

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

## ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

# Public Officers and Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

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VOLUME I.

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AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1892.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

ON

# Contagious Diseases of Animals.

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Under the Law of 1887, Chapter 138, of Public  
Laws of Maine.

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THOMAS DAGGETT, *President.*  
F. O. BEAL, *Treasurer.*  
GEO. H. BAILEY, *State Veterinarian.*

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AUGUSTA:  
BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1892.



## REPORT.

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*To His Excellency, the Governor of Maine:*

We present our annual report for the year closing December 31, 1891, rather later than usual, the delay being caused by our action in quarantining our State against Massachusetts, which action was only taken after careful consideration of its effect upon the cattle traffic and breeding interests of Maine, as well as those of neighboring states.

A summary of the whole number of cases reported to the Commission in 1891 will be found to be one hundred and seventeen. Sixty-five herds of cattle were inspected and fifty-two stables, which is quite a large increase over previous years. Thirty-one head of cattle were condemned and destroyed, at an appraisal of \$1,109.50, and eighteen horses were also condemned and destroyed at an appraisal of \$1,480.00, the total amount of appraisals amounting to \$2,589.50. The number of cattle destroyed has increased from last season over double in number, the large increase being principally due to our importations from Massachusetts, a commonwealth where, it is safe to say, a much larger percentage of her bovine population are affected with tuberculosis, than any other New England State.

The number of horses destroyed is the same as the year before, although but two of these prove to have been bred in Maine, we being indebted to Massachusetts for five, to Canada for eight, while three came from the Western States. Owing to the excess in amount of appraisals over previous years, the expenditures will considerably over-run the annual appropriation of \$2,500, and we again take occasion to say

that this amount is likely to prove insufficient for the future, if the work is to be judiciously and systematically carried on, and the contagious diseases of our State kept within the highly satisfactory limits of the past few years. The work and reports of our Commission prove that we have these diseases under a perfect control, as it will ever be possible to accomplish, and it will only be necessary to exercise the same watchful care in the future as in the past, to secure equally satisfactory results. The State of New Hampshire, who have also recently quarantined against the Bay State, makes an annual appropriation of \$10,000 to carry on the work of their commission; and while they have been heretofore a good deal more exposed to disease by their more extensive traffic and pasturing and wintering of Massachusetts cattle, their annual report shows that their work was all confined to five counties, not nearly so widely apart or of such "magnificent distances" as our work in Maine requires.

The only cases of the year that have caused any unusual action upon the part of our board, and which have since been extensively commented upon in the New England States, are those which resulted in the notice of quarantine against Massachusetts, which is hereby published together with the full text of our law relating to contagious diseases:

## NOTICE OF QUARANTINE.

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Public notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the prevalence of tuberculosis among Massachusetts cattle, as disclosed by the official reports of their authorities, supplemented by post mortems held in Maine of cattle purchased in that state for dairying and breeding purposes, the Cattle Commissioners of the State of Maine believe that the public health of its citizens and the welfare of this commonwealth demand that a rigid quarantine (against all cows whether in milk or dry, and all bulls for breeding purposes) be maintained on and after January 1, 1892, until further notice, and all such cattle entering the State of Maine thereafter will be subject to quarantine at the owner's expense; provided, however, that the above regulations shall not apply to Western cattle coming through Massachusetts into Maine for the purpose of slaughter.

The attention of all persons is directed to sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, of chapter 138, of the Public Laws of Maine, 1887, applying to cattle affected with contagious diseases, and which will hereafter be rigidly enforced.

[Signed] THOMAS DAGGETT, *President.*

F. O. BEAL, *Treasurer.*

GEORGE H. BAILEY, *D. V. S.*

A quarantine station will be provided, near Morrill's Corner, Deering, where all cattle brought into Maine in violation of the above notice will be kept until discharged, at the expense of the owner or owners; and particular attention is called to the full reprint of the law relating to contagious diseases upon the following pages of this circular-letter, which will be rigidly enforced after this date.

PORTLAND, January 1, 1892.

LAW RELATING TO CONTAGIOUS CATTLE  
DISEASES AS AMENDED IN 1889.

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CHAPTER 177.

An Act to Extirpate Contagious Diseases among Cattle.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows :*

SECT. 1. That for the purpose of facilitating and encouraging the live stock interests of the State of Maine, and for extirpating all insidious, infectious and contagious diseases, now or that may be among cattle and other live stock, and especially tuberculosis, the governor of the State is hereby authorized and required, immediately after the passage of this act, to appoint a board of cattle commissioners consisting of three persons of known executive ability, who shall be charged with the execution of the provisions of this act, and who shall be known and designated as the State of Maine Cattle Commission, and whose powers and duties shall be those provided for in this act, and whose tenure of office shall be at the option of the governor. The compensation of said commissioners shall be at the rate of three dollars per day during the time they are actually engaged in the discharge of their duties as commissioners. The said commissioners shall respectively take an oath to faithfully perform the duties of their office, and shall immediately organize as such commission by the election of one of their number as president thereof, and proceed forthwith to the discharge of the duties devolved upon them by the provisions of this act.

SECT. 2. That it shall be the duties of the said commissioners to cause investigation to be made as to the existence of tuberculosis, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, and any other infectious or contagious diseases. And such commissioners or their duly constituted agent, are hereby authorized to enter any premises or places, including stock yards, cars and vessels within any county or part of the State in or at which they have reason to believe there exists any such diseases, and to make search, investigation and inquiry in regard to the existence thereof. Upon the discovery of the existence of any of the said diseases, the said commissioners are hereby authorized to give notice, by publication, of the existence of such disease, and the locality thereof, in such newspapers as they may select, and to notify in writing the officials or agents of any railroad, steamboat or other transportation company, doing business in or through such infected locality, of the existence of such disease; and are hereby authorized and required to establish and maintain such quarantine of animals, places, premises or localities



as they may deem necessary to prevent the spread of any such disease, and also to cause the appraisal of the animal or animals affected with the said disease, in accordance with such rules and regulations by them as hereinafter authorized and provided, and also to cause the same to be destroyed, and to pay the owner or owners thereof one-half of their value, as determined upon the basis of health before infection, out of any moneys appropriated by the legislature for that purpose; provided, however, that no appraised value shall be more than two hundred dollars for an animal with pedigree recorded or recordable in the recognized herd-books of the breed in which the animal destroyed may belong, nor more than one hundred dollars for an animal which has no recordable pedigree; provided, further, that in no case shall compensation be allowed for an animal destroyed under the provisions of this act, which may have contracted or been exposed to such disease in a foreign country, or on the high seas, or that may have been brought into this State within one year previous to such animal's showing evidence of such disease; nor shall compensation be allowed to any owner who in person, or by agent, knowingly and wilfully conceals the existence of such disease, or the fact of exposure thereto in animals of which the person making such concealment, by himself or agent, is in whole or part owner.

SECT. 3. That the said commissioners are hereby authorized and required to make record, and publish rules and regulations providing for and regulating the agencies, methods and manner of conducting, and the investigations aforesaid, regarding the existence of said contagious diseases; for ascertaining, entering and searching places where such diseased animals are supposed to exist; for ascertaining what animals are so diseased, or have been exposed to contagious diseases; for making, reporting and recording descriptions of the said animals so diseased or exposed and destroyed, and for appraising the same, and for making payment therefor; and to make all other needful rules and regulations which may, in the judgment of the commissioners, be deemed requisite to the full and due execution of the provisions of this act. All such rules and regulations, before they shall become operative, shall be approved by the governor of Maine and thereafter published in such manner as may be provided for in such regulations; and after such publication said rules and regulations shall have the force and effect of law, so far as the same are not inconsistent with this act and other laws of the state, or United States.

SECT. 4. That any person or persons who shall knowingly and wilfully refuse permission to said commissioners, or either of them, or their duly constituted agent to make, or who knowingly and wilfully obstructs said commissioners, or either of them, or their duly constituted agent in making all necessary examinations of, and as to animals supposed by said commissioners to be diseased as aforesaid, or in destroying the same, or who knowingly attempts to prevent said commissioners, or either of them, or their duly constituted agent from entering upon the premises and other places herein before specified where any of said diseases are by said commissioners

supposed to exist, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, or of either of the acts in this section prohibited, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SECT. 5. That any person who is the owner of, or who is possessed of any interest in any animals affected with any of the diseases named in section two of this act, or any person who is agent, common carrier, consignee, or otherwise is charged with any duty in regard to any animal so diseased, or exposed to the contagion of such disease, or any officer or agent charged with any duties under the provisions of this act, who shall knowingly conceal the existence of such contagious disease, or the fact of such exposure to said contagion, and who shall knowingly and wilfully fail, within a reasonable time, to report to the said commissioners their knowledge or their information in regard to the existence and location of said disease, or of such exposure thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable as provided in section four of this act.

SECT. 6. That when the owner of animals, decided under the provisions of this act, by the proper authority, to be diseased, or to have been exposed to contagion, refuses to accept the sum authorized to be paid under the appraisement provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to declare and maintain a rigid quarantine as to the animals decided, as aforesaid, to be diseased or to have been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, and of the premises or places where said cattle may be found, according to the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said commissioners, approved by the governor, and published as provided in the third section of this act.

SECT. 7. That no person or persons owning or operating any railroad, nor the owner or owners, or masters, of any steam, sailing, or other vessels, within the state, shall receive for transportation, or transport from one part of the state to another part of the state, or to bring from any other state or foreign country any animals affected with any of the diseases named in section two of this act, or that have been exposed to such diseases, especially the disease known as tuberculosis, knowing such animals to be affected, or to have been so exposed; nor shall any person or persons, company or corporation, deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or to the master or owner of any vessel, any animals, knowing them to be affected with, or to have been exposed to, any of said diseases; nor shall any person or persons, company or corporation, drive on foot, or transport in private conveyance, from one part of the state to another part of the state, any animal, knowing the same to be affected with, or to have been exposed to, any of said diseases. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SECT. 8. That it shall be the duty of the several county attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act, which shall be brought to their notice or knowledge by any person making the complaint under oath; and the same shall be heard in any supreme judicial court having jurisdiction in the county in which the violation of this act has been committed.

SECT. 9. That the said commissioners are hereby authorized to appoint or elect one of their number as secretary of said board, who shall receive a reasonable compensation for his services during the time in which, under the provisions of this act, the services of the said commissioners shall be required. The said commissioners shall make and preserve a full record of all rules and regulations promulgated under the provisions of this act, of all payments and expenses hereunder incurred, and all other transactions performed by said commissioners in the discharge of their duties as herein provided; and the said commissioners shall, on the or before the first Wednesday in January of each year, during their continuance in service, and at other times as they may deem conducive to the public interests, or as they may be required so to by the governor of state, report to said governor full and accurate accounts of their expenditures, and other proceedings under the provisions of this act, and of the condition of said diseases, if any, in the state, to be communicated by him to the legislature. Whenever the functions of said commission shall be suspended or terminated, it shall turn over to the secretary of state, all its books, papers, records, and other effects, taking his receipt therefor, and he shall remain the custodian of the same until such time as the functions of said commission may be restored.

SECT. 10. That the commissioners shall have power, and are hereby authorized to employ skilled veterinarians, and such other agents and employes as they may deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to fix the compensation of the person or persons so employed, and to terminate such employment at their discretion; and they are authorized out of the moneys by this act appropriated, to make such expenditures as may be needed for the actual and necessary traveling expenses of themselves and their said employes, stationery, expense of disinfecting premises, cars and other places, destroying diseased and exposed animals, and paying for the same, and such other expenses and expenditures as they may find to be actually necessary to properly carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SECT. 11. That the moneys appropriated by this act shall be paid over to the secretary of said commission, from time to time, as the same may be found to be needed, upon requisition made by the said commissioners, and shall be disbursed by the said secretary of said commission only upon vouchers approved by said commissioners or a majority of them. The said secretary shall before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties thereof, and shall enter into a bond to the State of Maine, with sureties to be approved by the treasurer of state, in such sum as he may designate, for the faithful accounting of all moneys received by the said secretary of the commission, under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 12. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 13. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved February 14, 1889.

The first case inspected in 1891 was on January 7th, that of a Holstein bull, King Ruiter, that had been purchased of W. A. Russell of No. Andover, Mass., by C. A. Winslow of Falmouth. The bull was found badly diseased and destroyed. Appraisal \$40.

Afterwards, two yearling bulls got by King Ruiter were condemned and appraised at \$40.

January 12th. Inspected the stables of Bearce and Clifford of Lewiston, and found a bad case of glanders and farcy in a Canadian horse. Horse condemned and destroyed. Appraisal \$100.

January 15th. Inspected the herd of Gilbert Underwood of Fayette, but no contagious disease was discovered in his herd.

January 20th. Inspected the stables of Wm. L. Davis of Lewiston, and discovered a case of glanders in a bay mare. Appraisal \$50.

January 21st. Inspected stables of Fletcher White at Richmond, but found nothing contagious.

January 22d. Inspected a reported case of glanders in a mare at Georgetown, the property of W. Henry Webber, and found a bad case of chronic catarrh.

January 24th. Inspected two cases of supposed glanders at Bucksport and North Penobscot, and found catarrh in both cases.

January 29th. Inspected stables of F. P. Fox or Cornish, but found no contagious disease.

February 7th. Inspected case of reported farcy at South Paris, at stables of F. L. Starbird, but no contagious disease was discovered.

February 16th. Inspected stables of H. L. Holway of Skowhegan, and found a bad case of chronic glanders, which had been purchased in Boston, Mass., within a year. No appraisal.

February 17th. Inspected the cattle of D. H. Witham of Atkinson, and found a case of tuberculosis in a grade cow. Appraisal \$27.

February 18th. Inspected the cattle of J. E. Harriman of Bangor, but found no contagious cases.

February 19th. Found a bad case of tuberculosis in a "Herd book" Jersey cow upon the premises of E. W. Hazard of Bangor. The cow was destroyed. Appraisal \$90.

February 21st. Inspected stables of C. H. Jordan at Bath, but found no contagious disease.

February 24th. Inspected the stables of Sumner Dyer Cape Elizabeth, and found a Canadian horse badly affected with glanders. He was destroyed and appraised at \$100.

February 25th. Inspected the cattle of Rodney Whittum at Lewiston, but found nothing contagious about his premises.

February 28th. Inspected the cattle of Charles Woodbury of Lincoln Center, and found a two-year-old grade bull and a calf affected with tuberculosis. They were destroyed and appraised at \$26.

March 14th. Inspected stables of John R. Norton of Bath, and found a mare badly affected with glanders. Appraisal \$100.

March 16th. Inspected the cattle of George H. Berry of Topsham. No case was discovered.

March 17th. Inspected stables of C. A. Chase of Fairfield, and found case of chronic catarrh.

March 18th. Inspected stables of Wm. E. Prince of "Lisbon Falls," but found no case.

March 21st. Inspected the cattle of F. N. Marston at Etna, but found nothing contagious.

March 23rd. Inspected the stables of C. H. McGillicuddy of Lewiston, and found a bay horse affected with glanders. Destroyed and appraised \$70.

March 26th. Inspected the herd of Orestes Pierce of East Baldwin, but found no contagious disease.

March 27th. Inspected the cattle of Frank H. Marston, East North Yarmouth, and found no contagious disease.

April 1st. Inspected the stables of C. F. Clement of Hallowell, and found case of chronic catarrh.

April 2d. Inspected horse belonging to Wm. Wyman, East Orrington, case of catarrh.

April 3rd. Inspected stables of New England Ship Building Company at Bath, and found bad case of chronic catarrh.

April 8th. Inspected stables of Nathan S. Collins at Farmington, but found nothing contagious.

April 9th. Inspected the cattle of Orman Wilber of Phillips, but found no contagious disease.

April 11th. Inspected the herds of E. E. Richardson of West Paris, and Franklin Shinlow of South Woodstock, and several cases of emphysema werediscovered in their herds. No appraisal.

April 13th. Inspected the stables of John Nutter of Alfred, but found no contagious disease.

April 15th. Inspected the cattle of Sanford Conant of Buckfield, but found no contagion.

April 21st. Inspected the cattle of C. S. Gilbert of Lewiston, but found no contagious disease.

May 5th. Inspected horse belonging to a Mr. Johnson of Bluehill, and found a case of chronic catarrh.

May 6th. Inspected the cattle of C. F. Hilton of South Freeport, and found case of emphysema.

May 8th. Inspected the cattle of John Sweet of Atkinson, found case of emphysema.

May 12th. Inspected the stables of Lewiston and Auburn Horse Railroad Company, and found a bad case of glanders in a Canadian horse. He was condemned and appraised at \$100.

