against rabies.

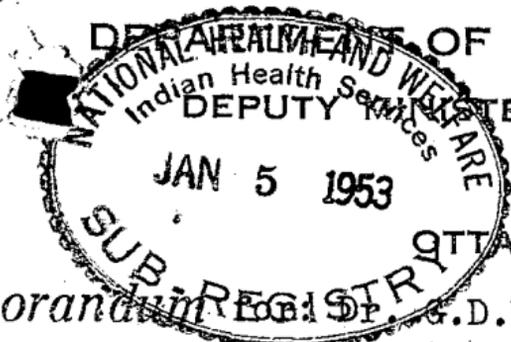
Dated at Ottawa, this 16th day of January A. D. 1953

(Sgd.) James G. Gardiner

Minister of Agriculture

Reference is made to section 5B of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations which reads as follows:

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P.A.
311-R1-1
T.B.

OTTAWA, December 30, 19 52.

Memorandum for Dr. G.D.W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health
Department of National Health
and Welfare,
Jackson Building,
Ottawa.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF
NATIONAL HEALTH

DEC 31 1952

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G.L.S.
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Interdepartmental Meeting - Rabies Control

The meeting, called by Mr. J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was held in the Department of Agriculture Board Room, Confederation Building, at 2.30 p.m., December 29, 1952. The following were present:

Mr. J. G. Taggart, Dept. of Agriculture, Chairman,
Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, Dept. of National Health and Welfare,
Dr. P. E. Moore, Dept. of National Health and Welfare,
Dr. E. H. Lossing, Dept. of National Health and Welfare,
Col. G. W. Rowley, Defence Research Board,
Mr. F.J.G. Cunningham, Dept. of Resources and Development,
Mr. J. W. Burton, Dept. of Resources and Development,
Supt. J. A. Peacock, R.C.M.P.,
S/Sgt. J. P. Graves, R.C.M.P.,
Mr. N. Young, Dept. of Agriculture,
Dr. C. A. Mitchell, Dept. of Agriculture,
Dr. T. Childs, Dept. of Agriculture,
Dr. O. Hall, Dept. of Agriculture,
Mr. A. L. Stevenson, Dept. of Agriculture.

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY

JAN 8 1953

Nat. Health & Welfare

The Chairman stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the extent of Federal Government responsibility in respect to the control of the existing outbreak of rabies in northern Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and adjoining areas and the measures to be taken to discharge such responsibility. The situation was fully reviewed and it was decided to recommend:

(1) That the Federal Government should take further steps toward the extermination of predatory animals in the areas under federal jurisdiction, particular attention to be paid to caribou migration routes. To this end it was recommended:

(a) That, subject to the approval of the Departments concerned, the following committee be established to plot the necessary control campaign:

A representative of the Health of Animals Division, Department of Agriculture, to be designated by Mr. N. Young.

Mr. Hugh Conn, Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

A representative of the Department of Resources and Development, Mr. F.J.G. Cunningham to arrange for his selection.

The representative of the Department of Agriculture to be chairman.



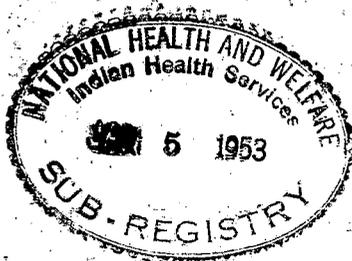
- 2 -

(b) That the Department of Resources and Development would undertake to obtain the necessary funds for this campaign, if proceeded with.

(2) That the Governments of the Prairie Provinces should be informed as to the proposed campaign and invited to carry out a co-ordinated effort within their respective boundaries. To this end it was recommended:

(a) That the Chairman would endeavour to arrange a meeting in Western Canada with representatives of the three Prairie Provinces at some time during the period January 10th-14th. The Chairman undertook to notify the Department of Resources and Development and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as to the time and place of the meeting, if arranged, in order that they, together with the Department of Agriculture, might be suitably represented.

(b) That Mr. J. W. Burton, in connection with his attendance at a meeting of Wild Life Officers to be held in Prince Albert on January 16th, would further discuss the co-ordination of federal and provincial programs.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, December 30, 1952.

Memorandum for: Dr. E. H. Lossing,
Epidemiology Division,
Department of National Health
and Welfare,
No. 3 Temporary Building,
Ottawa.

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY

DEC 31 1952

Nat. Health & Welfare

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JAN 2 1953

000115

Interdepartmental Meeting - Rabies Control

The meeting, called by Mr. J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was held in the Department of Agriculture Board Room, Confederation Building, at 2.30 p.m., December 29, 1952. The following were present:

Mr. J. G. Taggart, Dept. of Agriculture, Chairman,
Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, Dept. of National Health and Welfare,
Dr. P. E. Moore, Dept. of National Health and Welfare,
Dr. E. H. Lossing, Dept. of National Health and Welfare,
Col. G. W. Rowley, Defence Research Board,
Mr. F.J.G. Cunningham, Dept. of Resources and Development,
Mr. J. W. Burton, Dept. of Resources and Development,
Supt. J. A. Peacock, R.C.M.P.,
S/Sgt. J. P. Graves, R.C.M.P.,
Mr. N. Young, Dept. of Agriculture,
Dr. C. A. Mitchell, Dept. of Agriculture,
Dr. T. Childs, Dept. of Agriculture,
Dr. O. Hall, Dept. of Agriculture,
Mr. A. L. Stevenson, Dept. of Agriculture.

The Chairman stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the extent of Federal Government responsibility in respect to the control of the existing outbreak of rabies in northern Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and adjoining areas and the measures to be taken to discharge such responsibility. The situation was fully reviewed and it was decided to recommend:

(1) That the Federal Government should take further steps toward the extermination of predatory animals in the areas under federal jurisdiction, particular attention to be paid to caribou migration routes. To this end it was recommended:

(a) That, subject to the approval of the Departments concerned, the following committee be established to plot the necessary control campaign:

A representative of the Health of Animals Division, Department of Agriculture, to be designated by Mr. N. Young.

Mr. Hugh Conn, Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

A representative of the Department of Resources and Development, Mr. F.J.G. Cunningham to arrange for his selection.

The representative of the Department of Agriculture to be chairman.

- 2 -

(b) That the Department of Resources and Development would undertake to obtain the necessary funds for this campaign, if proceeded with.

(2) That the Governments of the Prairie Provinces should be informed as to the proposed campaign and invited to carry out a co-ordinated effort within their respective boundaries. To this end it was recommended:

(a) That the Chairman would endeavour to arrange a meeting in Western Canada with representatives of the three Prairie Provinces at some time during the period January 10th-14th. The Chairman undertook to notify the Department of Resources and Development and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as to the time and place of the meeting, in order that they, together with the Department of Agriculture, might be suitably represented.

(b) That Mr. J. W. Burton, in connection with his attendance at a meeting of Wild Life Officers to be held in Prince Albert on January 16th, would further discuss the co-ordination of federal and provincial programs.

NOTED
JAN 2 1953

311-R1-1

PA

EDMONTON JOURNAL

DEC 27 1952

Field Workers And Rabies

While general warnings about rabies have been published and broadcast to residents of northern Alberta, there is good sense in a suggestion that crews engaged in exploration for oil or other field work should be specifically informed of the danger of handling wild animals during the present outbreak.

The suggestion has been made in a letter to *The Journal* by Doctor Mary Percy Jackson of Keg River, who aroused provincial and federal authorities to fresh action by showing that the epidemic of rabies was anything but under control. She recently encountered a drilling crew that had heard nothing of rabies in the north. That has increased her concern for the safety of men working out in the bush.

Doctor Jackson tells of an incident which occurred north of Hines Creek a few months ago, when several men of a road-building crew tried to save a fox which had a face full of porcupine quills. There is, she stresses, no proof that this fox, which has died, was rabid. However, its head-on attack on a porcupine suggests that it was. Normally the fox steers clear of those quills, but rabies deprives it, and other animals, of fear and caution.

As a precaution, she feels, these men should secure vaccination against rabies at once. She warns:

The virus present in the saliva can enter the body through quite small breaks in the skin. . . . In man, the incubation period varies from ten days to a year, but averages about two months. The only treatment for rabies is preventive vaccination, as soon as possible after the risk of infection. Once the disease develops . . . there is no treatment.

She stresses that the disease can be contracted without a person being actually bitten, adding that saliva may be infective for twenty-four hours after the animal's death and longer if it is quick-frozen.

Doctor Thomas Childs, federal veterinary director-general, says "there is no serious cause for alarm", and that preventive measures are going ahead. The measure Doctor Jackson suggests, specific warnings to field workers, would be a sensible one to include.

To :- Press Clipping Service

PLEASE RETURN TO

PLEASE RETAIN IN
Epidemiology Division

311-R1-1 PA

20th December, 1952.

Mr. D.W. Thomson,
Private Secretary to the
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Thomson:

I have forwarded your note of December 19th with attaches copies of the correspondence from Jack Carignan and Pat O'Connor to Mr. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. They are co-operating with the authorities of the Province in attempting to deal with the rabies. For our part we have been in touch with the Provincial health authorities and have offered any assistance possible.

Yours sincerely,

G.D.W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

20th December, 1952.

Dr. J.G. Taggart,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Dr. Taggart:

I had a phone call the other day from Mr. Prudham expressing concern about the rabies situation and this has been followed up by the arrival of the attached correspondence. I know you are concerned so I am referring it to you. We have been in touch with the health authorities of the Province.

Yours sincerely,

G.D.W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health.



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

DEPUTY MINISTER OF
NATIONAL HEALTH
DEC 11 1952
REC'D

EDMONTON, ALBERTA,

December 9th, 1952.

Dr. G.D.W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health,
Office of the Deputy Minister,
Department of National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Cameron:

Thank you for your letter of November 12th, and the letter from Mrs. Clarke (Secretary of the Board of Trade at Fort Vermilion).

This matter has been taken up by the Department of Agriculture, of the Provincial Government, and I understand that the matter of compensation for stock destroyed is being considered in conjunction with the Health and Animals Branch of the Dominion Government. I have notified her of this.

The epidemic, I regret to say does not show any signs of abating, and reports of infected animals are being received from south of the quarantine line, and not far north of the more densely populated areas. There have been some reports that the animal vaccination program has not been completely successful, and that vaccinated dogs have been contracting the disease. This matter has been taken up with Dr. Van Rooyen of the University of Toronto by Dr. Ballantyne of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

The Provincial Government have undertaken the program of fox extermination in the territory extending east-west, south of Fort Vermilion with the hope of preventing the spread of infected foxes to the south, and in view of reports received recently of the appearance of infected animals well south of the quarantine line (58th parallel), I am wondering whether this program will be successful.

- Page 2 -

The problem of how to advise the trappers on this matter is a very serious one as many of them are out for the winter, and will not be returning until spring. A very extensive program of advertising has been carried out in the Fort Vermilion Area, which it is hoped will have reached the entire population. On the other hand, in spite of this, we are still getting people handling dead animals without precautions, quite extensively in the northern area. The problem is regarded here as being extremely serious, but one which does not admit of any very ready solution.

Yours truly,



N. BASTER, M.D.
Director of Health Units
and Communicable Diseases.

NB:hw

NOTED
DEC 11 1952

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
DEC 11 1952
Nat. Health & Welfare

*return to
Dr Peart for his file*

311-R1-1

December 6, 1952.

Mrs. Kathleen H. Adams,
Assistant Private Secretary to
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mrs. Adams:

In reply to your letter of December 3rd, 1952 the question of rabies in northern Alberta has been referred to this Department both through the Health Department of the province of Alberta and by direct correspondence from Mrs. R.A. Clarke, Secretary of the Fort Vermilion Board of Trade, Alberta.

As you know, rabies has been present amongst the animal population in the Northwest Territories for some years, particularly in foxes. In the early summer of this year rabies was identified amongst foxes in the north eastern corner of Alberta and spread about 300 miles south to the Fort Vermilion area by August. We have received a number of reports, some official and some verbal, about the numbers of rabid foxes and wolves that have been seen in the northern part of Alberta.

The Animal Diseases' Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture have identified the rabies infection, and the Health of Animals Division of the same Department have been assisting the R.C.M.P. in the infected area to vaccinate dogs. I would suggest that more details of these procedures be obtained directly through the Department of Agriculture.

Although this has largely been a problem for the Health of Animals Division, the Health Department of the province of Alberta has shown some concern because of the risk of rabies being contracted amongst the human population in the area. Approximately 400 people live in Fort Vermilion and about 60,000 people are in the Peace River District to the south of Fort Vermilion. The latest information we have is that a few suspected cases of rabies have occurred, which are probably bites from suspected rabid animals.

- 2 -

This Department is now negotiating with Lederle Laboratory at Pearl River, New York, for the trial of the new type of rabies vaccine which might be suitable for human use. The Health authorities in Alberta would be working out the feasibility of vaccinating people in the Fort Vermilion area with the Lederle's vaccine. As you know, disease control in humans is a provincial responsibility but we are doing everything we can to assist the Provincial Health Department in dealing with this important problem. In the past, large scale vaccination and even vaccination of individual contacts with rabies vaccine has not been too successful.

Yours sincerely,

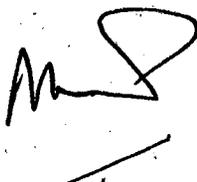
~~COPIED BY
PAUL HARRISON~~

D. G. Emerson,
Private Secretary.

Original signed by
D.G. EMERSON

AFWP/TB

c.c. Mr. D.G. Emerson



911-11-1

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

December 2, 1952.

Dr. U. Easter,
Director, Communicable Diseases,
Department of Public Health,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Doctor Easter:

In reply to your letter of November 25th, regarding the epizootic of rabies in northern Alberta, Mr. J. Gibbard and Dr. F.P. Nagler, both of the Laboratory of Hygiene, and myself, discussed your problem and ways and means of assisting you last Saturday morning, November 29th.

We feel as you do that this rabies problem is one of considerable importance, particularly as this disease threatens the civilized and more thickly populated areas of Canada and should be viewed with some concern. We would, therefore, agree that if you intend to use the rabies avianized vaccine it would be wise to secure the assistance of the Lederle Laboratories directly and to have someone from Lederle's carry out the various procedures involved in the study such as the administration of the vaccine and the collecting of blood specimens.

Dr. Nagler contacted Dr. Raprowski by phone this morning, and Lederle's are still quite interested in conducting field trials on their avianized vaccine at Fort Vermilion. Dr. Raprowski suggested that he discuss the details of such a study with yourself or possibly Dr. E.D. Stewart during the meeting of the Laboratory Section of the Canadian Public Health Association which will be held in Quebec December 15th and 16th. This would seem to be logical procedure, and would be more profitable to all concerned than conducting discussions by mail. Mr. Gibbard and Dr. Nagler will also be present at this meeting and could probably be available for the discussion.

..... 2,

In order to keep Dr. Kaprowski in the picture, I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of this communication to him, and would suggest that you contact him directly in arranging further details for the field trial of the rabies vaccine. This direct contact would avoid any confusion or misunderstanding which might arise if the plan was developed through an intermediary. I am enclosing an outline that was prepared in this Division which summarizes most of the important points in the control of rabies and which you might wish to have for your files. Most of this material does not contain new information.

Kindly let me know if we can be of any further assistance.

Yours sincerely,


Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Enc.

c.c. Dr. H. Kaprowski
Dr. F.P. Nagler

AFWP/TB

311-R1-1



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

EDMONTON, ALBERTA,

November 25, 1952.

Dr. Arthur F.W. Peart,
Chief, Epidemiology Division,
National Health and Welfare,
808 Jackson Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Peart:

You will no doubt have received my letters about this outlining the difficulties arising from there being too small a staff adequately to supervise this trial. It would appear, however, from the letter received from Lederle Laboratories that they would be willing to send someone to Fort Vermilion to assist in the trial.

The epidemic in the wild life still goes unabated, and a number of suspect human cases have occurred, and are under treatment. It is still, therefore, causing a good deal of worry, and we have not so far been able to find any way to protect the trappers and small-holders.

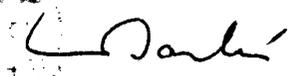
I was wondering, therefore, whether the help Lederle Laboratories could give in the form of supplying some person to assist with this program over here could be worked out. We would assist all we could, and I think that we could arrange to do the actual vaccinating, but we could not supply anyone to organize the trial, or to take bloods for anti-body estimation, and to do the follow-ups.

Would you let me have your views on this.

Yours truly,

NOTED

NOV 28 1952


N. BASTER, M.D.
Director of Communicable
Diseases.

NB:hw

000128

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY

NOV 28 1952

Nat. Health & Welfare

000129

311-R1-1

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

December 2, 1952.

Dr. Hilary Kaprowski,
Assistant Director,
Viral and Rickettsial Research,
Lederle Laboratories Division,
American Cyanamid Company,
Pearl River, N.Y.

Dear Doctor Kaprowski:

As mentioned by Dr. F.P. Nagler of the Laboratory of Hygiene in his conversation with you on the telephone yesterday, this Department is interested in assisting the province of Alberta in controlling an epizootic of rabies in northern Alberta.

I have suggested to Dr. N. Baster, Director of Communicable Diseases, Department of Public Health, Province of Alberta, that he contact you directly in planning field trials for the use of rabies avianized vaccine. This procedure would avoid any complications or misunderstanding which might arise if we were to act as an intermediary in the plan. I have attached a copy of my letter to Dr. Baster which is in reply to his of November 25th, and which I believe Dr. Nagler is forwarding to you.

We in this Department are quite interested in the control of this infection in Canada and will be interested in the results of your field trials at Fort Vermilion.

Yours sincerely,


Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Att.

AFWB/TB

"C O P Y"

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Department of Public Health

Edmonton, Alberta,
November 25, 1952.

Dr. Arthur F.W. Peart,
Chief, Epidemiology Division,
National Health and Welfare,
808 Jackson Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Peart:

You will no doubt have received my letters about this outlining the difficulties arising from there being too small a staff adequately to supervise this trial. It would appear, however, from the letter received from Lederle Laboratories that they would be willing to send someone to Fort Vermilion to assist in the trial.

The epidemic in the wild life still goes unabated, and a number of suspect human cases have occurred, and are under treatment. It is still, therefore, causing a good deal of worry, and we have not so far been able to find any way to protect the trappers and small-holders.

I was wondering, therefore, whether the help Lederle Laboratories could give in the form of supplying some person to assist with this program over here could be worked out. We would assist all we could, and I think that we could arrange to do the actual vaccinating, but we could not supply anyone to organize the trial, or to take bloods for anti-body estimation, and to do the follow-ups.

Would you let me have your views on this.

Yours truly,

(sgd.) N. Baster

N. BASTER, M.D.
Director of Communicable Diseases.

NB:hw
/TB

000131

~~DRAFT~~

Nov. 29/52

RE: RABIES - ALBERTA

A meeting was held this morning, at which the following people were present -- Dr. A.F.W. Peart, Dr. F.P. Nagler and the undersigned. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the recent communication, under date of November 25, from Dr. Baster, Director of Communicable Diseases, Department of Public Health, Edmonton, Alberta.

- (1) Dr. Baster has apparently changed his mind concerning the desirability of facilitating the investigations proposed by Lederle Laboratories to study the use of their new egg vaccine in humans.
- (2) In the last paragraph of his letter, he says very definitely that they "could not supply anyone to organize the trial or to take bloods or to do the follow-ups". Obviously the required staff must be provided either by the Lederle Laboratories or from other sources. As far as we are concerned in the department, we recommend that staff be not provided from this department. To do so might carry a degree of responsibility in the experimental phases in the use of this vaccine which we are not prepared to ~~accept~~. ~~recommend~~. Since this is an entirely provincial matter, the responsibilities should be assumed by the province concerned. In other words, if they wish to carry out, in collaboration with Lederle Laboratories, experimental work in the use of this new vaccine in humans, it is within their rights to do so.

The meeting agreed that the principles involved in this statement of policy should be communicated to Dr. Baster. We would, of course, be quite willing to facilitate communications between Lederle Laboratories and the Department of Health of Alberta but all agreements and arrangements must be between the two collaborating parties.

J. Gibbard.

000132

311-R15



November 13, 1952

Dr. T. Childs,
Veterinarian Director General,
Health of Animals Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Confederation Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Doctor Childs:

A copy of a letter dated November 6th, 1952,
from Mrs. R.A. Clarke, Secretary of the Board of Trade,
Fort Vermilion, Alberta, and a copy of our reply thereto,
are forwarded herewith for action as you may consider
necessary.

Yours very truly,

G. D. W. CAMERON, M.D., D.P.H.,
DEP. MIN. NAT. HEALTH

G. D. W. Cameron, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

Encs.

EHL/TB

311-R1-1

November 13, 1952

Dr. H. Baster,
Director, Communicable Diseases,
Department of Public Health,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Doctor Baster:

A copy of a letter dated November 6th, 1952,
from Mrs. R.A. Clarke, Secretary of the Board of Trade,
Fort Vermilion, Alberta, and a copy of our reply thereto,
are forwarded herewith with the request that a reply may
kindly be sent direct to Mrs. Clarke.

It would be much appreciated if this Department
could be informed of the action taken.

Yours very truly,

G. D. W. CAMERON, M.D., D.P.H.,
DEP. MIN. NAT. HEALTH

G. D. W. Cameron, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

Encs.

EHL/TB

November 13, 1952.

Mrs. R.A. Clarke,
Secretary, Board of Trade,
Fort Vermilion, Alberta.

Dear Mrs. Clarke:

Your letter dated November 6, 1952, concerning the outbreak of rabies among animals in the Fort Vermilion area of Alberta has been received.

Your anxiety concerning the spread of rabies to human beings is understandable. As the problem of preventing the spread of rabies to humans comes within the responsibility of the Provincial Health authority, we have previously been in communication with the Department of Public Health of Alberta, and we understand that they are taking every known precaution.

We are therefore taking the liberty of forwarding your letter direct to the Department of Public Health of Alberta, with the request that they correspond direct with you.

In connection with the other points raised in your letter concerning rabies in animals, which falls under the responsibility of the Federal Department of Agriculture, we have forwarded a copy of your letter to the Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture, Confederation Building, Ottawa, and trust you will hear from them shortly.

It is hoped that the combined efforts which are in effect will shortly bring the outbreak of rabies to an end.

We shall be glad to be of further assistance in any possible way.

Yours very truly,

G. D. W. CAMERON, M.D., D.P.H.,
DEP. MIN. HEALTH

G. D. W. Cameron, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

MINISTER'S OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH & WELFARE

TO:

THE MINISTER
Dr. McCusker
~~Dr. Cameron~~
Dr. Davidson
Mr. Wallace
Mr. Emerson
Mr. Carty
Miss Neill
Miss Lanthier

DEPUTY MINISTER OF
NATIONAL HEALTH
NOV 10 1952
REC'D

Col. Cawdron
Mr. Curran
Mr. Curry
Mr. Hodgins
Dr. Jackson
Dr. Moore
Miss Waters
Gen. Worthington
Dr. Wride
Accounts Section
Child & Maternal Health
Information Services
Translation

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
NOV 12 1952
Nat. Health & Welfare

FOR:

Action
Advice, comments
Filing
Information
Retention
Reply in Department
Translation

*In Reply - To prepare
a reply for use.*
[Signature]

Reply for signature of _____
and return to _____

DATE: _____

M-415
6.52

FORT VERMILION BOARD OF TRADE

FORT VERMILION, ALTA.

November 6, 1952

Not in Journal
ckf

The Minister of Public Health
Department of Public Health
OTTAWA, Ontario

Dear Sir:

Since early August an epidemic of hydrophobia (rabies) has been raging among the wild animals in the the Fort Vermilion area. This disease came in from the Mackenzie district and is spreading south very fast. Reports have been made that it is under control in this area, but they are far from right as it is spreading to the domestic animals now. Diseased wolves and foxes are also attacking humans. Fortunately in these cases the persons have been close enough to buildings to be able to take shelter from these animals.

Many of the diseased animals (mostly foxes) lie dead along the roads, likely in the bush also, exposed to other animals.

This epidemic places our people in a very serious position. Fifty percent of them make a living by trapping. They are strongly warned by Dr. Kratz and the Veterinarians to take all precautions against handling all animals.

The other fifty percent make their living by farming. They surely feel the loss when their swine and cattle are killed or have to be killed because they have been bitten by a diseased animal. These farmers are constantly asking if they will be reimbursed for live stock losses sustained through this disease.

These people have appealed to the Board of Trade to ask for strong action to be taken against this. Will you please help us as soon as possible?

Yours very truly,

Mrs. R. A. Clarke.

Secretary of Board of Trade



P.A.
311-R1-1

Mr. J. Gibbard,
Chief, Laboratory of Hygiene,
Ottawa, Ont.

Attention: Dr. F.P. Nagler

November 12, 1952.

I am attaching a copy of a letter received from
Dr. Baster of Alberta, who declines the offer of using
Lederle's avianized vaccine in Northern Alberta.


Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Att.

AFWP/TB

Dr. [redacted] asks
the informant if
any reply comes
from Dr. Boston
re use of this
vacuum

and
Lanning
20.10.52

311-RF1



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

November 5th, 1952.

Dr. Arthur F. W. Peart,
Chief, Epidemiology Division,
Department of National Health,
808 Jackson Building,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Dr. Peart:

Thank you for your letters concerning this new rabies vaccine produced by Lederle Laboratory.

We have been giving this matter very careful consideration and consulting with various parties on the advisability of using the vaccine in the northern part of this Province. We have decided against its use for the following reasons:

1. The population concerned is largely Indian and half-breed and is exceedingly difficult to control.
2. The available medical staff is extremely limited and undoubtedly many of the recipients would receive the vaccine and quite probably would never be seen again.
3. The standard of education of these people is so low that it would be difficult to make them understand the risk entailed in receiving this vaccine, and it is felt that the preliminary trial with the vaccine should be carried out on the more organized population in which the recipients could be kept under close supervision and would be able to appreciate the possible ~~damage~~ *danger* entailed in receiving the vaccine.

As far as I can see from a research point of view, the only information we can get from using this vaccine would be that it was safe to use it on human beings. The number of cases of rabies which we might have will be so small that no significance could be attached to the ~~reserve~~ *trial*.

Thank you very much indeed for your offer of this vaccine, and for the assistance which you have given us in

- Page 2 -

making it available.

