

RACE WITH BALLOT BOX

Dease Lake People Nearly Missed Voting in Provincial Election

Charles M. McIntyre of Anyox arrived in the city Saturday bringing with him the ballot boxes of the Telegraph Creek and Dease Lake polling stations, the two places in the province which are the hardest of access.

Mr. McIntyre says it was the most memorable trip of his career. Leaving Prince Rupert on June 9, he arrived at Wrangell on June 10. At this point, the Barrington boat Hazel B. was waiting and a start was made at 4 p.m. for the Stikine river. The river was in flood and, after hard bucking the canon was reached the evening of June 11. Here the water was coming through in a seething mass, making it impossible for the boat to proceed further, so a stop was made until the 12th, in the hope that the water would subside, instead it kept on rising, so the boat had to return to Wrangell, a fresh start being made on the 17th. After considerable effort, Telegraph Creek was reached on June 19, so the ballot boxes for this point was in time.

Dease Lake however, was one hundred miles distant, and the boxes had to be there next day. The task appeared hopeless, as there was no mode of conveyance except to Wards Hill—20 miles—by a motor truck. Bob Quinn, the returning officer, a lean and bronzed mountaineer, said he would make the effort and young Jack Dodd, the crack musher of the North, was sent along as pacemaker and relief man with the pack. The party started into the old motor truck at noon, just one hour after our arrival, and climbed the grade out of Telegraph with the population cheering.

The election was forgotten by these people of the North, for they are all keen sports and a race was on, one of endurance. Wards Hill was reached at 3 p.m. and here the two men jumped from the truck, with the ballot box strapped to the shoulder of the older man and the race was on.

The truck returned to Telegraph, and the whole town talk was would they make it. On the evening of June 20 an Indian came in from the 38 Mile and the crowd, eager to get news, learned from him that the men had passed the 38 at 6.30 p.m. on June 19. This meant that they had covered 18 miles in 24 hours. Could the older man stand the pace that young Dodd was setting were the questions out. The Indian said, "Yes, they go strong." No news was then heard until June 21, when the men walked down the grade of Telegraph, having taken their time on the return, leaving Porters Landing on June 22.

Things Prosperous
Mr. McIntyre reports everything prosperous in Telegraph Creek, the mines department having set aside a sum of money for the further improvement of the Dease to Telegraph road, which will be of great assistance to the miners and prospectors of that section.

PRINCE GEORGE

John D. Galloway, district mining engineer, spent a short time in the city during the holidays.

W. H. Tobey, divisional engineer on the Canadian National at Prince Rupert, was a visitor in the city on Tuesday.

Corporal Van Dyk, of the provincial police, is on a visit to the Punchaw Lake district on business connected with the administration of the game act.

The officers of the local athletic association entertained the members of the McBride soccer team, their wives and friends, as well as the members of the baseball teams at a dinner recently. Mayor Alward had the post of host for the evening. After dinner Messrs. Edwards and Birkenhead of McBride contributed songs, and V. Bryne added a recitation and monologue. Songs were also contributed by Thomas Ogg and Art Dea. The McBride football team was here for Dominion Day.

ANNUAL TOUR PARTY IS HERE

Two Hundred Persons Coming in on C.N.R. Special Train Tonight

The third annual Canadian National Railways personally conducted tour party consisting of 200 persons will arrive in the city by special train from the East tonight and proceed south on the steamer Prince Rupert.

The party was assembled at Winnipeg on July 2 and, en route west, sight-seeing and entertainment stops have been made at Watrous, Saskatoon, Wainwright, Edmonton, Jasper, Prince George and Sunnyside Cannery. At the last mentioned place, the excursionists saw at first hand the modern salmon canning processes which were courteously explained to them by J. Field Strang, manager, and his staff.

The party will go East from Vancouver by various routes, the majority, however, continuing on the Canadian National Railway.

The special train which brings the party here consists of one baggage car, seven sleepers, one compartment - observation car and two diners.

The official in charge for the Canadian National Railways is E. G. Wickerson, travelling passenger agent of Regina. The party was met at Jasper by R. F. McNaughton, district passenger agent, who will arrive with the tourists tonight.

PIONEERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

John Dybhavn is President—Two New Members Admitted—Picnic Discussed

The annual general meeting of the Prince Rupert Pioneers' Association was held in the Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the organization to be in a fairly good financial condition.

Officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows:

- President—John Dybhavn.
- Vice-president—Mayor S. M. Newton.
- Secretary-treasurer—H. M. Daggelt.
- Historian—P. W. Anderson.
- Second vice-president—Mrs. P. W. Anderson.
- Executive—F. W. Hart, Geo. W. Johnston, A. J. Galland, W. J. Raymond and A. Iverson.

The question of the annual picnic was discussed and the matter left in the hands of the executive for final action. W. F. Cameron and U. Rothwell were admitted to membership. The meeting hoped that all pioneers of the city would lend active future support to the association.

HOTEL ARRIVALS Prince Rupert

Miss Doris Greenwood and J. H. LePage, Victoria; D. McPhee, C. Frederickson, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Dodge, R. Booth and Orrin A. Mayhee, Vancouver; D. Critchley, Inverness; C. Shields, O. Rae, M. Argue, J. Williamson and W. H. Hollingshead, Winnipeg; G. C. Bauer, Akron, Ohio; W. J. Jefferson, Somerville; Alia Kemp, Duluth, Minn.; O. R. Gaertner and family, St. Louis, Mo.; G. C. Foote, ss. Prince John; W. A. Pullen and G. C. Crooks, Tucks Inlet; C. R. Gilbert and S. Bowen Colthurst, Terrace; E. J. Jaeroux, Fort Bragg, Cal.; D. Tredway and P. H. Conway, Edmonton; E. Hogan, Durren; E. Hoch, Toronto; A. L. Ramage, Pasadena; Mr. and Mrs. James Welch, Meacham, Sask.; E. B. Golbeck, Superior, Wis.; H. M. Child, Andrew Turner and A. McKinnon, Buckley Bay.