May 13th. Inspected the cattle of F. O. Hamlin of Waterville, and found nothing but emphysema.

May 18th. Inspected the cattle of Gustavus Page of St. Albans, but found no contagious disease.

May 28th. Inspected the herd of cattle of A. H. Barton of Benton Falls, and found a case of tuberculosis in a grade Jersey cow. Appraisal \$40.

May 30th. Inspected the cattle of A. F. Smith of Deering, and found case of emphysema.

June 4th. Inspected the stable of D. Jordan, South Auburn, and found case of catarrh.

June 5th. Inspected the cattle of F. S. Getchell of Foxcroft, but found no contagious disease.

June 6th. Inspected the stables of Elijah and Thomas W. Young of Biddeford, and found two Canadian horses badly affected with glanders, condemned and appraised at \$200.

June 8th. Inspected the cattle of Sumner W. Lane of Ripley, and found a cow badly affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$25.

June 9th. Inspected the stables of H. W. White of Auburn, and found case of catarrh.

June 11th. Inspected the cattle of W. S. Rogers of Topsham, and found a grade Jersey cow affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$35.

June 12th. Inspected the herd of S. H. Purington of North Jay, and found a grade cow badly affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$35.

June 13th. Inspected the cattle of Rodney Crosby of Fairfield, and found a case of tuberculosis in a grade Jersey cow. Condemned and appraised \$40.

June 15th. Inspected the stables of H. M. & B. Hall of Ellsworth, and found a case of chronic catarrh.

June 16th. Inspected the cattle of C. C. Allen of Lincoln Center, but found no contagious disease.

June 19th. Inspected the stables of W. Carville of Biddeford, and found case of purpura.

June 22d. Inspected the cattle of A. H. Nickerson of Corinth, and found a bad case of tuberculosis in a big ox. He was condemned and appraised at \$65.

June 23d. Inspected the cattle of Wm. S. Rogers of Topsham, and condemned a grade Jersey cow. Appraisal \$40.

June 24th. Inspected the cattle of Alonzo Conant of Lewiston, but found no case.

June 25th. Inspected the cattle of F. B. Dolloff of Mount Vernon and H. B. Whipple of Bingham, but found no case of contagious disease.

June 26th. Inspected the stock on the town farm of St. Albans, but no contagious disease was discovered.

June 29th. Inspected the cattle of George W. Reed of Orrington, and found a case of tuberculosis in a grade Durham ox. Appraisal \$60.

June 29th. Inspected the stables of H. B. Watson of Freeport, and found case of catarrh.

June 30th. Inspected the cattle of C. H. Bartlett of Sidney, and found a case of tuberculosis in a cow. Appraisal \$20.

July 8th. Inspected the stables of Arthur McGuire at Sebec, but found no contagious disease.

July 9th. Inspected the cattle of Dr. Leonard H. Maxim of Hartford, and found a grade Jersey cow affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$30.

July 11th. Inspected the stable of W. G. Barker of Machias, and found a case of catarrh.

July 16th. Inspected the cattle of Howard E. Moulton of South Sanford, and found a case of emphysema.

July 17th. Inspected the cattle of A. W. Gilman of Foxcroft, but found no contagious disease.

July 18th. Inspected the stables of Harris W. Anderson at Princeton, but found no contagious disease among his horses.

July 22d. Inspected the cattle of E. Merither of Searsmont, but nothing contagious was found.

July 24th. Inspected the cattle of E. G. Bailey of Cambridge, and found a cow affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$30.



July 30th. Inspected the stables of Irving S. Leighton of Cape Elizabeth, and found a mare badly affected with glanders. Condemned and appraised at \$50.

This mare was purchased in Boston, in answer to one of those "bunco steerer" advertisements in the "Boston Herald," of which I will give particulars further on.

August 4th. Inspected the stables of Chas. O. Emmons of Kennebunkport, and found a bad case of glanders in a Western horse. Appraisal \$100.

August 13th. Inspected the cattle of Wellington Chase of Monroe, and found a case of tuberculosis in a cow. Appraisal \$30.

August 18th. Inspected the stable of Alfred H. Watson of South Limington, but found no contagious disease.

August 19th. Inspected the stables of Roland Pollard of Milo, but found no case.

August 20th. Inspected the cattle of C. S. Hayes of Oxford, but no disease was found among his herd.

August 25th. Inspected the cattle of Albert Allen and Son of Wellington, and found a bad case of tuberculosis in an ox. Condemned and appraised at \$60.

September 12th. Inspected the stables of Bearce, Wilson & Co., Auburn, and discovered an advanced case of farcy in a Canadian horse. Condemned and appraised at \$100.

September 15th. Inspected the herd of A. A. Young of Auburn, but found no contagious disease.

September 19th. Inspected the cattle of F. H. Towne of Kennebunk, and found a case of tuberculosis in a grade Jersey cow. Appraisal \$40.

September 21st. Inspected the cattle of C. S. Hamlin and found a case of tuberculosis in a grade Jersey heifer. Appraisal \$35.

September 22d. Inspected the stables of Wm. H. Smart of Bath, and found a case of glanders in a bay mare. Appraisal \$80.

September 27th. Inspected the stables of Leonard Mason of Saccarappa, and found a case of glanders in a black mare. Appraisal \$45.

October 1st. Inspected the stables of J. Farrington of North Leeds, but found no case.

October 3rd. Inspected the stables of Otis Twiggs of Bangor, but found no case of contagion.

October 6th. Inspected the cattle of Chas. Shaw of Dexter, but found no contagious disease.

October 7th. Inspected the cattle of Z. A. Dyer of New Sharon, but found no contagious disease.

October 15th. Inspected the stables of J. E. Kilbreth of North Turner, and A. S. Mitchell of Turner Village, but found no case of glanders.

October 22d. Inspected the stables of Nahum Adams of North Kennebunkport, but found no case.

October 23rd. Inspected the cattle of Sylvester Stewart of Litchfield Corner, and found a case of emphysema in an ox.

October 26th. Inspected the cattle of Wm. W. Cannon of West Farmingdale, and found a case of tuberculosis in a grade Jersey. Condemned and appraised \$30.

October 28th. Inspected the premises of Hazen Hill of Manchester, but found no contagious disease.

October 31st. Inspected the herd of E. M. Harris of Belfast, but found no disease among his cattle.

November 2d. Inspected the stable of Issachar Weymouth of Saco, but found a case of chronic catarrh.

November 4th. Inspected the cattle of Albion Carsley of Harrison, but found no contagious disease.

November 6th. Inspected the stables of Daniel Stevens of Turner Center, but found only a case of chronic catarrh in an old horse.

November 9th. Inspected the cattle of Fairfield Locke of Saco, and found a case of tuberculosis in an old Jersey cow. Appraisal \$22.

November 12th. Inspected the stables of W. Grinnell of Camden, but found no contagious disease.

November 17th. Inspected the cattle of J. E. Smith, Palmyra, and found a yoke of oxen both affected with tuberculosis. They were condemned and appraised at \$112.50.

November 19th. Inspected the stables of Isaac N. Thompson of Greene, and found a bad case of chronic catarrh.

November 20th. Inspected the stables of James S. Jordan of Auburn, and found a bad case of glanders and farcy. Appraisal \$70.

November 21st. Inspected the cattle of E. J. Pulsifer of South Auburn, but found no contagious disease.

November 23d. Inspected the cattle of Mr. Bemis of Hermon, but found no contagious disease.

November 24th. Inspected the stables of the Lewiston Bleachery Company of Lewiston, but no contagious disease was discovered.

November 25th. Inspected the stables of Edward S. Nichols of Lewiston, and found a case of glanders. Appraisal \$40.

November 26th. Inspected the cattle of L. A. Genthner of Dover, and found only a case of emphysema.

November 30th. Inspected the stables of A. H. McKenney of Lewiston, and found a case of glanders in a Western horse. Condemned and appraised at \$100.

December 4th. Inspected the stables of Charles H. Hibberd at Thorn's Corner, and found a bad case of glanders and farcy in a brood mare. Appraisal \$100.

December 8th. Inspected the stables of D. H. Pooler of Palmyra, but discovered nothing but mange in a bay mare.

December 10th. Inspected the cattle of F. O. Kneeland of Lincoln, and found a case of tuberculosis in a grade cow. Condemned and appraised \$30.

December 11th. Inspected the herd of cattle of Horace Jordan of Lisbon, and found two cows recently purchased from a carload coming from Brighton, Mass., bad cases of tuberculosis. Appraisal \$35 and \$22.

December 18th. Inspected the cattle of John P. Smith of Carmel, and found a case of tuberculosis in a grade Jersey cow. Condemned and appraised \$20.

December 22d. Inspected the cattle of Nathan Bucknam of Lisbon, and found a bad case of tuberculosis, just purchased by him from a carload of Massachusetts cows. Appraisal \$12.

Early in December, our board received notice that a cheap class of cattle were being brought into Maine from Brighton, Mass., and either sold for beef to low-priced consumers or disposed of to farmers in Eastern Maine. Our first notice was received from Lisbon, and on December 11th, Dr. Bailey visited the farm of Horace Jordan, and found two cows badly diseased with tuberculosis. These cows were a part of a carload of twenty-three brought here by Fred & Wm. Crowley of Lisbon, twelve of which had been slaughtered and the beef sold in Lewiston and Auburn before we knew they were in the State, and the other eleven were found upon eight different farms, where they had been sold or traded for other cattle. Another of the lot was found to be badly diseased upon the farm of Nathan Bucknam, who had bought the animal for \$12.

Following these cases, notice was received that similar carloads had recently been brought into Maine and shipped to different points, at Burnham Junction, Clinton, Unity, North Jay, and Oxford county, and our board followed up the several lots only to find they had recently been sold for cheap beef about Waterville and vicinity, or sold on foot and lost track of, although what few were identified were very suspicious cases, if not actually diseased. Prompt action upon our part resulted, and further importations were forbidden to take effect from January 1, 1892, and with what facts and information, upon investigation, have since been disclosed, our board relies for the fullest justification and legality of our acts. Soon after as it was known, that at a special meeting of our full board at Bangor on the evening of December 19th, it had been unanimously decided to issue

Notice of Quarantine, on December 23rd, there was published in the *Boston Traveller*, the following notice :

The following despatch has been sent from Lewiston, Me. :  
“The Maine Cattle Commissioners have discovered tuberculosis in cattle lately imported from Massachusetts, and have voted to prohibit the importation of cattle from that state.”

The state authorities rather smile at the suggestion. They say that Maine imports no cattle from Massachusetts with the exception of some blooded stock which Maine cattle-raisers buy to improve the quality of their own, taking their own chances of their having tuberculosis.

The cause of the action, if it has really been taken, is thought to be the Maine State Veterinary, who is a specialist on diseases of cattle.

The Legislature this year passed the following :

*Resolved*, That the State Board of Agriculture be instructed to investigate and ascertain the best methods to be adopted in order to protect the citizens of this commonwealth against the dangers to human life and health which may arise from the presence of tuberculosis in the food products of cattle, with power to employ expert assistance, and report in print the result of their investigations to the next general court with such recommendations as they may deem advisable. And for the purpose aforesaid, they may expend such sum, not exceeding \$2,500, as they may deem necessary, which sum shall be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth.

Approved, June 11, 1889.

Inquiry was made at the headquarters of the State Board of Agriculture to-day as to what had been done under the resolve. It was stated that the executive committee met, considered the matter, and voted to have the secretary write a report on the matter and submit it to them in February. If they deem it wise, they will order it referred to the Legislature.

The cause for this action was the fact that the appropriation made was altogether insufficient for the investigation mapped out. Furthermore, the committee felt that it would be a waste of money to attempt to establish a fact already so well established as the circumstance that Massachusetts cattle suffer from tuberculosis.

Investigations have already been made which prove that the animals have consumption, that it is transmitted in breeding, and that rabbits and guinea pigs fed with milk from these diseased cattle die as a result. It is argued from this that when the milk is fed to infants it must produce serious if not fatal results.

At present the Cattle Commissioners decline to take any action regarding cases brought to their attention, other than to advise a man owning a diseased cow to get rid of it as soon as possible. As the state does not class tuberculosis with pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, glanders in horses, or hog cholera, they do not feel justified in assuming this responsibility.

It has been suggested that the Cattle Commissioners might be given authority as a board of appeal, and that when complaint is

made by individuals or boards of health the owner of the animal may appeal. The commissioners may then order the animal killed, a post mortem to follow.

If tuberculosis is found the owner shall stand the loss; if not, the state shall reimburse him, the Cattle Commissioners being the judges of the value of the animal.

Probably some such legislation as this will be asked next year.

In the columns of the *Boston Journal* of December 24th, was the following interview with the Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners:

Chairman Levi Stockbridge and Secretary A. W. Cheever of the Massachusetts State Board of Cattle Commissioners were found in session last evening at Dedham. When asked to give their opinions regarding the action of the Maine Commission, they at first objected strenuously. Mr. Cheever would not give any information. Mr. Stockbridge, however, after much persuasion, consented to talk with the *Journal* representative. He said that it was no crime for Massachusetts men to take cattle into Maine, because the Supreme Court of the United States had so decided when it rendered its decision in the case of a Michigan citizen who brought Texas cattle into his own State.

"Massachusetts law affecting cattle," said Mr. Stockbridge, "was the same as the Michigan law, and to bring cattle from Texas into either of these was made a crime by the State law. But the highest court in the country stamped such as unconstitutional, and we then changed our law to read thus: 'When animals are transported within this State from infected localities beyond its boundary lines such animals may be seized and quarantined by the Commissioners, at the expense of the owners thereof, so long as the public safety may require; and if, in their judgment, it is necessary to secure that safety, they may cause such animals to be killed without appraisal or payment for the same.'

"You can see by that," continued Mr. Stockbridge, "that the State has no jurisdiction over the cattle until they get within the State borders. Then they become subject to local law and the authorities can deal with them accordingly. If this report be true, then the possibilities are that there is an immense amount of ignorance in Maine. This case was brought before the Supreme Court about twelve years ago, and at that time Maine had not begun to open its eyes to contagious diseases.

The cattle which Dr. Bailey is alleged to have said came from Massachusetts are probably not from this State. Of the immense number of cattle brought to Brighton for sale, only about five per cent at the most, are Massachusetts animals. The reports of the market at Brighton last week showed that 3,553 head of cattle were brought to the market, and of these only fifty-seven were from Massachusetts. For all we know, these animals might be from Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont or the West, but it is

not possible or probable that they are from Massachusetts. Brighton is the central market of New England, and from there each week go thousands of cattle to all parts of the country, and especially New England. Dr. Bailey is also quoted as saying that our State is fairly honeycombed with diseased cattle. *This statement is entirely false, as is the assertion that we do not pay any attention to the disease among our cattle. Now the general health and condition of cattle in Massachusetts is excellent, and I can say positively that there is very little tuberculosis among them. There are no cheap cattle here and our dairy animals rival any of those in the United States.* Last winter when the great hue and cry was raised at Worcester over diseased milk, our full board personally examined the 850 cows in that region and found them to be healthy and in fine condition. Maine has been either misrepresented or she is wrong."

To the above interview, a member of our board replied in the *Portland Press* of December 28th, where after quoting freely from Massachusetts authorities and official reports, that the cattle of that State were largely affected with tuberculosis, closed with the following summary :

"In quarantining our State against Massachusetts, we seek only to maintain that enviable reputation for the almost absolute conditions of health among our cattle, and the purity of our dairy products for which Maine is famous, and in furtherance of that object, all the protection we seem to need is to quarantine against Massachusetts, while all that Massachusetts needs, is protection against itself.

"In this connection the *Boston Journal* of Christmas morning says : 'There is a case of tuberculosis just developed at Haverhill, Mass., that merits the investigation of our Cattle Commissioners, and that several cattle had been killed. In one case the milk from a cow killed and found to be badly infected, had been distributed among customers in the city.'

"Mr. Stockbridge affirms that it is no crime for Massachusetts men to take cattle into Maine. Neither do the Massachusetts authorities seem to consider it a crime to allow the unrestricted traffic in diseased cattle and horses in that State, but the unsuspecting public, who are eating and drinking the products of tuberculous cows have some rights, the Cattle Commissioners of that cultured state, may not be able much longer to disguise or ignore ; and if it should cost hundreds

of thousands of dollars to stamp out the disease,' it would be the best money Massachusetts ever expended.

GEO. H. BAILEY,

*State Veterinary Surgeon.*"

Upon the same day, December 28th, there appeared in the *Boston Traveller* a most startling statement from a meat and milk inspector, Mr. E. A. Stone of Ashland, Massachusetts.