Yours sincerely,



N. Baster, M.D.
Director of Division of
Communicable Diseases.

NB: jm

NOTED
NOV 10 1952

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
NOV 8 1952
Nat. Health & Welfare

P.A. 311-R1-1

803 Jackson Building
Ottawa

October 31, 1952.

Dr. N. Baster,
Director, Communicable Diseases,
Department of Public Health,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Dr. Baster:

As I have not heard from you regarding the possible use of the Lederle rabies avianized vaccine at Fort Vermillion, I have been wondering whether you are intending to go ahead with this programme or not. As outlined in my letter of October 2nd, the Lederle Laboratories would be glad to supply you with 400 doses of this vaccine if you care to use it in Northern Alberta.

I have discussed the question of using this dog vaccine for humans with various Epidemiologists at Cleveland during the recent American Public Health Association Meeting. There seems to be a divided opinion on the use of such vaccine for humans, but all agree that it should be safe enough and that undoubtedly sooner or later it will be tried and evaluated.

If you would kindly let me know what your intentions are in this regard, I will pass the information on to the Lederle Laboratories at Pearl River, New York.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,


Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

AFWP/TB

311 - R1 - 1
Your File #731-1(DMS/Air)

808 Jackson Bldg.,
Ottawa, Ontario

Wing Commander J.D. Munroe,
Dept. of National Defence,
Ottawa, Ontario.

January 17, 1952

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of January 11, in connection with the obtaining of rabies vaccine, the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories has supplied most of the vaccine for this disease in Canada to date. Other laboratories, such as Parke Davis and Lederle, also manufacture and distribute some vaccine in Canada.

The Connaught vaccine is of the Semple type and consists of a 5% emulsion of rabbit brain tissue, with 1% of phenol added. For the past few years, this vaccine has been prepared by a modified method in which a 30% brain emulsion is made, containing 1% phenol, and this is diluted to 5% for distribution. This vaccine has been found to give a much higher protection, when tested in mice, than that prepared by the original Semple method.

I am told, through Army sources, that they obtain their vaccine through the Connaught Laboratories, and keep a small supply at Churchill and Wainwright. As you know, practically no rabies has been detected in animals in Canada for some years, except in the Arctic, where an epidemic amongst the dog and fox population occurred a few years ago. The incidence of human rabies in Canada is virtually unknown.

The article, to which you refer, in the A.J.P.H., December, 1951, page 1483, gives a rational approach to dealing with suspected rabies cases. However, I believe that past experience would indicate the risk of contracting rabies from the bite of a dog, or other animal, is often very small, whereas the likelihood of contracting post vaccinal encephalitis may be a real possibility. Although I do not know whether or not the modified virus avianized (chick embryo) vaccine, produced by Lederle, has been released for the vaccination of humans, it has given outstanding results in dog population.

I would, therefore, suggest that Dr. Harold Cox of the Lederle Laboratory, Pearl River, N.Y., be contacted to learn if this vaccine is

.....2

-2-

Wing Commander J.D. Munroe -

available for humans, as I believe there are fewer reactions and other side effects from this vaccine.

Yours sincerely,


Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Division of Epidemiology

AFW/P/LS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. 731-1 (DMS/Air)



CANADA

Department of National Defence

OTTAWA, Ont.,
11 Jan 52.

Dr. A.F.W. Peart,
Epidemiology Division,
Department of National Health & Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Peart:

Should the need ever arise, from where could we obtain Rabies vaccine?

An article in American Journal of Public Health, Dec 1951, page 1483, gives some interesting news of the development of antiserum.

Although I was in India after Shortt published the article to which the authors refer, we used only the vaccine.

The table on "Indications for Vaccine Treatment" is very sensible but it is difficult to convince anyone in an endemic area who has been bitten that they probably do not need the vaccine.

Yours sincerely,

J.D. Munroe
(J.D. Munroe)
Wing Commander,
for Chief of the Air Staff.

Army Churchill & Co. 1/11/52
Commander Self
train available
7 days
100 per day for 7 days
P.K. Davis
Substance
antiserum

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
JAN 13 1952
Nat. Health & Welfare

P- JAN 16 1952

PA 311-RL-1

808 Jackson Building
Ottawa

October 2, 1952.

Dr. N. Baster,
Director,
Communicable Diseases,
Department of Public Health,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Dr. Baster:

I have attached a copy of a letter sent to Dr. F.P. Nagler of our Department by Dr. Kaprowski of Lederle Laboratories.

This letter might be interesting to you and might be of assistance in coming to a decision about the trial of Rabies vaccine in Fort Vermillion.

Yours sincerely,


Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Encl.

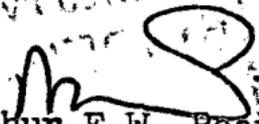
AFW/PJ

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Memorandum:

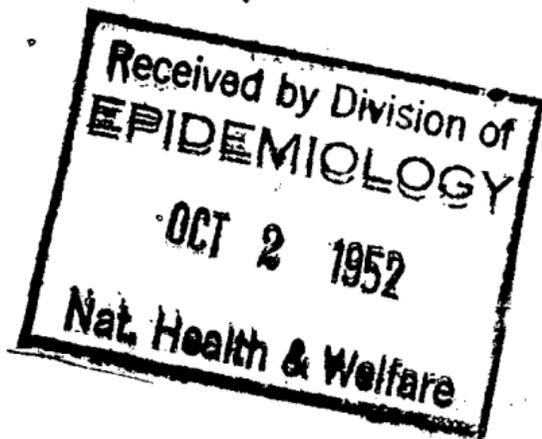
Dr. G.D.W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

Please find attached a copy of a letter written to Dr. N. Baster on Rabies vaccine last Saturday, September 27th. I have also attached a letter received by Dr. Nagler from Dr. Kaprowski of Lederle Laboratories.



Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

NOTED



000149

808 Jackson Bldg.
Ottawa.

311-R1-1

September 27, 1952.

Dr. N. Baster,
Director,
Communicable Diseases,
Department of Public Health,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Dr. Baster:

Further to my telephone conversation of September 24th, we now have received further information from the Lederle Laboratory about the use of avianized vaccine. The latest information about this vaccine is somewhat different from that first received, which may make a difference to your decision in carrying out file trials at Fort Vermillion.

The vaccine in question is a live rabies virus (Flury strain) which has been attenuated by 100 egg passages. It has only been used for the vaccination of dogs and has given an excellent antibody response in these and other animals. Laboratory tests have also shown that intercerebral inoculations of this 100 passage material have not been fatal for the most susceptible laboratory animals such as mice, guinea pigs and rabbits. As I mentioned on the telephone this vaccine is considered by the Lederle Laboratory to be satisfactory for human use, and 30 human volunteers have been vaccinated with the 50th egg passage of the strain without any undue reaction. However, the latest information is that these volunteers were all cancer patients and may not constitute a good trial group. It would therefore be impossible to make valid conclusions on the use of this vaccine amongst this group of patients.

To use this vaccine for human inoculation it would be necessary to use a 5 c.c. intermuscular dose. As no preservative has been added, such an injection should not be particularly painful. I might say that it would take one month for Lederle's to make and deliver this vaccine, which may add some obstacles to the administration and the collection of the serum specimen if the cold weather has set in. The vaccine of course would be free. As a special

- 2 -

meeting of the scientific directors of Lederle Laboratory was held for the sole purpose of discussing the contemplated use of this vaccination for humans, it is unlikely that this company would allow the use of a vaccine for human use if they did not consider it safe. There is also an article in the Proc. of Soc. for Expt. Biol. and Med. July issue 1952, p. 410, by Koprowski and Black about the value of this vaccine.

Those in the Department interested in this subject feel that although there is assurance from the Lederle Laboratory that their attenuated rabies egg vaccine is safe for human use, a certain amount of risk is involved particularly as the vaccine has not been adequately tested amongst human volunteers. We would however, appreciate learning at the earliest possible date if you intend to proceed with this vaccination program so that we may advise the Lederle Laboratory accordingly.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

COPY/16

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

American Cyanamid Company

Pearl River, N. Y.

September 26th,
1952.

Dr. F. P. Nagler,
Virus Section,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Laboratory of Hygiene,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Dr. Nagler:

Following your telephone call on September 24th, when you asked me if it would be possible to vaccinate the population in Fort Vermillion, Canada, against rabies using the chick embryo adapted Flury strain, I have contacted Dr. Benjamin Carey, the Director of the Laboratories, and asked his opinion about the feasibility of such a trial. Dr. Carey agreed that we would be interested in helping you with your vaccination program, and would be pleased to furnish the necessary amount of vaccine.

In view of the fact that nothing is as yet known as to the dosage of the vaccine for immunization of humans, it would be necessary to split the groups, using different dosage schedules. In order to verify the immunological response following vaccination, we would like to obtain from every vaccinated individual two blood samples, one prior to vaccination and one thirty days after vaccination.

The material which would be furnished to you would consist of desiccated preparation of chick embryo infected with the Flury strain at the level of 175-185 egg passage. Flury strain at this passage level is avirulent for mice, hamsters, guinea pigs and calves injected intracerebrally with a 10% suspension of the infected embryo. It seems, however, to be of equal antigenicity, as evidenced by potency tests in guinea pigs, to the virus at the 50th egg passage level, which is currently used for vaccination of dogs, and which incidentally still causes death of mice, hamsters and guinea pigs, when injected intracerebrally.

In the past, the Flury strain of rabies at the level of 50th egg passage was used for inoculation of 30 patients at the Memorial Cancer Hospital. The schedule of injection varied and a single dog dose was

- 2 -

used in all instances. There were no untoward reactions following vaccination, but it is impossible to evaluate the immunological response because of many non-specific substances which seem to be present in the serum of patients suffering from malignancy.

However, as scanty as the information was, it seemed to indicate that perhaps a single dose for humans should contain two dog doses. Therefore, if you obtain the necessary permission to conduct the trial, it would be advisable to vaccinate a few individuals with two dog doses, and then to study the immunological response before vaccination on a larger scale is attempted.

If the trial materialises, it would be indicated following to-day's telephone conversation, that a representative of our laboratory should perhaps meet with you in Ottawa and even go to Fort Vermillion to assist during the preliminary vaccinations.

The portion of this letter concerning patients in Memorial Hospital is confidential. The remainder is written upon your request during our telephone conversation.

Sending you my best regards,

Sincerely yours

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION,
American Cyanamid Company.

(Sgd.) Hilary Kaprowski

Hilary Kaprowski, M.D.,
Assistant Director,
Viral and Rickettsial Research.

HK:gme.

cc: Dr. B. Carey.
Dr. H. Cox.

808 Jackson Bldg.
Ottawa.

C
O
P
Y

P.A.
311-RI-1

September 27, 1952.

Dr. N. Baster,
Director,
Communicable Diseases,
Department of Public Health,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Dr. Baster:

Further to my telephone conversation of September 24th, we now have received further information from the Lederle Laboratory about the use of avianized vaccine. The latest information about this vaccine is somewhat different from that first received, which may make a difference to your decision in carrying out field trials at Fort Vermillion.

The vaccine in question is a live rabies virus (Flury strain) which has been attenuated by 100 egg passages. It has only been used for the vaccination of dogs and has given an excellent antibody response in these and other animals. Laboratory tests have also shown that intercerebral inoculations of this 100 passage material have not been fatal for the most susceptible laboratory animals such as mice, guinea pigs and rabbits. As I mentioned on the telephone this vaccine is considered by the Lederle Laboratory to be satisfactory for human use, and 30 human volunteers have been vaccinated with the 50th egg passage of the strain without any undue reaction. However, the latest information is that these volunteers were all cancer patients and may not constitute a good trial group. It would therefore be impossible to make valid conclusions on the use of this vaccine amongst this group of patients.

To use this vaccine for human inoculation it would be necessary to use a 5 c.c. intermuscular dose. As no preservative has been added, such an injection should not be particularly painful. I might say that it would take one month for Lederle's to make and deliver this vaccine, which may add some obstacles to the administration and the collection of the serum specimen if the cold weather has set in. The vaccine of course would be free. As a special

- 2 -

meeting of the scientific directors of Lederle Laboratory was held for the sole purpose of discussing the contemplated use of this vaccination for humans, it is unlikely that this company would allow the use of a vaccine for human use if they did not consider it safe. There is also an article in the Proc. of Soc. for Expt. Biol. and Med. July issue 1952, p. 410, by Koprowski and Black about the value of this vaccine.

Those in the Department interested in this subject feel that although there is assurance from the Lederle Laboratory that their attenuated rabies egg vaccine is safe for human use, a certain amount of risk is involved particularly as the vaccine has not been adequately tested amongst human volunteers. We would however, appreciate learning at the earliest possible date if you intend to proceed with this vaccination program so that we may advise the Lederle Laboratory accordingly.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

AFWP/cm.

Copy sent to: Dr. Cameron
Dr. Nagler
Mr. Gibbard

311-11-1

808 Jackson Building,
Ottawa.

September 27, 1952.

Dr. N. Baster,
Director,
Communicable Diseases,
Department of Public Health,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Dr. Baster:

Further to my telephone conversation of September 24th, we now have received further information from the Lederle Laboratory about the use of avianized vaccine. The latest information about this vaccine is somewhat different from that first received, which may make a difference to your decision in carrying out field trials at Fort Vermillion.

The vaccine in question is a live rabies virus (Flury strain) which has been attenuated by 100 egg passages. It has only been used for the vaccination of dogs and has given an excellent antibody response in these and other animals. Laboratory tests have also shown that intercerebral inoculations of this 100 passage material have not been fatal for the most susceptible laboratory animals such as mice, guinea pigs and rabbits. As I mentioned on the telephone this vaccine is considered by the Lederle Laboratory to be satisfactory for human use, and 30 human volunteers have been vaccinated with the 50th egg passage of the strain without any undue reaction. However, the latest information is that these volunteers were all cancer patients and may not constitute a good trial group. It would therefore be impossible to make valid conclusions on the use of this vaccine amongst this group of patients.

To use this vaccine for human inoculation it would be necessary to use a 5 c.c. intermuscular dose. As no preservative has been added, such an injection should not be particularly painful. I might say that it would take one month for Lederle's to make and deliver this vaccine, which may add some obstacles to the administration and the collection of the serum specimen if the cold weather has set in. The vaccine of course would be free. As a special meeting of the scientific directors of Lederle Laboratory was held for

- 2 -

the sole purpose of discussing the contemplated use of this vaccination for humans, it is unlikely that this company would allow the use of a vaccine for human use if they did not consider it safe. There is also an article in the Proc. of Soc. for Expt. Biol. and Med. July issue 1952, p. 410, by Koprowski and Black about the value of this vaccine.

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With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,


Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.,
Chief, Epidemiology Division.

AFWP/dm

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

INTRADPARTMENTAL DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH
SEP 25 1952
REC'D

P.17.

File No. 311-R1-1

Date: Sept. 24, 1952.

Dr. G.D.W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

From: Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Subject: Rabies in the Northwest Territories

As Dr. Nagler was going out of town at noon today and as I had planned to leave the city to-night, I contacted Dr. N. Baster, Director, Division of Communicable Diseases, Province of Alberta, by telephone to discuss the above-mentioned subject.

The Province of Alberta is quite concerned about the extent and rapidity which rabies has spread in their province. The disease first showed itself in animals at Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Chipewyan in June and July, 1952. These places are in the northeast corner of Alberta. One month later the infection was recognized in animals at Fort Vermilion which is 300 miles south. Because of the rapidity of the spread of this infection, the health authorities are concerned about the 60,000 people who live in the Peace River district just south of Fort Vermilion. These people apparently do a fair amount of trapping as well as farming and also have a considerable number of cattle in the area.

Dr. Baster was quite interested in using Lederle's avianized vaccine on a trial basis, and indicated that there were 400 people in Fort Vermilion who would be the best group to vaccinate. He also stated that there is a doctor in Fort Vermilion with a small hospital and one or more nurses, so that it would be possible to obtain paired sera from those vaccinated, which would be the acute and re-active specimens.

Dr. Koprowski, who has developed the egg vaccine at Lederle's, told Dr. Nagler that no undue reactions had occurred among the 30 human volunteers who had taken this vaccine and that the antibody response to it had been very good. There would appear to be no more, if as much, danger in using this vaccine than would occur from the Semple or rabbit-cord type.

Dr. Nagler will be contacting Dr. Koprowski on Friday to learn if Lederle's will supply this vaccine free and to tell him that 400 doses could be used by Dr. Baster.

Thanks
H. H. H. H.
H. H. H. H.

Arthur F.W. Peart
Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.

c.c. Dr. F.P. Nagler
Mr. J. Gibbard

SEP 27 1952

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
SEP 25 1952
Nat. Health & Welfare

Dr. G.D.H. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

PA 311-81-1

Sept. 24, 1952.

From: Chief, Epidemiology Division.

Rabies in the Northwest Territories

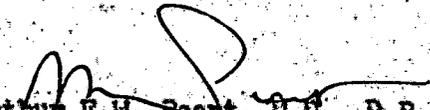
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Arthur F.W. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.

c.c. Dr. F.P. Nagler
Mr. J. Gibbard

P.A.

311-R1-1

Dr. G.D.W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

Sept. 24, 1952.

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Arthur F. Peart, M.D., D.P.H.

c.c. Dr. F.P. Nagler
Mr. J. Gibbard



311-R1-1

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

September 11, 1952

Dr. A.F.W. Peart,
Chief,
Division of Epidemiology,
Dept. of National Health and Welfare,
OTTAWA, Canada

Dear Doctor Peart:

Re: Rabies in the Northwest Territories

An outbreak of Rabies has been going on, as you are no doubt aware, in the Northwest Territories, which has spread down to Alberta, and the disease is reported widespread in the wild animal ~~section~~ ^{population} around Fort Vermilion. This is not too far from the comparatively heavy populated Peace River District, and in consequence, we are beginning to feel some concern about the matter.

Apparently it is most probable that the disease may be prevalent in a variety of wild animals. The biggest danger is from wild fox who are at a peak in their population cycle just now, and are therefore liable to attack during the winter, other animals on an extensive scale, due to hunger.

The population in and around Fort Vermilion, live mostly by trapping and therefore it would presumably be, to some extent, at risk if Rabies existed to any extent in the wild animal population.

As this problem has been with you for some time in the Northwest Territories, I was wondering if you had any advice which you could offer to us for the protection of the trappers. I may say that the area has been placed in quarantine and that vaccination of all dogs has been undertaken. In addition, we have laid in a stock of anti-rabies ^{Serum}.

Yours very truly,

NOTED

SEP 24 1952


N. Baster, M.D.
Director

Division of Communicable Diseases 000162

NB/MW

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLGY
SEP 24 1952
Nat. Health & Welfare

~~SECURITY~~

P.A. 311-11-1

September 4, 1952.

Dr. Peart:

At 10:00 a.m., September 4th, Dr. Moore called and reported an outbreak of rabies at Fort Vermilion (northern portion of Alberta). Domestic animals and foxes effected; no infection of humans reported as yet. Have requested epidemiological assistance. However, Dr. Moore feels that the time is not ^{right} just yet.

Phoned.
10.45 A.M.
M.

N. S. Pirie

Information originated from Dr. Falkner Edmonton.

NOTED
SEP 4 - 1952

~~c.c. for files of Deputy Minister of National Health.~~

311-R1-1

File...311-R1-3

April 6, 1951.

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele,
Surgeon General
Federal Security Agency
Public Health Service,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Dr. Scheele:

Your letter of March 26th 1951, with an enclosure relating to the report of the epidemic of rabies among animals occurring in States adjacent to the Canadian Border, addressed to the Honourable Paul Martin, has been referred to me, in the Minister's absence, for reply.

The information which you have conveyed has been transmitted to all interested authorities and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for your consideration in advising us of this recent outbreak of rabies in the Northwestern States.

Yours sincerely,

G.D.W. Cameron, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

BDBL/LL.



MINISTER'S OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH & WELFARE

TO

- THE MINISTER
- Parliamentary Asst.
- Mr. Wallace
- Mr. Emerson
- Mr. Carty
- Miss Neill
- Miss Lanthier
- ~~Dr. Cameron~~
- Dr. Davidson
- Dr. Jackson
- Dr. Moore
- Mr. Curry
- Mr. Rutledge
- Mr. Hodgins
- Mr. Curran
- Miss Waters
- Information Services
- Accounts Section
- Child & Maternal Health
- Mr. Sauve
- Miss Sunstrum

Dr. Ansley

DEPUTY MINISTER OF
NATIONAL HEALTH

MAR 28 1951

REC'D

FOR -

- Retention
- Information
- Reply-in Department
- Translation
- Action
- Advice, comments
- Filing
- Prepare reply
- For signature of
- and return to.....

In Maclean

Date

1164
10.50



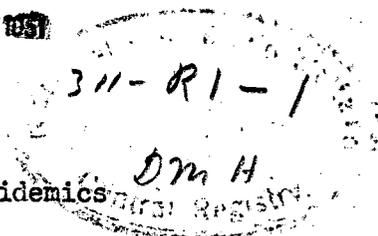
IN REPLYING, ADDRESS THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



REFER TO: NOVS

MAR 26 1951



Dear Mr. Martin:

It has been brought to our attention that epidemics of rabies among animals are occurring in parts of the States of Washington and South Dakota which lie near the Canadian Border. We are enclosing a copy of the report which contains certain details regarding these outbreaks.

This information is being forwarded to you in order that you may take any action that you may deem necessary.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard A. Scheele
Surgeon General

Enclosure

Hon. Paul Martin
Minister, Department of
Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Canada

*Called Dr Childs re this matter. Dr Hall (asst) well acquainted w situation & no need for further action on our part.
6 April 1951
HLS*

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Public Health Service
Atlanta 5, Georgia

March 13, 1951

MEMORANDUM

To: Chief, Bureau of State Services
Public Health Service

Subject: Recent Outbreak of Rabies in Northwestern States

The Animal Health Laboratory, South Dakota Agricultural College, at Brookings, South Dakota has reported an outbreak of rabies in the eastern part of that State. The disease has been reported in skunks, calves, dogs, cattle and civet cats. This office has offered assistance to the State health officer. At present quarantine has been instituted in the counties where the disease is present, and in addition the Fish and Wildlife Service has been alerted to the outbreak in wild animals. An organized program is being inaugurated in Day County to reduce the wild animal population. The North Dakota health and veterinary authorities have been notified of this outbreak inasmuch as it appears that the epizootic occurred in wild animals in Iowa and Minnesota and is moving west and northward.

A report has been received from the Washington State Health Department that rabies has been identified in dogs in Spokane. Control measures have been instituted by the health and agricultural authorities of that State.

This report is brought to your attention because these two outbreaks are in areas that have been free of rabies for more than five years. We are also concerned that these outbreaks which are close to the Canadian Border may travel in that direction and establish outbreaks of disease across the border. We believe that it would be advisable to notify the Canadian health and agricultural authorities of these outbreaks.

/S/ James H. Steele

James H. Steele, Chief
Veterinary Public Health Services

File: 510-5-20

Dr. E. Rodenwaldt,
Professor,
Institute of Hygiene,
University of Heidelberg,
Germany.

Oct. 23, 1950.

Dear Doctor Rodenwaldt:

I must apologize for the long delay in answering your letter dated July 13, 1950, but unfortunately much of the information requested had to be derived from various individuals across Canada, all of which took time.

In order to avoid confusion I will attempt to answer your questions in the order that you have asked them:-

(1) There is no organized reporting system in Canada whereby it is possible to learn the exact number of persons per year who have been vaccinated against rabies throughout the country, as this procedure is carried out by individual physicians who either buy or secure the vaccine free, depending on the individual province, and administer it at their own discretion. We do not have any clinics or centers in Canada for administering rabies vaccination as in some countries. Some indication, however, of the number of individuals vaccinated might be determined when related to the amount of vaccine distributed in each province or throughout the country, keeping in mind that there will be an unused portion of this vaccine. I have, therefore, attached a list of the number of packages of the Semple type vaccine which have been distributed by the Ontario Department of Health in Ontario from 1940 to 1949, and also that vaccine which has been supplied to all provinces by the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories of the University of Toronto for the same period. There is little vaccine used other than that made by the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories. As rabies is practically unknown in Canada, except in the far north (Arctic), not as much attention is paid to rabies vaccination as there would be in areas where rabies is endemic.

(2) The Semple method of vaccination has been applied throughout Canada up to the present time, although it is quite possible that the new Lederle modified virus avianized (chick embryo) vaccine may be adopted for use in the future. The Semple vaccine is prepared by the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories and consists of five per cent emulsion of rabbit brain tissue with one per cent phenol added. For the past three years the vaccine has been prepared by a modified method in which a thirty per cent brain emulsion is

- 2 -

Dr. E. Rodenwaldt Oct. 23, 1950.

made containing 1% phenol and this is diluted to five per cent for distribution. This vaccine has been found to give a much higher protection when tested in mice than that prepared by the original Semple method.

(3) There is no organized mass vaccination either for dogs or humans carried out in Canada because of the relative unimportance of this disease. Physicians suspecting the possibility of a rabid dog will vaccinate bitten individuals accordingly. The question also arises concerning the danger of post-vaccinal encephalitis which may cause more disability proportionately than that arising from cases of rabies. Some provinces distribute free vaccine, others do not.

(4) The following are quotations from letters received from two authorities on this subject in Canada:-

(a) "There is some evidence to suggest that the strain of rabies virus which has been propagated in serial order in foxes and wolves may have slightly different properties to the strain ordinarily found".

(b) "A study has been made of the strain of virus obtained in the outbreak of rabies among the dogs in the far north of Canada but this strain does not seem to possess characteristics different from the strains carried in the laboratories. Its adaptation to mice and rabbits has required many months of transfer".

(5) Although various suspected cases have been reported, relatively few have been authenticated as rabies. Health authorities in the Province of Ontario have stated that only two human cases have been reported in Ontario during the past twenty years.

Although rabies in Canada, either amongst humans or animals, has not become a problem of any proportion, it is quite possible that this disease smoulders as a reservoir in our wild animal population which may disseminate itself as a mild form of the disease or periodically flare up in a recognizable form.

I feel that our information about rabies in Canada is rather meagre but hope that the above information is of some assistance to your publication. Please do not hesitate to write if more elaboration or further information is required.

Yours very truly,

ASWP/YH



G.D.W. Cameron, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

Encl.