Central
C. H. Scimitri, Juneau, Mrs. Henry W. Dunham, city; J. R. Edmond, Edmonton; R. Baker, Mrs. Mitchell, Vancouver; H. F. Benjamin, A. E. Pleas, Joe McNeil, A. Sylvester, H. Hull, S. Lindstrom, E. Anderson, H. W. Watson, Roy Henry, W. Swann, J. Duda, T. Clarke, G. Sandberg, Fred Hanson, O. Nyberg, W. Forsberg, J. Winberg, F. Brown, V. G. Carter, A. McKinnon, Chas. Rogers, K. W. Pois, E. J. Leigh, G. Cain, F. Acton, W. Lowton and S. Conley, Buckley Bay.



Burying cattle killed on account of having been on premises where foot and mouth disease was found.



Shooting cattle in the trenches preparatory to burial because of having been in contact or on the same premises with cattle suffering from foot and mouth disease.

Foot and Mouth Disease

Outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease have never occurred in Canada. This disease is probably the most infectious malady of animals which the world has known and causes tremendous losses to the agricultural interests of any country it invades. It spreads very rapidly and extensively, and entails the entire loss of export trade in live animals and the interruption of domestic commerce. Unlike most other infectious diseases Foot and Mouth Disease may attack the same animals repeatedly, and they are, therefore, a dangerous source of infection.

There is no permanent cure for Foot and Mouth Disease though the majority of affected animals recover from an attack in ten to fourteen days without treatment. The greatest difficulty is the eradication of the infection and this can only be accomplished by the slaughter of all affected and exposed animals, the proper destruction of their carcasses and the thorough disinfection of all contact matter. If not controlled by these radical measures, the disease spreads very rapidly throughout the whole country, affecting practically all susceptible animals with enormous economic losses.

Commencing of Disease

The disease commences with a high fever, followed by inflammation of the membranes of the tongue and those lining the mouth, also of the sensitive structures in the hoof. This is quickly followed by the formation of blisters on these membranes, varying in size from that of a pea to that of a hazel nut. These blisters also appear on the udders and along the top of the hoof, also in the cleft dividing the hoof. They may be present in all these membranes in the same animal or may appear only in the mouth or may be limited to the hoofs.

The symptoms are very characteristic. The irritation of the membranes in the mouth results in loss of appetite, and dribbling of saliva from the mouth, which, owing to constant movement of the lips and tongue, becomes frothy, and adheres to the corners of the mouth and muzzle. The animals often make a peculiar smacking sound with their mouths.

Effects of Disease

Extreme lameness occurs when the lesions appear on the cleft and on the top of the hoof. The fever and the difficulty in eating causes a rapid and extreme loss of flesh and a serious lessening or cessation of the milk secretion.

The udders often become inflamed and ruined by abscess formation and a large number of cattle so affected are rendered permanently valueless for milk production.

The inflammation of the feet frequently results in the shedding of the hoofs causing permanent injury.

While this disease is essentially a disease of cattle, sheep, goats and swine, all ruminating



Cow showing typical foaming at mouth in early stages of foot and mouth disease.



Hogs on premises where foot and mouth disease has been found are killed and buried.



Cattle in trenches killed and about to be buried.



Shooting contact sheep on farms infected with foot and mouth disease.

animals are susceptible. Horses, dogs, cats, and even poultry, have been victims of the infection, the last three classes being dangerous as carriers of infection. Man may also become infected and children frequently suffer through drinking raw milk from infected cattle.

Highly Infectious

As all the natural discharges of affected animals are highly infective, and as some of them, particularly the saliva, are largely increased during the attack, the disease is readily conveyed by these media. It is frequently conveyed from place to place by human agency, such as attendants, owners and interested neighbors, as also by dogs and all small animals.

Although the fatalities are quite low serious losses result from the diminution or cessation of the milk secretion and consequent interference with the business of the dairy, as well as through the extreme loss of flesh in animals. Dairy farmers are put entirely out of business for indefinite periods. Quarantine restrictions, seriously interfere with the movement of live stock, their parts and products, also of hay, straw and other fodders, in addition to other farm produce. Stockyard operations and the business of slaughtering centres are seriously interfered with. Marketing, transportation, feeding and slaughtering operations are deranged and interfered with. Losses of this character may reach enormous proportions. The foreign markets are promptly closed and the export trade of an infected country is lost for long periods.

Stringent Regulations

The British authorities have been endeavoring at a cost of millions of pounds to eradicate the infection of this disease in that country for over two years, and those of the United States are similarly engaged in the State of California, where it was recently introduced from foreign countries through the Port of San Francisco.

The Canadian Federal Department of Agriculture, with a view to protecting our live stock interests, are enforcing the most stringent regulations which cover the species of animals and commodities that are likely to carry the infection of the disease.

If live stock owners should have reason to suspect the existence of this disease in Canada, it is of the utmost importance that they notify the nearest Veterinary Inspector and telegraph collect to the Veterinary Director General at Ottawa. In the meantime they should tie up their dogs and not permit anything to leave their premises. Prompt control measures and the willing and intelligent co-operation of the stockmen are essential to prevent disastrous results if the infection of this disease gains entrance to Canada. Every one should remember, however, that prevention is better than control.