E. A. Stone, inspector of provisions of this town, and a butcher doing a large business with the farmers of this vicinity, made to a *Traveller* reporter to-day several startling statements regarding the presence of tuberculosis in Massachusetts cattle, and in beef that is sent into Boston markets.

Mr. Stone stated that he did not believe one cow in fifty of the worn out class that are killed and sold for sausages and cut meat for the Boston market, commonly known as "bologna cows," that is healthy and fit for food.

He also said he did not believe there was a cow in Massachusetts that had not been exposed to tuberculosis.

He further said that there were milk farms in and about Ashland, whose product he would not take as a gift, on account of the diseased nature of the herds.

Mr. Stone has done a large business in butchering cattle nearly all his life, and has also paid a great deal of attention to diseases in cattle. He butchers nearly all the cattle killed in Ashland and vicinity, including Marlboro, Framingham, Southboro, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick and Sherborn, and is generally employed by the farmers in this district in cases of sick cattle.

During the present year, he has held the office of provision inspector in this town, with authority to condemn all diseased meat.

Mr. Stone has, for a considerable time, made a study of tuberculosis, and has frequently been before the Cattle Commissioners and the State Board of Health in regard to the presence of the disease in Massachusetts. In his conversation with the *Traveller* reporter he said:

"We frequently are called to butcher worn-out cows, and in cases where they are healthy, the meat is sold for bologna sausage and chopped, or what is generally called Hamburg steak. When the cow is diseased, we get the carcass and hide for drawing the beast away, while the meat is cut up and used for fertilizing purposes. Here is the record of cattle infected with tuberculosis, killed here since April:

"In April we had two; in May, one; in June, two; in July and August, one each, and in December, one cow and two dogs. Now this record is for the most part during the summer, when we kill only a very few cattle. In the winter the number largely increases.

"There are large numbers of cows infected with tuberculosis all over the state. There are a large number in this vicinity; there are



a lot up in the Deerfield valley, and there are infected cows in the western part of the state. The condition is growing worst all the time.

“There is not a cow in Massachusetts that has not been exposed to the disease. Jerseys are mostly infected, but there has been so little effort to weed out the disease that all kinds of cattle have had a chance to catch it.

“There is no question that a large amount of diseased meat finds its way into the Boston markets. You won't find it in the first-class markets, but in the cheaper places, and there it is found in the Hamburg chopped meat and in cheap Bologna sausages. You see nearly every farmer has on his hands at various times, worn-out cows.

“These are cows that have become dry and poor. They are useless to the farmer and they are not fit for first-class meat. When a farmer has such a cow he sends for us, to know what we will give for it. We take the cow and kill it, and if we find the lungs diseased, we condemn the meat and send the carcass to the bone-yard.

“If healthy, the meat goes for cut meat and cheap bolognas. You must not suppose that all bolognas are made of this kind of meat. Many are made in the West of first-class stock, while the Cambridge pork-killing firms turn out large quantities of excellent sausages. But there is a cheap grade made by small and sometimes not over-reputable manufacturers, in which this class of meat, and worse, is used.

“If a diseased cow comes to us, it is condemned. The same fate meets it at Brighton, where the inspectors keep a rigid watch. But there are a large number of these worn-out cows that are not taken to us or to Brighton, on account of the strict inspection. They are driven to small butchers in the outlying districts of Boston, and there killed.

“The meat is all boned off of the carcass, chopped up and smuggled into the cheaper markets in the form stated. There is not one in fifty of these worn-out cows that is free from tuberculosis. *The most of them that come to us have lungs all honey-combed and hard, and not unfrequently all covered with ulcers.*

“If the carcasses were carried into Boston whole, the disease would be detected, so this cutting-up method is employed. There was a man in Sherborn, a year or so ago, who killed cows for the Boston market, who formerly killed his cattle at Brighton. *But the inspection at Brighton became too rigid, so he moved out this way.* Many unsound cows are driven to such places as Winchester and Arlington.

“In some towns there are what are called ‘cow jockeys,’ men who trade cows, as horses are traded. They buy up or trade for those worn-out cows, and then sell them to the butcher for what they will bring. I have had cases where these men would bring such cows to me to be killed. I would say that the meat was not fit to be sold, but the owner would reply, ‘I'll sell it all right enough.’ A good deal of this meat has found its way into the country meat-carts.

"I recently killed a blind cow for a man, which had lungs all full of tubercles and ulcers. *The milk from that cow had been mixed with that of the others in the herd and sent into Boston*, some of it, undoubtedly, to be sold for young children and babies. *There is a milk farm within three miles of here from which I would not take the milk as a gift. In the herd you will find one healthy cow to ten that are diseased.*

"They don't show it perhaps, and sometimes of two cows the worst-appearing will have the best lungs; but the tuberculosis cows are feeding and herding side by side with the sound cows, and cannot help spreading the disease. The milk is frequently all mixed together, and if that of one is infected, it infects the whole lot.

"There are plenty of farmers that don't notice that their cows are coughing. The only way, when a cow shows symptoms of disease, is to take it out of the herd at once. There is no other way but to weed out the suspicious animals. If they are allowed to mingle with others, they constantly cough out the germ-laden matter from their lungs, infecting the air that the healthy cows are breathing.

"Farmers too frequently force their cows into disease. They are anxious to get all the milk possible, and by forcing them with grain, and milking them just as long as possible before calving, they outrage nature and wear them out. This process rapidly develops any impending disease, and the cow is soon entirely worthless.

"In the districts nearer Boston, such as Malden, Edgeworth, Lynn, etc., there are a large number of cows fed on brewers' grain and swill. These very frequently show presence of tuberculosis. A lot of diseased meat was recently found on carts in Amherst.

"Most farmers, if they find a diseased cow in their herds, want it taken quietly away. If it is known that they have a tuberculosis cow, it hurts their milk trade or their sale of cattle to an alarming degree. It is of great importance that the legislature should make strict laws to cover the spread of the disease.

"There should be inspectors appointed all over the state, with authority to take possession of all cattle that show a suspicion of tuberculosis. The cattle should be killed and examined in all cases. If they are not diseased, the owner can be reimbursed; but if they are diseased, the carcass must be condemned and destroyed. There is no other way to weed out the disease.

"Under the present laws there is no way to prevent unscrupulous men from smuggling diseased meat into Boston and other markets, and there is unquestionably a large amount of such meat sold to-day in the cheaper establishments. In the form of sausage and chopped steak it cannot be detected, and the public has no protection. The state must do something, and very soon. *Tuberculosis is fast spreading, and has such a hold now in Massachusetts that it will be hard to clean it out.*

"The presence of infected meat and germ-laden milk in the markets of Boston is a matter to attract the attention of everyone.

"Investigations have already been made which prove that the animals have consumption, that it is transmitted in breeding, and that

rabbits and guinea pigs fed with milk from these diseased cattle die as a result. It is argued from this that when the milk is fed to infants it must produce serious, if not fatal, results.

“The early attention of the legislature is likely to be called to the situation.  
H. A. F.”

On January first we received the following letter from Mr. Stone :

“ASHLAND, MASS., December 31st, 1881.

GEO. H. BAILEY, Portland, Maine.

*My Dear Sir* :—I received your valuable paper to-day and in reply will say that *you have put up the bars none too soon*. In the towns about here are several of the so called cow jockeys, and I know that they have bought cows that we have refused to take at any price and sold them in Brighton to go east ; and in conversation with one of them last Saturday, he told me that he had been sending his cows to Maine. Any one who has old worn out cows to sell now will not send them to me to dress and sell on commission for they know that if I get them and find them not fit for food they will be seized and they will get nothing for them, so they keep them until a cow jockey comes along then he will have a cheap cow giving as much milk as four of this kind and only one to feed instead of four, so they trade three or four for one and the jockey takes them down in the vicinity of Brighton and they are sold to sausage makers who kill their own meat, and the meat is boned and if not made into bolognas, is chopped and sold to dealers in cheaper meats in Boston, and then the public must guess as to the condition of such cows.

My experience of one of the Cattle Commissioners of this State has been that he took more interest in cattle shows than he did in the diseased cattle. Last winter I had a bad case of tuberculosis in a cow that was the property of the State. I of course condemned the meat as inspector of provisions in this town, and reported the condition of the herd to him, and he did not come, after sending three times to him and stating to him that I should report the same with sample of meat to Gov. Russell ; and then he came and said that he should not be afraid to eat the meat. He gets his pay and that is all the good he does the State. What we want is a law to seize all cattle so affected or intended for slaughter. You may have seen my report in the *Boston Traveller*. And I propose to do my duty now to weed out tuberculosis.

I remain yours respectfully,

E. A. STONE.”

Upon January first, our board also received the official report of the Board of Cattle Commissioners of New Hampshire, which is hereby given in full.

## THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS.

CONCORD, January 1, 1892.

*To His Excellency, Hiram A. Tuttle, Governor of New Hampshire, and the Honorable Council:*

In accordance with an act passed by the Legislature of 1891, creating a State Board of Cattle Commissioners, "for the purpose of exterminating contagious and infectious diseases, especially tuberculosis, among cattle," action has been taken and, as required by law, we submit the following brief report:

The law became operative April 15, 1891, and work was commenced at once, the efforts of the Board being mainly directed to eradicating tuberculosis from the State. The action taken has apparently been sustained by a strong public sentiment, and the owners of animals have generally been willing to co-operate with the Board for the extermination of the disease. The generally accepted belief of the highest medical authorities that the use of milk and meat from tuberculous animals transmits the disease to the human family resulting in consumption, leaves no cause for doubting the importance of the work and renders it not simply a matter of protection to healthy animals from the disease, but far more important in its relation to public health.

All cases coming to the attention of the Board have been considered and if the symptoms reported indicated the existence of the disease an examination was made.

The action taken has resulted in the condemning and killing of 111 animals infected with tuberculosis located by counties as follows: Belknap county, 3; Rockingham, 7; Strafford, 8; Merrimack, 12; Hillsborough, 81; total 111 animals.

By the provisions of the law these cattle were appraised at what their value would be if in a healthy condition, and the owner received of the State one-half the amount of said appraisal. The 111 head of cattle were appraised at \$3,253 and the owners have received of the State \$1,626.30 or an average of \$14.65 per head.

The extent to which the disease has been found in Hillsborough county caused the board to investigate the origin and history of certain cases and in several instances it was traced directly to herds of cattle brought from Massachusetts, either for pasturage or to be sold, sometimes by unscrupulous dealers, to farmers and milk-men of our State. Cases outside Hillsborough county have been traced to the same source. In 1887, when the existence of a case of pleuro-pneumonia was reported in Massachusetts, the State Board of Cattle Commissioners of New Hampshire issued quarantine orders against all cattle from the former State, and cattle were only admitted on permits issued by the Board, on presentation of satisfac-

tory evidence by the owners that such cattle had not been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia. The wisdom of the Board in taking such action was unquestioned, and all possible danger to our live stock interests was averted. Reference to the records of that time show that of the 7,000 cattle admitted under those regulations, over 50 per cent came to Hillsborough county, and doubtless the same percentage of cattle annually brought into the State since 1887 has been landed in the same locality. In this county 70 per cent of the tuberculosis in the State has been found.

These facts have convinced the Board that if any permanent eradication of the disease is effected, regulations must be enforced against the introduction of tuberculous cattle from outside the State, and such action will doubtless be taken at an early day. The comparatively limited area of our State in which the disease exists has also convinced the Board that, with proper action, tuberculosis among our domestic animals, if not completely eradicated, may be greatly suppressed and the danger therefrom to public health reduced to a minimum.

Respectfully submitted,

IRVING A. WATSON,  
N. J. BACHELDER,  
*Cattle Commissioners.*

Only to be followed by their Independent Notice of Quarantine of January 11th, as follows :

## THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS.

CONCORD, N. H., January 11, 1892.

*To Boards of Selectmen :*

You are hereby notified by the Board of Cattle Commissioners of the State of New Hampshire that a cattle quarantine against the State of Massachusetts is this day ordered. You are directed to seize and hold in quarantine all cattle not intended for immediate slaughter, coming into this State from Massachusetts after this date and to notify this Board at once of such action.

Cattle from Massachusetts intended for immediate slaughter will be subject to quarantine regulations if any contagious or infectious disease is found among them ; otherwise they will be allowed to proceed to their destination. All other cattle brought into the State without a permit from this Board must be held by you, as above directed, until this order is cancelled

Any violation of this order coming to our knowledge will be prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the General Laws of New Hampshire.

IRVING A. WATSON,  
N. J. BACHELDER,  
*Cattle Commissioners.*

On January 12th, the *Boston Herald* published the following editorial :

“New Hampshire follows the example of Maine in establishing a quarantine against Massachusetts cattle. In this connection the report of our State Board of Agriculture on the subject of tuberculous cattle is interesting. The commissioners discuss at some length the charge of the Maine authorities as to the prevalence of tuberculosis in this state, denying the charges, disputing the law quoted, impeaching their authorities, and maintaining that there is more tuberculosis in Maine than in this state. The same remarks will apply to New Hampshire, whose action has been taken subsequent to the publication of the commissioners' report. Somebody appears to be sadly in error in this business, and it might be well to find out who it is.”

We heartily endorse the concluding portion of the *Herald's* editorial, and are in earnest in our endeavors to present such an array of cold facts, (derived from Massachusetts authorities) as shall set this important question forever at rest.

On March 5th, after publishing several liberal extracts of our report, the *Herald* printed the following editorial :

“It is not improbable that the criticisms of the state of Maine officials on the Massachusetts cattle commission are well founded. We have urged, on a number of occasions during the last two years, that a radical change should be made in this board, and that, considering the professional character of a large part of the service which has to be performed, it might be well to place the work in charge of the state board of health. It is a discredit to our state that one of its important executive department should be administered in a manner to subject it to the presumably just condemnation of our neighbors—we say presumably, because the faults referred to have been brought out in comments made on the state cattle commission by a number of well informed persons residing in Massachusetts. It has been a matter of common report that cattle suffering from tubercular diseases could be found without much trouble in a number of the towns within twenty or thirty miles of Boston, and, what is more, that the milk coming from these diseased animals has been sold to the people of this city. These reports may be exaggerated, but they show the slight confidence in which the judgment of the cattle commission is commonly held. To this is now added the condemnation of the authorities of our sister states. Is it not about time for the Legislature of Massachusetts to make a reform in this department?”

On January 14th, the *Portland Press* in an editorial says : “The Cattle Commissioners of New Hampshire and Rhode Island have followed the example of the Maine commissioners and quarantined against Massachusetts cattle on account of the prevalence of tuber-

culosis in that state. This is certainly strong corroboration of the wisdom of the course of the Maine commissioners and indicates that the independent investigations of the commissioners of those States have brought them to the same conclusion in regard to the prevalence of tuberculosis in Massachusetts so forcibly expressed by Dr. Bailey in his recent reports and letters on the subject. Meanwhile the Massachusetts commissicners appear to be inclined to conceal the real extent of the disease in that state, though they are compelled to admit that many cases do exist. Their assertion that Dr. Bailey's charges are untrue assumes a rather humorous aspect, inasmuch as Dr. Bailey clearly showed in a letter to the *Press* that his charges were practically extracts from their own reports."

On January 16th the *Lewiston Journal* says: "The action of the Maine Cattle Commissioners in quarantining our State against Massachusetts cattle, if it needed any vindication, receives it at the hand of the Cattle Commissioners of Massachusetts who in their report to the Legislature deplore the existence of tuberculosis in their State and ask for legal measures to stamp it out, such as have been taken in Maine. The New Hampshire Cattle Commissioners, too, acknowledge the foresight of the Maine Board, following their example this week with a quarantine bulletin against the Bay State. The Boston papers will find out that Dr. Bailey's edict was not a mere sensation."

We offer the text of the Massachusetts Commissioners' Report for 1891, for the better understanding of all concerned, and also to give to our colleagues the benefit of a full hearing in our State.

#### REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS CATTLE COMMISSIONERS' ON BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS, 1891.