000170

No. of Packages of Sempla Vaccine Distributed throughout Canada by
the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, University of
Toronto

1940-49

1940	27 packages	1945	209 packages
1941	49 "	1946	129 "
1942	41 "	1947	63 "
1943	75 "	1948	55 "
1944	162 "	1949	78 "

Total: 888 packages (each package - 1 treatment)

No. of Packages of Semple Vaccine Distributed by the Ontario Department
of Health in the Province of Ontario

1940-49

1940-1941.....	15 packages
1941-1942.....	28 packages
1942-1943.....	32 packages
1943-1944.....	59 packages
1944-1945.....	290 packages
1945-1946.....	132 packages
1946-1947.....	56 packages
1947-1948.....	29 packages
1948-1949.....	14 packages

Total: 655 packages

Each package contains 14 x 2-cc. vials.

DIVISION OF
ANIMAL PATHOLOGY



CANADA

SCIENCE SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANIMAL DISEASES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HULL, QUE.

September 6, 1950.

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY

SEP 7 1950

Nat. Health & Welfare

A.F.W. Peart, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,
Chief, Division of Epidemiology,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa.

Reference No: 310-3-20

Dear Dr. Peart:-

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 1st, to which is attached copy of a communication from Professor Rodenwaldt.

1. As you know, excepting for the Arctic region of Canada, Rabies is not found in this country and consequently any vaccinations that have been made are of persons bitten by dogs in which there might be the possibility of rabies undemonstrable by the presence of Negri bodies. Insofar as I know, there were only two such cases this year. Both of these eventually proved negative on animal inoculation but because the areas in which the persons lived were along the border, i.e. across the boundary line from where rabies is present, it was thought advisable to inoculate the injured persons.

2. The ~~S~~ sample type of vaccine was used.

3. No organized protective vaccination is necessary, for self-evident reasons.

4. There is some evidence to suggest that the strain of rabies virus which has been propagated in serial order in foxes and wolves may have slightly different properties to the strain ordinarily found.

-2-

5. Insofar as I know, no case of rabies has occurred in man in Canada this year.

I cannot resist adding that in my opinion the most important element in regard to rabies elimination is the control of the dog population. It has always seemed to me ludicrous that many persons throughout various countries should be spending so much time on paper work relating to the epidemiology of rabies and discussing the pros and cons of different forms of vaccination when the major portion of the whole problem could be removed by the adequate control of dogs for a six months period. It is quite true that the disease has found its way into the wild animal population but this has resulted from the improper control of dogs. One would feel that better progress was being made if the health and other interested authorities of the various countries concentrated on fostering public opinion relating to the control of the movement of dogs.

Yours sincerely,



Chas. A. Mitchell,
Chief.

CAM:KO

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF LABORATORIES
763 HORNBY STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.



IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.....

BRITISH COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
HEALTH BRANCH
DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

August 21, 1950.

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
AUG 24 1950
Nat. Health & Welfare

Dr. D. F. W. Peart, Chief,
Division of Epidemiology,
Department of National Health & Welfare,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Dear Dr. Peart:

Your File No: 310-3-20

Your letter of August 1st, with the enclosed copy of a letter from Professor E. Rodenwaldt of Heidelberg, was forwarded to me while I am on holidays. I am doing the best I can to reply to it without undue delay.

I am sorry to say that I am not an authority on the extent and distribution of rabies in Canada. I should think Dr. Mitchell of the Animal Diseases Research Institute would have quite good data on the prevalence of the disease in animals. As for human rabies, as far as I know, this has been very seldom encountered in this country. I should think the answer to Dr. Rodenwaldt's first question might best be gauged by seeking information from Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, of the University of Toronto, respecting the dosages of rabies vaccine distributed by them for human use. A correction would have to be made in their figures for packages unused or allowed to become outdated; but at least some estimate of the total numbers of persons suspected of having been bitten by animals infected with rabies might thus be gained.

The answer to question two could also be obtained in some detail from the same source. Methods of manufacturing rabies vaccine are currently under review, but I believe the so-called Semple method is now in use in the Connaught. This point could be verified by writing to the Director of that institution.

In answer to question three, I do not know of any "organized" manner of arranging protective vaccination in man. The requisite vaccinating agent would no doubt be obtainable free of charge through the local or Provincial Department of Health concerned. This would, at any rate, be the case in our Province.

2 - Dr. D. Peart.

Question four can only be answered by stating that I know of no indications that particularly virulent or weak virus strains exist in this country.

Finally, in answer to question five, I do not know of any cases of rabies in humans having been observed in this country in recent years. Here again I should think Dr. Defries at the Connaught Laboratories might have some more explicit data on this point.

A year or so ago, one bitten woman and two of her contacts were vaccinated with rabies vaccine in the Victoria area after having been attacked by a small dog of uncertain domicile. The dog died shortly afterwards (presumably of distemper), and we and other laboratories went to a great deal of trouble in trying to decide whether or not the dog had rabies. Our own view was against this assumption, and this was eventually confirmed by the other laboratories involved. A great deal of fuss and trouble arose as a result of this episode; and I suspect similar situations occur now and again in other provinces. Nevertheless, although rabies is present in dogs across the border in the state of Washington, we have not yet any definite evidence of the existence of the disease in such animals in our province. I regret that I cannot give you fuller details of the situation across the country as a whole.

Yours very truly,



C. E. Dolman,
Director.

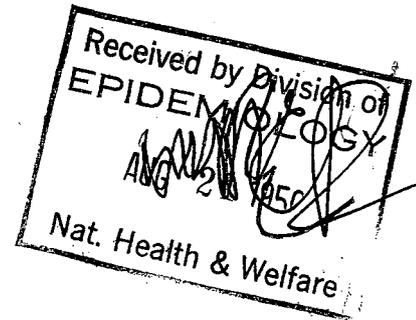
CED:DS



ONTARIO

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE
GUELPH, CANADA

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF THE PROVINCE
OF ONTARIO AND
AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



August 18, 1950.

Dr. W. L. McEwen,
Division of Epidemiology,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Dr. McEwen:

Your letter of August 1 has remained unanswered because Dr. MacNabb has been away from his desk through illness. Since it is not known when Dr. MacNabb will return I am replying on his behalf.

As you know, the control of rabies in Canada as far as animal infection is concerned, is within the jurisdiction of the Health of Animals Division, Dominion Department, of Agriculture.

The questions asked in the letter attached to yours deal with human infection. Because of Dr. MacNabb's long connection with the Division of Laboratories, Ontario Department of Health, I am sure he would have been helpful in replying to these questions. In his absence, however, I regret that we have no one at the Veterinary College who is sufficiently conversant with the picture regarding human rabies to give adequate answers.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "T. Lloyd Jones".

(T. Lloyd Jones)

ACTING PRINCIPAL

TLJ/JM



ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF
THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Received by Division of
EPIDEMIOLOGY
AUG 20 1950
Nat. Health & Welfare

Toronto 2,
August 17, 1950.

Dr. A. F. W. Peart, C.M., D.P.H.,
Chief, Division of Epidemiology,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Doctor Peart:

Attention: Mr. W. L. McEwen

With further reference to your letter of August 1st,
regarding Professor E. Rodenwaldt's enquiry regarding rabies,
I beg to submit the following.

During the past ten years a questionnaire has been
included in all packages of rabies vaccine distributed for
treatment. At one time or another this questionnaire was com-
piled by the Department and for the past years these question-
naires have been forwarded direct to the Connaught Laboratory.
Consequently, we have little information since this period.
However, during the past ten years we have distributed the
following packages of vaccine for the Province where it has
been requested:

1940-1941.....	15 packages
1941-1942.....	28 packages
1942-1943.....	32 packages
1943-1944.....	59 packages
1944-1945.....	290 packages
1945-1946.....	132 packages
1946-1947.....	56 packages
1947-1948.....	29 packages
1948-1949.....	14 packages

Total -
A simple vaccine has been distributed. In the
Province of Ontario Rabies Vaccine is supplied free to physicians
requesting it.

Dr. A. F. W. Peart.

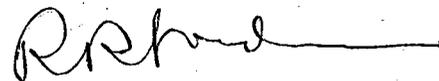
Page 2

August 17, 1950.

While there have been only two human rabies cases reported during the past twenty years, we do not know how many persons have been exposed or bitten by rabid animals.

You may be able to obtain creditable information from Dr. R. Defries, Medical Director of the Connaught Laboratory with reference to the reactions etc. following the use of rabies vaccine.

Yours truly,



RPH:DS

R. P. Hardman, M.D., D.P.H.,
Epidemiologist.

CONNAUGHT MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

COLLEGE DIVISION
SCHOOL OF HYGIENE BLDG.
TORONTO 5, CANADA

Your File No. 310-3-20

August 16, 1950.

Dr. A. F. W. Peart,
Chief, Division of Epidemiology,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa, Canada.

Attention: Mr. W. L. McEwen

Dear Doctor Peart:

On returning to the Laboratories I received your letter of July 28th relating to rabies. In attempting to answer Professor Rodenwaldt's questions, the following information might be helpful:

1. The only information available in the Laboratories is the number of treatment packages distributed each year from 1940 to 1949. The vaccine is supplied each year to provincial health departments, being purchased without the privilege of exchange, and we have therefore no idea as to the actual number of treatments given. The following are the figures:

1940	27 packages	1945	209 packages
1941	49 "	1946	129 "
1942	41 "	1947	63 "
1943	75 "	1948	55 "
1944	162 "	1949	78 "

Total: 888 packages (each package - 1 treatment)

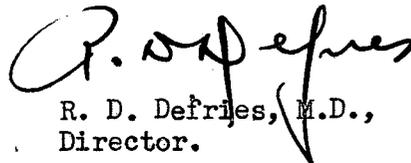
Each package contains 14 x 2-cc. vials. You will note that the number distributed is quite small. I do not believe that rabies vaccine is imported into Canada to any extent. Probably the needs are met almost entirely by the Laboratories.

2. The vaccine distributed has been prepared by the Semple method. It consists of a 5 per cent emulsion of rabbit brain tissue with 1 per cent of phenol added. For the past three years the vaccine has been prepared by a modified method in which a 30 per cent brain emulsion is made containing 1 per cent phenol and this is diluted to 5 per cent for distribution. This vaccine has been found to give a much higher protection when tested in mice than that prepared by the original Semple method.

- 2 -

3. There are no clinics or centres in Canada for the administration of rabies vaccine as in certain countries, and the vaccine is supplied through provincial departments of health to physicians who may request it.
4. A study has been made of the strain of virus obtained in the outbreak of rabies among the dogs in the far north of Canada (Arctic area) and this strain does not seem to possess characteristics different from the strains carried in the Laboratories. Its adaptation to mice and rabbits has required many months of transfer.
5. To our knowledge, no human cases of rabies have been reported in Canada during this period.

Yours very sincerely,


R. D. Defries, M.D.,
Director.

RDD/BMC

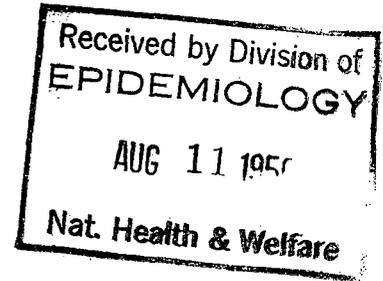
REPLY TO DIVISION OF:

Preventive Medical Services
320 Sherbrook St.



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Department of Health and Public Welfare
Winnipeg



August 9, 1950

Your File No. 310-3-20

Dr. A.F.W. Peart,
Chief,
Division of Epidemiology,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Doctor Peart:

This acknowledges your letter of August 1st signed
by W.L. McEwen.

Insofar as Manitoba is concerned the answer to
question (1) is none

Question (2) Would probably use the ~~Sample~~ method

Question (3) is not quite clear to me. The
Department of Health does not include rabies vaccine on
its free list but no doubt would supply it for indigent
persons if necessary.

Question (4) The answer is no.

Question (5) The answer is no.

Doubtless you know rabies has been present in the
far north among wolves, fox and dogs but we have had no
difficulty as far as humans are concerned in Manitoba.

Yours truly,

Maxwell Bowman

Maxwell Bowman, M.D.
Director

MB/GB

310-3-20

Ottawa, Ontario,
September 1, 1950.

Dr. C.A. Mitchell,
152 Mountain Rd.,
Hull, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Attached herewith is a copy of a letter received from Professor E. Rodenwaldt of the Institute of Hygiene, University of Heidelberg, Germany, concerning information which he desires with regard to rabies in Canada.

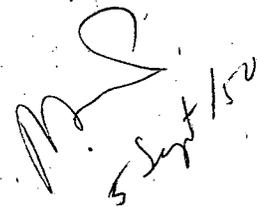
We are writing to you as you might possibly be able to supply us with some of the information Professor Rodenwaldt requires.

Yours very truly,



A.F.W. Peart, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,
Chief, Division of Epidemiology.

Encl.





ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF
THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Toronto 2,
August 4, 1950.

Dr. A. F. W. Peart, C.M., D.P.H.,
Chief, Division of Epidemiology,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Doctor Peart:

Attention: Mr. W. L. McEwen

On behalf of Dr. R. P. Hardman, Depart-
mental Epidemiologist, who will return from holidays
shortly, it is my pleasure to acknowledge your
letter of August 1st, 1950, together with a copy of
a letter from Professor E. Rodenwaldt.

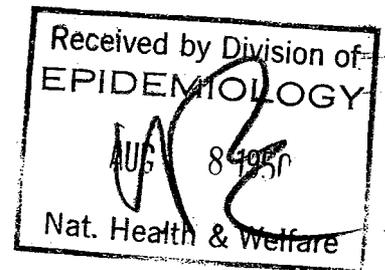
Your request for information relative to
the Professor's inquiry, will be drawn to his atten-
tion immediately upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "D. S. Puffer".

DSP:DS

(D. S. Puffer, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.)
Assistant to the
Chief Medical Officer of Health



310-S-20

Preventive Medical Services

Ottawa, Ontario,
August 1, 1950.

Dr. M. Bowman,
Director,
Preventive Medical Services,
Department of Health and Public
Welfare,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Doctor Bowman:

Attached herewith is a copy of a letter received
from Professor E. Rodenwaldt of the Institute of Hygiene,
University of Heidelberg, Germany, concerning information
which he desires with regard to rabies in Canada.

We are writing to you as you might possibly be
able to supply us with some of the information Prof.
Rodenwaldt requires.

Yours very truly,

A. L. McEwen

for A.F.W. Peart, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,
Chief, Division of Epidemiology.

Encl.

WLM/TH

Same letter sent to Dr. Hardman, Toronto
Dr. Dolman, Vancouver
Dr. McNabb, Ontario Veterinary College.
~~Dr. Mitchell, Hull~~

✓
L. T. ...

000184

310-3-20

Ottawa, Ontario,
July 28, 1950.

Dr. R. D. Defries,
Director,
School of Hygiene,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Doctor Defries:

Attached herewith is a copy of a letter received from Professor E. Rodenwaldt of the Institute of Hygiene, University of Heidelberg, Germany, concerning information which he desires with regard to rabies in Canada.

Dr. Ansley suggested that we write to you as you might possibly be able to supply us with some of the information he requires.

Yours very truly,



A.F.W. Peart, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,
Chief, Division of Epidemiology.

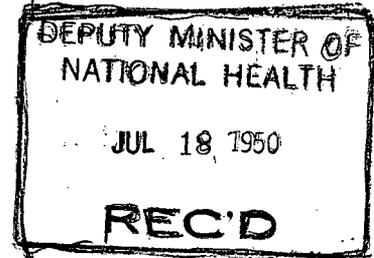
Encl.

WLM/TH

PROFESSOR DR. MED. ERNST RODENWALDT
Institute of Hygiene, University

Heidelberg, 13 July 1950

Dr. G.D.W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health,
Department of National Health,
Ottawa, Canada



Dear Sir:

I have the honor of informing you that under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington 25, D.C., a World Atlas demonstrating the distribution and local frequency of epidemic diseases, among them rabies, is being prepared on a cartographic basis. I have been entrusted with the editorship for that Atlas.

In order to secure reliable data on the prevalence of rabies in Canada I have approached Dr. Childe of the Department of Agriculture with regard to rabies with animals. In addition, however, the Atlas is also to contain data on the state and scale of vaccinations with bitten men. I should, therefore, be much obliged to you if you could provide me with the answers to the following questions:

1. How many persons per year had to be vaccinated against rabies during the time from 1940 to 1949 because they were bitten by animals infected with or suspected of rabies or because the possibility of their being infected with rabies had to be taken into account for other reasons?
2. Which method of vaccination is being applied? (Pasteur original?, Semple?, Fermi?, etc.)
3. In what manner is protective vaccination organized?
4. Are there any observations indicating the existence of particularly virulent or of particularly weak virus strains?
5. Have cases of rabies been observed with men?

I have to ask your indulgence for putting so many questions to you. They are inevitable, however, for accurate data on rabies in Canada appearing in the Atlas.

Looking forward to your kind reply and thanking you sincerely for all efforts in connection with this project, I remain

Yours truly,

PROF. DR. MED. E. RODENWALDT

000186

Andrews →

Epidemiology
Consult Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, Lab. if necessary

Rodenwaldt

(Haw)

310-3-2

Ottawa, February 3, 1950.

H.C. Page, Esq.,
Health and Welfare Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Page, Attention: Miss Ida M. Moffatt

Attached herewith is a letter recently received in this office from Mr. Ken Ardill, Assistant Editor of the New Liberty Magazine. You will note he asks for statistics on the number of deaths due to rabies over the last ten years showing a classification by Provinces.

In writing Mr. Ardill I have told him that his letter was being referred to your Division.

Yours very truly,

Original Signed by
O. J. WATERS
Departmental Secretary

Olive J. Waters,
Departmental Secretary.

JEO'C/SS

310-3-2

Ottawa, February 3, 1950.

Ken Ardill, Esq.,
Assistant Editor,
New Liberty,
Liberty of Canada Limited,
150 Simcoe Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Ardill,

I have your letter of January 27th with reference to your interest in obtaining statistics on the number of rabies deaths in Canada.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding your letter to Mr. H.G. Page, Health and Welfare Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, who is responsible for the compilation and publication of vital statistics.

Yours very truly,

Original Signed by
O. J. WATERS
Departmental Secretary
Olive J. Waters,
Departmental Secretary.

JEO'c/ss

Ottawa, June 7th, 1947

314-1-14

Helen M. Dodds, (Mrs. George Dodds)
Transylvania College,
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Madam;

Your letter of May 29th, 1947, inquiring regarding conditions under which you can bring dogs into Canada is being referred to H. A. Taylor, Secretary, Customs Division, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, for direct reply, inasmuch as this matter comes under the authority of that Department.

Yours truly



Assistant Director,
Public Health Services

CPB/OB

Transylvania College,
Lexington, Kentucky
May 29th.

Department of Public Health
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir;-

Will you please send me the papers which I must fill in order to bring my dog with me when I come to Canada for my vacation this summer.

He was vaccinated for distemper as a puppy nine years ago. He has his rabies tag from the immunization last year. Is there anything further required of tourists this summer?

I should be very much obliged for detailed information and the required forms as no one here ever knows anything about Canadian regulations.

Yours truly

Helen M. Dodds
(Mrs. George Dodds)

Ottawa, May 9th, 1947
Ottawa, May 9th, 1947

514-1-14

Stephen F. Hall, Esq.,
351 Monroe St.,
New Britain, Conn.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of May 6th, 1947, inquiring regarding conditions under which you can bring dogs into Canada is being referred to H. A. Taylor, Secretary, Customs Division, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, for direct reply, inasmuch as this matter comes under the authority of that Department.

Yours truly



Assistant Director,
Public Health Services

CFB/OB

Ottawa, May 6th, 1947

314-1-14

Miss E. G. Boussfield,
135 West 225th St.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Madam:-

Replying to your letter of May 4th, insofar as you are personally concerned, it is not absolutely necessary to have a vaccination certificate for yourself and each member of your family, but it would be advisable.

The inquiry regarding your dog is being passed on to Mr. H. A. Taylor, Secretary, Customs Division, Department of National Revenue, inasmuch as the matter does not come within the jurisdiction of this Department.

Yours truly

Assistant Director,
Public Health Services

CPB/GB

135 West 225th St.,
New York, N.Y.

The Health Department of the Government,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs;

Kindly tell me if it is necessary to have one's pet dog inoculated against rabies this year. I had mine done last June. Is it necessary for me to have her inoculated again? When I go to my cottage at Lake of Bays.

Also, is it necessary to show a vaccination certificate for ourselves?

Please let me know as soon as possible.

Yours very truly

(Miss) E. G. Bousfield

(Copy sent to Mr. Taylor)

4-137

Ottawa, May 29th, 1946.

Dr. Howard E. Lindeman,
135 Central Park West,
New York 23, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Lindeman,-

Your letter of May 27th, inquiring about bringing a dog into Canada, is being passed to Mr. H. A. Taylor, Secretary, Customs Division, Department of National Revenue, for direct reply, inasmuch as the matter does not come within the jurisdiction of this Department.

Yours truly,


C. P. Brown, M.B.
Chief,

Division of Quarantine,
Immigration Medical and
Sick Mariners' Services.

CPB/RC

Doctor Howard Edward Lindeman
One Hundred and Thirty Five Central Park West
New York 23, N.Y.

May 27, 1946.

Department of Health,
Ottawa, Canada.

I have a summer place, an island, in Rideau Lake near Westport, Ontario, and expect to spend July there. I would like to bring a rather large dog with me.

Would you let me know whether there are any restrictions on bringing a dog across the border, whether there are any quarantine regulations etc. I don't want to reach the border and have the customs or immigration officials refuse us entry.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) Howard E. Lindeman, M.D.

MAR 7 1946

Copy for information Dr. F.D.W.Cameron reference File No.4-137

MAR 7 1946

Ottawa, March 6, 1946

Miss Marjorie Gambier-Bousfield,
135 West 225 Street,
New York 63, N. Y.

Dear Madam,-

Your letter of February 25th containing an enquiry in regard to bringing a dog into Canada has been referred to this office.

Enclosed is a copy of the Order governing the entry into Canada of dogs from the United States. This Order is self-explanatory.

Yours truly,

M. Barker
Veterinary Director General.

Encl.
MB/ML

MAR 7

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1946

MINISTERIAL ORDER No. 62

**RESTRICTING THE ENTRY INTO CANADA OF DOGS
FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by Section 17 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, Chapter 6, R.S.C., 1927, I do hereby order that:—

All dogs for entry into Canada from the United States of America shall be accompanied by a certificate in one of the following forms:—

- (a) A certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry certifying that the dog has been inspected and found free from any symptoms of contagious disease; that the dog has not been exposed to the infection of rabies and that no case of rabies has occurred within a radius of fifty miles of the place in which the dog has been kept for a period of six months immediately prior to date of shipment.
- (b) A certificate signed by a licensed veterinarian of the State of origin certifying that the dog has been inspected and found free from any symptoms of contagious disease; that so far as can be ascertained it has not been exposed to the infection of rabies and that it has been vaccinated against rabies within a period of six months of the date of shipment.

Performing dogs entered for temporary stay and kept under direct control while in Canada shall be exempt from this Order.

My Orders of August 29, 1944 and March 24, 1945, are hereby cancelled.

Dated at Ottawa this twenty-sixth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

(Sgd) H. BARTON
Deputy Minister,
Department of Agriculture.

6th Floor Jackson Bldg.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

File No: 4-137

Dr. M. Barker,
Veterinary Director General,
Department of Agriculture,
7th Floor Confederation Bldg.,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am passing the attached letter for
your consideration, and may I take it that you will reply
direct?

Yours truly,

G.D.W. Cameron, M.D., D.P.H.,
A/Director of Health Services.

GDWC:eht

HEALTH OF ANIMALS
DIVISION



CANADA

PA 4-137
PRODUCTION SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Ottawa, July 10, 1945.

G. B. Chisholm, M. D.,
Deputy Minister of National Health,
Department of National Health & Welfare,
O T T A W A.

Dear Dr. Chisholm:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of July 6th enclosing for my reply a communication you received from Dr. A. G. MacKinnon, Medical Officer of Health, Norman Wells, N. W. T., with regard to periodic disease of dogs in northern Canada.

In this connection I am enclosing a copy of a communication which has to-day been forwarded to Dr. MacKinnon which will be found self-explanatory.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. Barker".

M. Barker,
Veterinary Director General.

OH/E
Enc.

Ottawa, July 10, 1945.

Dr. A. G. MacKinnon.
Medical Officer of Health,
Norman Wells,
N. W. T.

Dear Sir;

The Deputy Minister of National Health, G. B. Chisholm, M. D., has forwarded to me for attention your communication addressed to him June 25th last, with regard to periodic disease of dogs in Northern Canada.

In this connection I believe that you are referring to canine distemper which breaks out periodically in the north country and causes some losses among the huskie dogs.

Dr. B. I. Love, who is a veterinarian attached to the Department of Mines and Resources, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Lamont, Alberta, has, I understand, been giving this matter some consideration. I believe he intends to visit the north country during the present summer and to vaccinate a number of dogs with canine distemper vaccine, and instruct those concerned with regard to its use. I would suggest, therefore, that you contact Dr. Love immediately.

Yours truly,

M. Barker,
Veterinary Director General.

OH/E



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

OTTAWA, June 8, 1945.

Referred for attention of **Dr. M. Barker,**
Department of **Veterinary Director,**
Agriculture, General,
.....
Ottawa.

Communication/s from: **Mrs. F.A.A. Baily,**
..... **2850 Willowdale Ave.,**
Montreal, P.Q.

Re; information on regulations
for bringing back a dog to Canada
after a visit to the U.S.

J. J. Heagerty, M.D.,
Director,
Public Health Services.

000201

4-137

(Copy sent to Minister's office)

Ottawa, Sept. 22nd, 1944

Dr. C. H. Stafford,
635 Grand Boulevard,
Detroit 7, Michigan.

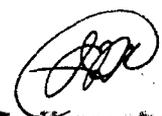
Dear Sir;

Your letter of September 9th, 1944, addressed to the Minister of Health, Ottawa, re recent ruling forbidding the entrance of dogs at the border without a certificate, has been passed to me for reply.

As this matter does not come under the authority of the Department of Health, your letter is being passed to Dr. H. Barker, Director General of the Health of Animals Division, Department of Agriculture for attention.

Yours truly,

9



J. J. McGearty, M.D.
Director of Public Health
Services 000202

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH
MINISTER'S OFFICE

Memorandum:

Ottawa, September 21, 1944.

To -

Deputy Minister.