Though certain forms of lung trouble among our cattle had been previously reported upon by our Board, the first specific report on this disease was made in 1880, and it has been discussed, and information respecting it given, in each of our reports since 1886. It has been our earnest endeavor, each year, to make a complete survey of the entire field and all the stock committed to our oversight; to report the exact facts obtained by our observations in relation to the extent to which the disease prevails, and the danger therefrom to our people by the consumption of our stock products; and to do this without any regard to alarmists who, on the one hand, are apparently endeavoring to make business and money for themselves by circulating sensational reports; or, on the other, to those who declare there is no such disease or danger, that they may be unchecked in the sale of milk or meat, however infected it may be. In our last report we discussed this whole matter at considerable length, and quoted from an article on "The present attitude of

veterinarians on the subject of tuberculosis," by Dr. Daniel D. Lee, instructor of anatomy in the veterinary department of Harvard University. In this article he quotes the opinion of Professor Air-long, an authority on this subject, "that tuberculous milk and meat is the least important source of this contagion," and that "only about five in a thousand is the number of tuberculous cattle found." He says, "The chief source of danger, both in animals and men, lies in the inhalation of dust containing the dried sputa, in those localities where the population is dense and the disease prevalent." And again he says, "I enter a plea that the severity of the crusade against our cattle be somewhat lessened, until some steps are taken by the medical profession and boards of health to quarantine human beings suffering from tuberculosis." He closes his article as follows:—

"I wish it understood that I believe tuberculosis to be a very contagious disease, but slow in its course. Every one will acknowledge that the danger from the milk and meat is the *very least*. The milk is diluted by that of healthy cows, under which circumstances even direct inoculation often fails; and the meat is only diseased in five cases in one thousand, and then is generally cooked. The danger from inhalation of dried sputa in the dust is very great either from man to man, or man to animals. Therefore, let us wait a little before we condemn all the cattle and other diseased animals; for, even if we eradicate the disease among them themselves, they will contract it again from man."

Our experiences and investigations during the last year have only served to strengthen and confirm the opinions expressed in our last annual report, as well as those of Dr. Lee, here given. In an essay read by Dr. Chapin of the city of Springfield before a convention of the boards of health of the State, last October, giving an account of his investigations on tuberculosis in that city, and extending over a period of twenty-five years, he gives an opinion based on those investigations, that there was much more danger that our cattle would contract the disease from man than that man would contract it from them. In consequence of unfavorable surmises respecting the condition of the herds of cows which supplied the city of Worcester with milk, the Board visited that locality last March, and examined twenty-five herds, containing 850 cows. With perhaps one exception, the sanitary condition, surroundings and food of these herds was of the best, and the animals were apparently in perfect health. We found but one animal which had fallen under suspicion of disease; but a careful examination of it by auscultation, percussion and taking of temperature, did not disclose it. She was in prime good condition, and we learn was killed for beef about two months afterwards, and no fault was detected in the carcass. The owners of these herds did, and had occasion to, pride themselves on the condition of their animals, and the consumers of their milk may have perfect confidence in its excellence. During the year a record has been kept of 200 cows slaughtered for beef in the vicinity of Marlborough, and but two per cent were found unfit for human food



in consequence of diseases of all kinds. Similar cases to the above have fallen under our observation in different parts of the State. But tuberculosis does exist here among our cattle, though not to such an extent as to cause serious alarm or justify their indiscriminate slaughter, or our total abstinence from the consumption of their milk and meat.

As a measure of precaution, and to keep it in abeyance, we recommend the continuance of the rules and regulations published in our last report. In order to secure the inspection of animals intended for slaughter, and of all provisions offered for sale, we recommended in that report that all our towns by vote at their last annual meetings accept of the provisions of chapter 58 of the Public Statutes, which would give their selectmen power to appoint such inspectors. The recommendation was not heeded; we now therefore recommend to the Legislature the passage of an act similar to the last clause of section 13 of our contagious disease law relating to glanders. This would give the commissioners power to forbid the sale of tuberculous cattle to cause their destruction, and to prevent the sale of milk and meat containing the germs of the disease.

We might here close our report on this part of our duty but for the fact that a very serious if not invidious attack has recently been made upon Massachusetts by the Cattle Commissioners of the State of Maine. By a report from that State, published in the *Boston Herald* of the 23d ult., it appears that that board, empowered, as they suppose, by a law of their State, have declared it "a crime to do business in Massachusetts cattle," and that "the importation of a single cow, no matter of what breed from Massachusetts is absolutely forbidden." That board, it appears, was led to take this action from the statements of one George H. Bailey, their veterinarian, which were as follows: "That the Crowley Brothers of Lisbon, that State, had recently imported there several carloads of cheap cattle from Brighton, Mass., which he had caused to be killed and found them badly infected with tuberculosis." He further says, "Massachusetts does not attempt to stamp out this disease, and the condition of affairs in that State is simply shocking; that that State is fairly honeycombed with diseased cattle." It should be noticed that Dr. Bailey does not claim that he has made any personal examination of the home cattle of our state, but only of "cheap cattle brought from Brighton." He does, however, quote Dr. J. F. Winchester of Lawrence, Mass., who has already been alluded to in this report, and whose statements should be carefully dissected and compared before full credence is given them. This is not the first time that this Dr. Bailey has made the most sweeping charges against the entire cattle stock of this State, and drawn his proof of them from the same source as now; viz., "cheap cattle from Brighton, and Dr. Winchester of Lawrence."

It ought to be sufficient for us to say that the charges against Massachusetts cattle by Dr. Bailey are untrue, and to refer to facts already given in this report as proof. But it is perhaps better that we shall allude to the legal attitude of the Cattle Commissioners of

Maine, and quote from the latest reports at hand of the inspection of Massachusetts cattle and their products on a large scale to sustain them. The law of Maine above alluded to, and of which the Cattle Commissioners or Dr. Bailey are presumably the authors, is no law at all, and it is not a "crime" to import cattle from Massachusetts or any other State into Maine. Massachusetts and nearly all States westward to Kansas once committed that folly, and in 1875 passed similar acts to prevent the introduction to their States from Texas of cattle infected with Spanish fever. In the State of Missouri this law was contested, and a case brought before the United States Court, where the law was declared unconstitutional, because it attempted to interdict or control commerce between the States, which was a power conferred by the Constitution only upon Congress. Massachusetts and other States then passed enactments substituting quarantine of suspected animals when found within the State. If Maine and Dr. Bailey are still in the Union, they must be amenable to its constitution, and be careful about arrogating to themselves the powers of Congress, especially in going so far as to declare what shall be "a crime, with a penalty attached." Dr. Bailey may possibly be familiar with the cattle and the cattle trade of Maine, removed as it is from the great lines of trade and transportation of these animals; but he exhibits a gross ignorance in this regard of the conditions which do and must exist in Massachusetts.

Brighton and Watertown in this State, to which Maine exports, and from which she imports "cheap cattle" are two of the great collecting and distributing points of cattle for the whole country. Hundreds of thousands of animals are gathered here from all the New England, northern and western states and Canada, and either slaughtered here or taken abroad to other countries and states, including Maine. While here, these animals are only in transit for their real destination, or waiting for slaughter; and while here they very rarely affiliate with or become a part of our home stock. Tuberculosis exists both in men and bovines over the entire country from which these animals are gathered, and it would be very strange if an animal thus affected was not occasionally found among them, or if the Crowleys of Maine, in buying "cheap cattle at Brighton" did not get some of them. Maine is a large contributor weekly to the stock market of Brighton, and she has tuberculosis among her home stock; and it would not be strange if she contributed her mite to increase the volume of this pest of "cheap cattle" said to be found there. The facts gathered weekly show that Maine is a larger contributor to that market than Massachusetts. For the week ending December 24 last, there were in that market 2,143 cattle. It being Christmas week the number of cattle from abroad was very small; but, of the whole number stated, Massachusetts furnished 39 and Maine 104. The size of this market varies somewhat from week to week, but the comparison between the two remains practically the same through the year.

With the above facts and conditions in mind, it is well to consider the unreasonableness if not falsity of the charge of Dr. Bailey,

“that, while Maine some ten years ago awoke to the realization of the danger to humanity from this dread disease, and has since actively tried to stamp it out and has practically succeeded, Massachusetts does not attempt to stamp it out, and does not spend a single dollar to accomplish so desirable an end.” The people of Massachusetts and its Cattle Commissioners are perfectly familiar with the process and cost of “stamping out” cattle disease, and the Cattle Commissioners of Maine might be grateful to them for the lesson we have taught them in this regard, and thankful that, from their comparative isolation and distance from the great lines of cattle transit and market, it may be possible for them to accomplish something by the process, though infection will infallibly reappear in consequence of the existence of the disease among her human population.

With existing conditions in Massachusetts, which it does not appear to be within the range of human possibilities to change, to stamp out this disease, as recommended by Dr. Bailey, would be for us to kill and pay for all the cattle of the northern and western states and of Canada which come to our market for sale and distribution, as well as our home stock. This cannot be done, and would not eradicate the disease if it could, because, as in Maine, contamination of the cattle would follow from the presence of the disease in our human population. For these reasons our Board has believed our wisest as well as really our only course to combat this disease was by elimination in accordance with the rules and regulations published in our last report, and by preventing the sale of milk and meat which might possibly be infected. But does tuberculosis prevail in Massachusetts, taking into account both its home stock and that which is brought here for slaughter and is in transit, to such an alarming extent as is represented by Dr. Bailey? To again give an answer in the negative, we here introduce the testimony of the inspectors to which allusion has been made. Dr. Bryden of Boston, the inspector of live cattle and dead meats exported from Boston by the British steamships, makes the following report on his own work and that of Dr. Alexander Burr, inspector of dead meat for the Board of Health of the city of Boston, and which was published in the “American Cultivator” of January 3, 1891. After alluding to the reported condition of market stock in this country and Europe, he says:—

My contention is that about five per cent of the cows in the neighborhood of our large cities, with two per cent of cows, calves, oxen and other cattle in country districts, is sufficiently sensational and alarming, and an estimate that will more than cover the cases of tuberculosis among the cattle population of Massachusetts, expecting perhaps among the old cows that die in the neighborhood of our large cities; while, with reference to the cattle population of the United States, not one per cent are tuberculous. This conclusion is arrived at by me from the following data and experiences.

I have been in general veterinary practice in Boston for twenty years, and, in connection with this, live-stock and dressed-beef

inspector at Boston for several of the largest British steamship lines that come to this country for the last ten years. I have yearly inspected from 25,000 to 75,000 head of cattle up to last year, and over 100,000 head this year (1890), and within six months 3,000 quarters per week of dressed beef in addition.

This embraces cattle from Canada and the northwestern states, cattle from the eastern and middle states, the South and the West; cattle of all ages, steers, bulls, cows, stags, oxen, heifers and calves; distillery-fed, slop-fed, corn-fed and grass-fed; many of them as high and fine-bred animals as there can be found in all the world. If the disease is present to the extent stated, why has it not been found among those that died in transit here, or at the stock yard? Why have not the English butchers and inspectors reported it oftener? A few cases of actinomycosis, Texas fever, anthrax, and two cases of an uncertain lung disease, are the only diseases worth mentioning I have ever met with among our export animals.

In my regular veterinary practice I occasionally find cases of tuberculosis, mostly within the last five years; but not to any such extent as reported, unless dairies of two cows, or herds of five, in certain cow-houses, are meant to prove the large percentage, when one or two of their number are diseased; neither am I ready to admit that the cows in the neighborhood of the old cities of Europe are healthier than ours.

I am also indebted to the Board of Health of Boston for their latest reports. Dr. Alexander Burr, their dead-meat inspector, has kept an exact account of all the cattle slaughtered at the Brighton Abattoir during the year 1890. The largest percentage of tuberculosis he finds among Eastern cows, where it reaches from three to four per cent; this shows that our cows are as healthy as those of some of the cities of Europe, even where the sanitary regulations are excellent, and have been for years, for their statistics are taken from the dead animal. They do not regard a high-bred herd infected because one or two of its number have been; and at the international meeting these statistics were meant to embrace only those actually diseased.

Among the dead cows in the vicinity of Boston sent to the knockers department to be made into fertilizers, he found 7.5 per cent. Certainly no place could be found where the percentage could possibly be higher, or more unfair as a basis from which to calculate the condition of either the cows or the cattle population.

While it might be that abattoir figures would be slightly favorable, that could not possibly be the case with this class of animals. Among Western cattle he has found only one case of tuberculosis. One of his reports to me was for ten weeks last year, when he found, among 7,000 cattle slaughtered, only seven cases of tuberculosis. His next report to me was for six months. Out of 15,506 cattle slaughtered, he found only .17 (or 17-100ths of one per cent) tuberculosis. Of the above number, 810 were Eastern cows; of these, 3.30 per cent were tuberculous; while among eighty dead cows carted in for fertilizers from the vicinity of Boston, six were found to be tuberculous.

My reason for challenging the statements made in the Review editorial is because they appear to me entirely wrong and unfair to the country, especially when read in foreign countries, where our products are objected to on account of their supposed diseased condition. It interferes with the business of the steamship lines coming here, it injures the stock raisers and shippers, and must be embarrassing to the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, which is now doing so much to remove this wrong impression abroad.

WILLIAMSON BRYDER, V. S.

*Inspector for British Steamships.*

Can these statements of Drs. Bryden and Burr be disproved by Dr. Bailey of Maine and Dr. J. F. Winchester of Lawrence, Mass.? If not, then there is no present cause for alarm, and the measures of the cattle commissioners, if carried forward, will accomplish all that under present conditions is possible.

We have already alluded to the sensational character of the reports which have been circulated respecting our cattle. This is apparent by the language and terms which are used in speaking or writing of it, such, for instance as "dread disease," "most alarming," "shocking," "stands appalled," and the like. It would appear as if these men thought themselves to be the discoverers of the disease, that *they* only knew its character, and therefore felt it necessary to use the strongest, most stirring words found in or which could be coined from the English language, to arrest public attention and direct it to an impending calamity; whereas, the *fact of the disease*, and all the details of its development and results, were thoroughly well known and understood hundreds of years before their grandfathers were born. It may not have been classed among contagions; but, if it is contagious now, it always was, and always was as dangerous as now, no more and no less. In truth, as many facts can be gathered to prove that it is not contagious, as can be found to prove that it is. But we will admit it to the list of contagions. What then? Contagions differ amazingly in their virility, certainty and mode of transmission, ease with which they may be resisted, period of incubation, etc. Tuberculosis in action is one of the weakest, slowest and most easily averted of any known. When compared with small-pox, yellow fever, measles or diphtheria in man, or foot and mouth disease, Spanish fever, or contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, it hardly deserves to be called a contagion. Rare indeed are the cases of it, both in men and cattle, where the causes of it cannot be traced directly to colds resulting from sudden changes of temperature, confinement in foul air without suitable ventilation, and these combined with weakened vitality, caused by over-breeding, over-working and improper feeding; and this, it is to be noted, is where the principle of this contagion, if it has played any part in the calamity, cannot by any possibility be traced to an origin in any other animal.

As a simple contagion, therefore, or because it is considered such, it is not to be accepted as a "dread disease." As a contagion, it has a germ floating in air, swimming in water, or concealed in our

food ; but there is no occasion to be "appalled" on that account, for the same is true of measles, chicken-pox, diphtheria and other diseases, and this is the weakest in vitality, and more dependent on a variety of extraneous circumstances for its development than any of them. True, if a contagion, it has a germ or seed ; but, that it may grow and cause what is called disease, it must be planted in ground fitted for its reception by a union of many of the conditions which have been named, and over which we have nearly perfect control. It has a germ which can be found by searching with microscopic power, and which, if fed to animals for consecutive weeks or months, or forced into their blood, may be made to incubate ; but this process is purely artificial, simply showing what scientific skill may accomplish. It is utterly unlike the processes of nature in the movement of the germ from subject to subject, where a personal defence can be made, or, if need be, assistance given in prevention or resistance.

Again, uneasiness if not alarm has been created by the oft-repeated statement that this disease is certainly hereditary. Facts to contradict this are abundant and pointed. At the present time investigators are quite generally agreed that an animal born of a tuberculous mother does not carry the germs of the disease in its system, but that, being born of a parent with a weakened constitution, it has a predisposition to disease, and, when called on in after life to perform unusual over-taxing labor, or when exposed to the unfavorable surrounding conditions we have named, this, or, in fact, any other disease, is liable to occur. Here, too, by intelligent care and foresight in relation to the required labor and conditions, the feared result may be averted.

LEVI STOCKBRIDGE,	}	<i>Cattle Commissioners.</i>
A. W. CHEEVER,		
O. B. HADWEN,		

Boston, January 6, 1892.