Kindly reply direct to the attached letter addressed to the Minister by Dr. C.M. Stafford, 635 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit 7, Michigan, protesting against recent ruling forbidding the entrance of dogs at the border "where the owner cannot produce a certificate that the animal has not been within 50 miles of the rabies zone within the past 6 months."

C. J. Dixon
(Miss) A. Dixon,
~~Associate~~ Private Secretary.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

OTTAWA,
September 23rd, 1944

Referred for attention of

Department of.....
Dr. M. Barker,
Director General,
Health of Animals Branch,
Dept. of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Communication/s from:.....
Dr. J. J. Heagerty,
Director of Public Health
Services
Ottawa.

J. J. Heagerty, M.D.,
Director,
Public Health Services.

DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE

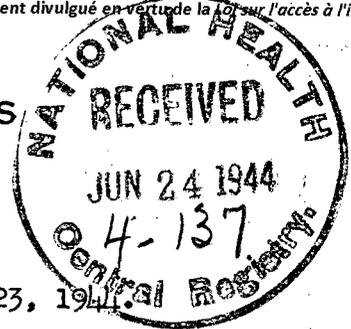


CANADA

/EB

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA



June 23, 1944

Dear Dr. Heagerty:

We are transferring herewith, as a matter
pertaining to your Department, a letter requesting information
on the control of Rabies, from Mr. Leif Koren, R. 4, N. Ridge E.,
Ashtabula, U. S. A.

Yours very truly,

J. T. Marshall

J. T. Marshall, Chief,
Vital Statistics Branch.

JT

Dr. J. J. Heagerty,
Director of Public Health Services,
Department of Pensions & National Health,
Daly Building,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Ch Brown

*Letter forwarded
to Veterinary
Director General
Confederation Board*

000205

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH



MEMORANDUM:

5-4-40.

Letter from Mr. H. Barker, Clerk-Treasurer, Walkerton, Ont., for information re muzzling of dogs on account of rabies outbreak, referred to Dr. A. E. Cameron, Dept. of Agriculture.

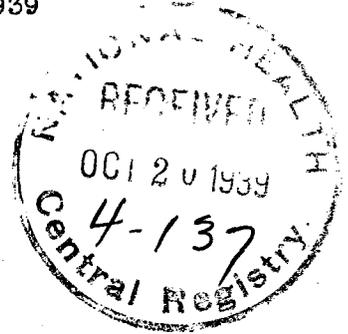
000206



ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF
THE DEPUTY MINISTER

TORONTO, October 19, 1939



Dr. J. J. Heagerty
Director, Public Health Services
Dept. Pensions and National Health
OTTAWA .. Ontario

Dear Dr. Heagerty: Re: Rabies Outbreak, Huron County

I wish to thank you for your communication of
October 17th enclosing a letter from Dr. Cameron.

I would appreciate it if this matter could be
followed up with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture
because in our opinion here, the situation is a
serious one.

Yours very truly,

(B. T. McGhie, M. D.)

Deputy Minister of Health and Hospitals

BTM.EBR

Ottawa, October 17, 1939.

Dr. B. T. McGhie,
Deputy Minister of Health,
Parliament Buildings,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Dr. McGhie:

I am attaching hereto
copy of Dr. Cameron's reply to our letter regarding
the outbreak of rabies in Huron County.

Yours truly,

J. J. Heagerty, M.D.,
Director,
Public Health Services.

/MV
Encl.

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH
DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

17/10
39.

MEMORANDUM:

B. J. Heagerty

000209

HEALTH OF ANIMALS
DIVISION

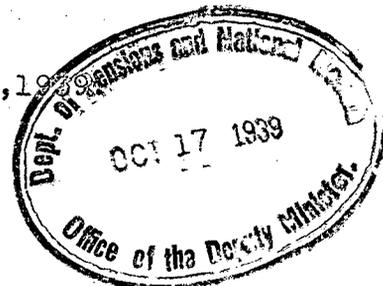


CANADA

PRODUCTION SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Ottawa, October 16, 1939



Dr. R.E. Wodehouse,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Pensions and
National Health,
Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Wodehouse:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 12th, in regard to an outbreak of rabies at Wingham, Huron County, Ontario, in September 1939.

In this connection I would advise you that rabies has been definitely diagnosed in that district. Our inspectors have, however, been unable to trace the definite origin of the outbreak although it is likely it originated in an American dog, as Wingham is close to Lake Huron, where there are several summer resorts frequented by Americans. All known possible contacts have been quarantined and those definitely known to have been bitten by a rabid dog have been destroyed.

I note the suggestion that all dogs from the United States should be accompanied by a certificate of vaccination, but the single vaccination practised with dogs, while an aid in control, is not by any means a certain control measure.

The general importation of rabies vaccine into Canada is not permitted at present as it has a definite tendency to interfere with the quarantining of dogs, which is the policy favoured here and in all countries where rabies has been successfully eradicated. If, therefore, vaccination were accepted for dogs entering Canada it would seem illogical to prevent the use of the vaccine in this country.

As you remark, rabies has not been prevalent in this country in spite of the entry of large numbers of dogs from the United States, and it is partly for this reason that

latitude....

Dr. R.E.W. - 2 -

latitude has been given. The magnitude of the tourist trade has been such that it has been deemed expedient to take some risk in this connection. As, however, this is a matter of policy I am forwarding a copy of your letter and this reply to Dr. Barton, the Deputy Minister.

Generally speaking the dogs brought into Canada are dogs which are well cared for, and while there is the risk of an odd case of rabies getting into Canada, the great danger is the stray dog. If municipal authorities would enforce the control of dogs, for which most of them have by-laws, there would be comparatively little risk of an extensive outbreak of rabies.

Yours sincerely,



Veterinary Director General.

AEC/MD



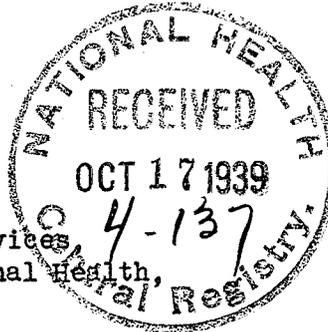
ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OFFICE OF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER

October 16th.,
1939



Dr. J.J. Heagerty,
Director, Public Health Services,
Dept. of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re Rabies Outbreak, Huron County

Dear Doctor Heagerty:

I wish to thank you for your prompt assistance in communicating with Dr. Cameron, Veterinary Director General, with respect to restricting the movement of possibly infected dogs across the border at this time.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'B.T. McGhie'.

(B.T. McGhie, M.D.)

Deputy Minister of Health and Hospitals

BTM:MI

Ottawa, October 13, 1939.

Dr. B. T. McGhie,
Deputy Minister of Health,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Dr. McGhie:

I am attaching hereto copy of
letter forwarded by Dr. Wodehouse to Dr. A. E.
Cameron regarding the outbreak of rabies in Huron
County in September, 1939.

Yours truly,

J. J. Heagerty, M.D.,
Director,
Public Health Services.

/v
Encl.

October 12, 1939.

Dr. A. E. Cameron,
Veterinary Director General,
Health of Animals Division,
Department of Agriculture,
O t t a w a.

Dear Dr. Cameron:

The attention of this Department has been called to an outbreak of rabies among dogs and human beings in Huron County in September, 1939. There are twelve cases of human beings who have been bitten and who are under treatment for rabies. Five dogs have died of the disease. The Health of Animals Branch Inspector has quarantined some dogs and a by-law regarding the control of dogs has been passed in the town of Wingham. It has been impossible to trace the source of infection.

During the past eight years there have been only two cases of rabies in the Province of Ontario, one which occurred in 1938 in a local dog and one at Brace-bridge in a dog imported from Pennsylvania and which developed the disease one week after arrival.

The Epidemiologist of the Provincial Department of Health of Ontario has strongly urged the passage of a regulation prohibiting importation of dogs from any state or country in which rabies is known to exist unless a certificate can be produced from the Sanitary Authority that the dog has had a preventive dose of rabies vaccine before departure or that rabies does not exist in the state or country. It is suggested that this regulation be put into effect before the hunting season opens.

While appreciative of the difficulty that confronts your Department in checking the movements of stray dogs at the border, it is strongly urged that a regulation,

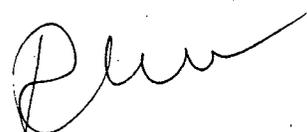
Dr. A. E. Cameron

- 2 -

as above outlined, be put into effect. This would have the effect at least of greatly delimiting the number of dogs brought into the country and particularly during the hunting season.

I have no doubt that the Department of National Revenue would be willing to co-operate in regard to the examination of the above mentioned certificates at the time of entry.

Yours very truly,



R. E. Wodehouse, M.D.,
Deputy Minister.

JJH-MV

3037

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DATE October 9th 1939

MEMORANDUM TO

Dr. B.T. McGhie

Dr Cameron

FROM

A.L. McKay, M.D.

RE Outbreak of Rabies - Huron County
September 1939.

An outbreak of rabies has occurred in Ontario in the latter part of September and is continuing at present at Wingham and two adjoining townships. Five dogs have died of rabies and twelve persons are taking antirabic vaccine. The Health of Animals Branch Inspector has quarantined some dogs and a by-law has been passed re dogs in the Town of Wingham.

It has been impossible to trace accurately when and where infection was introduced. There has been no rabies in Ontario for eight years except one single case in Toronto in 1938 and one imported dog from Pennsylvania developing the disease one week after arrival at Bracebridge in July 1939.

I would recommend that we request a regulation prohibiting importation of dogs from any State or Country in which rabies is known to exist, e.g., Michigan State, etc., unless a certificate can be produced from a State veterinarian that the dog has had preventive dose of rabies vaccine or that rabies is not known in the State. This regulation should be put into effect before the hunting season opens.

A. L. McKay

Ottawa, March 29, 1959.

H. J. Sedgwick, Esq.,
Secretary,
The Lower Mainland of B. C. Gun Association,
702 Royal Trust Bldg.,
626 W. Pender St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Sedgwick:

Your letter of March 24th
regarding the rabies situation in the State of Washington
has been duly received.

I have noted that you have
placed the matter before the Veterinary Director General
at Ottawa and, as the subject is one that comes within
the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, I am
confident that appropriate action will be taken.

Yours truly,

J. J. Heagerty, M.D.,
Director,
Public Health Services.

JJH-MV

HONORARY PRESIDENT
D. CAMERON
560 E. 54TH AVE.
VANCOUVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA

PRESIDENT
J. B. WASHINGTON
404 DUNLEVY AVE.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
PHONE HIGH. 4

VICE-PRESIDENT
L. F. LOBBAN
3829 W. KING EDWARD
VANCOUVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA

TREASURER
G. H. CLAY
715 E. 57TH AVE.
VANCOUVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA

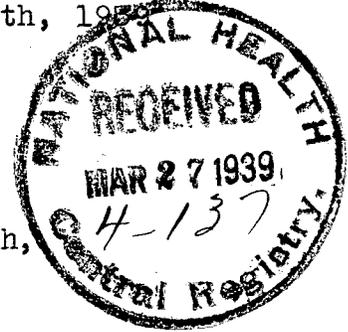
SECRETARY
H. J. SEDGWICK
702 ROYAL TRUST BLDG.
626 W. PENDER ST.
PHONE SEV. 7472

The Lower Mainland of B.C. Gun Association

(REGISTERED UNDER THE "SOCIETIES ACT")

VANCOUVER, B. C.

March 24th, 1939



Department of Pensions & National Health,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sirs:

An alarming situation with regard to dogs infected with rabies in the State of Washington has been brought to the attention of this Association.

Authentic information shows that many dogs have had to be killed in the City of Seattle, and numerous persons bitten and infected, the treatment of which has cost that city some \$30,000.00.

As a result, this Association of 1100 sportsmen, moved at it's Regular Meeting that for the protection of the British Columbia public, and the many sporting dogs and animals, a quarantine be placed upon all dogs entering British Columbia from the State of Washington.

As this matter is extremely urgent and delay might cause severe losses, this Association would ask that immediate action be taken to remedy the situation.

I might add that a letter has also been written to the Veterinary Director General at Ottawa, and to the Honourable Ian McKenzie, in this connection.

Yours very truly,

SECRETARY

JMR:MT



CANADA

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF THE
VETERINARY DIRECTOR GENERAL
GH/JFG.

OTTAWA, April 29, 1937



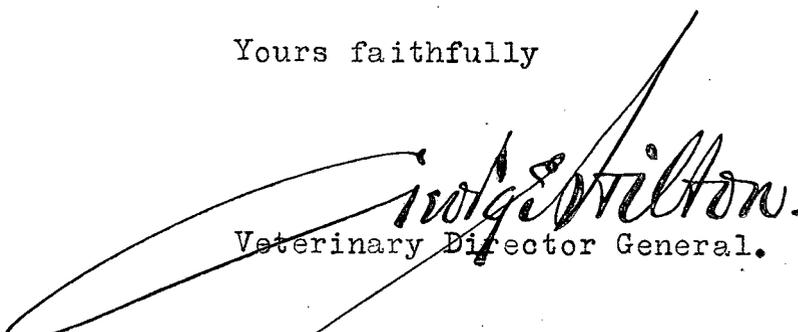
J J Heagerty, M D.,
Chief Executive Ass't.,
Department of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa,

Dear Dr Heagerty,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 28th, enclosing copy of a communication from Dr H E Young, Provincial Health Officer for British Columbia, in regard to the imposition of a ban on the importation of dogs from the United States into the Province of British Columbia.

I am in accordance with your request forwarding to Dr Young a copy of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and the regulations passed thereunder.

Yours faithfully


Veterinary Director General.

(JH)

4-137

Ottawa, April 28, 1937.

The Honourable Dr. H. E. Young,
Provincial Health Officer,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Dr. Young,-

With reference to your letter of the 25rd instant, as the control of rabies comes within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, I am transmitting your letter, together with copy of communication of Dr. McIntosh, to the Veterinary Director General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, with the request that he discuss the matter with you; also that he forward you a copy of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and the regulations made thereunder.

Yours very truly,

J. J. Heagerty, M.D.,
CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ASS'T.

Ottawa, April 28, 1937.

Dr. G. Hilton,
Veterinary Director General,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Dr. Hilton,-

I am attaching copy of a communication from the Honourable Dr. Young, Provincial Health Officer of British Columbia, in regard to the imposition of a ban on the importation of dogs from the United States into the province of British Columbia.

I should be obliged if you would forward Dr. Young copy of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, Regulations made thereunder and Ministerial Order No. 53.

Yours very truly,

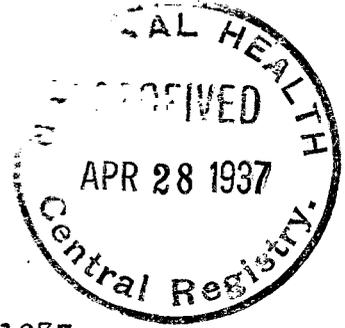
J. J. Heagerty, M.D.,
CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ASS'T.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
H. E. YOUNG, M.D.
PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICER



THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH
VICTORIA, B.C.



April 23rd, 1937

Dr. J. J. Heagerty,
Department of National Health,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Dr. Heagerty,

I have just returned from the meeting of the Western Branch of the American Public Health Association in Phoenix, and the question of rabies came up for discussion.

I gave them some figures which I had received from Dr. McIntosh, Medical Health Officer for the City of Vancouver and I also asked Dr. McIntosh to forward these figures to the office.

I received a letter from Dr. McIntosh and I am enclosing you a copy. How do you think we should proceed to bring about a ban on the importation of dogs into this Province?

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'H. E. Young'.

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICER

C O P Y

METROPOLITAN HEALTH COMMITTEE

Administration Offices,
CITY HALL,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

April 8th, 1937.

Dr. H. E. Young,
Provincial Health Officer,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Doctor Young:-

A lady from the office of the Commissioner of Health, Seattle, who was visiting in town, called on me this morning enquiring about regulations to prevent the entry of rabies into Canada.

She informed me that within a short period of time they have had 33 proved cases and 26 suspects, and have given 59 Pasteur treatments.

No doubt this information will be of interest to you. This is the first information I have had on the subject.

Yours truly,

"J.W.McINTOSH"

SENIOR MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER.

CEB/EM

COPY FOR FILE
No. 4-137
ORIGINAL ON FILE
No. 4-155-3

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA, January 11, 1935.

AEC/EF.

Dr. J.J. Heagerty,
Chief Executive, Ass't.,
Dept. of Pensions & National Health,
Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Heagerty:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 10th, (4-155-3) addressed to Dr. Cameron, in regard to rabies.

I am enclosing, herewith, a copy of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act" and the regulations made thereunder, in which you will find the regulations relating to rabies on page 52 and also Ministerial Order No. 53 on page 87.

In special cases exceptions have been made for the entry of dogs from Europe, provided satisfactory facilities were available for maintaining the dog under quarantine and in strict isolation for a period of six months.

No vaccination is carried out by this Department nor is it officially recognized in the control of rabies. When an outbreak occurs it is dealt with by the destruction of known contacts and the quarantine of suspected contacts. Three cases of rabies were confirmed in Canada 1934, two in Quebec and one in Ontario. If an extensive outbreak occurs a whole district may be constituted a quarantined area in which all dogs are required to be kept securely chained, and if any are found running at large they are destroyed. The co-operation of the municipal authorities is asked in all cases.

Yours very truly,

Veterinary Director General.

Enc.

September 25, 1930.

The Honourable Dr. E. W. Montgomery,
Minister,
Department of Health and Public Welfare,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,-

I have your letter of the 22nd instant, together with copy of a communication from your Provincial Bacteriologist, regarding rabies.

In this regard, may I refer you to a letter written by the Deputy Minister of my Department to Dr. T. A. Pincock, in which it is stated that "it is still the considered opinion of the Department of Agriculture, and this Department appreciates their point of view, that a general quarantine against dogs on the Manitoba border is impracticable and cannot, therefore, be carried out."

Yours very truly,

(MINISTER)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Winnipeg, September 22/30.

Colonel Murray McLaren,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,-

I am enclosing herewith copy of a resolution which our provincial Board of Health passed and forwarded to your Department in Ottawa in March last. At that time your department did not see fit to take any steps to comply with the implications of this resolution, and at a recent meeting of our Board a further communication was received from the Provincial Bacteriologist, Dr. Cadham, a copy of which I am enclosing.

These communications appear to me to describe the situation very aptly, and I quite agree with the attitude of the Provincial Bacteriologist and the Board of Health, that the situation is one where prompt action by the Federal Department of Health could remove this menace in regard to rabies, and I would urge upon you that you give your careful consideration to these suggestions and reply at as early a date as possible.

I may further state that my Deputy, Dr. Pincock, spent a couple of months a year ago in the southern States investigating county health units, and he found that the control of rabies in certain states was costing more money and involved more danger to human life and more suffering than did the control of diphtheria. We have in Manitoba and the western provinces a "rabies free" area. Why not keep it so?

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,

(SGD.) E. W. MONTGOMERY,

Minister of Health
and Public Welfare.

COPY

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE

March 8, 1930.

RE RABIES

Manitoba is free of rabies. The Provincial Board of Health of Manitoba considers this to be a fortunate situation and they realize that if proper quarantine regulations on dogs is put in force it is improbable that a case of rabies will ever develop in the province. They are aware, however, that rabies is now endemic in areas of Canada and the United States, and at a meeting of the Board on March 7th, the following resolution was passed:

"THAT the Manitoba Provincial Board of Health beg to bring to the attention of the Honourable the Minister of Pensions and National Health of Canada, that rabies does not now exist in Manitoba and the Board desire that steps should be taken by the Federal Department responsible to ensure that dogs entering Manitoba are subject to strict quarantine regulations."

September 10, 1930.

RE RABIES

I beg to enclose a copy of a communication forwarded from the Provincial Board of Health to the Honourable the Minister of Pensions and National Health in March, 1930.

In Western Canada is a large area of country free of rabies and it is our desire that it should remain free. Involving as it does natural quarantine regulations, it appears to be a Federal problem. Frequently dogs travel with tourists and at present the special danger exists that an infected dog may enter the province carried by the many tourists entering from the United States where the disease is endemic and where it has caused such grave concern to the Public Health Authorities.

May we quote from an editorial in the "Journal of the American Medical Association," on August 9, 1930, page 416:

-2-

"The lost of stock and the expense of giving treatment to man and beast must cause the expense of this strictly preventable disease to mount into the millions of dollars each year. The loss to human life is by no means inconsiderable."

(SGD.) F. T. CADHAM,

PROVINCIAL BACTERIOLOGIST.

4-137

September 16, 1930.

Dr. T. A. Pincock,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Health and Public Welfare,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Dr. Pincock,-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, regarding the imposition of "strict quarantine" against dogs entering Manitoba, with the object of preventing rabies.

In reply, I may say that it is still the considered opinion of the Department of Agriculture, and this Department appreciates their point of view, that a general quarantine against dogs on the Manitoba border is impracticable and cannot, therefore, be carried out.

Yours very truly,

DEPUTY MINISTER.

JJH/ES.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE

WINNIPEG

September 8, 1930.

Dr. John Amyot,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re: Rabies

Dear Sir,-

Once more I have been instructed by the Minister of Health and Public Welfare, on advice of the Provincial Board of Health, to draw to your attention the question of the prevention of rabies in Manitoba; and the opinion of the Board that there is urgent need for immediate steps being taken by the Federal Government to secure an embargo or quarantine on dogs at the United States Boundary.

You will, of course, recall the attitude of the Dominion Council of Health on this matter at its last meeting but one.

Our past attempts and failures have all been explained thoroughly to the Provincial Board, which refuses to admit that nothing can be done to secure appropriate action. In consequence, at its last meeting the following resolution was passed:

"That a further approach should be made to the newly elected Government of Canada, bringing the question of Prevention of Rabies to its attention as soon as it was duly constituted. The Deputy Minister is hereby authorized to lay the matter before the authorities in Ottawa at as early a date as possible."

-2-

There is no question in my mind that the position of the Board is absolutely sound, and on its behalf I would respectfully request you to draw this matter to the attention of the Honourable the Minister of Pensions and National Health.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD.) T. A. PINCOCK,

DEPUTY MINISTER.

Office of the
Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Ottawa, March 22, 1930.

E. M. Wood, Esq.,
Secretary,
Provincial Board of Health,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,-

Replying to your letter of March 12th, in which representation is made that the federal authorities be requested to enact quarantine regulations applicable to dogs entering Manitoba, with the object of the prevention of the spread of rabies, I may say that this matter has already been given attention by my Department.

On December 20th last, I forwarded a resolution, which had been passed by the Dominion Council of Health relative to rabies, to the Honourable Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, and in reply thereto received a letter from Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of that Department, pointing out that the establishment of quarantine against United States dogs coming to Canada is quite impracticable and that the Department of Agriculture considers that, as far as the establishment of quarantine areas is concerned, the municipalities have the power under provincial laws for the purpose.

Under the circumstances, I do not appear to be in a position to take any further action in the matter.

Yours very truly,

(SGD.) J. G. KING.

COPY

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Winnipeg, March 12, 1930.

The Honourable
The Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir,-

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Province of Manitoba held on the 7th instant, the question of the possibility of rabies entering the limits of the Province, and the precautions necessary to be taken in that regard, was discussed and the following motion adopted, viz:-

That the Board direct the attention of the Honourable the Minister of Pensions and National Health of Canada to the fact that while rabies does not exist in Manitoba at the present time it is aware that such does prevail in other areas of the Dominion and in the United States, and may possibly extend to this Province, and with the object of preventing such a contingency the federal authorities be requested to enact appropriate provisions to the end that all dogs entering Manitoba shall be made subject to strict quarantine regulations.

Would you be good enough to acknowledge receipt of this communication and, after due consideration, advise what action has been taken or is possible to be taken by you in the premises.

Yours truly,

(SGD.) E. M. WOOD,

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC WELFARE
WINNIPEG

DEPUTY MINISTER



File Number 370.

September 8th, 1930.

Dr. John Amyot,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Pensions and National Health,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re - Rabies -

Dear Sir :

Once more I have been instructed by the Minister of Health and Public Welfare, on advice of the Provincial Board of Health, to draw to your attention the question of the prevention of rabies in Manitoba; and the opinion of the Board that there is urgent need for immediate steps being taken by the Federal Government to secure an embargo or quarantine on dogs at the United States Boundary.

You will, of course, recall the attitude of the Dominion Council of Health on this matter at its last meeting but one.

Our past attempts and failures have all been explained thoroughly to the Provincial Board, which refuses to admit that nothing can be done to secure appropriate action. In consequence, at its last meeting the following resolution was passed:

"That a further approach should be made to the newly elected Government of Canada, bringing the question of Prevention of Rabies to its attention as soon as it was duly constituted. The Deputy Minister is hereby authorized to lay the matter before the authorities in Ottawa at as early a date as possible."

There is no question in my mind that the position of the Board is absolutely sound, and on its behalf I would respectfully request you to draw this matter to the attention of the Honourable the Minister of Pensions and National Health.

Yours sincerely,


Deputy Minister.

March 22, 1930.

To:-

Miss Leyden,
Private Secretary to the Honourable Dr. King.

From:-

Dr. J. J. Heagerty,
Chief Executive, Ass't.

Attached is letter to Mr. E. W. Wood,
Secretary, Provincial Board of Health, Winnipeg,
for the signature of the Honourable Dr. King, in
reply to his communication relative to the enactment
of quarantine regulations in respect to dogs entering
the province of Manitoba, with the object of the
prevention of the spread of rabies.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ASS'T.

March 22, 1930.

E. M. Wood, Esq.,
Secretary,
Provincial Board of Health,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,-

Replying to your letter of March 12th, in which representation is made that the federal authorities be requested to enact quarantine regulations applicable to dogs entering Manitoba, with the object of the prevention of the spread of rabies, I may say that this matter has already been given attention by my Department.

On December 20th last, I forwarded a resolution, which had been passed by the Dominion Council of Health relative to rabies, to the Honourable Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, and in reply thereto received a letter from Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of that Department, pointing out that the establishment of quarantine against United States dogs coming to Canada is quite impracticable and that the Department of Agriculture considers that, as far as the establishment of quarantine areas is concerned, the municipalities have the power under provincial laws for the purpose.

Under the circumstances, I do not appear to be in a position to take any further action in the matter.

Yours very truly,

(MINISTER)

C O P Y

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Winnipeg, March 12, 1930.