The portion of the above report which we have underlined, furnishes the key-note to the position we in Maine have all the time confidently taken, that the statistics of the Brighton Abattoir are a "delusion and a snare," as far as furnishing any reliable or trustworthy tables from which any fair conclusions could be drawn of the approximate or actual percentage of tuberculosis in Massachusetts ; and we claim, without fear of contradiction, that the two classes of cattle of which we complain, viz., "high-bred" and "high-priced" cows and bulls, like those that have come to us from North Andover, Wayland and other parts of Massachusetts, which have heretofore been brought into Maine for breeding purposes ; and "cheap cattle" such as are exposed weekly for sale in Brigh-

ton market, from which were selected the several carloads recently brought here, (and which precipitated the action of our Board to quarantine against Massachusetts), *never reach the abattoir at all*, the latter class being sold to local butchers, in small lots, to be either retailed as "chop-beef," or manufactured into Bolognas and Frankfort sausage, "where there is no system of inspection" and entirely outside the jurisdiction of the Board of Health. As Dr. Burr the inspector himself says, "Of course we must take into consideration that the cows coming here are generally thought to be sound, that is, we do not get all the animals used in the cheaper grades of beef," and in his very first report to the "Board of Health" (after assuming the position of Inspector) for three months ending December 31, 1889, submitted the fact that among the cattle slaughtered, were discovered twelve cases of tuberculosis. Of these he condemned but two animals, and explains, "From the above it will be seen that not all the tuberculous animals have been condemned: and I wish to state that our discrimination might be more rigid were it not for the fact, that in surrounding cities and towns, dissatisfied tenants could slaughter without inspection for our market, and thus defeat the object of our inspection."

No suspicious cattle as such, are ever sent to the abattoir to be slaughtered, as the owners well know they will be inspected.

This is just the class of cattle our dealers have been buying in Brighton, and that are offered there every week for sale, old and young, the lame and the blind, discarded from milk farms around Boston, "*for cause*," some dry, some farrow, some diseased, and only last week offered to us for four and five to six dollars a head, and it is a matter of fact that a carload of them was landed in Maine just before our Notice of Quarantine, that cost but \$6.35 per head, freight all paid to "Baruham Junction." Now, we maintain, that if every one of them were perfectly sound, they would still be an unprofitable and worthless lot of worn out brutes for our farmers to

invest in, and furnish a parallel case to the miserable lot of Bronchos that infested our State a few years ago, and among whom glanders was so prevalent, that we found thirteen cases within a year. Owing to the system of contracts to furnish so many cans of milk per day, some of these cows are sent to Brighton by milkmen in surrounding towns, only because they can no longer furnish their quota of milk, and have been "pumped dry," but the fact develops, that no matter for what cause they were weeded out, when slaughtered, a large percentage of them prove to be diseased, and we certainly have no use for them in Maine.

This is the class of cattle so well described by Dr. Burr himself, where he says "that when the condition of the old, unthrifty cows in this city and neighborhood is studied, and the class of people to whom their milk and other products are distributed are taken into account, the subject becomes a very serious one, and well worth the immediate attention of our Health Authorities"; and Mr. Cheever himself in a public document dated Dedham, Mass., May 1, 1890, says, "The course indicated for the safety of the farm herds is to secure a stock of healthy animals, and then breed a sufficient number of young to fully supply the home demand. A purchased creature coming from an unknown quarter always may be a source of danger. The oft-repeated story of those who find the disease in their herds is that 'I bought a cow that was thin in flesh and looked badly, but I thought she would improve on my keeping. But, instead, she grew worse and died, and now some of my other cattle have that same bad look.' Never, on any consideration, breed from an animal of either sex on which there is a shadow of suspicion as to the health and vigor of constitution."

Dr. Austin Peters, in a very able address (on January 10, 1891) at the Farmer's meeting in Boston, added his endorsement to these opinions, and said "In the neighborhood of our large cities infection from diseased to healthy cows plays an important part in its spread, there being a constant buying



and selling among milkmen, and once it obtains a foothold in a herd it is very difficult to eradicate it.

It is not uncommon in southern New Hampshire, as here there is a constant trade back and forth with Boston and its outlying cities. Cows that have contracted tuberculosis in or around Boston are sold to New Hampshire farmers when farrow and replaced by new milch ones which are taken back to the city dairies. If a farmer is so unfortunate as to buy one of these consumptives, it is not long before he has a tuberculous herd, as I know of no instance where the saying that 'a little leaven leavens the whole lump' applies so well or so truly as it does here."

Among several letters received from leading veterinary surgeons of the Bay State, we offer the letter of Dr. J. F. Winchester, of Lawrence, recently a member of the Massachusetts Cattle Commission as its Veterinarian.

"LAWRENCE, MASS., January 30, 1892.

*Board Cattle Commissioners, State of Maine:*

GENTLEMEN:—Through the courtesy of the veterinarian of your board, I am permitted to make a reply to the criticism made by the Cattle Commissioners of Massachusetts, upon the position I took during my official term on that board on the subject of glanders and tuberculosis. (See report for year ending December 31, 1891).

In regard to the subject of glanders, I would not ask for a better acknowledgment than they render me when they say: 'The peculiarities of the prevalence of this disease have been more marked during the last than any previous year. The whole number of cases we have caused to be destroyed has been 157 which is nearly double the number destroyed in any previous year.'

As to the subject of tuberculosis, they, thus far, have failed to acknowledge the facts I presented in the minority report for 1888, but the official acts of the states of Maine and New Hampshire are certainly acknowledgments worthy of notice. I am very well contented to let time and facts gained in the future, 'dissect' my statements before giving credit to them. An extract from their report on tuberculosis may not be amiss at this time: 'Whereas, the fact of the disease and all the details of its development and results were thoroughly well known and understood hundreds of years before their grandfathers were born.'

A quotation from the *Popular Science Monthly* of April, 1891, might reply: 'The modern man cannot run so far nor so fast, cannot see so well, hear so acutely, or speak so loud. All his direct physical powers have suffered diminution. But, while the modern legs are not so sturdy as the Grecian legs, it must not be forgotten

that by means of steamer and railway the modern man can girdle the earth in a couple of months and can travel almost an unlimited distance at the rate of fifty miles an hour. As to vision, we are veritable bats compared to the men of antiquity, or even to the modern American Indian. But, here again the brain has more than compensated the defect of the eye. By means of the microscope we see a world completely hidden, and, by the telescope we study a multitude of distant worlds about which the Indian cannot even speculate. The modern man with less perfect throat, and lungs, and ear, speaks through telegraph and telephone across oceans and continents, and in the phonograph talks without regard to time or place.' The inference to be drawn is that, apparently, the present board of cattle commissioners has not made use of the modern means of diagnosing tuberculosis in the eight hundred and fifty cows examined in the vicinity of Worcester. (See their report). While such a condition of affairs might exist, I think, with the application of modern science and modern means of detecting that trouble, a different result might have been obtained.

Yours respectfully,

J. F. WINCHESTER, B. Sc., D. V. S."

In this connection, we give place to another letter from one of Massachusetts leading veterinary authorities, which explains itself.

"NEWTON, MASS., January 25, 1892.

*Dr. George H. Bailey, State Veterinarian:*

DEAR DOCTOR—I am in receipt of marked copy of *Portland Press* from you, replying to the Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners, in regard to the quarantine which your State has put in force against Massachusetts cattle, in which article I am quoted as having said that fifty per cent of the cattle of Massachusetts, or more particularly the dairy cows are affected with tuberculosis.

Such statement I am not aware that I ever made, and I sincerely trust that you will be as particular to give my denial of that statement as wide a circulation as the statement has had, so far as it is in your power, and that you will consider this letter to you an open letter, which, if you publish as I feel you ought, in justice to me, you will publish in full because I do not feel that the position which you make me take is one that I care to assume or to have the credit of assuming.

*That tuberculosis is present in Massachusetts to a far greater extent than the people are aware, or than the commissioners of our state are willing to admit, is a fact without contradiction, but that it is present to any such extent as fifty per cent I do not believe.*

That the Cattle Commissioners of the state of Massachusetts are pursuing at the present time, and have maintained a state of masterly inactivity in this matter, is undoubtedly a lamentable fact, and one which does not meet with the approval or with the sanction of either the veterinary profession of Massachusetts, nor that of a large pro-

portion of the cattle owners and breeders of fancy stock of the state.

In my practice as a veterinarian which is largely that of a city and country practitioner combined, I have always met with the hearty approval and co-operation of my clients wherever I have weeded out from among their stock such animals as I felt certain were affected with this dread disease or I had reasonable grounds to suppose that they were so affected and I have also found the same criticisms of the course of the Cattle Commissioners among them which I make. I also meet wherever I have been employed by such boards the hearty co-operation of the Boards of Health, and not of them alone but of the medical profession almost to a unit.

I believe that the largest percentage of diseased cattle is within a radius of fifteen miles of our large cities, and that beyond that radius where the cow is treated more as an animal and less as a milk machine, where she is fed with a view to her general welfare, and not too large a drain on the owner's pocket, with the expectation of a reasonable flow of milk, and not shovelling in, as the manufacturer does, the largest amount of raw material possible and turning out the greatest amount of finished product, namely—milk, in the shortest possible time without regard to the sanitary conditions of the cow, or the hygienic condition of the place where she is compelled to exist; there the percentage is small.

In such places as these, this disease does not exist, to my mind except in a very small percentage, and where found localized in such districts as these, it is almost invariably where the animals have been transported from the city districts or where the particular herd itself has been subjected to the favoring circumstances which are likely to tend to the development of the disease, namely—improper hygiene, high feed, and in breeding, or any other of the well known causes, or else you find it among a herd of finely bred cattle that have been kept within a barn supposedly the best, most convenient and most comfortable of any barn for miles around, with either the pocket book of a wealthy owner or in some instances with the treasury of the State to furnish the funds, as for example, the Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., and the Agricultural College at Orono, Me., but in the stables where the animal is forced for all she is worth I believe that the disease exists to a very great extent. I do not believe that it is right or justice that the cattle owners of Massachusetts or any other state even in the interest of the community at large, should be compelled to sacrifice their property without some fair compensation for the same from that community, namely—the state.

There certainly can be no other means taken for the stamping out of the disease but an organized effort made by the state and the veterinary profession and the cattle owners combined, and such effort I believe the state is ready for at the present time and if not actually ready, the time is now ripe when such an attempt should be made and I sincerely trust that before much more time has elapsed, you will see Massachusetts fully armed for that purpose, realizing the task or the duty she has before her and saying to those that have

already gone forth in the good work, not that 'we are coming or we ought to come,' but 'come on.'

That you may obtain the desired result, that you may awaken the people of your state and of others to the extent and the desirability of the work which you have laid out and that having put your hand to the plow, we trust you will not turn back, is the wish of

Yours very truly,

MADISON BUNKER, D. V. S."

Having given the "Massachusetts Commissioners" the full benefit of a hearing in this report, we wish to call attention to certain statements and references therein, beginning with their "earnest endeavor to report the exact facts obtained by their observations in relation to the extent to which tuberculosis prevails, and the danger therefrom to people by the consumption of stock products."

They begin by quoting from Dr. D. D. Lee of Harvard University, what Dr. Lee says is the opinion of Professor Airlong of the number found diseased in France, (not Massachusetts) and offer the results of no original work of Dr. Lee whatever.

He says: "The chief source of danger, both in animals and men, lies in the inhalation of dust containing the dried sputa, in those localities where the population is dense and the disease prevalent;" and with their customary fairness these commissioners omit entirely the very next sentence, which says "cattle kept in such localities for milk, in badly ventilated barns, *are diseased sometimes as high as forty per cent to fifty per cent*, and are certainly as liable to contagion from tuberculous human beings as from one of their own kind," but again says: "Nor did *I ever know a case where precautions were taken against the infection of cattle or other animals from tuberculous human beings.*"

Again Dr. Lee says: "All veterinarians who have had the advantage of a modern education in their profession are thoroughly convinced that tuberculosis is a contagious disease."

They next quote from an essay read by Dr. Chapin, M. D., of Springfield, Mass., "that there was much more danger that our cattle would contract the disease from man than that man

would contract it from them." That there is no precedent or recognized authority for any such statement as above, while there are a multiplicity of authorities, that the reverse of this is much nearer the truth, can be abundantly proven. Speaking generally, there are three ways by which the disease may be spread. First, by the *inhalation* of dried expectorations, resulting in pulmonary consumption. Second, by *inoculation*; that is, by the bacilli of tuberculosis effecting an entrance through a lesion of the skin, or through the mucous membrane of some part of the body. One of the most perfect illustrations of how this is brought about, is a case of localized tuberculosis of the tongue, given by Dr. Ernst of Harvard.

"A gentleman, perfectly well Thanksgiving Day, so far as he knew, in some way, by eating something infected with tuberculosis, became infected with tuberculosis of the tongue, because he has or has had a nodule half as large again as an English walnut, which is pure tuberculosis, as was shown under the microscope in a piece taken off with the use of cocaine."

The third great method of spreading the disease is by means of the ingesta, or by means of the material that passes through the digestive organs. In this case it is not so easy to diagnose as in the case of tuberculosis of the lung, but it is very common. And, in thinking what is the most universal food that is employed in civilized countries, one does not hesitate a moment before saying milk. It is the only animal product which we use uncooked, in a raw condition. It is the one thing which is used by old and young, in all civilized countries. It is the thing upon which we feed the babies; and it is important, particularly for their sakes, that an investigation should be carried out, in order to show whether or not it may contain the virus of the disease. In this connection, it seems to me that it would be quite proper to speak of the investigations of Dr. E. F. Brush of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., who has taken up this question of the infectiousness of milk for the last few years, not especially from the experimental side, but from the statistical

side; and, judging from a paper which he published last year, as the result of investigations carried on for a number of years before, and extending through the statistics of the world, he certainly believes himself, and seems to show, that tuberculosis does not exist among people that do not employ milch cattle. Another side of his investigations, shows that in countries where the milk supply is derived from goats or from mares there is no tuberculosis, which follows out perfectly the natural history of the disease, because neither goats nor mares, are affected by tuberculosis.

Dr. Ernst sent out a circular letter to something like two thousand medical and veterinary practitioners, including members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Association of American Physicians, and the United States Veterinary Association, to get their opinion on this important question.

It should be said, in summarizing them all, that out of the twelve or thirteen hundred answers that he received there were but two which expressed an absolute disbelief in milk as a vehicle for the virus of tuberculosis; there were a large number of gentlemen who expressed their belief in it; a large number who stated, what is perfectly true, the difficulty of proving such a thing, but expressed their belief in it; and a comparatively small number who furnished him with cases which they believed were distinctly traceable to the milk coming from tuberculous cows.

He had records of cases of probable infection of children from the milk of mothers with tuberculosis of the lung and mamma. He had cases of the infection of children from milk coming from a tuberculous cow. He had a large number of cases from the veterinarians, showing the infection of calves from tuberculous cows; and it seems impossible to resist the conclusion that, notwithstanding the fact that the attention of medical men has not been attracted to this point, excepting within the last year or two, the amount of evidence obtained from the clinical side is very great.

There is not a single case cited by any of these medical experts that endorses Dr. Chapin's statement, but it may be

asked how does all this affect Massachusetts? Let us see. Dr. Austin Peters, who was the colleague of Dr. Ernst, M. D., in conducting the experiments at Matapan, under the patronage of the Massachusetts Society, says, "Cattle in the neighborhood of large cities (Boston) are much more the victims of tuberculosis than those kept out on the farms; therefore, while perhaps from *ten to twenty-five per cent* of the milch cows in *Eastern Massachusetts are tuberculous*, it is much more rare in the *western part of the state*, although I do not mean by this to say that it does not exist there."

It is not a little significant, that Dr. Abbott M. D., of Boston, at the hearing before the committee on public health, February, 1891, in giving the vital statistics of deaths by consumption in Massachusetts, said: "Now, with regard to the difference in different counties of the state; it is true that tuberculosis has prevailed to a greater extent for the whole of this period *in the eastern counties than in the western counties*."

In Senate Report No. 3, the Massachusetts Commissioners say: "Having stated a few facts as to what the disease is, its cause, some of the prominent symptoms and the means necessary to combat it, it may be of interest to know to what extent tuberculosis was the cause of death in the human family in this state during the year 1886. According to the registration report for that year, there were 39,040 deaths in this state, and of that number 7,329 died from tuberculosis, or 18.37 per cent. From the twelve prominent causes of death, numbering 23,872, tuberculosis claims 30.7 per cent."

The registration report of Massachusetts for the year of 1890 (just published) furnishes full mortality tables of all deaths from specified causes, for the past five years. From these we find the deaths from *tubercular diseases* in 1886 were 7,329; in 1887, 7,439; in 1888, 7,408; in 1889, 7,222; in 1890, 7,350; a total in five years of 36,748; and for fifty years ending December 31, 1890, 270,586. A supplement to the above table gives the number of deaths from "phthisis or consumption" alone, in the several counties for the past five years as follows: Suffolk, 8,328; Middlesex, 5,175; Essex,

3,752 ; Worcester, 3,207 ; Bristol, 2,172 ; Hampden, 1,542 ; Norfolk, 1,324 ; Plymouth, 1,112 ; Berkshire, 762 ; Hampshire, 603 ; Franklin, 400 ; Barnstable, 388 ; Dukes, 55 ; Nantucket, 48. So it seems that it is a most significant and momentous fact, that in those counties where the *bovine population of Massachusetts is most largely affected*, there follows as an unerring sequel, the greatest percentage of *deaths from consumption among the human family*.

Dr. Clark, M. D., representing the Board of Health of the town of Medford, said, "I will state, as a member of that board, that I have been brought into contact more or less with tuberculosis in cattle, the existence of which is well known to a number of the gentlemen here. We probably have in Medford the worst stock farm in the state of Massachusetts or, possibly, in this country ; that is, I mean by that that the cattle on this farm are probably diseased with tuberculosis to a greater extent than the cattle on any other farm. And, although we know that fact as far as any one can possibly ascertain it, still our board is powerless to rid the community of that nuisance, if I may use that expression. And the reason for it is this : that the milk from the cows kept on that farm is not sold in Medford. It is sold, probably, in Boston, or that portion of Boston called Charlestown ; and of course, being disposed of in Charlestown, the Medford Board of Health has no power or authority whatever to exercise supervision over the disposal of that milk. The cattle are fed upon refuse grain and swill ; and, while they were quarantined last May, they were fed upon their own milk. The place has been examined by several physicians and several veterinarians, and they all pronounce it as full of germs ; and it is a place that will disseminate disease among cattle, even if they are brought there in a healthy condition. I bring this matter up merely for the purpose of showing you that local Boards of Health have absolutely no power to eradicate this disease, except so far as it may be done by quarantining the cattle. The Cattle Commissioners have seen the



place; and they feel this way, that the statutes are not sufficiently definite, that they do not give them sufficient power to warrant their going ahead and treating tuberculous cattle the same as they would treat *cattle affected by farcy or glanders* or affected with contagious pneumonia. The Cattle Commissioners claim—and they take the ground properly, I think—that they hardly feel warranted in taking the same measures that they would in the case of cattle affected with *farcy or glanders*.”

When we come to consider that *cattle are never affected with glanders or farcy*, and that they enjoy a perfect immunity from these diseases, we may well understand how much progress is being made in the Bay State, to control the disease.

Dr. Clark, M. D., also said, “Now, as far as the prevalence of tuberculosis is concerned, I can give you the certificate for the town of Medford for the past ten years. We have had from one hundred and ninety to two hundred cases of consumption, or tuberculosis. That cause of death is the most frequent that we have in our town. So that you can see that tuberculosis prevails to a greater extent, and causes more deaths in the town of Medford, and has caused more deaths there within the past ten years, than any other disease. That appears to bear out the statement made by Dr. Ernst very well indeed.”

Mr. A. W. West, representing the Board of Health of Salem, said, “I only want to say that there have been within the last year or two, or the last two or three years, two entire herds of cows, fifty in number, that supplied Salem with milk killed, and that they were all found to have tuberculosis; and, in my opinion—and I think that in this I speak for the board—some legislation, whereby these milch herds could be examined from time to time by experts, would be of very great benefit to the community. I have no doubt that the milk from those cows was sold to Salem consumers for some time before the cows were found to be suffering from this disease. I think that, if an act were passed by the Legislature providing for the

inspection of milch herds by experts, it would be of great benefit to the community at large."

When we come to consider the question of the use of the flesh of tuberculous animals for human food, we have it on the authority of Lydtin, Fleming and many others, that there existed in the Mosaic laws, strict legislative rules as to the condemnation of the flesh of an animal, or any portion of an animal, affected with this disease. From this time onwards, various ordinances have been instituted with the object of checking the use of consumptive flesh, especially in France and the German states, and even in such countries as Spain, Italy and Switzerland; and severe punishment has at different times been inflicted on butchers and others who have wilfully sold such meat.

That a certain amount of relation exists between the death-rate of man and animals respectively from consumption, and that this relation is materially affected by the use of tuberculous flesh for human food, is afforded in a chart issued by the authorities of the Grand Duchy of Baden, in the year 1881. The chart applies to no less than fifty-two towns, and shows that where *tuberculosis is prevalent among cattle, it is equally prevalent among the human population*, and is particularly prevalent in those towns in which the number of low-class butchers is greatest. One remarkable exemption to this is found in the town Wertheim, but it is significantly pointed out that from this town large quantities of sausages, made from flesh of inferior quality, are *annually exported*.

It is the opinion of some authorities that if the tubercle has not commenced to break down the flesh of the animal is not injured, but Prof. Orth of Gottengen, found, when experimenting with the disease, that freshly developed gray tubercle conveyed the disease to nine animals out of fifteen experimented on. Walley says, "The poultry yard, the pigeon loft, and the aviary, (so far as canaries, at least are concerned) are decimated of their occupants to an enormous extent by this fell malady throughout the whole of the country; and Doctor Bland Sutton has shown that while grain-eating birds

are most frequently attacked—birds of prey also occasionally fall victims to the disease. Dr. Williams says, “The contagious diseases of man and animals are in many cases identical and intercommunicable, either by contact or by ingestion of parts of the diseased body by the healthy animal, and it is now a well recognized fact, unqualifiedly endorsed by all who are versed in either human or veterinary medicine, that the ingestion of diseased milk and meat, is the *direct cause of much disease and death in the human family*. The practically universal use of meat and milk as human food in all civilized countries renders the question of their freedom from disease of pressing import to the health of the nation.”

In our opinion meat and milk inspection should be carried out primarily in the interests of the intended consumers of the food products and not, as is too often the case, in the interests of the producer.

I now leave this branch of the Massachusetts Report, and come to the “Worcester Inspection” (?) where “in consequence of unfavorable surmises respecting the condition of the herds of cows which supplied the city of Worcester with milk, the board visited that locality last March, and examined twenty-five herds, containing 850 cows, etc.” They report “*the entire herds to be in perfect health.*” It seems that heretofore, Worcester has been a favorite stamping ground for disease, as in 1890, Senate Report, No. 5, the Commissioners say, “During the past year, notices were received from all parts of the state, but the *greater number are from Worcester and the counties east, indicating that pulmonary trouble of some kind is more prevalent there, or that stock owners are more alert in its detection.*” And in 1889 they report that Dr. J. Penniman, V. S., cites a case of a herd of thoroughbred Jerseys within seventeen miles of Worcester, where the entire herd was killed and buried, and the barn thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. Although he does not believe it affects every herd within a radius of ten miles of Worcester, he has occasionally found it not only in the city but in almost

every adjoining town; and he has no doubt but that it lurks insidiously in many a herd, and perhaps the owners may be ignorant of the fact, but he is quite sure some know they have it and keep very still.

Knowing these facts and having some curiosity to know how so important an inspection of 850 cows had been conducted, we wrote to one of the most prominent veterinary surgeons in western Massachusetts, to know how such a satisfactory result had been arrived at, and received the following letter:

*“Dear Doctor:* Yours received. When the Massachusetts State Cattle Commissioners went through the 850 head of cattle *in one day* last spring and found ‘no cases of tuberculosis,’ it was a *contemptible farce* from beginning to end. It the first place it is impossible to *examine* any such number in that time or in a week for that matter.

Prof. Stockbridge and Mr. Cheever and Mr. O. B. Hadwen I believe were the gentlemen that went the rounds. *Not one of them* are veterinarians or M. D’s, and I can prove to you that in three herds in this city the disease exists. *Two* in particular that I condemned and offered to pay for if they would kill them and did not find the disease. These were examined and pronounced all right, but the owner was stirred up so that he sold them to a butcher that deals in ‘bob veal.’

I could tell you more than I dare write about. I do not know why so good a man as Dr. Winchester was dropped out of the Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners. The remaining commissioners (laymen) pat the farmer on the back and are feasted in return, while Dr. W. gave them cold facts that send the chills down their backs and congeals the very silver in their pocket books. That may be a reason, but he also used to answer many calls without calling the whole board so they did not get their little fees as often as they liked, perhaps that was another. Massachusetts, noted for her splendid institutions, has no competent *veterinarian* upon her board for the suppression of animal diseases. Is it not a farce to send laymen around however good they may be? A week before they visited Worcester, I went to a wealthy gentleman farmer and condemned three in his herd and mind you they were the only ones he asked me to examine out of forty head. Two of them were driven to the ‘bone-yard’ and killed; ‘we went with them’ and found them both diseased (tuberculosis). The third was in such good order and giving so much milk that he would not then kill it. I don’t know what has become of *it*, but these same commissioners went through that herd a week later and pronounced them all right.

One of the farmers is quite a politician and is selling about five hundred quarts of milk daily in this city. Two in his herd are rotten with the disease and I believe there are six to ten more in the same

herd. I wanted him to kill one that was far gone (and offered to pay fifty dollars for a ten dollar cow) if she had not got it, but he said 'no, he did not want to kill it for the commissioners had examined it and pronounced it sound as any in the herd.' I said 'Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, if your child was dangerously sick would you send for Parson Mears and go by his advice or would you have a good M. D.? These men are estimable men but they are not Vets. or M. D's.' He replied, 'Well, as long as they have called them all right I don't want to kill them.'

I tell you in all candor that their work was a farce. In one large herd they simply walked through the barn behind the cattle and made no examination and pronounced them all right. At least the foreman told me so and he is a reliable man. In this same barn there have been thirty-four cases according to his own statement, for he slaughtered them from time to time, and some few that he was satisfied had the disease he traded off. One that I killed for another man came from the present herd at that place, and this one was rotten with it. What in the name of common sense is the 'report' good for? I dare not mention names but I can back up every thing I state.

Yours sincerely,

VETERINARY SURGEON."

These commissioners further say "That during the year 1891, a record has been kept of 200 cows slaughtered for beef in the vicinity of Marlborough, and but two per cent were found unfit for human food in consequence of diseases of all kinds." In this connection I publish another letter from Inspector Stone of Ashland, Mass. :

"ASHLAND, MASS., February 8, 1892.

*Dr. George H. Bailey, Portland, Me*

MY DEAR SIR: I will give you my report for 1891 to February 1, 1892, as sent to the selectmen of the town.

From April 1, 1891 to February 1, 1892, I have slaughtered 205 cows. Out of that number I have seized and condemned the meat of sixteen that were tuberculous, and destroyed the meat, together with two hogs and two calves that had tuberculosis. The cows came from Ashland, Holliston, Sherborn, Framingham, Hopkinton, Southboro and Marlborough. They were cows that were sent to me to dress and sell on commission, and cows that farmers sent to me to dress for them.

In regard to the 200 cows slaughtered in the vicinity of Marlborough, Mass., I will say that I had five cows from two barns in Southboro, near the Marlborough line, and they were all of them diseased so that I could not sell them, and one each from three other barns in the same neighborhood. You understand that the old worn out cows are not killed in that vicinity but are driven to Brighton and sold to dealers to go to Maine. They collect calves one and two days old and take them down to Brighton to sell to

sausage makers, and in their rounds, they collect the old cows also. A man in Concord who kills a great many cows, told me this winter that he found a great many tuberculous cows. What he does with the meat I do not know, but I do know that commission houses in Boston have told me they would not take his beef to *sell*. Now, Dr. Bailey, if the Cattle Commissioners of this State will go with me for one day in Middlesex county, I can show them all the tuberculous cows that they want to see, but they will not go they say, and I know that they have not the power to seize and condemn such *cows*. Then what is the use of the *Commission*?

We have in addition to those taken the carcasses of twenty-two cows that have died, from the same towns, and the post-mortem has shown that they *all but two died of tuberculosis*, two of 'milk fever.'

I remain yours respectfully,

EDMUND A. STONE,

*Inspector of Provisions, Town of Ashland, Mass.*"

In this connection, a singular circumstance has come to our knowledge (as a sequel to these Marlborough cases) arising from a recent outbreak of tuberculosis at the State "Industrial Schools for Girls" at Lancaster, Mass. It seems a sick cow was discovered in their herd, and Dr. Taber of Lancaster, local officer of the Board of Health, advised sending for Mr. Cheever, Secretary of the Cattle Commission. Mr. Cheever came but could not satisfy himself what the trouble with the cow was, and the cow was killed by the superintendent as a test case. The post mortem revealed a bad case of tuberculosis. Dr. Austin Peters, V. S., was then called to examine the herd, and decided that they had seven more clear cases of the disease, and three or four more that were suspicious. Two cows were subsequently killed by their farmer, one considerably advanced, the other slightly diseased, and they then sold the *balance of the whole herd*, (25 animals) to Mr. Wheeler of Marlborough, Mass, *all to be slaughtered*. These facts we have from one of the trustees of the Institution.

We are informed that Mr. Wheeler deals in cheap beef, and sells as such to the French trade in town, and our attention is called to a notice in the *Boston Globe*, headed "Cases Discovered by Cattle Commissioners at Marlboro." "Marlboro, Mass., February 8th. A representative of the State Board of Cattle Commissioners has been here and found cases of tuberculosis and glanders. Elbridge D. Wheeler last week

butchered five cows that had been sold by Deacon Frank Goodale that were all found to be afflicted with the disease." But nothing is said about what disposal was made of the meat.

The commissioners say "we have made no personal examination of the 'home cattle' of Massachusetts" (by which we suppose they mean such cattle as the "Lancaster herd" and those of Deacon Goodale) but that we quote. "Dr. J. F. Winchester of Lawrence, Mass., who has already been alluded to in this report, and *whose statements should be carefully dissected and compared before full credence is given them.* This is not the first time that Dr. Bailey has made the most sweeping charges against the entire cattle stock of this State, and drawn his proof of them from the same source as now, viz., "cheap cattle from Brighton, and Dr. Winchester of Lawrence."

We have already alluded to the "cheap cattle from Brighton" and having made "personal examination" of them for several weeks past, we *know now* what we before suspected *to be absolutely true*, that not only "old skips" (worn out cattle) but those actually diseased, are sold in open market every week, together with "bob-veal" in any quantity, to be sold as cheap meat in Boston and vicinity, or ground into Bolognas and Frankforts," the former only imperfectly cooked, the latter only smoked for human food. I saw a butcher come along and buy for one dollar, a "half starved and half Jersey" calf, and after throwing him into a cart with two other "new born babes," I asked him what he did with such "bobs" and he replied, "Frankforts."

I saw thirty or forty new-milch cows from Vermont, that when they arrived at Brighton, Tuesday, every one of them had a calf by their side, *less than a week old*. Wednesday morning, (Brighton market-day) these calves had all disappeared, and when I asked what had become of them, was told, "they are all in Frankforts by this time."

I talked with a Massachusetts owner of a large milk herd, who told me his herd were recently inspected by

a brother veterinarian of mine, who identified four diseased cows, and when I asked him what disposal he made of them, he said, "Why! I sold them to the Bologna fellows." And I also talked with a veterinary surgeon of large practice in Boston, who says "he knows of a large milk herd, in Mr. Cheever's own town of Dedham, thirty-three per cent of which are affected with tuberculosis;" and still the commissioners say, "It ought to be sufficient for us to say that the charges against Massachusetts cattle by Dr. Bailey are untrue." But they say "we quote from Dr. Winchester of Lawrence, Mass., whose *statements should be carefully dissected and compared before full credence is given them.*" Who ought to know any better than Dr. Winchester what he reports? He was for a long time the associate of these same commissioners, upon the Massachusetts Board, the only man upon that board who *could tell a diseased animal when he saw it*, and is also a gentleman who has the courage of his convictions. In their own report, Senate No. 5, 1890, Dr. Winchester *received the endorsement* of these commissioners, who said: "The attention of our farmers and of those who consume our stock products, has been called to this disease in several of our former reports. In our last, Dr. Winchester, who was then the veterinarian of the board, treated of it in an exhaustive manner, giving a minute description of all its lesions, to what extent it was contagious, and its mode of propagation, the danger to humans of consuming the milk or flesh, however slightly the animal might be infested by it, the methods to be pursued to avoid or mitigate this danger, and indicating the methods by which it might be eradicated or its prevalence materially diminished. All seekers after detailed information respecting it are referred to that report." But now that he has been retired from this board, they say his statements should be taken *cum grano salis*.