The Honourable
The Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Province of Manitoba held on the 7th instant the question of the possibility of rabies entering the limits of the Province, and the precautions necessary to be taken in that regard, was discussed and the following motion adopted, viz:-

That the Board direct the attention of the Honourable the Minister of Pensions and National Health of Canada to the fact that while rabies does not exist in Manitoba at the present time it is aware that such does prevail in other areas of the Dominion and in the United States, and may possibly extend to this Province, and with the object of preventing such a contingency the federal authorities be requested to enact appropriate provisions to the end that all dogs entering Manitoba shall be made subject to strict quarantine regulations.

Would you be good enough to acknowledge receipt of this communication and, after due consideration, advise what action has been taken or is possible to be taken by you in the premises..

Yours truly,

(SGD.) E. M. WOOD,

Secretary of the Board.

4-137

January 22, 1930.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I am attaching a letter received
from Mr. H.E. Mayboe, M.P., Trenton, Ontario,
in which he enquires about regulations concerning
an outbreak of rabies.

Yours truly,

DEPUTY MINISTER.

4-137

January 22, 1930.

H. B. Haybee, Esq., M.P.,
Trenton, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I am directed to inform you that your communication of the 18th instant, in which you ask for information regarding regulations concerning an outbreak of rabies, has been passed to the Deputy Minister of the Department of Agriculture.

Yours truly,

SECRETARY,
NATIONAL HEALTH.

Health

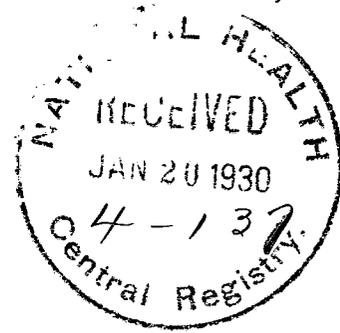
OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER

S/L

CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE



4-137

Ottawa, January 17th, 1930.

Dear Sir:-

I have to thank you for your letter of the
16th instant, with copies of letters from Provincial
Medical Officers in regard to rabies.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Grisdale,
Deputy Minister.

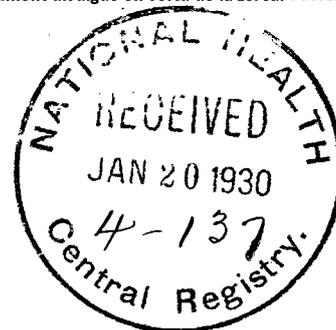
The Deputy Minister,
Department of Pensions and National Health,
O t t a w a.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
YOUNG, M.D.
PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICER



THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH
VICTORIA, B.C.



Jan. 14th, 1930

Dr. J. Heagerty,
Chief Executive Assistant,
Department of National Health,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Dr. Heagerty,

Re Rabies Regulations

I have for acknowledgement
your letter of the 3rd inst., and it would appear
as if this settles the matter as far as placing
the responsibility for control should rabies appear.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. Young".

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICER

4-137

January 16, 1930.

Dr. J. H. Grisdale,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Grisdale,-

Attached please find, for your information, copies of letters received from the undermentioned Provincial Medical Officers in reply to your communication of December 26th, regarding the resolution which was passed at the meeting of the Dominion Council of Health relative to rabies:-

Dr. W. C. Middleton, Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Health, Regina, Sask.

Dr. G. E. Melvin, Chief Medical Officer,
Department of Health, Fredericton, N.B.

Dr. T. A. Pincock, Deputy Minister,
Department of Health and Public Welfare,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dr. W. J. Bell, Deputy Minister of Health,
Toronto, Ont.

Yours very truly,

DEPUTY MINISTER.

J.JH/FS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



DEPUTY MINISTER

M.R. Bow, M.D.,

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER:

TO FILE NO. 13.

YOUR FILE

Edmonton, January 9, 1930.

Dr. J. J. Heaggerty,
Chief Executive, Ass't.,
Department of Pensions
& National Health,
Elgin Building,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Doctor:

I beg to acknowledge, with
thanks, your letter of January 3rd outlining
the point of view of the Dominion Department
of Agriculture with reference to the control
of Rabies concerning which a resolution was
passed at the last meeting of the Dominion
Council of Health in Ottawa, November, 1929.

Yours very truly,

M.R. Bow
DEPUTY MINISTER.

MRB/AC



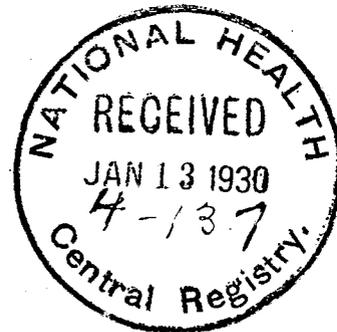
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC WELFARE
WINNIPEG

DEPUTY MINISTER

File Number 270.

January 8th, 1930.

Dr. J. J. Heagerty,
Chief Executive, Assistant,
Department of Pensions and National Health,
OTTAWA, Ontario.



Re - Rabies -

Dear Dr. Heagerty :

Allow me to thank you for your communication of January 3rd. re control of rabies in the Province.

You will appreciate my saying that I am very deeply disappointed at the attitude of the Department of Agriculture on this question as I am entirely at variance with the opinion which they hold.

Yours sincerely,

Deputy Minister.

TAP/EJM

HON. H. I. TAYLOR, M. B., C. M., EDIN.

MINISTER OF HEALTH

GEO. G. MELVIN, M. D., D.P.H.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Please do not write upon more
than one subject in one letter.

FREDERICTON

January 9, 1930.



J.J. Heagerty, Esq., M.D.,
Chief Executive, Ass't.,
Dep't of Pensions & National Health,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Doctor Heagerty:

I have yours of January 3rd relative to rabies. I quite agree with you that it would be futile to attempt establishment of quarantine for this Dominion in the matter of rabies against dogs and other animals crossing the boundary between United States and Canada. We in New Brunswick, have a fairly competent law which has already been put into force as respects rabies, to a small degree. We herewith send you copy of such Regulations, marking the Regulation relating to rabies.

Yours truly,

Geo. G. Melvin
Chief Medical Officer

GGM-FRM

Encl. - Copy Reg. N.D. & V.D.



DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF QUEBEC.

PROVINCIAL BUREAU OF HEALTH

Quebec, January 7, 1930.

Dr. J. J. Heagerty,
Chief Executive Assistant,
Department of National Health,
OTTAWA, Ont.



Dear Doctor,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., relating to the reply which you have received from the Federal Department of Agriculture regarding the resolution concerning rabbies, passed at the last meeting of the Dominion Council of Health.

Yours very truly,

Director.

L/G.

University of Toronto
TORONTO 5, CANADA

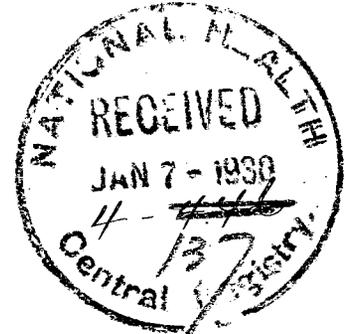
H-137

SCHOOL OF HYGIENE

Handwritten initials

January 6, 1930.

Dr. J. J. Heagerty
Department of National Health
Elgin Building
Ottawa



Dear Doctor Heagerty,

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter
of January ^{3rd} with enclosed copy of resolution moved by Dr. Bell
and seconded by Dr. Young, which was passed at the nineteenth
meeting of the Dominion Council of Health. The reply received
from the Minister of Agriculture is noted.

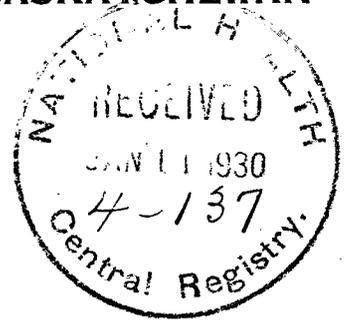
Faithfully yours,

J. G. Fitzgerald

J. G. FitzGerald M.D;
Director
School of Hygiene and Connaught Laboratories.

JGF:OS

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN



DEPUTY MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

FILE _____

DO NOT WRITE ABOUT MORE THAN
ONE SUBJECT IN ANY LETTER

REGINA, January 7, 1930.

J. J. Heagerty, Esq., M.D.,
Chief Executive, Ass't,
Department of Pensions and National Health,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Dear Doctor:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant in reference to the resolution concerning rabies, which was passed at the last meeting of the Dominion Council of Health. I note that this resolution was communicated to the Minister of Agriculture and a reply from him is to the effect that the establishment of quarantine against United States dogs coming in to Canada is quite impracticable.

I quite agree that there is a considerable distance of boundary line where it would be difficult to prevent dogs from crossing and re-crossing at will. These, however, would not likely be the offenders and I think that if restriction could be placed on dogs being brought in on leash or shipped in by express or freight, this would be an advanced step toward the prevention of rabies coming in from that source. I am sorry to learn that the Department of Agriculture has not taken this step at least.

Your obedient servant,

L.C. Middleton
Deputy Minister.

M.D.

M.C.

HONOURABLE FORBES GODFREY, M.D.
MINISTER OF HEALTH



ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO



JAN. 6
1930

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge yours of January 3rd in which you give expression to the reception accorded by the Federal Department of Agriculture, the resolution passed at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Dominion Council of Health, re rabies, and to advise you that this is the same old story which we have heard every time we have brought the matter of rabies control to the attention of the Federal Government.

There is just enough truth in it to let them get by, but in the main their statement in defence of their position is misleading and entirely lacking evidence of their serious and sincere desire to control the spread of this disease. The Provincial Government has absolutely no authority through any of its departments to take any action with respect to any disease specifically dealt with in the Animal Contagious Diseases Act of Canada. Responsibility in this connection is entirely allocated to the Federal Department of Agriculture, Health of Animals Branch. It is quite true that certain responsibilities have been allocated to the Municipalities but you have had enough experience with the control of communicable disease in humans in the average Municipality, to know how effectively that functions, unless the central authority is alive and on the job. You know and we all know from experience, this fact with respect to humans. How much more laxity, then, are we going to get where the disease involves animals. Every own^{er} will maintain that his pet dog or his useful farm collie is not infected. We have no evidence until the dog is taken down seriously ill, and even then the symptoms are often wrongly diagnosed.

Municipal control has proven a failure and in no place more than it has in Ontario during the past four years.

A further point, rabies outbreak may occur in a Township at a point close to another Township. It would seem unfair to have dogs on one side of the Township Line effectively restrained, as is required in rabies control in an infected area, and dogs on the other side of the Township Line, running loose and unrestrained. The only way

-2-

to irradiate rabies if an area has become infected, is to impose quarantine within limitations sufficiently wide to include all infected animals in that particular district. As rabid dogs travel long distances and in their travels bite other dogs and other domestic animals, it is essential that the boundaries of a quarantine area be not restricted to Township Lines.

The quarantine of individual premises and individual Townships is absolutely futile.

Respecting quarantine of the International boundary. Every rabid dog that we have traced so far has come in through one of the recognized ports of entry and could have been excluded had proper International quarantine measures been instituted. In my opinion this matter has gone so far that it is now not a matter of co-operation. It is a matter for the Health of Animals Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture to take note of a serious situation and to handle it in an efficient business-like manner. Until this is done rabies will increase. It is serious now. It will be much more serious before we get through with it.

Yours truly,


Deputy Minister of Health.

J.J. Heagerty, Esq., M.D.,
Chief Executive Assistant,
Department of Pensions and National Health,
Elgin Building, OTTAWA, Canada.

4 - 137

For Rabies file

COPY

To All Members of the Dominion Council of Health:

Dr. Young, B.C.
Dr. Bow, Alberta
Dr. Middleton, Saskatchewan
Dr. Pincock, Manitoba
Dr. Bell, Ontario
Dr. Lessard, Quebec

Dr. Melvin, New Brunswick
Dr. MacIntosh, Nova Scotia
Dr. Creelman, Prince Edward Island.
Prof. J.G. Fitzgerald, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. Bert Merson, Toronto, Ont.

The resolution concerning rabies, copy of which is attached, passed at the last meeting of the Dominion Council of Health, was duly communicated to the Minister of Agriculture.

A reply has now been received to the effect that the establishment of quarantine against United States dogs coming in to Canada is quite impracticable as, along a very large part of the International Boundary, absolutely no barrier exists to prevent dogs crossing and re-crossing at will and any attempt to control such movements would be quite futile. Were a regulation passed, it could only affect dogs brought in on leash or shipped in by express or freight and this, of course, would cover only a very small part of the traffic.

As far as the establishment of quarantine areas is concerned and administration by the federal authorities, although the Department of Agriculture does quarantine individual premises when outbreaks occur thereon, it is pointed out that the municipalities have the power, under provincial laws, to pass quarantine regulations establishing and maintaining such areas. The Department of Agriculture considers that, if this were done by the municipalities, there would be no rabies in the country in a very short time. The Department already cooperates with the municipalities as far as is possible.

Yours truly,

J.J. Heagerty, M.D.,
CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ASS'T.

RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE
NINETEENTH MEETING

OF THE DOMINION COUNCIL OF HEALTH, OTTAWA, CANADA.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Moved by Dr. Bell.
Seconded by Dr. Young.

WHEREAS rabies is prevalent in the United States in areas contiguous to the international border;

WHEREAS cases of rabies infection in animals in Canada have been traced to their origin in dogs coming from the United States;

WHEREAS rabies has now become prevalent in animals in areas in Canada;

WHEREAS rabies-infected dogs have exposed many humans to the infection, thus constituting a very serious public health menace;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Department of Agriculture of Canada be respectfully and strongly urged to institute and enforce adequate quarantine measures at the international boundary to ensure the exclusion from Canada of dogs infected with rabies;

That quarantine areas, as provided for in the Animal Contagious Diseases Act of Canada, be established and administered by the Federal Department of Agriculture, wherever and whenever required owing to a local outbreak of rabies.

C O P Y

Original on
File 4-446.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ottawa, December 26, 1929.

Dear Dr. King,-

Your letter of December 20th instant, including copy of resolution passed by the Dominion Council of Health, in regard to Rabies, and addressed to the Honourable Dr. Motherwell, has, I understand, been acknowledged by Miss Cummings and referred to this office for a reply.

I may say that this idea of our Department establishing quarantine against United States dogs coming into Canada has been brought up on different occasions, but is so far as we are concerned, or as far as any other Department is concerned, quite impracticable. Along a very large part of the International Boundary, absolutely no barrier exists to prevent dogs crossing and recrossing at will, consequently any attempt on the part of this Government to control such movements would be quite futile. Any such regulation could only affect dogs brought in on leash or shipped in by express or freight, and this of course would cover only a very small part of the traffic. We have, therefore, consistently declined to attempt any such control.

As to the proposition that Quarantine Areas be established and administered by the Federal Department of Agriculture wherever and whenever required, owing to a local outbreak of Rabies, I would say that such Quarantine Regulations may be established and maintained by Municipalities under Provincial laws. This Department does quarantine individual premises when outbreaks have occurred thereon, but has never, nor does it anticipate having to establish Quarantines over a given area, much as the Provinces apparently would like to see us do so. We are, we consider, doing all that we could be expected to do and all that we can possibly do to control outbreaks of this disease. If the municipalities would do all they can do and are expected to do, there would be no rabies in the country in a very short time. We cooperate with the municipalities along the lines mentioned above.

Yours very truly,

(SGD.) J. H. GRISDALE,
DEPUTY MINISTER.

C O P Y

December 20, 1929.

Dear Dr. Motherwell,-

I am forwarding below for your consideration copy of a resolution passed by the Dominion Council of Health in regard to Rabies -

"Moved by Dr. Bell, Ontario.
Seconded by Dr. Young, British Columbia.

WHEREAS rabies is prevalent in the United States in areas contiguous to the International Border:

WHEREAS cases of rabies infection in animals in Canada have been traced to their origin in dogs coming from the United States:

WHEREAS rabies has now become prevalent in animals in areas in Canada:

WHEREAS rabies-infected dogs have exposed many humans to the infection, thus constituting a very serious public health menace:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Department of Agriculture of Canada be respectfully and strongly urged to institute and enforce adequate quarantine measures at the international boundary to ensure the exclusion from Canada of dogs infected with rabies;

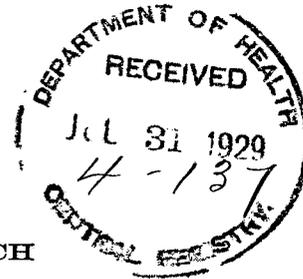
That quarantine areas, as provided for in the Animal Contagious Disease Act of Canada, be established and administered by the Federal Department of Agriculture wherever and whenever required owing to a local outbreak of rabies."

Yours faithfully,

Honourable Dr. W. R. Motherwell,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GEO. HILTON, V.S.
VETERINARY DIRECTOR GENERAL



HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

OTTAWA July 30, 1929

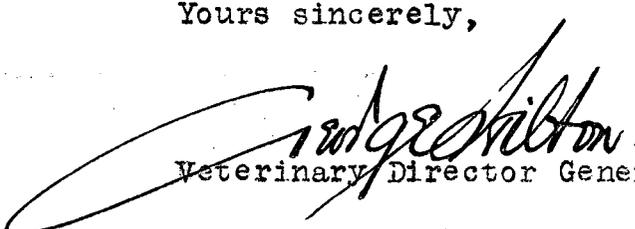
Dr. J. J. Heagerty,
Chief Executive, Ass't.,
Department of Pensions and
National Health,
Elgin Bldg.,
Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Heagerty, -

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, enclosing copy of one from Dr. Jenkins, Provincial Medical Officer of Health in the Province of Alberta, with regard to rabies.

In reply I would say that I am giving Dr. Jenkins the information for which he asks.

Yours sincerely,


Veterinary Director General

GH/MD

July 29, 1929.

4-137

Dr. G. Hilton,
Veterinary Director General,
Health of Animals Branch,
Department of Agriculture,
O t t a w a.

Dear Dr. Hilton:

The attached is copy of letter received regarding "Rabies". As this concerns you more intimately than it does us, I would be obliged if you will have the kindness to give Dr. Jenkins the information he requests.

Yours very truly,



J. J. Heagerty, M.D.
CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ASS'T.

JJH/IS



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



COMMUNICABLE DISEASE BRANCH
R.B. Jenkins, M.D.

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER

TO FILE NO.....

YOUR FILE.....

EDMONTON, July 23, 1929

Department of Pensions & National Health,
Contagious Disease of Animals Branch,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Sirs:

Re: Rabies

Various reports are being received here regarding the prevalence of Rabies in Ontario and Quebec. Naturally we are concerned and would be glad if you would be good enough to forward us authentic information as to the actual situation.

Are any special precautions in force or are any under consideration to prevent the spread of the disease to the rest of the Provinces?

Yours very truly,

R. B. Jenkins
PROVINCIAL MEDICAL OFFICER

RBJ/WS

4-137

October 16, 1928.

Dr. A. Lessard,
Director,
Provincial Bureau of Health,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Doctor:-

I am forwarding, herewith,
for your attention, a letter received
from Mr. Wilfrid Joyal, Mayor of St.
Benaventure, Yamaska Co., P.Q., to which
no reply has been made by this Department.

Yours truly,

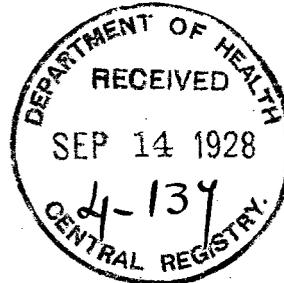
SECRETARY,
NATIONAL HEALTH.

FHB.GD



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC WELFARE
WINNIPEG

Sept. 12, 1928.



J. J. Heagerty, Esq., M.D.,
Chief Executive, Ass't.,
Office of the Deputy Minister,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Dear Sir:-

I am returning the questionnaire which you forwarded in regard to Rabbits in the Province of Manitoba.

I beg to state that we have had no cases of Rabbits in our Province for some time, and we have no systematized method of dealing with such accidents. The questionnaire is therefore irrelevant as far as this Province is concerned.

Yours truly,


Deputy Minister of Health
and Public Welfare.

TAP:M

Enc.

COPY

Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENEVE
SOCIETE DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

GENEVA,

April 12th, 1928.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of a schedule designed for the tabulation of the results of anti-rabies treatment in the various anti-rabies institutes throughout the world, in accordance with the recommendation adopted by the International Rabies Conference, which was held in Paris in April, 1927.

I should be much obliged if arrangements could be made for the Anti-Rabies Institutes in Canada to submit their results each year to the Health Organisation of the League.

I should be glad to hear if we can count on your valued co-operation.

Yours truly,

Ludwik Rajchman

Medical Director.

The Hon. James H. King,
Minister of Health,
Department of Public Health,
Ottawa.

COPY

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

G.N. 693.

Geneva

March 28th, 1928.

HEALTH ORGANISATION.

Schedule of Results of Anti-Rabies Treatment.

The International Rabies Conference, which was held in Paris in April 1927, invited the Health Organisation of the League of Nations to publish statistics of the results of anti-rabies treatment in the different anti-rabies Institutes of the world. It recommended that every Pasteur Institute should submit such data each year, tabulated in accordance with a schedule to be drawn up by the Health Organisation.

The Resolutions of the International Rabies Conference, having been approved by the Health Committee and by the Council of the League of Nations, the attached schedule is now submitted to the Directors of all Pasteur Institutes, inviting their co-operation in the manner referred to above.

The schedule has been drawn up in strict conformity with the recommendations adopted by the Conference.

COPY

-2-

RESULTS OF ANTI-RABIES TREATMENT.

Patients treated at Institute ⁽¹⁾
during the year

1. Method of treatment. (2)

- (a) Schemes of dosage for light, medium and severe cases
- (b) If a preservative, such as glycerine or carbolic acid is used, during what period of preservation is the vaccine considered to be efficient?

	No. of cases	Percent- age of total	No. of fatal cases.	Percentage mortality.
2. Statistics for all patients		---		
3. Classification according to race:- 				
4. Classification according to variety of biting animal: Dog Cat Wolf Jackal Solipeds Ruminants Other animals				
5. Evidence of rabies in biting animal. Category A " B " C " D				

- (1) A separate form to be used for patients treated outside the Institute.
- (2) If more than one method of treatment used, a schedule should be filled in for each group.

	No. of cases	Percentage of total	No. of fatal cases	Percentage mortality.
6. Depth of lesion. Deep Superficial No visible lesion.				
7. Interposition of clothing On bare skin Through clothing				
8. Position of bite Head Arm Trunk Leg Multiple bites to be classified according to site of greatest danger, i.e. in order: head, arm, trunk, leg.				
9. Number of days after bite when treatment was begun: 0-4 5-7 8-14 15-21				
10. Any further information or facts pertaining to the above figures.				
11. Steps that have been taken regarding following up of subsequent history, 6 or 12 months.*				

* "Each Institute should report its total mortality. In this connection it is desirable that each Institute should follow the after-history of its patients for at least six months, and whenever possible, for a period of one year after the termination of treatment; the co-operation of the local authorities should be enlisted for this purpose. Each Institute should intimate what it has been able to do regarding this matter"
 -Recommendation adopted by the International Rabies Conference.

12. If paralytic accidents have been observed during the year, please give as detailed information as possible.

-
13. Information regarding each fatal case of Rabies. The entries to be made according to the foregoing system of classification (as exemplified in the case detailed in the attached form).

-5-

Method.	Scheme of treatmt.	Duration of treatment	Race	Biting animal	Category.	Depth	Inter-vention of clothg.	Posi-tion of bite	Late-ness of arrival	Interval bite until death.	Post mortem.	Animal Expt.
Dried cord	Severe	21	Eur.	Dog	A	Deep	Bare	Head	3 days	30	N.B. *	G.P.T.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
H. E. YOUNG, M.D.
PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICER

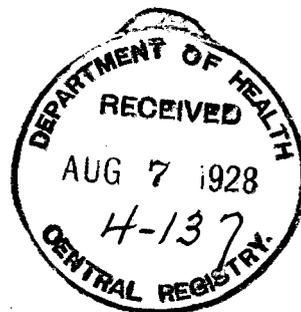


THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH
VICTORIA, B.C.

August 2nd, 1928.

Dr. J. J. Heagerty,
Ass't. Chief Executive,
Department of Health,
OTTAWA, Ont.



Dear Dr. Heagerty:

Re - Anti-Rabies Treatment.

Replying to your letter of the 26th ult., re the above, I beg leave to say that a careful search of your records shows that four or five years ago a supposedly infected dog bit a boy. The head was sent for examination but the report was negative.

Yours truly,

H. E. Young

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICER.

per A. C.

- 2 -

The patient therefore, the first week of the treatment receives virus which is quite virulent and then returns to virus which is less virulent, working down again to more virulent material, and this is repeated a third time. The first day's treatment consists of the injection of 2 vials, each containing approximately 2 c.c; the second and third days, similar injections of two vials. The treatment commencing with the fourth day consists of the injection of one vial only, each vial being clearly marked with the day of treatment.

In the particular case to which I have referred above, there were no ill effects following the bit, or following the treatment. The question has arisen as to whether or not this dog was actually suffering from rabies, as we only had the symptoms to go by. When the case was reported to this Department first, we at once reported it to the Regina Branch of the Dominion Health of Animals - we had asked that this matter be investigated and that the dog be tied up or enclosed for the usual ten days. However, through some misunderstanding the official who was sent to investigate this matter had the dog killed and sent the head to the laboratory at Lethbridge, Alberta. The technician there happened to be away when the head arrived, with the result that the brain was practically of no use when it was examined. This, you can see, therefore, was a rather doubtful case.

I may say in this connection that the matter of rabies is one to which more attention might be given, particularly in this day of heavy tourist traffic. Rabies is usually much more prevalent in the United States than it is in Canada, and inasmuch as a great many of the auto tourists bring with them their dogs, it would be a very easy matter to have this disease introduced in to this province through this medium.

- 3 -

Further, Saskatchewan being more or less of a hunters paradise means that dogs are brought in to this province for the purpose of hunting, and this ^s another medium through which rabies might be introduced here.

We have been advocating that all dogs allowed to come in to this province either have a certificate to accompany them to the effect that they had been in a non-rabic district for a period of sixty days, or else they should be vaccinated against rabies - the latter of course being more preferable.

Under these circumstances I have not completed the questionnaire, as you will see it would be impossible to give any information on the questionnaire which would be of much value.

Yours very truly,

F. C. Middleton M.D.

Acting Deputy Minister.

M.C.

HON. H. I. TAYLOR, M.B., C.M., EDIN.

MINISTER OF HEALTH

GEO. G. MELVIN, M. D., D.P.H.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK



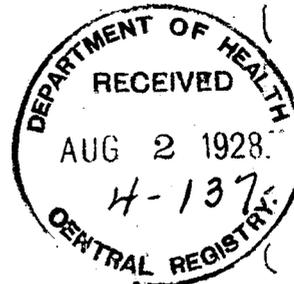
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Please do not write upon more
than one subject in one letter.

FREDERICTON

July 30, 1928

J.J. Heagerty, Esq., M.D.,
Chief Executive Assistant,
Department of Health, Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.



Dear Doctor Heagerty:

I have yours of the 26th enclosing copy of letter from the League of Nations of Geneva to the Honorable James H. King, Minister of Health, Canada and also copy of letter upon results of anti-rabies treatment and of questionnaire relative to details of such treatment at anti-rabies institutes. I beg to inform you that there are no such institutes in this province and in addition for your own information, that so far as we are aware, there have been no cases of rabies in man in this province since the present Department of Health was founded in 1920.

Yours truly,

G. G. Melvin
Chief Medical Officer

GGM-FRM



Halifax, July 30th., 1928.

Department of Health,
Ottawa.

Attention Dr. Heagerty



Dear Sir :

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 26th enclosing questionnaire in connection with Rabies. So far as I am aware there has never been a case of Rabies in this Province, nor has it been necessary at any time to institute treatment.

Yours sincerely,

A.C. Jost, M.D.
Provincial Health Officer.

ACJ/F



ALPHONSE LESSARD
DIRECTEUR

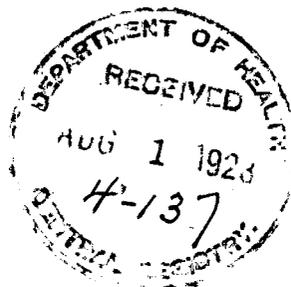
SERVICE PROVINCIAL D'HYGIÈNE

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT, QUÉBEC.

Q U E B E C,

le 31 juillet, 1928.

Dr J.J. Heagerty,
Département de la Santé,
OTTAWA,
Ont.



Cher docteur,

En réponse à votre lettre du 26 courant, No. 40137, je regrette de ne pouvoir vous donner les renseignements demandés au sujet du traitement contre la rage.

Cependant, je crois que si vous vous adressiez à l'Hopital Royal Victoria ainsi qu'à l'Hopital Notre-Dame, à Montréal, où des centres de traitement existent, vous pourriez obtenir les renseignements demandés par le directeur médical du département de Santé de la Ligue des Nations.

Veillez bien me croire,

Votre tout dévoué,

le directeur,

N/SD.

40137

July 26th, 1928.

Copies sent as per attached list.

Dr. G. G. Melvin,
Chief Medical Officer,
Fredericton, N.B.

Dear Sir:-

I am attaching a copy of letter received from the Medical Director, League of Nations, Geneva, in which information is requested concerning results of anti-rabies treatment. Would you please have the questionnaire completed as far as your province is concerned, and return to this Department in order to allow of the preparation of a complete statement concerning the Dominion of Canada.

Yours truly,

J. J. Hoagerty, M.D.
CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ASS'T.

FHB/JSW

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

✓ ~~Dr. John S. Jenkins,~~ *J. J. Yeo*
✓ Provincial Health Officer,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

✓ ~~Dr. A. C. Jost,~~
✓ Provincial Health Officer,
Halifax, N.S.

✓ ~~Dr. G. G. Melvin,~~
✓ Chief Medical Officer,
Fredericton, N.B.

✓ ~~Dr. A. Lessard,~~
✓ Director, Provincial Bureau of Health,
Parliament Buildings, Quebec, P.Q.

✓ ~~Dr. J. W. S. McMullough,~~ *Chief Insp. of Health*
✓ ~~Chief Officer of Health,~~ *Whitney Rd.*
~~Spadina House, Toronto, Ont.~~

~~Dr. D. H. McCalman,~~ *T. A. Pincock*
✓ ~~Chairman, Provincial Board of Health,~~ *Dep. Min. of*
✓ ~~Winnipeg, Man.~~ *Health & Public Welfare*

✓ ~~Dr. M. M. Seymour,~~
✓ Deputy Minister of Health,
Regina, Sask.

✓ ~~Dr. M. R. Bow,~~
✓ Deputy Minister of Health,
Edmonton, Alta.

✓ ~~Hon. Dr. H. E. Young,~~
✓ Provincial Officer of Health,
Victoria, B.C.

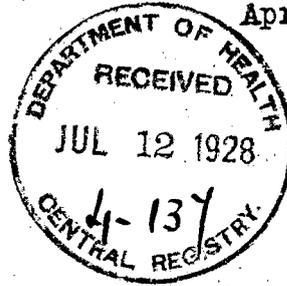
Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENÈVE

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

G E N E V A,

April 12th, 1928.



Dr. Amgat

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of a schedule designed for the tabulation of the results of anti-rabies treatment in the various anti-rabies institutes throughout the world, in accordance with the recommendation adopted by the International Rabies Conference, which was held in Paris in April, 1927.

I should be much obliged if arrangements could be made for the Anti-Rabies Institutes in Canada to submit their results each year to the Health Organisation of the League.

I should be glad to hear if we can count on your valued co-operation.

Yours truly,

Rudolf Rajkumar

Medical Director.

The Hon. James H. King,
Minister of Health,
Department of Public Health,
Ottawa.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

C.H.693.

Geneva,

March 28th, 1928.

HEALTH ORGANISATION.

Schedule of results of Anti-Rabies Treatment.

The International Rabies Conference, which was held in Paris in April 1927, invited the Health Organisation of the League of Nations to publish statistics of the results of anti-rabies treatment in the different anti-rabies Institutes of the world. It recommended that every Pasteur Institute should submit such data each year, tabulated in accordance with a schedule to be drawn up by the Health Organisation.

The Resolutions of the International Rabies Conference, having been approved by the Health Committee and by the Council of the League of Nations, the attached schedule is now submitted to the Directors of all Pasteur Institutes, inviting their co-operation in the manner referred to above.

The schedule has been drawn up in strict conformity with the recommendations adopted by the Conference.

RESULTS OF ANTI-RABIES TREATMENT.

(1)

Patients treated at Institute
 during the year

1. Method of treatment.(2)

(a) Schemes of dosage for light, medium and severe cases

(b) If a preservative, such as glycerine or carbolic acid is used, during what period of preservation is the vaccine considered to be efficient?

	No. of cases	Percent- age of total.	No. of fatal cases.	Percentage mortality.
2. Statistics for all patients		---		
3. Classification according to race:- 				
4. Classification according to variety of biting animal: Dog Cat Wolf Jackal Solipeds Ruminants Other animals.				
5. Evidence of rabies in biting animal. Category A " B " C " D				

(1) A separate form to be used for patients treated outside the Institute.
 (2) If more than one method of treatment used, a schedule should be filled in for each group.

No. of cases	Percentage of total.	No. of fatal cases	Percentage mortality.
6. Depth of lesion. 5 Deep Superficial No visible lesion.			
7. Interposition of clothing On bare skin Through clothing			
8. Position of bite Head Arm Trunk Leg Multiple bites to be classified according to site of greatest danger, i.e. in order: head, arm, trunk, leg.			
9. Number of days after bite when treatment was begun: 0-4 5-7 8-14 15-21			

10. Any further information or facts pertaining to the above figures.

11. Steps that have been taken regarding following up of subsequent history. 6 or 12 months.*

* "Each Institute should report its total mortality. In this connection it is desirable that each Institute should follow the after-history of its patients for at least six months, and whenever possible, for a period of one year after the termination of treatment; the co-operation of the local authorities should be enlisted for this purpose. Each Institute should intimate what it has been able to do regarding this matter" -Recommendation adopted by the International Rabies Conference.

- 4 -

12. If paralytic accidents have been observed during the year, please give as detailed information as possible.

13. Information regarding each fatal case of Rabies. The entries to be made according to the foregoing system of classification (as exemplified in the case detailed in the attached form).

Method.	Scheme of treatmt.	Duration of treatment	Race	Biting animal	Category.	Depth	Intervention	Position of bite	Lateness of arrival	Interval bite until death.	Post mortem.	Animal Expt.
Dried cord	Severe	21	Eur.	Dog	A	Deep	Bare	Head	3 days	30	N.B.†	G.P.†

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9/15/

Date JULY 24, '28.

TORONTO GLOBE.

tioner for eight

DOG QUARANTINE ENDS.

Kingston, July 23.—(Special.)—After four months of quarantine Kingston is today declared free of rabies by Dr. William Nicholls, District Veterinary Inspector, and the Federal authorities at Ottawa are taking action to have the quarantine lifted. Lately the City Council allowed dogs on the street if under leash. This restriction will likely be removed this week by Council.

40137

Canadian Press Clipping Service

143 University Avenue, Toronto

Date FEB. 25, 28.

OTTAWA CITIZEN. ONT.

PRECAUTIONARY STEPS PROVE TO BE EFFECTIVE

(Special to The Citizen.)
KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 24.—Dr. William Nicholls, federal veterinary inspector for this district, is home from spending two days at Perth Road, in Frontenac county, in connection with the recent outbreak of rabies there. He reports that the precautionary measures taken have prevented its spread, and thinks there will be no more cases in that district. A dog that had been severely infected with the disease was shot. In company with an inspector from the federal department of health, Ottawa, Dr. Nicholls spent two days this week around Perth Road. A number of dogs that had contact with the case were shot and several places are under quarantine.

40137



*D. Harris
Jan*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
OTTAWA

February 3, 1928.

MEMORANDUM TO:

DR. J. A. AMYOT
DEPUTY MINISTER
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Re: Rabies Case.

Doctor King would be glad if you
would send an appropriate reply to Mr. Frederick G. Perry,
Fernie, B.C., with reference to his letter attached hereto.

J. H.
Private Secretary.

1 enclosure.

February 28, 1928.

Fred. G. Perry, Esq.,
146 Victoria Avenue,
Fernie, B.C.

Dear Sir:-

The Honourable Dr. King wishes me to reply to your letter of the 16th January, in reference to Messrs. Adolph Allman's and John Kucora's representations in regard to a preventive treatment for hydrophobia.

The preventive generally accepted against this disease is the world famous one discovered by Pasteur. No better could be desired and it is grounded on well-proven rational bases now generally accepted by scientific workers. The only advantage your clients' method could have over that is time - nine days instead of twenty-one. We have not, at the present time, facilities to make an investigation ourselves. We have canvassed other possibilities and have come to the conclusion that, as Messrs. Allman and Kucora are contemplating a monetary return for their product, they consult one of the many biological commercial houses, for instance, Parke Davis and Company of Detroit, the Mulford Laboratories of Philadelphia, the Gilliland Laboratory, the Lederle Anti-toxin Laboratory of New York, or, better still, seeing that these gentlemen are living in British Columbia, the Cutler Laboratories in Berkeley, California.

Hoping this will be of assistance to you,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

DEPUTY MINISTER.

Fred G. Perry
Consultant

MEMORANDUM

DEPT. OF HEALTH.

146 Victoria Ave.
Fermi B.C.

The Hon Dr King wished me to reply
to your letter of Jan 16th in reference to
Messrs Adolph Altmann's and John
Kucera's ~~claims~~ representations in
regards to a preventive treatment for
Hydrophobia.

The preventive ~~is~~ generally accepted
for against this disease is the word
Jannan's one discovered by Pasteur - ...

000299

MEMORANDUM

DEPT. OF HEALTH.

(1) better proven rational
(2) based on ^{grounded}

(1) and it is based on

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-000300

MEMORANDUM

DEPT. OF HEALTH.

for their product

that they consider ~~among the~~ one
of the many ~~commercial~~ biological
commercial houses as for instance
Parke Davis & Co. Detroit, Euzford Laboratories
Philadelphia, The Wellcome Lab., Lederle Antitoxin
Lab of New York or better still the seeing that
these gentlemen are living in B.C. The Cutter
Laboratories in Berkeley Berkeley Calif.
hoping this will be your very truly
assistance to you
I am
JAC.

000301



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.

Toronto, Ont.
-OTTAWA.

Feb. 11th 1928.

Dr. John A. Amyot, C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of Health,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Doctor Amyot -

Regarding the matter contained in the enclosed letter from Mr. F. G. Perry to the Minister, I had this morning a conference with Dr. Fitz Gerald, as you suggested.

Fitz Gerald said that as the result of two or three previous experiences along the line of this case, he had made up his mind to discourage all such investigations in his laboratory. He has found that he cannot control the actions of such people outside the confines of his walls, and unwelcome publicity has been his experience which does the C. Labs. no good.

He made a good suggestion, however, inasmuch as these men are looking longingly for commercial returns, they could not do better than get in touch with some of the American firms such as Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit, Mulford Laboratories, Philadelphia,



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.

OTTAWA.

The Gilliland Lab., Raderle Antitoxin Lab. of New York, or better still, seeing that these ~~are~~ are in B.C., The Cutter Laboratories in Berkeley, Calif.

Their claims, Fitz states, could equally well be tested out in any of these places, and, if were found true, offers of purchase would be promptly made, doubtless.

He did not favor Hill, as the latter has a faculty of at once consulting him (Fitz.), and he does not want to be mixed up in it.

It should not be difficult to frame up a suitable answer to Mr. Perry, as a result of this interview, I judge.

My sister and I reached here safely, and she is holding out well.

Launceston's lab. here looks well, and Mr. Davis ifc is quite pleased with his surroundings.

I leave in a few hours for Chicago and New Orleans and look forward to a pleasant trip.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Norman Mac N. Harris.

FREDERICK G. PERRY
COURT AND CONVENTION REPORTER

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
& MIMEOGRAPHER

GENERAL & PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT

VERBATIM REPORTING
OF ANY DESCRIPTION

146 VICTORIA AVENUE
FERNIE, B. C.

January 16th, 1928

Hon. J. H. King,
Minister Health & D.S.C.R.
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Doctor:

In the capacity of a public stenographer I have been employed to write you for certain information and directions as to whom, where and how two parties, Messrs Adolph Allman and John Kucera, may be able to submit or demonstrate to the proper official authority a serum which is claimed by them to be positively effective for hydrophobia if administered within a period of nine days from infection.

My instructions have been received from Kucera to write you; I have not seen the other chap but understand he is the sole possessor of this formula, the other one, Kucera, being taken into the partnership on account of his knowledge of the English language and also the fact he is a fellow countryman of Allman.

I am instructed to advise you that these parties are prepared to give a practical demonstration of this serum in such manner as may be required by the authorities. Kucera related to me several tests and other activities carried on by Allman in his native land, but am given to understand that while these were entirely successful as carried out, Allman was not successful in being offered a sufficiently high reward to induce him to impart his knowledge for the benefit of mankind. Tests I am informed were conducted on certain animals at the Prague, Pressburg, Bratoslavia, and some experiments by someone connected with the Pasteur Institute, which institution offered to buy the formula.

I do not believe I need add any more in this connection other than state that in addition to any reply sent to myself, if you deem it more expedient to deal with the parties direct I am advised to give you instructions to address such reply to John Kucera, in care of P. Marchinek, Fernie, B.C.

As you are I suppose overwhelmed with preparations for the Opening of the House will not bother you by writing at greater length. With very best wishes to Mrs. King and yourself from us both.

Sincerely yours.



HONOURABLE FORBES GODFREY, M.D.
MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH



ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
SPADINA HOUSE, TORONTO

301 First Ave., Ottawa.
February 20th 1928.

Dr. John A. Amyot,
Deputy Minister of Health,
Ottawa.

40137

Dear Sir:-

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter
I received from the Kingston Pathological Laboratory.

I am also notifying the Health of Animals Branch
of the Dominion Government.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Moloney".

PJM/M.

District Officer of Health.

Kingston, Canada.
Feb. 16th 1928.

Dr. P.J.Moloney,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Doctor:-

Mr. W.J.Corkill of Perth Road sent a dog's head to this Laboratory yesterday. I have examined the brain and find that certain areas of the brain contain many Negri bodies. The history is also typical for Rabies.

The animal wandered about the neighborhood fighting and biting other dogs. The dog snapped at some persons but I cannot get a definite history that anyone was actually bitten. I understand that some other animals were probably bitten.

I have notified the local M.O.H. Dr. Tovell at Sydenham and also the local Veterinary Surgeon Dr. Nichol.

Yours truly,

(Sgd) Wm. D. Hay, M.A., M.D.

40137

MH/LR
Dr. Longot

Fili
Zaa

le 7 décembre 1927.

M. Arthur Bettez,
Député de Trois-Rivières-Saint-Maurice,
Les Trois-Rivières, P.Q.

Cher monsieur Bettez,

Pour faire suite à votre lettre, je tiens à vous dire que le contrôle et le traitement de la rage relèvent entièrement du gouvernement provincial.

Je donne immédiatement instructions à nos fonctionnaires de faire parvenir toute correspondance et tous renseignements qu'ils peuvent avoir à cet égard au docteur Alphonse Lessard, chef responsable auprès du gouvernement provincial. Ainsi le docteur Lessard pourra suivre la ligne de conduite que lui dicteront les circonstances elles-mêmes.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Député, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

MEMORANDUM

DEPT. OF HEALTH.

Dr. Doctin

2

Shall we or will you send all this correspondence to the Provincial Dept. of Health, Quebec, Dr. Lessard - It is entirely for their action - as in nearly every other Province this treatment should be given - except traveling expenses of a board of patients then under treatment -

Yours respectfully
J. Allery

000308

40137

December 6, 1927.

Dr. A. Lessard,
Director,
Provincial Bureau of Health,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Lessard:-

The enclosed correspondence is sent to you knowing that, since it concerns your Department especially, you will know what action to take.

In the other provinces, preventive treatment against rabies is given free by the province at central points by officers of the Provincial Departments of Health. Travelling expenses and board whilst undergoing treatment are borne by the patient when he can afford it and by the municipality when the patient cannot.

Now as the skill of the doctors is increasing in the giving of biological products by injection, in some cases the vaccine is sent to the doctor for him to give, but generally it is preferred to have the rabies vaccine given by an officer of the Department of Health. The treatment lasts from fifteen to twenty-eight days.

Yours very truly,

DEPUTY MINISTER.

JAA/ES.

MEMORANDUM

DEPT. OF HEALTH.

Letter of Mr. Arthur Bettez, M.P., and resolution of the Municipal Council of Three Rivers re treatment of rabies and defraying of expenses of patient in connection thereto transmitted to Dr. Lessard for his action.

000310

40137



Halifax, N. S.,
June 8th, 1927.

Dr. Norman MacL. Harris,
Chief, Laboratory of Hygiene,
Dept. of Health, Ottawa.

Dear Doctor:-

Thank you very much for your letter of the 6th in reply to some questions concerning the treatment for Rabies.

We have been in communication with the Connaught Laboratories and Dr. Defries has written concerning their plan for substituting the old dried-cord treatment with the Semple Rabies vaccine. For your information I enclose herewith a copy of a recent Regulation respecting Rabies prepared by this Department. We wish to have available all the information possible concerning treatments and places where these treatments can be secured.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,

A. C. Jost, M. D.
Provincial Health Officer.

ACJ/MC.
Encls.

*Noted
N. MacL. H.
15/6/27.*

REGULATION
THE CONTROL OF RABIES.

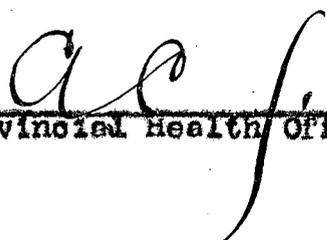
OF THE AREAS
AFFECTED

Made by the Provincial Health Officer under authorization of the Public Health Act this twenty-third day of May 1927 A. D.

The Governor-in-Council may by proclamation to be published in the Royal Gazette declare the following Regulation to be in force for any stated and renewable period in any county or number of counties in the Province. ~~On the appearance of such proclamation in the Royal Gazette Local Boards of Health under the direction of their respective Medical Health Officers shall at once proceed to put into force these regulations in their respective districts.~~

- I. All dogs within the area must be licensed.
- II. Licensed dogs are not allowed to roam at large unless immunized against rabies or muzzled.
- III. A licensed dog not immunized may be taken out on a leash.
- IV. All licensed dogs must have a brass tag on the collar indicating the year for which the license is legal.
- V. Dogs immunized against rabies shall have attached to the collar, a white metal tag indicating the year and month during which the immunization treatment was given. The period during which a dog shall be considered as being effectively immunized is one year from the date of treatment.
- VI. All dogs licensed and running at large but unmuzzled and not immunized and all dogs rabid, or which have been bitten by a rabid dog shall be killed.
- VII. The body of any animal dying with rabies shall be burned or buried under three feet of earth in an isolated place. The rooms, shed, stable or other place and any article which may have been infected shall be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Local Board of Health or the Medical Health Officer.
- VIII. The Local Board of Health shall make provision for the immediate treatment of any indigent person or persons who may require Anti-rabic treatment by reason of his having been exposed to or bitten by any rabid animal. It shall in addition require the disinfection of all premises which may have been occupied by rabid animals.
- IX. Animals other than dogs which are rabid or which have been injured or bitten by or have been exposed to another animal which has been declared to be rabid may be destroyed if a Local Board of Health or Medical Health Officer so orders.
- X. Any action taken under this Regulation by any Local Board of Health or any Medical Health Officer, shall be at once reported to the Provincial Health Officer.
- XI. All material required either for treatment or immunization shall be procured, sold or distributed by the Provincial Health Officer under the conditions provided for in the Regulations respecting sera, vaccines, antitoxins, etc. as provided for in the Public Health Act.

Dated at the City of Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia this 23rd day of May 1927.


Provincial Health Officer.

40137

Canadian Press Clipping Service
143 University Avenue, Toronto

Date JAN. 25, /27.

TORONTO MAIL & EMPIRE.

P.M.

**TO REPRESENT CANADA
AT RABIES CONFERENCE**

**J. G. Fitzgerald, Director
of Connaught Laboratories,
Granted Leave.**

46
At the request of the Department of Public Health at Ottawa, Professor J. G. Fitzgerald, Director of the Connaught Laboratories, has been granted leave of absence by the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, to represent Canada at the International Rabies Conference to be held in the home of Pasteur, in Paris, on April 24th.

According to a letter received by Sir Robert Falconer from the Deputy Minister of Public Health for the Dominion, representative directors of anti-rabies institutes of the world have been invited by the Health Committee of the League of Nations to meet in an International Rabies Conference; and the Health Committee has asked the Department at Ottawa to name a Canadian delegate, in order that he might be furnished in due time with the documents which will be prepared for the conference.

Professor Fitzgerald is considered by the Department to be the best qualified man in Canada to represent it, and they feel that he will do honor to himself, Canada, and the University of Toronto.

The chief items on the agenda of the meeting will be: "The Nature of the Rabies Virus", "The Methods of Inoculating Persons After They Have Been Bitten", "Various Modifications of the Pasteur Treatment", "General and Local Accidents Consequent Upon Anti-Rabies Inoculation", "Post Vaccinal Paralysis", "The Problems of Inoculating Domestic Animals Which Have Been Bitten" and the "Preventive Inoculation of Dogs."

*File
Jaa.*

University of Toronto
TORONTO 5, CANADA

SCHOOL OF HYGIENE

January 27th, 1927.

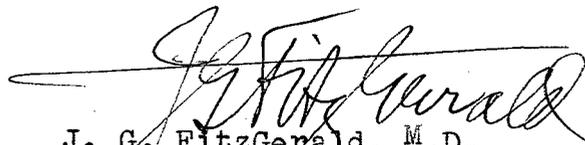
Dr. J. A. Amyot
Department of Health, Canada
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Doctor Amyot:

This will acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of January 26th, enclosing copy of the letter received from the Medical Director of the Health Section of the League of Nations, dated January 13th.

The Board of Governors has approved my attending the Conference as a representative of the Connaught Laboratories and has granted me leave of absence for this purpose.

Sincerely yours,



J. G. FitzGerald, M.D.,
Director, School of Hygiene and
Connaught Laboratories.

JGF:OS

40,137

January 26, 1927.

Dr. J.G. Fitzgerald,
Director,
School of Hygiene and Connaught Laboratories,
University of Toronto,
Toronto 5, Ont.

Dear Dr. Fitzgerald,

I am forwarding, for your
information, copy of a communication received from
the Medical Director, League of Nations, regarding
your nomination as representative of the Dominion of
Canada at the International Rabies Conference in
April next.

Yours sincerely,

DEPUTY MINISTER.

Adress télégraphique: NATIONS GENÈVE.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS
Section d'Hygiène.

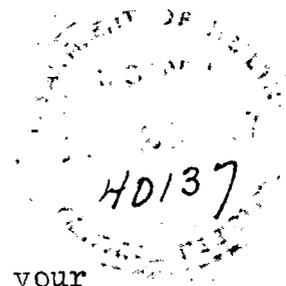
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
Health Section.

GENEVA, January 13th 1927.

Dear Dr. Amyot,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 18th 1926 and to thank you for the information contained therein in regard to the nomination of Dr. J.G. FITZGERALD, Director of the Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto, as the representative of the Dominion of Canada at the International Rabies Conference in April next.

Yours truly,


Frank B. Boudreau
For the Medical Director.

Dr. J.A. AMYOT,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Health,
OTTAWA.

C O P Y

1-14-27.

Dear Sir:-

In Indiana we are having an extensive epidemic of Rabies in dogs and other animals. The prevalence of this disease has become an important Public Health problem owing to the great possibilities of exposure to humans. During the last year we have had two deaths in humans. Neither of these cases had received the Pasteur preventive treatment. This Department is familiar with the prevalence of this disease in animals and only from the fact that we have found negri bodies in the brains of many suspicious animals. In fact we found more than 600 such positive brains during the last year.

We are very anxious to ascertain the prevalence of this disease in other parts of this country and also in other foreign countries. Any information concerning this question in your locality will be very greatly appreciated by this Department.

Sincerely,

(SGD.) Norman M. Beatty,
Acting Director.

P.S. Please address myself, Indiana State Board of Health,
Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.

40137

Ref. No.
40, 17

J.A.A.

University of Toronto

TORONTO 5, CANADA

SCHOOL OF HYGIENE

December 20th, 1926.