*Let us compare results*, such as were reached in Massachusetts, when Dr. Winchester was a member of the "Board of Cattle Commissioners" as compared with those reported for 1891, when Mr. Stockbridge says, "The great hue and cry



was raised at Worcester over diseased milk." The present board with no veterinarian in attendance, (and Mr. Cheever testified before our committee at Augusta, "he had never seen a case of tuberculosis in a dead animal") examined 850 cows on twenty-five farms in the vicinity of Worcester last March; and found them all in perfect health. In 1889 (with Dr. Winchester upon the board) an inspection of 886 cows upon thirty-four different farms revealed the fact that 428 of them were found either diseased or suspicious; 239 of them were found diseased upon post mortem examination, and 189 others were suspected, and I give the official table, showing the number in each herd and the actual percentage that were condemned.

Herd.	Bovines on Farm.	Killed.	Suspicious.	Percentage Killed.
No. 1	70	8	8	11.42
" 2	2	2	-	100.00
" 3	57	5	-	8.77
" 4	50	1	8	2.00
" 5	12	1	3	8.33
" 6	12	2	1	16.66
" 7	4	1	-	25.00
" 8	90	12	78	13.33
" 9	34	2	3	5.88
" 10	36	19	-	52.91
" 11	32	32	-	100.00
" 12	61	1	36	1.65
" 13	14	8	-	57.14
" 14	5	2	3	40.00
" 15	4	4	-	100.00
" 16	7	2	5	28.57
" 17	30	4	2	13.33
" 18	5	4	1	80.00
" 19	25	7	2	28.01
" 20	35	6	-	17.18
" 21	2	1	-	50.00
" 22	1	1	-	100.00
" 23	1	1	-	100.00
" 24	8	3	-	37.67
" 25	28	4	-	14.28
" 26	30	4	-	13.33
" 27	44	30	14	68.49
" 28	23	6	-	25.84
" 29	17	5	-	29.41
" 30	2	1	-	50.00
" 31	17	4	12	23.52
" 32	48	6	3	12.50
" 33	40	30	10	75.00
" 34	20	20	-	100.00

Among these are such noted cases as those of Mr. J. C. Rogers of Peabody, where between 1883 and 1887, all the cattle upon his farm had been suffering with the malady and killed. In 1888, Mr. Rogers re-stocked his farm, all afterwards proving diseased until forty-four animals upon the farm had been killed or otherwise disposed of.

In 1887, Dr. J. Penniman of Worcester, discovered a herd, seventeen in number, all suffering with tuberculosis. Soon after this he was called to another farm near Worcester, and killed three cows badly affected, and nearly all the others presented symptoms of the disease.

Another interesting case in the city of Worcester was discovered by Dr. Penniman, a cow giving a good quantity of milk was killed, the autopsy showing advanced stages of the disease. A year later, a daughter of the above cow was killed, showing similar conditions as the dam. Later still the doctor found another descendant of the others affected, and the owner promised to have her killed, but sold her for fifteen dollars, as a wet nurse for thoroughbred calves; soon after this she began to run down and was sold for fifteen dollars to a Worcester firm, to be manufactured into Bologna sausages.

In this connection we offer an editorial from the Worcester, Mass., *Gazette*, containing a letter from Dr. Geo. P. Penniman, D. V. S., one of the leading practitioners of western Massachusetts.

The action of the Maine Cattle Commissioners in establishing a quarantine against Massachusetts cattle, has created much excitement among cattle men in this State. Rhode Island and Connecticut has followed suit, and Massachusetts cattle are now given the reputation of being "unclean" the country over.

This has excited considerable ill-feeling, for while experts grant that there is more disease among cattle than there should be, there is no more original disease in this State than in Maine. The controversy has, however, once more stirred up talk in favor of a State Veterinarian to have general supervision of all cattle examinations. Experts and health authorities in all parts of the state favor such an official and say that until the inspection of cattle is put into the hands of scientific men there will be a continuation of disease.

The present discussion is brought home to Worcester county, the last report of the Maine Commission containing the following statement:

Having some curiosity to know how an important inspection of 850 cows had been conducted in Worcester we wrote to one of the most prominent veterinary surgeons in western Massachusetts, and received a letter which said :

“When the Massachusetts State Cattle Commissioners went through the 850 head of cattle in one day last spring, and found ‘no cases of tuberculosis,’ it was a contemptible farce from beginning to end. In the first place, it is impossible to examine any such number in that time, or in a week for that matter. Prof. Stockbridge and Mr. Cheever and Mr. O. B. Hadwen, I believe, were the gentlemen that went the rounds. Not one of them are veterinarians or M. D’s, and I can prove to you that in three herds in this city the disease exists. Two in particular that I condemned and offered to pay for if they would kill them, and did not find the disease. These were examined and pronounced all right, but the owner was stirred up, so that he sold them to a butcher that deals in ‘bob veal.’ I could tell you more than I dare write about.”

While Worcester people do not grant that any negligence has been shown, there are many who believe the commission should be headed by an expert veterinarian, and to such the following letter prepared for the *Gazette* by the well-known veterinary surgeon of this city, Dr. George P. Penniman, will be of special interest :

The action recently taken by the Maine officials to quarantine all cattle coming from Massachusetts, though falling far short of remedying and controlling the sale and use of tuberculosis cattle, will no doubt be productive of much good.

We have had no proper cattle inspection in Massachusetts for some time, and even if there was, but little could be done until there are some legislative rules for controlling this terrible disease.

The Massachusetts State Cattle Commissioners, who recently inspected the herds in and around Worcester, are estimable gentlemen in every way, but are none of them veterinarians or M. D’s, and it seems ridiculous that the far away western and neighboring states should have their state veterinary surgeons, while here in this great Commonwealth we have none, and have to call in the services of several non-professional men to decide questions that ought to be left almost entirely to the best veterinary and medical talent in the country.

If the people of Massachusetts can not awake to a realizing sense of their needs, and the almost criminal neglect and oversight which results in such dire loss of human life through such delay and enact measures to control it, then we need just the stirring up that Maine is giving us.

The statements made by our commissioners are nowhere near correct as to the actual amount of tuberculosis in this state, as every veterinarian is well aware ; still our herds are much freer as a whole from it than the Maine authorities would have us believe. It is a well known fact that about every state in the Union has a certain per cent of tuberculous cattle. This is also true of all foreign countries.

What we need is a good state veterinarian and the appointment by the government of competent and trustworthy veterinarians to inspect all cattle slaughtered for food, together with the necessary legislation for the proper inspection and control of this disease, and a fair remuneration to the cattle owners who sustain loss thereby.

Not long ago a veterinarian was appointed by the proprietors of one of the great slaughtering establishments in Chicago for the purpose of examining all neat cattle. Out of the first lot of 1,000 head examined, seventy-five were condemned as unfit for food, most of them having actinomycosis, or what is commonly known as "lumpy jaw," a disease readily communicated to man.

This is only one instance of the benefits resulting from such wise measures. If such work was established by law all over the country, there would be far-reaching and incalculable results for good. There is need of the people generally interesting themselves more in this important and vital question, and it were well to bear in mind that in the midst of personalities and controversial statements upon this subject *there are some proven facts that stand out in letters of fire* to which their hearty consideration should be given.

Respectfully,

GEO. P. PENNIMAN,

D. V. S.

"But," say the commissioners, "Maine is a large contributor weekly to the stock market at Brighton, and it would not be strange if she contributed her mite to increase the volume of this pest of 'cheap cattle' said to be found there."

Aside from the fact that Maine has no such class of cattle to contribute, let us see what has developed in the only case where a specific charge of this kind has been brought to our attention, that we were able to utterly disprove, and prove instead to be a boomerang to its projectors.

The following notice has been given extensive circulation in the Boston Globe :

"HAVERHILL, January 22. The cases of tuberculosis among cattle owned in this city continue to increase, and it is feared that the disease is becoming general. Mayor Burnham has appointed Inspector Deane inspector of milk as well as of provisions, and has given him orders to visit the farms of the milkmen and examine all cows whose milk is sold in this city. If any of them are diseased, Mr. Deane is to kill them at once. To-day two new cases were discovered in a herd of cows owned by a suburban milk dealer.

“Tuberculosis has already caused a lawsuit between two Haverhill business men. One who resides in Bradford bought a cow of the other. He placed the animal with his other stock and used her milk upon his table. The animal was soon afterward killed and found to be suffering from the malady in a most advanced stage. The cow was supposed by the purchaser to be sound. This cow came from the State of Maine.”

Believing the statement that this cow came from Maine to be a “pure canard,” we went Haverhill, and found the cow in question, to have been a Holstein cow, and the defendant in the lawsuit to be a well-known capitalist, Mr. Thomas Sanders. Upon inquiry, we found the cow was purchased of Mr. John B. Ham, of North Berwick, whose letter we publish.

“NORTH BERWICK, January 25, 1892.

GEO. H. BAILEY :

*Dear Sir* :—Yours of the 22d is at hand and will say in answer to your questions in regard to the cow I sold Thomas Sanders, that I considered her perfectly well when I sold her to him, I had never even thought of her being sick. I cannot give you any information where she was bred. I had the cow of Wallace Bragdon of Wells, P. O. Address, North Berwick. I have never had any sick animals nor any trouble of any kind. I have one cow now that I had when I sold Mr. Sanders the one in question, and I consider her perfectly well and hearty. Would be pleased to give you more information if I could.

Yours truly,

JOHN B. HAM.

P. S I had the cow of Wallace Bragdon September 3, 1891, and shipped her to Mr. Sanders November 3rd, making just two months in my possession.”

We also offer the letters of Mr. Bragdon of South Berwick, and John W. Barrett of Great Falls, N. H.

“NORTH BERWICK, January 31.

MR. BAILEY :

*Dear Sir* :—The cow you wished to know about I had of A. I. Goodwin of South Berwick, and he of Robert Barrett of Great Falls, N. H., and I think he bought her somewhere in Massachusetts, but don't know what town.

Yours truly,

WALLACE BRAGDON.”

“GREAT FALLS, February 2, '92.

FRIEND BAILEY:—Yours at hand and will say that the cow you have reference to is one of the herd of the Houghton Farm of Putney, Vt., F. L. Houghton, Proprietor; he sold the stock at auction in Boston. She has the papers with her; name, Prudence 2d. I think she originally came from Massachusetts.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. BARRETT.”

The plaintiff in the lawsuit having been defeated, I now offer what Mr. Sanders had to say in the *Evening Courier* published at Haverhill, and as this gentleman has had considerable experience with the disease in his own herd and lost quite a number of valuable cows, he speaks whereof he knows :

The following communication from Mr. Thomas Sanders throws additional light upon the case of that tuberculosis cow, concerning which so much has been said of late in the newspapers :

“BIRCHBROW, January 21, 1892.

*To the Editor of the Gazette:*

DEAR SIR—As your paper has contained several allusions to the case of Christie vs. Sanders, I desire to offer a few words of explanation, as Judge Carter's decision that the plaintiff had no case, deprived me of the opportunity of giving my testimony in court. I traded two cows to this man for a horse and wagon, representing that the cows were sound, so far as I knew. One of them proved to be diseased and we traded back, and I had the animal killed, all of which appeared in court on the testimony of plaintiff, which ended the case, as you reported. As, however, the public has had no means of knowing that I did not wilfully dispose of a diseased cow, knowing her to be such, I desire publicly to state that I have taken great pains and been to the expense of over \$2000 in endeavoring, so far as in my power lay, to eradicate the especial disease (tuberculosis) with which it is claimed this cow was affected, and that I regard it as a criminal act to knowingly dispose of an animal so affected. I take this means of announcing that I shall endeavor to secure more stringent legislation in regard to the inspection and disposal of such animals than is at present on our statutes, and in this I feel assured I can trust to your earnest co-operation, as the public safety demands it

Yours truly,

THOMAS SANDERS.”

Passing by the rude personalities they indulge in, we now come to the stronghold of the Massachusetts Commissioners' Report, and upon which they rely with so much confidence that they challenge our board to successfully contradict or even controvert the statements of Dr. Burr and Dr. Bryden

of Boston, and they ask "Can these statements of Drs. Bryden and Burr be disproved by Dr. Bailey of Maine? If not, then there is no present cause for alarm."

Let us see about this. As far as Dr. Bryden is concerned, although he is a man of conspicuous ability in his profession, he represents a magnificent minority among all the veterinarians of Massachusetts, in the low percentage he gives us of tuberculosis in that State; while owing largely to the fact that he has for a long time been live stock inspector for the Allan line of steamships out of the port of Boston, he takes a purely commercial, instead of a sanitary estimate of the situation, and says "It interferes with the business of the steamship lines coming here," and jointly with Dr. Burr offers us such an ingenious transformation of abattoir statistics as to almost surpass the jugglery in mathematics of the Cattle Commissioners themselves. It will be noticed on page eleven of above report, Dr. Bryden gives, he says, "Dr. Burr's exact account of all the cattle slaughtered at the *Brighton Abattoir during the year 1890*, the largest percentage being found among Eastern cows, where it reached from three to four per cent." And sums up by saying, "Out of 15,506 cattle slaughtered, he found *only 17-100 of one per cent tuberculous.*"

Now let us see how this ingenious microscopical percentage was arrived at; simply by adding 14,696 "Western steers," among which *not a single case of tuberculosis was discovered*, to the 810 cows, (3.60 of which were diseased), they are enabled to reduce the percentage at Brighton to 17-100 of one per cent.

But it turns out that these returns were not for the year 1890 at all, but are extracts from a paper read by Dr. Burr, June 25th, 1890, before the Massachusetts Veterinary Association (at which Dr. Bryden was present) and embraced his experience as inspector at the abattoir, from October 1, 1889, to only April 1, 1890, while Dr. Burr's report *for the year ending December 31, 1890*, and which shows a much larger percentage of tuberculosis, is entirely left out of Dr. Bryden's

calculations, and is not even referred to in the article to which he signs his name.

Dr. Burr's report, from October 1, 1889 to April 1, 1890, says, "Although my examinations show a considerable percentage of tuberculosis among Eastern cows coming here, I am convinced that the disease does not prevail to anything like the extent that some of our members have reported, and possibly honestly suspect. There have arrived 880 cows, of which 70 were Western, leaving 810 Eastern. Of these 880, 29 were found to have lesions of tuberculosis. Of the 70 Western cows not one case was found. The percentage will read as follows :

Number of animals (cows and steers).....	15,506
Percentage of tuberculosis.....	.17
Of the 880 cows, eastern and western.....	3.30
Of the 810 cows, eastern only .....	3.60
Of the 70 cows, western only.....	0.00

Of the 29 cases discovered, there was not one among them but what showed some pulmonary lesion. Of these, five only have been condemned ; this means that five had considerable thoracic and in some cases abdominal lesions. On account of the differences of opinion as to the danger of contracting the disease from eating the flesh of those killed during its early stage, and where they have shown only trifling lesions, I have condemned only such as seem to be the worst. Perhaps it had better be said right here that the surrounding towns *have no system of inspection*. Of course we must take into consideration that the cows coming here are generally thought to be sound ; that is, we do not get all the animals used in the cheaper grades of beef. Thus it will be seen that the above statistics are not the actual statistics of the State ; still, I think a fair average of abattoir statistics."

"I may add in connection with the foregoing, that in relation with the abattoir we have an establishment where fertilizers are manufactured, and dead animals of all kinds received, such as horses and cattle, many of which are cows ;



these animals represent a fair average of the cows of our neighborhood; having died, the owners have seldom any disposition to hide them. I have examined all the cattle brought here and so far my record is as follows:

Received dead cows at abattoir from Oct. 1, 1889 till

April 1, 1890.....	80
Number found with tuberculous lesions.....	6
Percentage.....	7.5

“No better opportunity, it seems to me could be found to reach a fair average of the extent to which the disease prevails among our animals.”

In the discussion that ensued, Dr. Howard said “he hoped Dr. Burr was right in his small estimation of the amount of bovine tuberculosis in the locality, was afraid however, that it existed to a greater extent than the essayist judged it to, from what some of our other practitioners say, in whom he has every reason to feel confidence.” Dr. Peterson thinks that a good many animals that are tuberculous are not sent to the abattoir; doubted if fifty per cent of the creatures with the disease were sent to the abattoir. He told of a slaughter house out in the country not a great way from Boston, which he happened to visit one day, and where he saw “strange sights.”

Dr. J. H. Stickney said “he had seen a good deal of bovine tuberculosis. He thought Dr. Burr’s statistics are not very valuable towards showing the prevalence of the disease around here, as the beef he inspects comes chiefly from the West. Dr. Burr’s statistics are only correct as far as the animals brought to the Brighton Abattoir are concerned, but do not prove a great deal beyond that. It is not to be wondered at that tuberculosis could exist in many of our well bred dairy herds, as it has been carefully propagated there for years.”