[Handwritten signature]
Dr. J. A. Amyot
Deputy Minister of Health
Department of Health, Canada
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Doctor Amyot:

This will acknowledge with thanks receipt of
copy of your letter to Dr. Ludwik Rajchman,
Medical Director
League of Nations
Geneva
Switzerland,

dated December 18th.

Faithfully yours

[Handwritten signature: J. G. Fitzgerald]

J. G. Fitzgerald, M.D.,
Director, School of Hygiene and
Connaught Laboratories.

JGF:OS

000318

40,137

December 18, 1926.

Dr. Ludvik Rajchman,
Medical Director,
League of Nations,
Geneva,
Switzerland.

Sir,

With reference to your communication of
the 9th July, concerning the International Rabies
Conference to meet in Paris on April 24, 1927:

I have the honour to submit the name of
Dr. J.G. Fitzgerald, Director, Connaught Laboratories,
University of Toronto, Toronto, as delegate to represent
the Dominion of Canada at this Conference.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DEPUTY MINISTER.

FHB.GD

Copy sent to Fitzgerald

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
DEC 17 1926
40139
REGISTRY



President's Office.

December 16, 1926

Dear Dr. Amyot:

I have consulted Dr. Fitzgerald as to his willingness to represent the Canadian Government at the International Rabies Conference called by the Health Committee of the League of Nations to be held in Pasteur's home in Paris, April 24, 1927. I find that Professor Fitzgerald is willing to accept the honour that you offer him and personally I shall be very glad if he will do so, and shall be pleased to recommend to the Board of Governors that he be granted leave of absence next spring.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Robert Galois'.

President.

Dr. J. A. Amyot,
Deputy Minister of Health,
Ottawa, Ont.

40,137

December 10, 1926.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., M.A., etc.,
President,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir Robert,

Representative directors of anti-rabies institutes of the world have been invited by the Health Committee of the League of Nations to meet in an "International Rabies Conference" to be held in Pasteur's own home, Paris, on April 24, 1927.

This Department has been asked by the Health Committee to name a Canadian delegate to this Conference and to notify that Committee of the name and address of such delegate, in order that he may be furnished in due time with the documents which will be prepared for the Conference.

The chief items on the agenda of the meeting will be:

1. The nature of the rabies virus.
2. The methods of inoculating persons after they have been bitten. Various modifications of the Pasteur treatment.
3. General and local accidents consequent upon anti-rabies inoculation. Post-vaccinal paralyses.

-2-

4. The problems of inoculating domestic animals which have been bitten and the preventive inoculation of dogs.
5. Miscellaneous questions.

As a basis for discussion, general reports will be prepared on these questions by M.A. Calmette, M.A. Marie, M. Remlinger and by the Health Section of the Secretariat of the League. These documents will be communicated as soon as possible to the Directors of the principal anti-rabies institutes, who, it is hoped, will be so good as to forward in writing any observations on these reports which may occur to them.

In view of the above and that your Professor Fitzgerald is the best qualified man in Canada to represent it, and also the fact that it is felt he will do honour both himself, Canada and the University of Toronto, it is requested that you allow us to submit Professor Fitzgerald's name as the chosen representative. We would be glad to have your decision at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

DEPUTY MINISTER.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
HOTEL SYSTEM



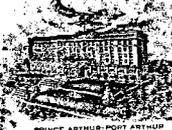
THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG



PRINCE EDWARD, BRANDON



CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA



PRINCE ARTHUR, PORT ARTHUR



THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON

HIGHLAND INN
ALQUONQUIN PARK, ONTARIO
NIPIGON LODGE
ORIENT BAY, ONTARIO
MINAKI INN
MINAKI, ONTARIO

CHATEAU LAURIER
ANGUS GORDON, MANAGER

OTTAWA, ONT.

Rabies in Canada.

The precise year in which
rabies was first
observed in Canada
is uncertain.

Since 1910 cases of
rabies have been
observed in animals
in British Columbia,
(?) Manitoba - Ontario
and Quebec. (in ^{And in Man.} B.C. - Ontario
and Quebec)

During 1924 - 1925 and
1926 rabies became

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

HOTEL SYSTEM



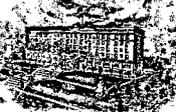
THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG



PRINCE EDWARD, BRANDON



CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA



PRINCE ARTHUR, PORT ARTHUR



THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON

HIGHLAND INN
ALGONQUIN PARK, ONTARIO
NIPIGON LODGE
GREAT BAY, ONTARIO
MINAKI INN
MINAKI, ONTARIO

GRAND BEACH HOTEL
GRAND BEACH, MANITOBA
JASPER PARK LODGE
JASPER, ALBERTA

CHATEAU LAURIER
ANGUS GORDON, MANAGER

OTTAWA, ONT.

Rabies (2)

more prevalent
and in 1925-1926 it
has become a serious
menace in certain
Counties in Quebec
and Ontario.

Rabies was probably
first introduced into
Canada from the United
States - Since it is
primarily a disease of
animals and chiefly
of dogs etc. there

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS HOTEL SYSTEM



HIGHLAND INN
ALQUOQUIN PARK, ONTARIO
NIPIGON LODGE
ORIENT BAY, ONTARIO
MINAKI INN
MINAKI, ONTARIO

PRINCE EDWARD, BRANCOH

CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA

PRINCE ARTHUR, PORT ARTHUR

THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON

GRAND BEACH HOTEL
GRAND BEACH, MANITOBA
JASPER PARK LODGE
JASPER, ALBERTA

CHATEAU LAURIER
ANGUS GORDON, MANAGER

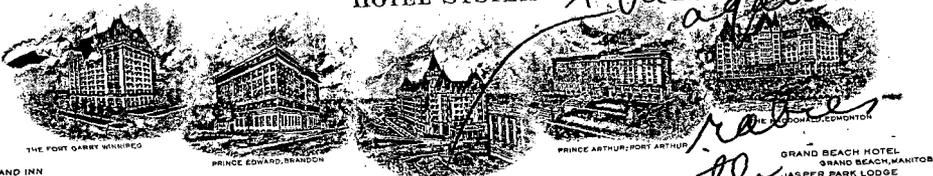
OTTAWA, ONT.

3

is an increasing
probability of its becoming
more still widespread because
of the increased tourist
travel by automobile-
(many ^{tourist} families - as well
as hunters etc -
bringing dogs with them)

Deaths from rabies in
man have occurred
in Quebec and Ontario.
the most recent fatality?

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
HOTEL SYSTEM



HIGHLAND INN
ALGONQUIN PARK, ONTARIO
NIPIGON LODGE
DRENT BAY, ONTARIO
MINAKI INN
MINAKI, ONTARIO
CHATEAU LAURIER
ANGUS GORDON, MANAGER

OTTAWA, ONT.

*Vaccination
against
rabies
with
rabies vaccine.*

4.

Case in man was
re-pated from Montreal
in October 1926.

(All human beings and animals die if
they develop the disease - hence vaccination is the
chief weapon of defense economic
Rabies is of an

problem - many valuable
animals are lost
from rabies as
well as human lives

Since 1913 there has
been only one Laboratory
in Canada preparing
rabies vaccine - (

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS HOTEL SYSTEM



CHATEAU LAURIER
ANGUS GORDON, MANITOBA

OTTAWA, ONT.

5.

Pasteur prophylactic
treatment) first in
the Department of Hygiene,
and Suisse 1913 in
Connaught Laboratories,
University of Toronto.

During the first half
(January to July) of
the year 1926 more
Pasteur treatments
were prepared in
The Connaught

000327

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS HOTEL SYSTEM



HIGHLAND INN
ALGOQUIN PARK, ONTARIO
NIPIGON LODGE
ORIENT BAY, ONTARIO
MINAKI INN
MINAKI, ONTARIO

CHATEAU LAURIER
ANGUS GORDON, MANAGER

OTTAWA, ONT.

GRAND BEACH HOTEL
GRAND BEACH, MANITOBA
JASPER PARK LODGE
JASPER, ALBERTA

6

Laboratories than in
any two year period
since 1913

Specific presentation
of rabies in animals
by vaccination with
anti-rabic vaccine
~~is carried~~ is carried
on in certain countries
and great economic
losses are thus avoided.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS HOTEL SYSTEM



HIGHLAND INN ALGONQUIN PARK, ONTARIO
NIPISGON LODGE / ORIENT BAY, ONTARIO
MINARET INN MINAR, ONTARIO
CHATEAU LAURIER / ANGUS GORDON, MANAGER
PRINCE EDWARD, BRANFORD
CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA
PRINCE ARTHUR, PORT ARTHUR
THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON
GRAND BEACH HOTEL / GRAND BEACH, MANITOBA
JASPER PARK LODGE / JASPER, ALBERTA

OTTAWA, ONT.

7.

Important questions relating to the use of "dead" rabies virus in specific presentation, as well as a discussion of the most suitable methods of preparation of the vaccine for man and animals will be considered at the International Rabies Conference to be held

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS HOTEL SYSTEM



THE FORT GARRY WINNIPEG
 HIGHLAND INN ALGONQUIN PARK, ONTARIO
 NIPIGON LODGE ORIENT BAY, ONTARIO
 MINAKI INN MINAKI, ONTARIO
 CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA
 PRINCE EDWARD, BRANSON
 PRINCE ARTHUR, PORT ARTHUR
 THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON
 GRAND BEACH HOTEL GRAND BEACH, MANITOBA
 JASPER PARK LODGE JASPER, ALBERTA

CHATEAU LAURIER
ANGUS GORDON, MANAGER

OTTAWA, ONT.

8

in Paris in April
 (Convened by the Health Committee
 of the League of Nations.)
 1927. To this Conference
 Canada has been
 asked to send a
 representative.
 By invitation the
 meeting will be held
 in Pastern House in
 the Pastern Institute.

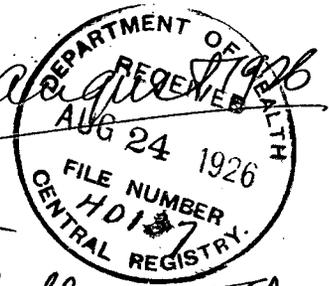
Reference

40-137-

12-8-1926.

THE SEASIDE INN
SEAL HARBOR, ME.

21 August 1926



Dear Doctor Auyt
Your letter of
August 12th has been
forwarded to me from
Toronto - In reference to (your
letter 40.137. 12-8-1926)

Should you care to do so
the Director of the Connaught
Laboratories might be named
as delegate to the International
Rabies Conference to be held
in Paris in April 1927-

It is too early yet,
and not ~~as~~ sufficient
information is at hand,
to enable me to reach

THE SEASIDE INN
SEAL HARBOR, ME.

a final decision as to
whether I would be
able to attend this
conference at which
it would be highly
desirable to have
Canada represented -
I hope to be
back in Toronto about
September 11th next.

Kind regards
Sincerely yours
~~J. Fitzgerald~~

40.137

August 12, 1926.

My dear Fitzgerald,

I am enclosing you copy of a letter from Dr. Rajhman regarding an International Rabies Conference to be held at Paris in April next. This is all we have so far on this particular subject. It goes without saying that this Department would be delighted to endorse your own name or that of anyone else you would like to nominate. Would you be kind enough to let me have your views on the subject at your early convenience.

Yours very truly,

Deputy Minister.

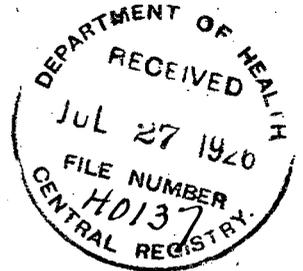
Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald,
Director, Connaught Laboratories,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

M.L. 7. 1926.III.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Geneva,
July 9th, 1926



Sir,

On several occasions in the past the Health Committee of the League of Nations has been requested to undertake, from an international point of view, the study of certain questions relating to the preventive treatment of rabies. Recognising the importance of the proposals made to it, but at the same time desiring that the whole problem of rabies should be considered by experts from all countries, the Health Committee has decided to convene an "International Rabies Conference" to meet in Paris on April 24th, 1927, which will be attended by the Directors of the principal anti-rabies institutes in the different countries. The Pasteur Institute in Paris very kindly proposed that the Conference should hold its meeting in Pasteur's own house, and the Health Committee has gratefully accepted this offer.

I have the honour to invite your Health Administration to appoint as delegates to this conference the Directors of the principal anti-rabies institutes, both public and private, in your country. Should your Administration be disposed to comply with this request, I should be very grateful if you would furnish me with the names and addresses of the experts to be delegated for the coming conference in order that I may supply them in due time with the documents which will be prepared for the Conference.

The chief items on the agenda of the meeting will be:

1. The nature of the rabies virus.
2. The methods of inoculating persons after they have been bitten. Various modifications of the Pasteur treatment.
3. General and local accidents consequent upon anti-rabies inoculation. Post-Vaccinal paralyses.
4. The problems of inoculating domestic animals which have been bitten and the preventive inoculation of dogs.
5. Miscellaneous questions.

As a basis for discussion, general reports will be prepared on these questions by M. A. CALMETTE, M. A. MARIE, M. REMLINGER and by the Health Section of the Secretariat of the League. These documents will be communicated as soon as possible to the Directors of the principal anti-rabies institutes, who, it is hoped, will be so good as to forward in writing any observations on these reports which may occur to them.

Dr. J.H. AMYOT,
Deputy Minister of Public Health,
Department of Public Health,
OTTAWA
Canada

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- 2 -

Should the Directors of these Institutes be already in a position to send us a statement of the experience gained in their Institute with regard to the points above-mentioned, we could take their observations into account when drafting the general reports, or we could publish the gist of their observations as an annex to these documents.

Hoping that your Health Administration will see its way to contributing to the success of the Conference by sending delegates,

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Ludwik Rajchman

Medical Director.

Aug. 23rd, 1926

Extract from Report of Sixth
Session, Health Committee, League of Nations,
dated Geneva, May 25th, 1926.

97. NOTE ON THE CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
RABIES.

On various occasions during the last few years requests have been made, either to the President of the Health Committee or to the Medical Director, that the Health Organisation should examine the international aspects of the problems connected with the treatment of rabies. Professor Pfeiffer, of the University of Breslau, had proposed that a questionnaire should be sent to all the anti-rabies institutes of the world, requesting detailed information on the methods of inoculation employed, the frequency of post-inoculation paralysis, and cases in which the treatment has proved a failure.

Professor Kraus, of the University of Vienna, also wrote to Professor Madsen, drawing attention to the constantly increasing number of cases of post-inoculation paralysis (sometimes attended with fatal results in certain countries) and to the necessity of co-operation between the different countries - the only method, in his view, of reaching a solution of the disputed points; and urged the convening of an international conference, to include the directors of the principal anti-rabies institutes, for the discussion of the various problems arising out of the treatment of rabies. Professor Kraus had previously been in correspondence with Professor Raux, of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, and had informed him of his plan, which, as a matter of fact, was on the same lines as the plan which the Pasteur Institute at Paris had proposed to carry out in 1913.

Meanwhile, Professor Calmette was sounded as to the desirability of holding an international conference on rabies. In his reply, which expressed the opinions of the whole Pasteur Institute, he stated that he agreed on all points with the proposal submitted to him, and considered that the Health Committee was the most appropriate body to convene such a conference and to work out its programme. He further hoped that the future international conference on rabies would be held at Paris and would sit in Pasteur's house.

Professor Calmette considers that the conference ought not to be ~~held~~ held before the spring of 1927, in order to allow time for the rapporteurs - who would have to be selected and who, in his opinion, should include Dr. Remlinger, of the Tangier Institute - to draw up general memoranda on the subject for communication to the persons who would be invited to the conference, i.e., to the directors of the principal anti-rabies institutes of the world.

Professor Calmette has recently been corresponding with Dr. A. Marie and Dr. Remlinger with regard to the preparation of a provisional list of questions to be dealt with by the conference.

In view of the importance of the proposals which it

- 2 -

has received, the Bureau of the Health Committee decided, at its last meeting, to lay the whole question before the Health Committee and to ask its consent for the convening of an international conference on rabies in 1927.

A list of the principal anti-rabies institutes is given below.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ANTI-RABIES INSTITUTES.

Europe.

Austria.	
Vienna.	
BELGIUM	
Brussels,	
BULGARIA,	
Sofia.	
CZECHOSLAVAKIA,	
Prague.	
FRANCE	
Bordeaux,	
Lille	
Lyons	
Marseilles	
Montpellier,	
Paris.	
GERMANY	
Berlin,	
Breslau,	
Dresden (since March 1923).	
GREECE	
Athens.	
HUNGARY	
Budapest,	
ITALY	
Bologna,	
Gaenza	
Florence	
Messina	
Milan	
Naples	
Padua	
Palermo	
Pisa	
Rome	
Sassari	
Turin.	
POLAND	
Cracow,	
Lemberg,	
Vilna,	
Warsaw	
PORTUGAL	
Lisbon,	
ROUMANIA	
Bucharest,	
Jassy.	
	RUSSIA
	Kerson,
	Kharkov
	Leningrad
	Moscow
	Odessa
	Perm
	Samara
	Tiflis
	KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.
	Nish,
	Novi-Sad
	Sarajevo
	Zagreb
	SPAIN
	Barcelona
	Madrid.
	SWITZERLAND
	Berne,
	TURKEY
	Constantinople.

- 3 -

ASIA

Bangkok, Bombay, Calcutta, Coonoor, Hanoi,
Jerusalem, Kasauli, Kobe, Rangoon, Saigon, Seoul,
Shanghai, Shillong, Taihoku, Tokio.

AFRICA

Algiers, Antananarive, Cairo, Dakar, Rabat, Tangier, Tunis.

AMERICA

Buenos Ayres, Chicago, Lima, Mexico, New York, Pernambuco,
Rio de Janeiro.

OCEANIA

Bandoeng.

40137

November 9th, 1926.

Mr. A.H. Coates,
Parke, Davis & Company,
45 St. Alexander St.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Coates:

Regarding the question of "Rabies", this
Department, I regret to say, has no data on hand.

As you know, the question of rabies in
animals comes under the Health of Animals Branch of the
Department of Agriculture, and the Departments of Health
of the various provinces. However, I think if you will
communicate with Dr. Geo. Hilton, Veterinary Director
General, Department of Agriculture, he may be able to
give you the desired information.

Yours very truly,

JJH/EG.

J.J. Heagerty, M.D.

Cable Address,
Parke & Davis.

Parke, Davis & Company,

Organized 1866.
Incorporated 1875.

Detroit, New York, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Seattle, St. Louis, Minneapolis.

Walkerville, Ont.

CANADA.

Sydney.

AUSTRALIA.

London, England.

50-54 BEAK ST., REGENT ST.

45 ST. ALEXANDER ST.

Montreal, Que., November 6th, 1926.

Dr. J.J. Heagerty,
Dept. Public Health,
Ottawa, - Ont.

Dear Dr. Heagerty:-

I wonder if it would be possible for you to let me have the history of Rabies in Canada, or where I may be able to procure same.

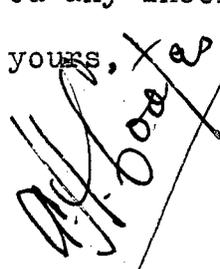
I am writing a small article for one of the Societies and naturally would like to know something about the disease in this country, also the laws on same.

We have still a large number of patients under Prophylactic treatment. The disease is not confined to the Island of Montreal. Apparently the laws are quite lax and animals of all descriptions are running around without muzzles, and nobody pays any attention to them.

I was of the opinion that when the young girl died recently that this might spurn the Government on to drastic action, but apparently it has done no good.

I trust you will be able to let me have this information without causing you any inconvenience.

Very truly yours,



C/F

Aug. 23rd, 1926

Extract from Report of Sixth
Session, Health Committee, League of Nations,
dated Geneva, May 25th, 1926.

97. NOTE ON THE CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
RABIES.

On various occasions during the last few years requests have been made, either to the President of the Health Committee or to the Medical Director, that the Health Organisation should examine the international aspects of the problems connected with the treatment of rabies. Professor Pfeiffer, of the University of Breslau, had proposed that a questionnaire should be sent to all the anti-rabies institutes of the world, requesting detailed information on the methods of inoculation employed, the frequency of post-inoculation paralysis, and cases in which the treatment has proved a failure.

Professor Kraus, of the University of Vienna, also wrote to Professor Madsen, drawing attention to the constantly increasing number of cases of post-inoculation paralysis (sometimes attended with fatal results in certain countries) and to the necessity of co-operation between the different countries - the only method, in his view, of reaching a solution of the disputed points; and urged the convening of an international conference, to include the directors of the principal anti-rabies institutes, for the discussion of the various problems arising out of the treatment of rabies. Professor Kraus had previously been in correspondence with Professor Roux, of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, and had informed him of his plan, which, as a matter of fact, was on the same lines as the plan which the Pasteur Institute at Paris had proposed to carry out in 1913.

Meanwhile, Professor Calmette was sounded as to the desirability of holding an international conference on rabies. In his reply, which expressed the opinions of the whole Pasteur Institute, he stated that he agreed on all points with the proposal submitted to him, and considered that the Health Committee was the most appropriate body to convene such a conference and to work out its programme. He further hoped that the future international conference on rabies would be held at Paris and would sit in Pasteur's house.

Professor Calmette considers that the conference ought not to be held before the spring of 1927, in order to allow time for the rapporteurs - who would have to be selected and who, in his opinion, should include Dr. Remlinger, of the Tangier Institute - to draw up general memoranda on the subject for communication to the persons who would be invited to the conference, i.e., to the directors of the principal anti-rabies institutes of the world.

Professor Calmette has recently been corresponding with Dr. A. Marie and Dr. Remlinger with regard to the preparation of a provisional list of questions to be dealt with by the conference.

In view of the importance of the proposals which it

- 2 -

has received, the Bureau of the Health Committee decided, at its last meeting, to lay the whole question before the Health Committee and to ask its consent for the convening of an international conference on rabies in 1927.

A list of the principal anti-rabies institutes is given below.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ANTI-RABIES INSTITUTES.

Europe.

Austria.

Vienna.

BELGIUM

Brussels.

BULGARIA,

Sofia.

CZECHOSLAVAKIA,

Prague.

FRANCE

Bordeaux.

Lille

Lyons

Marseilles

Montpellier.

Paris.

GERMANY

Berlin.

Breslau.

Dresden (since March 1923).

GREECE

Athens.

HUNGARY

Budapest.

ITALY

Bologna.

Genoa

Florence

Messina

Milan

Naples

Padua

Palermo

Pisa

Rome

Sassari

Turin.

POLAND

Cracow.

Lemberg.

Vilna.

Warsaw

PORTUGAL

Lisbon.

ROUMANIA

Bucharest.

Jassy.

RUSSIA

Kerson.

Kharkov

Leningrad

Moscow

Odessa

Pern

Samara

Tiflis

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS
AND SLOVENES.

Nish.

Novi-Sad

Sarajevo

Zagreb

SPAIN

Barcelona

Madrid.

SWITZERLAND

Berne.

TURKEY

Constantinople.

- 3 -

ASIA

Bangkok, Bombay, Calcutta, Cooner, Hanoi,
Jerusalem, Kasauli, Kobe, Rangoon, Saigen, Seoul,
Shanghai, Shillong, Taihoku, Tokio.

AFRICA

Algiers, Antananarive, Cairo, Dakar, Rabat, Tangier, Tunis.

AMERICA

Buenos Ayres, Chicago, Lima, Mexico, New York, Pernambuco,
Rio de Janeiro.

OCEANIA

Bandoeng.

NELLIS, THOMPSON & ELLIS
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

pa sale

CABLE ADDRESS "MONKMAT"
WESTERN UNION CODE

JOHN T. O. THOMPSON, K.C.
DALTON MCCARTHY

ARTHUR ELLIS

ROYAL BANK CHAMBERS

Ottawa, CANADA June 28th, 1926.

Doctor D.A. Clark Esq.,

Department of Health.,

O t t a w a ,

Dear Doctor/

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th inst enclosing pamphlet, which I have read with considerable interest .

I wish to express my sincere thanks for the interest you have shown in the matter, and for your kindly advice.

Yours very truly.,

Arthur Ellis

40137

June 19, 1926.

Arthur Ellis, Esq.,
Comptroller,
Royal Bank Chambers,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Ellis,

Referring further to my message to you over the telephone a few days ago, I am much interested in the efforts you are making to put the method of dealing with the rabies situation in Ottawa on a sane basis.

In connection with this, I happened to notice an article by Dr. Henry F. Vaughan, Medical Health Officer of the City of Detroit and thought that you would also be interested in it.

Dr. Vaughan is the son of Dr. Victor Vaughan for many years Professor of Bacteriology in the Ann Arbor University and now in the National Research Council at Washington. He is regarded among the most distinguished of the bacteriologists of the United States.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GEO. HILTON, V.S.
VETERINARY DIRECTOR GENERAL

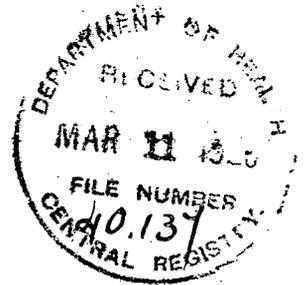


AEC/MBM

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

OTTAWA, March 10th, 1926.

The Secretary,
Office of the Deputy Minister,
Department of Health,
O t t a w a.



Dear Sir:-

I beg to thank you for your letter
of March 9th enclosing a communication from Mr.
John S. Carey of Blackburn Mine, P.Q.

I am writing Mr. Carey today.

Yours faithfully,


Veterinary Director General.

40,132

March 9, 1926.

John S. Carey, Esq.,
Blackburn Mine, P.O.

Dear Sir:-

Will you please note that your letter of the 4th instant, on the subject of rabies, has been passed to the Department of Agriculture. That Department will communicate with you.

Yours truly,

SECRETARY.

FHB.GD

40,132

March 9, 1926.

George Hilton, Esq., V.S.,
Veterinary Director General,
Health of Animals Branch,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I am forwarding you, herewith,
a letter received from Mr. John S. Carey,
Blackburn Mine, P.Q.

Mr. Carey has been informed
that his communication has been passed on
to your Department for attention.

Yours truly,

SECRETARY.

FHB.GD

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GEO. HILTON, V.S.
VETERINARY DIRECTOR GENERAL

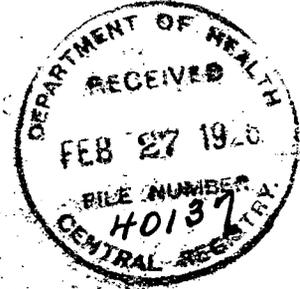


HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

GH/JFG.

OTTAWA February 26, 1926

F H Brown, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Health,
Ottawa,

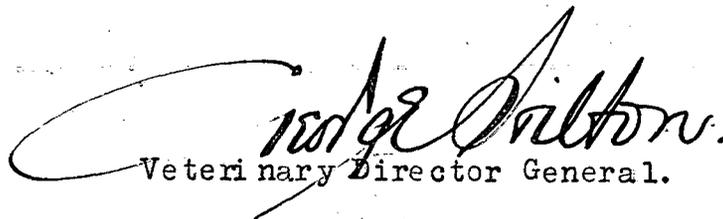


Dear Sir,-

I beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your communication of the 24th. instant, enclosing one from the Board of Health of the City of Montreal, with reference to rabies.

In reply I would say that I am advising Mr Gagnon that we have been dealing with several suspected cases of rabies in the Montreal district, but have not so far been able to confirm the existence of this disease. Mr Gagnon is also being advised that the situation is being carefully watched.

Yours faithfully


Veterinary Director General.

le 24 février 1926

Docteur Eugène Gagnon,
Directeur intérimaire du Service de Santé,
Hôtel de Ville,
Montréal, P.Q.

Monsieur,

Votre lettre en date du 20 février, adressée au ministère de la Santé, vient d'être transmise au Service vétérinaire du ministère de l'Agriculture, lequel s'est chargé d'émettre des mesures en rapport avec les cas de rage qui se sont déclarés dans notre province. Nous avons prié le Directeur général du Service vétérinaire de répondre à votre lettre et de vous fournir les renseignements requis.

Agréez, Monsieur, mes salutations empressées.

Secrétaire.

40,137

February 24, 1926.

The Veterinary Director General,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I am forwarding, herewith, a letter received from the Board of Health, City of Montreal, concerning rabies. Dr. Gagnon has been informed that he will receive a reply from your Department on the subject.

Yours truly,

SECRETARY.

FHB.GD

C O P I E

HOTEL DE VILLE

Montréal, le 20 février 1926.

M. le docteur J.-A. Amyot,
Sous-ministre de la Santé publique,
Edifice du Parlement,
Ottawa.

M. le Sous-ministre,

J'ai vu dans les journeaux
qu'il existe un certain nombre de cas de rage
qui se sont développés chez les chiens dans
la province d'Ontario, et que certaines villes
ont dû prendre des mesures très sévères pour
se protéger.

Pourriez-vous me dire si
l'épidémie est sous contrôle, et s'il y aurait
lieu pour nous d'adopter des moyens de protec-
tion.

Votre bien dévoué,

Le Directeur intérimaire du Service
de Santé.

(Signé) Eug. Gagnon.

40,137

February 11, 1926.

W.W. Millar, Esq.,
Secretary,
Local Board of Health,
Pakenham, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Will you please note that
your letter of the 10th instant, on
the subject of rabies, has been passed
to the Veterinary Director General *Dept of Agriculture*
for attention.

Yours truly,

SECRETARY.

FHB.GD

40,147

February 12, 1926.

Dr. George Hilton,
Veterinary Director General,
Health of Animals Branch,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Hilton:-

I have your letter of
the 5th instant, with copy of an order
passed on the 4th February for the
detention and muzzling of dogs in the
areas outlined.

I appreciate very much
your sending me this information and I
heartily commend your activity in this
connection.

Yours truly,

DEPUTY MINISTER.

FHB.GD

MEMORANDUM

DEPT. OF HEALTH.

Mr. Brown,

Thank Dr. Wilson for the
information - and commend
him for his activity.

Jaa.

000355

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

Ottawa, February 5, 1926.

Dr. J. A. Amyot,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Health,
Elgin Bldg., Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Amyot:-

I beg to enclose herewith copy of an Order passed yesterday for the detention and muzzling of dogs in the areas outlined.

In this connection I would say that Dr. Watson of our Pathological Staff has been able to confirm rabies at several points along the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers. He has also confirmed this disease at Kemptville, and at Graham's Bay on the Ottawa.

I considered it necessary to recommend the enforcement of a detention Order owing to the fact that careful enquiry has shown that stray dogs were noticed in the Low district and around Wakefield, Quebec Province, last October. These stray dogs were exhibiting quarrelsome symptoms and bit a number of dogs, as well as animals in those districts. The individuals concerned, however, did not suspect rabies, and the matter was not brought to the attention of this Branch.

Quite recently (not more than two weeks ago) a veterinarian in Wakefield reported suspected rabies in sheep. The owner brought a head of one of these animals that died to the Laboratory of this Branch, and no difficulty was experienced in identifying negri bodies at our Laboratory. Further enquiry elicited the fact that a stray dog had been seen in the district two or three weeks prior to the illness of the sheep. This stray white mongrel was also seen in the Chelsea and Ironsides districts and we have had reports of rabies in cattle and sheep along the path followed by this dog. The carcass of the dog eventually was found in the vicinity of Ironsides close to a premises on which a number of cattle died from rabies recently.

Prior to these outbreaks rabies had not been detected in Canada for a number of years, and it is very probable that the disease was introduced into the hunting district around Wakefield by American hunters.

As there is every reason to believe that the stray dogs found exhibiting suspicious symptoms last October were rabid, it has been considered advisable to include a large territory in the detention Order.

A number of persons have already been bitten by dogs which have proved to have been rabid, and

-2-

in each case suitable treatment is being administered by physicians.

As the existence of this disease is a menace to the public health, I have thought it well to give you this information, and I shall be glad to advise you of any further developments.

We have at the present time a dog held by the Police in the Fairmount Avenue Station which bit a man employed in the Nova Scotia Bank in Hintonburg this morning. This dog has been traced from Aylmer, where a positive case of rabies was dealt with a few days ago. The dog is being held under quarantine for observation and the person bitten is receiving treatment.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD.) GEORGE HILTON,

Veterinary Director General.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GEO. HILTON, V.S.
VETERINARY DIRECTOR GENERAL

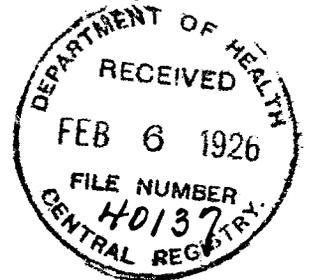


HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

GH/JFG.

OTTAWA

February 5, 1926.



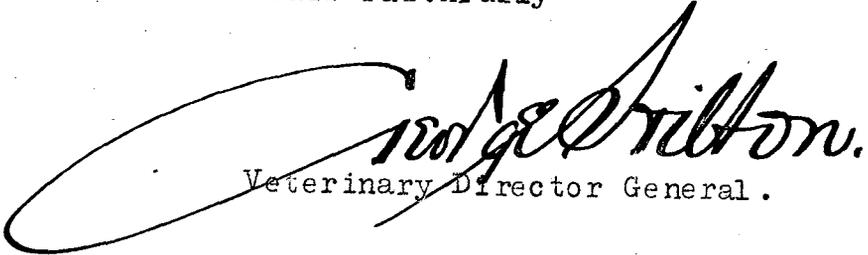
Dr D A Clark,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Health,
Elgin Bldg., Ottawa,

Dear Dr Clark

In accordance with our telephone conversation of yesterday I now beg to enclose half a dozen copies of the detention and muzzling Order, which was issued on the 4th. instant.

I have forwarded a copy of this Order to the provincial and municipal authorities, and will in the course of a few days have posters ready for mailing to these authorities to be placed at suitable points throughout the infected area.

Yours faithfully


Veterinary Director General.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. - - - - HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

RABIES

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, R S C 1906, and the Regulations relating to Rabies, passed by Orders in Council dated August 10th, 1905, and May 28th, 1909, I do hereby declare that, having had reported to me the existence of Rabies in certain portions of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the hereinafter described territory is declared to be an infected area:

1. In the Province of Quebec (a) the Townships of Alleyn, Carwood, Aldfield and Onslow in the County of Pontiac. (b) All that portion of the County of Hull lying south of the Townships of Wright, Northfield and Blake. (c) the Townships of Bigelow, Bowman, Portland and Templeton in the County of Papineau.

2. In the Province of Ontario, the counties of Carleton Russell, Grenville and Dundas.

I do hereby order that all dogs within this area shall be kept tied up and not allowed to run at large unless effectively muzzled.

All dogs found at large unmuzzled may be destroyed forthwith, and the owner is rendered liable to prosecution under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

In view of the fact that rabies is readily transmissible to human beings, the attention of all provincial and municipal officers is especially directed to this Order, and their co-operation in its enforcement is earnestly requested.

Dated at Ottawa this fourth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and twentysix.

(sgd) J. H. Grisdale

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GEO. HILTON, V.S.
VETERINARY DIRECTOR GENERAL

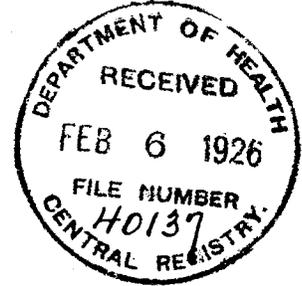


HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

GH/JFG.

OTTAWA February 5, 1926.

Dr J A Amyot,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Health,
Elgin Bldg., Ottawa,



Dear Dr Amyot,

I beg to enclose herewith copy of an Order passed yesterday for the detention and muzzling of dogs in the areas outlined.

In this connection I would say that Dr Watson of our Pathological Staff has been able to confirm rabies at several points along the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers. He has also confirmed this disease at Kemptville, and at Graham's Bay on the Ottawa.

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Prior to these outbreaks rabies had not been detected in Canada for a number of years, and it is very probable that the disease was introduced into the hunting district around Wakefield by American hunters.

As there is every reason to believe that the stray dogs found exhibiting suspicious symptoms last October were rabid, it has been considered advisable to include a large territory in the detention Order.

A number of persons have already been bitten by dogs which have proved to have been rabid, and in each case suitable treatment is being administered by physicians.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GEO. HILTON, V.S.
VETERINARY DIRECTOR GENERAL



HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

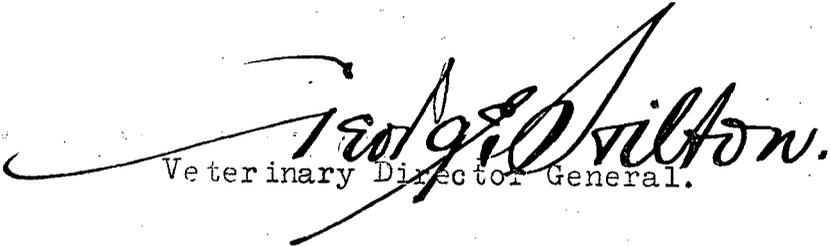
-2- Dr J A A

OTTAWA

As the existence of this disease is a menace to the public health, I have thought it well to give you this information, and I shall be glad to advise you of any further developments.

We have at the present time a dog held by the Police in the Fairmount Avenue Station which bit a man employed in the Nova Scotia Bank in Hintonburg this morning. This dog has been traced from Aylmer, where a positive case of rabies was dealt with a few days ago. The dog is being held under quarantine for observation and the person bitten is receiving treatment.

Yours sincerely


Veterinary Director General.

encl.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - - - - HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

RABIES

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1. In the Province of Quebec (a) the Townships of Alleyn, Carwood, Aldfield and Onslow in the County of Pontiac. (b) All that portion of the County of Hull lying south of the Townships of Wright, Northfield and Blake. (c) the Townships of Bigelow, Bowman, Portland and Templeton in the County of Papineau.

2. In the Province of Ontario, the counties of Carleton Russell, Grenville and Dundas.

I do hereby order that all dogs within this area shall be kept tied up and not allowed to run at large unless effectively muzzled.

All dogs found at large unmuzzled may be destroyed forthwith, and the owner is rendered liable to prosecution under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

In view of the fact that rabies is readily transmissible to human beings, the attention of all provincial and municipal officers is especially directed to this Order, and their co-operation in its enforcement is earnestly requested.

Dated at Ottawa this fourth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and twentysix.

(sgd) J. H. Grisdale

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - - - - - HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

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In view of the fact that rabies is readily transmissible to human beings, the attention of all provincial and municipal officers is especially directed to this Order, and their co-operation in its enforcement is earnestly requested.

Dated at Ottawa this fourth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and twentysix.

(sgd) J. H. Grisdale

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

40.137

December 16, 1924.

Professor Claudio Ferni,
Director of the Hygiene Institute,-
Sassari,
Italy.

Dear Sir:-

This is in reply to your letter of October 31st, in which you enquire as to the treatment of rabies in Canada.

I beg to quote hereunder a report of the Chief of the Laboratory of Hygiene of this Department in respect to rabies and its treatment in Canada:-

"As far as I am aware, there is no properly organized Pasteur Institute in Canada for the treatment of rabies. The vaccine for treatment is, in almost every instance, ordered from the laboratories of manufacturers in the United States, whilst the treatment itself is usually carried out by officers of the Provincial Boards of Health in the several provinces. In some instances, patients are sent to centres nearby in the United States for treatment.

"I am unaware that there are any laws prohibiting the administration of the rabies vaccine by physicians anywhere in Canada. I am of the opinion that the vaccines furnished by manufacturers in the United States are both efficacious and harmless, as I have never heard of inefficient or harmful results following the use of any of the preparations on the market.

"Professor Ferni's quotation of Dr. Adolph Eichhorn's letter might be regarded as fairly representing the practice in this country at the present moment."

Yours sincerely,

DAC/ES.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER.

000364



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.

OTTAWA.

December 3, 1924.

MEMORANDUM TO THE ACTING DEPUTY MINISTER:

FROM: CHIEF, LABORATORY OF HYGIENE:

SUBJECT: RE PROFESSOR FERMI'S ENQUIRY REGARDING RABIES.

So far as I am aware, there is no properly organized Pasteur Institute in Canada for the treatment of rabies. The vaccine for treatment is, in almost every instance, ordered from the laboratories of manufacturers in the United States, whilst the treatment itself is usually carried out by officers of the Provincial Board of Health in the several provinces. In some instances patients are sent to centres nearby in the United States for treatment.

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Professor Fermi's quotation of Dr. Adolph Eichhorn's letter might be regarded as fairly representing the practice in this country at the present moment.

Norman MacL. Harris,
Chief, Laboratory of Hygiene.

NMH/M.

TRANSLATION

MM/ASM.

File No. 40137

Sassari, 31st October, 1924.

To the Minister of Public Health,

Ottawa.

Sir,

I would be most grateful if you could furnish me with any information concerning the following question:

If a Pasteur Institute was established in your country, and if such Institute had a vaccine which had been proved absolutely efficacious and harmless; and if such Institute was willing to give anti-rabic treatment to those who have been bitten, would you be prepared to give to all the physicians of the city the authorization to use this vaccine, as it has been already permitted in Belgium, Spain, England and in the United States?

Along the same lines as above mentioned, I take the liberty to forward to you what Dr. Adolph Eichhorn, of New-York, wrote to me on the 21st of March, 1924:

"All vaccinations of people bitten by mad dogs are now given either by physicians at the home of the patients or in hospitals.

"It is only recently that Industrial Laboratories have undertaken to manufacture vaccines for the treatment of hydrophobia following the Pasteur process or following other modern methods, and to send such vaccines to all physicians who forward their demand for same, even by wire".

I would like to get such information, which, I hope, you will furnish to me, for a report I must submit in the very near future to the National Congress of Public Health.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Professor Claudio Ferni,

Director of the Hygiene Institute,

Sassari, Italy.

Dr. W. McL. Harris:

Please prepare a memorandum covering the points raised in this letter

Dab

Sassari le 31 Octobre 1924.



EXCELLENCE,

DEC 1

40137

Je vous serais particulièrement reconnaissant si vous aviez l'obligeance de me faire parvenir la réponse à la suivante question que j'ai l'honneur de vous poser:

Si un Institut Pasteur de votre pays possède un vaccin démontré absolument efficace, non nuisible et qui consent de pratiquer le traitement antirabique chez les mordus, donneriez-vous à tous les médecins de la ville l'autorisation de se servir de ce vaccin comme il a été déjà permis en Belgique, en Espagne, en Angleterre et dans les États-Unis de l'Amérique?

Conforme à notre sujet je ne permets de vous transcrire ce que le Docteur Adolph Richhorn de New-York, m'a écrit le 21 Mars 1924:

" Toutes les vaccinations de l'homme mordu par des chiens enragés sont actuellement pratiquées ou par les médecins chez les mordus ou bien dans les hôpitaux:

Il n'y a pas longtemps que les Laboratoires Industriels ont entrepris la production du matériel pour le traitement de la rage selon la méthode Pasteur et selon les autres méthodes et envoient les vaccins à tous les médecins qui les demandent même télégraphiquement, pour le dit traitement".

J'aurais besoin de ces renseignements, que je vous prie de vouloir bien me donner, pour un rapport que je dois présenter prochainement au Congrès National d'Hygiène Publique.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence, mes remerciements et croyez à mes meilleurs sentiments de sympathie.

Prof. Claudio Fermi
Directeur de l'Institut d'Hygiène
Sassari - Italie



ISTITUTO ANTIRABBICO

ERETTO IN ENTE MORALE
REGIO DECRETO 19 MARZO 1914

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1914

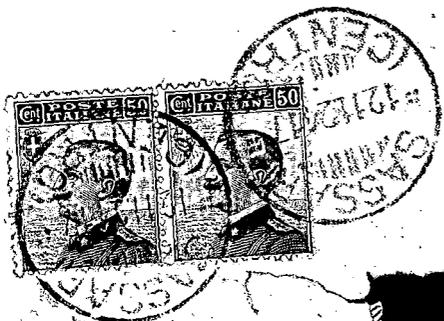
(Canada)

~~Hollander~~
Ottawa

State Board of Health

de l'Académie des Sciences

de l'Institut Pasteur de



MINERVA



ATA TEVENA ATAU

40137

December 3, 1924.

MEMORANDUM TO THE ACTING DEPUTY MINISTER:

FROM: CHIEF, LABORATORY OF HYGIENE:

SUBJECT: RE PROFESSOR FERMI'S ENQUIRY REGARDING RABIES.

So far as I am aware, there is no properly organized Pasteur Institute in Canada for the treatment of rabies. The vaccine for treatment is, in almost every instance, ordered from the laboratories of manufacturers in the United States, whilst the treatment itself is usually carried out by officers of the Provincial Board of Health in the several provinces. In some instances patients are sent to centres nearby in the United States for treatment.

I am unaware that there are any laws prohibiting the administration of the rabies vaccine by physicians anywhere in Canada. I am of the opinion that the vaccines furnished by manufacturers in the United States are both efficacious and harmless, as I have never heard of inefficient or harmful results following the use of any of the preparations on the market.

Professor Fermi's quotation of Dr. Adolph Eichhorn's letter might be regarded as fairly representing the practice in this country at the present moment.

N. MacL. H.

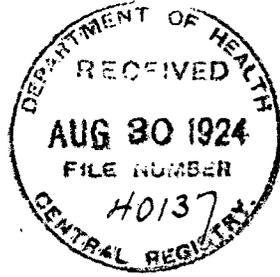
Norman MacL. Harris,
Chief, Laboratory of Hygiene.

NMH/M.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

F. TORRANCE, B.A., D.V. SC.,
VETERINARY DIRECTOR GENERAL.
GEORGE HILTON, V.S.,
CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR.
ROBERT BARNES, V.S.,
CHIEF INSPECTOR, MEAT AND CANNED FOODS ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Ottawa, August 28th, 1924.

F. H. Brown, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Health,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, enclosing copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Amyot by Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Chief Officer of Health for Ontario.

In reply I would say that I am communicating with Dr. McCullough today.

Yours sincerely,

George Hilton
Veterinary Director General.

GH/MD

Re. Dogs suffering with rabies

40,137

August 27, 1924.

Dr. J.W.S. McCullough,
Chief Medical Health Officer,
Spadina House,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

In the absence of Dr. Amyot, I am replying to your letter of the 22nd instant concerning the importation into Canada of dogs suffering from rabies. I immediately communicated with Dr. Hilton, the Veterinary-Director General who requested me to forward your letter on to him for action.

Yours truly,

SECRETARY.

FHB.GD

40,137

August 27, 1924.

Dr. G. Hilton,
Veterinary-Director General,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I am forwarding you, herewith, a letter received from the Chief Officer of Health for the Province of Ontario, regarding the importation into Canada of dogs suffering from rabies, for such action as you may consider necessary.

Yours truly,

SECRETARY:

FHR.GD

HONOURABLE FORBES GODFREY, M.D.
MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH



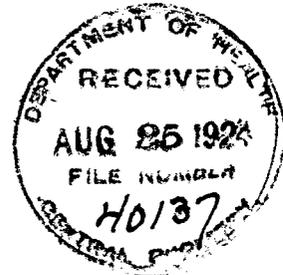
ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH
SPADINA HOUSE, TORONTO

JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H.
CHIEF OFFICER OF HEALTH

Toronto, August the 22nd-24.

Dr. John A. Amyot,
Ottawa, Ontario.



Dear Doctor Amyot,-

It has been brought to my attention that a dog brought by motorists from Detroit to Owen Sound was found to be suffering from Rabies. Several persons were bitten by the animal during the early stages of the disease.

From this instance and from personal observation it would appear that no restrictions are applied to motorists bringing in dogs from the United States.

Owing to the prevalence of Rabies at the present time in several parts of the United States I would urge that measures be applied to prevent the importation of the disease into this country.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

John W. S. McCullough
CHIEF OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CMA/MH.

40,137

10th August, 1921

Dr. W. E. Martin,
Attending Pathologist,
St. Catherine's Hospital,
133 Bushwick Avenue,
Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Martin,

I am requested by the Deputy Minister of Health to acknowledge your kindness in sending me your report upon the investigation by Dr. Glover on hydrophobia. What you have detailed is, indeed, most interesting and Dr. Amyot will be pleased to hear from you again upon this matter.

Very truly yours,

W. M. S.
CHIEF,
DIVISION OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

H.H.

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ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL
133 BUSHWICK AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEALTH RECORDS
AUG 5 1921
FILE
No. 10113

August 3, 1921.

Dr. J. Amyot,
Deputy Minister Health,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Doctor:

Early in April of this year, the Reverend George A. Metzger, Executive Member of the Board of Managers of St. Catherine's Hospital, Bushwick Avenue and Maujer Street, Brooklyn, New York, referred to me a Dr. Glover of Toronto, for confirmation of original research.

Dr. Glover claimed to have isolated the infective agent of Hydrophobia:- reproduced the disease in rabbits:- then cultured the micro-organisms from the infected animals, thus fulfilling Koch's postulate. The proposition to me was most astounding and I took more than usual interest in the demonstration. All the work was done under my immediate supervision and surveillance.

The work started on the 19th of April. I obtained fixed cords from our Department of Health in New York. From these, cultures were set up on the ordinary laboratory media, and on a special medium furnished by Dr. Glover. No growths developed on the former. The medium furnished by Dr. Glover was autoclaved and rendered sterile as an additional precaution. It was then innoculated with the above fixed cord. A luxuriant growth was obtained after twenty-four hours incubation. The organism was not studied by me in detail. It was an actively motile, oval shaped microbe. Having obtained this organism, a suspension in sterile saline was made by me and injected into a series of rabbits, subcutaneously, intravenously and subdurally. The rabbits all came down with symptoms of rabies in from 3 to 30 days. These animals were autopsied and cultures made on Glover's medium of the brain and cord. A luxuriant growth was obtained in twenty-four hours, similar in all respects to that obtained from New York City Health Department fixed cord. Autopsy of animals showed no lesions whatever, except a marked congestion of brain and viscera.

In addition to the above, I requested Dr. Glover to perform immune experiments in order that I might have additional proof of the specificity of the germ. Accordingly, rabbits were selected and injected intravenously with emulsions of fixed cord, and Glover's organisms. Both of these emulsions were attenuated by heat. Four separate immune doses were given at intervals of about four days, then the animal immunized with fixed cord was injected intradurally with live

ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL
133 BUSHWICK AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

-2-

cultures of a heavy suspension of Glover's organisms. The animal immunized with Glover's culture was injected intradurally with fixed cord. Both animals remained alive. Against the immune animals controls of non-immunized rabbits were set up and injected subdurally with Glover's organisms from the same suspension, but not rendered sterile by attenuation and also the same emulsion of fixed cord as above which was not heated. These animals died within two days.

I shall confirm these experiments personally on a larger number of animals, but have deferred doing so, owing to the intense heat until early in September.

Yours truly,

W. B. Marten MD

Attending Pathologist,
St. Catherine's Hospital.

Rev. George A. Metzger
Executive Member, Board of Managers

311-RI-1

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT OR PURPORT OF COMMUNICATION

CROSS REFERENCES

EPIDEMIOLOGY DIVISION

RABIES

GENERAL

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten initials]

311-RI-1

DATE	P.A. OR B.F.	INITIALS	REFERRED TO	FOR REMARKS	INITIALS	DATE
8/5/57	PA	JAH	Epid	To note new file	JAH	5/5/51
1/18/52	PA	L	Epid	On Requisition	ru	JAN 18 1952
2/9/52	PA	WD	Epid	On Requisition	L	SEP 27 1952
1/19/52	PA	WD	Epid	On Requisition	L	OCT 1 1952
20/1/52	PA	WD	Epid	On Requisition	L	OCT 20 1952
22/4/52	P.A.	WD	Epid	On Requisition	JAB	NOV 20 1952
27/4/52	PA	WD	Epid	On Requisition	JAB	NOV 27 1952
3/12/52	P.A.	WD	Epid		Jim	
12/12/52	P.A.	WD	Epid		Jim	
29/1/53	P.A.	WD	Epid		JAB	
1/4/53	P.A.	WD	Epid		JAB	
7/4/53	P.A.	WD	Epid		JAB	
2/14/53	P.A.	WD	Epid		JAB	
1/5/53	PA	WD	Epid	UNIT PAPERS	Jim	MAY 7 1953
20/10/53	PA	WD	Epid	On Requisition	R	OCT 20 1953
5/1/54	PA	WD	Epid	On Requisition	JAB	JAN 5 1954
18-7-5	Pa	20B	Dr Dayton	Passed	JAB	
18-7-5	Pa	20B	Dr Haggler	Passed	JAB	29/11/54
14-12-55	Pa	20B	Epid	On Requisition	JAB	DEC 14 1955

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