Dr. Austin Peters, who has given the subject as much attention as any veterinarian in this State, and who is an accepted authority, is of opinion that Dr. Burr’s figures are not exaggerations; that, when it is considered that his figures simply apply to the dead cows sent to the abattoir, the estimate is

more likely to be too small than too large. Several other parties in the suburbs of Boston dispose of similar animals, of which no statistics are known. There are dealers in cheap cows, who attend the local markets, who know what a tuberculous cow is, although they may not know the scientific terms. They call the cows "coughers," and they would be naturally shy of taking a "cougher" to the abattoir, where they know an inspector would probably condemn the carcass. They, therefore, sell to cheap dealers and bologna sausage makers, whose slaughter houses are outside the jurisdiction of the Boston Board of Health.

We now offer Dr. Burr's official report to the Boston "Board of Health" of his inspection of animals at the Brighton Abattoir *for the year ending December 31, 1890*, relating to tuberculosis.

"As this is of all diseases the one that is at present receiving the greatest amount of attention, not only from students of veterinary sanitary science, but of comparative medicine, from its being so intimately concerned with the human and bovine families, I have made it a special point to examine rigidly all cows, and condemn such as one would feel justified in doing, under the present knowledge of the ill effects of the consumption of such flesh. I hope the time will come when all cases of tuberculosis may be condemned, for recent experiments with tuberculous beef prove that the flesh contains the bacillus as well as the pulmonary and glandular tissue. Again, even if it is confined to the glandular tissue, as some suppose, and the flesh perfectly healthy, the smaller glands are so distributed throughout the body that it would be impossible to dress the animal without still leaving some tuberculous glandular tissue.

I have made it a point to condemn all animals showing lesions on the pleura and peritoneum, irrespective of the extent of the pulmonary lesions. This may seem mild to the profession, but when it is taken into consideration that all cannot be condemned, and that the above lesions, in the form of tubercles, lie next to the flesh and are eaten by the

community as so much fat, it will be seen that it is a good basis to work on at the present time. Of course, animals with extensive pulmonary lesions are condemned, even though they show no lesions elsewhere.

Table V. Percentage of tuberculosis among cattle inspected :

Class of Animals.	Number.	Tuberculosis.
1. Whole number of all kinds,	28,296	54 0.19 per cent
2. Cows from Eastern States,	1,153	52 4.5 “
3. Oxen.....	-	1
4. Western cow.....	-	1
5. Old cows sent to the dead-house, which have died in the city and its neighborhood.....	116	12 10.3 “

From the foregoing table it will be seen that only one western animal showed any lesions of tuberculosis, and this was a fine large heifer dressing 835 pounds. This animal was condemned. The above table presents features of very great interest to the people of Boston, for it shows a condition of the cattle that ought to receive prompt and careful attention. When the cattle of the United States are considered, the percentage of tuberculosis is found to be very small; when cows from the Eastern States are examined, a more serious state of affairs is exposed; but when the condition of the old, unthrifty cows in the city and neighborhood is studied, and the class of people to whom their milk and other products are distributed are taken into account, the subject becomes a very serious one, and well worth *the immediate attention of our health authorities*. As a prevention of the above dangers, I should advise the examination of all milch herds in the city and State semi-annually, and the condemning of such as show lesions of tuberculosis. Though I am a firm believer in the contagiousness of and dangers from existing tuberculosis, I do not believe that it prevails to any such extent as some observers state. The statistics shown in Table V. are:

founded on facts and careful examinations, followed by a microscopic examination, for one year; and when last year's report is recalled, the two will be seen to compare favorably. I believe the per cent, stated in this table (that is, about five per cent) to be sufficiently serious.

In closing, permit me to refer to the sensational articles on the prevalence of this disease in Massachusetts, from the pens of those who occupy conspicuous positions in the State where they reside. Professor Liautard, Dean of the Faculty of the American Veterinary College of New York, and editor of the *American Veterinary Review*, on the authority of Dr. Bailey, State Veterinarian of Maine, and others of his friends, says in an editorial in the *Review* for December last, that from 35 to 50 per cent of the cattle of Massachusetts are tuberculous.

Dr. Bryden estimates the percentage of tuberculous cows in Massachusetts at about five per cent; other cattle at about two per cent. He excepts old cows in the neighborhood of cities, which will show a larger percentage, according as they are closely weeded out or not.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER BURR, *M. D. V.*"

Dr. Burr probably *accidentally overlooks* the *somewhat important fact* that the estimates of Professor Liautard and Dr. Bailey were all derived from *Massachusetts authorities*, which will be summarized later in this report.

The above report contains another specimen of mathematical legerdemain not mentioned in the commissioners' report, as of two evils, they most adroitly chose the least.

I refer to Table V., where Dr. Burr gives the percentage of tuberculosis as 19-100 of one per cent. The percentage among 1,153 Eastern cows was 4.05 per cent, but by adding 27,143 Western cattle (*all sound excepting one cow*) they reduce the total percentage to *nineteen one-hundredths of one per cent*. While of "old cows sent to the dead-house, which have died in the city and its neighborhood," the percentage has *increased to 10.03 per cent*; and as there are 273,275

head of cattle in Massachusetts, 35,525 of them would prove to be tuberculous under a test that Dr. Burr acknowledges. "No better opportunity, it seems to me, could be found to reach a fair average of the extent to which the disease prevails among our animals."

It may be that the commissioners have so converted Dr. Bryden's statement to their own use and necessities, as to make him say what he never intended, for the doctor tells me himself that he never stated as they quote him, that "with reference to the cattle population of the United States, *not one per cent are tuberculous*" and I have received the following letter from Dr. Bryden, which explains itself:

BOSTON, MASS., February 10, 1892.

DR. BAILEY, State Veterinarian, Portland, Maine:

*Dear Dr. Bailey:*—I take great pleasure in complying with your request, and herewith forward you a copy of a British Journal, containing an editorial which shows that the exaggerated reports of cattle disease among our Eastern cattle population has influenced them greatly in dealing with our live stock restrictions. This is unfortunate, for it not only injures your foreign cattle trade, but seriously affects the business of the British farmer, and builds up an unnatural traffi: in dead beef, and cattle, many of them of poor quality, killed in quarantine; indeed, in many instances, before they have recovered from the effects of a stormy voyage.

This excludes your young animals that could be carried without suffering, at any time and in any kind of weather, without loss. The legislative restrictions, being purely sanitary, can only be continued in Great Britain, so long as our cattle are diseased; when you assert that our cattle are diseased, it is all the proof they need.

The same exaggerated nonsense which mislead you and Prof. Liautard, furnished by officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and a few others, has evidently convinced foreign countries that our animals are in a badly diseased condition in some districts. Aside from this, restrictions by the British Government would be now *expedients* really more injurious to their own farmers than any one else, and which could only be approved by those who are sparring for points in legislation, or take a narrow, unphilosophic view of a very great subject.

I am glad to see in a letter dated January 15, 1892, from T. H. Elliott, Secretary of the British Board of Agriculture, that "the policy of stamping out, which answers so well in certain other diseases, is not likely to be so successful if applied to tuberculosis." This is as it should be. To sacrifice "exposed" animals in such a disease, is no more called for than it would be to kill off an entire family, when one of its members falls a victim to consumption.

Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAMSON BRYDEN, V. S.

The British Journal referred to was the *Meat Trades' Journal* and *Cattle Salesman's Gazette*, published at Liverpool, England, and the editorial and report referred to is as follows :

#### TUBERCULOSIS IN THE STATES.

The action of the Maine Board of Cattle Commissioners (alluded to in our editorial columns last week), in forbidding the exportation of cattle into this State from Massachusetts, will be officially ratified by the promulgation of a formal quarantine against Massachusetts cattle.

The reason for this action was explained by Dr. George H. Bailey, State veterinarian. Dr. Bailey said that of late a number of carloads of cheap cattle had been imported into the State from Massachusetts, one carload of twenty-three being recently brought from Brighton to Lisbon by Fred M. and William Crowley. "I was called to see the herd and ordered two of the cows killed. They were badly affected with tuberculosis. Twelve of the herd had been killed for food. The beef was what is known as 'chopped beef'—that is, not cut up by quarters, but chopped up into junks, to render it impossible to detect any trace of the disease. All day Monday Mr. Daggett and myself spent in hunting up the rest of the herd still alive, and we killed several more, and in each case found the cows badly diseased. The rest of the animals are suspected and will be carefully kept track of. Out of another lot of seven cows we killed four, and of another lot we killed the whole."

As Maine, some ten years ago, awoke to the realization of the danger to humanity from this dread disease, and its spread and propagation among the human race by means of tainted milk and beef, so she has actively tried ever since to stamp it out, and has practically accomplished it in this State. Massachusetts, however, does not attempt to stamp out the disease, and does not pay out a single dollar to accomplish so desirable an end.

We should have had a quarantine against Massachusetts long ago, had we suspected that so heavy importations were being made, for the condition of affairs in that state is simply shocking, as the cases cited above show. The state is fairly honeycombed with diseased cattle. In proof of my assertion I wish to call your attention to the following extract. The Cattle Commissioners of Massachusetts in their annual report for 1887 say :

"In the annual report for 1886 particular attention was called to the prevalence of tuberculosis. \* \* \* The facts of a year ago are, in the main, the facts of to-day. The disease continues with no apparent abatement or increase. \* \* \* The disease could doubtless be eradicated by placing it in the same category with pleuro-pneumonia, and applying to it the same provision of law, but it would doubtless necessitate the destruction of twenty animals to save one, and require the payment of many hundreds of thousands of dollars."

In 1888, Dr. J. F. Winchester of Lawrence, made a report to the Cattle Commissioners upon this disease. He collected information from experts all over the state. His investigations covered thirty-four suspected farms, whereon were 886 cattle. Of these 243, or twenty-eight per cent, were killed, and 189, or over twenty-eight per cent, of the remainder were suspected. On fifteen other farms, with 244 animals, he found twenty-eight, or over eleven per cent, with symptoms of tuberculosis, and twenty-four others which were regarded as suspicious. Of the 213 suspicious in the latter class, some were doubtless affected, and were sold into other herds, where the disease may not have before existed, to act as new foci of infection. Later reports show substantially the same condition of affairs.

The American Senate on Tuesday adopted a resolution, proposed by Mr. Vest, requesting President Harrison to cause negotiations to be opened with Great Britain with a view to securing the abrogation or the modification of the regulations requiring cattle imported from the United States to Great Britain to be slaughtered at the ports of entry. The importance of this resolution to the traders of the United Kingdom is enormous, and the manner in which it will be received by our Government is of almost equal moment. Unfortunately almost simultaneously with this announcement, we have before us intelligence that pleuro-pneumonia and tuberculosis—both diseases of a contagious character—are alarmingly prevalent in the state of Massachusetts, the principal seaport of which state, viz., Boston, is the chief distributive centre for the shipment of live cattle to this country. The details of the extent and nature of the diseases named are given elsewhere. Apart from this, however, the character of the disease which led to the slaughter of two inspected animals at Deptford in April last has now been almost conclusively proved to have been *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*, and not simply catarrhal pneumonia as was alleged by the American scientists on this side. It is indeed with much regret that we make this statement, but in the face of such reports as reach us from Portland, it is impossible to shut our eyes to the gravity of the situation. The attitude of our government has been consistently firm throughout, and thus far at least has been fully justified. Pending the re-assembling of Parliament, we shall probably hear very little of the negotiations about to be opened, but the whole question is one that might very profitably be discussed by our own Trade Parliament at its next meeting in Liverpool.

But it seems our trans-Atlantic brethren could have saved themselves a great deal of anxiety on our account, had they further investigated the facts before publishing any statement that “pleuro-pneumonia and tuberculosis—both diseases of a contagious character—are alarmingly prevalent in the state of Massachusetts, etc.,”

The undisputed facts are that there has not been a case of "pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa," in *Massachusetts* for thirty years and *there has never been a case of it in the State of Maine*, and the only disease which we complain of, or have any reason to fear, is *tuberculosis*, "pure and simple."

The full report of the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for 1891, just published, says of the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia: "At the time of my last report contagious pleuro-pneumonia existed in two districts in the United States, viz: on Long Island, state of New York, and in the county of Hudson, state of New Jersey. During the present calendar year but four herds have been found infected with this disease on Long Island, the last herd having been discovered and slaughtered on April 30, 1891. Six months have therefore elapsed since the finding of any cases of the disease in this district, and I am satisfied that our efforts there in extirpating contagious pleuro-pneumonia have proved successful.

There still remains a small district in the state of New Jersey, from which the infection has not been completely eradicated. The work there, however, is being pressed forward with the greatest possible energy, and I confidently expect that before the end of the present fiscal year I shall be able to announce the complete eradication of this virulent and destructive disease from the United States.

With only one small district infected, with this territory in strict quarantine, and with all herds promptly slaughtered when disease is discovered, there is no longer justification for any restriction whatever by the government of any country against the importation of cattle from this country."

And in regard to the exportation of cattle to Great Britain, Secretary Rusk says, "The inspection by American veterinarians, of our cattle landed at the foreign-animals wharves in Great Britain, has been continued during the present year with the most gratifying results."

"The exports of cattle for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, show a decrease of three and three-fourths per cent



compared with the exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. The total exports for 1891 amounted to 362,402, as against 372,690 for the preceding fiscal year. The cause for this decrease in exports is undoubtedly due to the increase in prices of cattle in this country during the latter part of the fiscal year; cattle bringing in June, 1891, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds more than in June, 1890."

Having given so many "valuable statistics," in their report, the commissioners as scientists say in closing, that, "in truth, as many facts can be gathered to *prove that tuberculosis is not contagious*, as can be found to *prove that it is*," and, again, "uneasiness if not alarm has been created by the oft repeated statement *that this disease is certainly hereditary*. *Facts to contradict this are abundant and pointed, etc.*"

In making such statements, officially, in a commonwealth, representing the highest type of New England character, and society, these commissioners not only ignore the combined and united opinions of all medical and veterinary practitioners of the present day, but one entirely at variance with those of Dr. Ernst of Harvard, who in company with Dr. Peters, under the patronage of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, expended over twenty thousand dollars, in experimental work at Matapan. At the hearing before the Committee on Public Health, Dr. Ernst said, "that the infectious principle, the cause, of the disease was entirely unknown until the announcement of Robert Koch of Berlin, who, after a long series of experiments, proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that tuberculosis is due to the activity of a minute organism included among the bacteria; in other words, that the 'bacillus of tuberculosis' is the cause of this disease in all its forms, no matter where they occur. It is produced by this organism. It is never produced *de novo*. It always comes by reason of the entrance of this organism into the human body, and it is distinctly and emphatically an infectious disease. It is classed as such in France. There is there an absolute prohibition against the disposal of milk from tuberculous cows, against the sale of meat from tuberculous

cattle of any kind. If there is any good authority, such as would be accepted by scientific men in general, for the self-generation of tuberculosis, I confess myself absolutely ignorant of its existence."

We also offer another letter received from Dr. Madison Bunker which explains itself.

“NEWTON, MASS., February 1, 1892.

*Dr. Geo. H. Bailey, State Veterinarian, Portland, Me.:*

DEAR DOCTOR—I am in receipt of your communication of late date, and will give you my opinion of the annual report of the state of Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners. I do not think that it is a report of which any State Commission should be proud, *either as a statement of facts, a literary production or a state document.* As a state document and as such entitled to be regarded as an authority, and being such, to be accepted in a measure without question, it certainly is not. For, coming from the source it does, a board, *the majority of whom, to my personal knowledge, are not willing to accept the fact that tuberculosis does exist to any extent in this state, or that if existing, its presence is dangerous to the health of the community,* it really presents but one side of the question, and simply reiterates the position which the Cattle Commission by its majority have taken for the last few years in regard to this matter.

It is certainly strange that when they quote from authorities they quote only such authorities as suit their own particular views, instead of giving facts on both sides of the house, and if they themselves are not ready to accept the position of the veterinary profession, the medical profession and many others whose opinions and knowledge are not to be passed by, allowing the public a chance to weigh the evidence on both sides and form a conclusion for themselves.

*I do not believe that either member of the Cattle Commission is competent to make a diagnosis of tuberculosis,* where there is a question in regard to the presence of the disease. Of course, where a layman has seen many cases of the disease, either in his own or other's animals, has seen the animal in all stages of the disease, it is not only possible but probable that he might be able to express an opinion in many cases which would be worthy of credence, but for the Cattle Commissioners to stand up and say that *it is not here, is assuming a position which they have not got the facts to uphold.*

One "Geo. H. Bailey" and "Dr. Winchester" of Lawrence, have as good a right to hold their opinion and express their belief as anybody, and it does not seem gentlemanly for the Cattle Commission to use the language which they do in speaking of you two gentlemen, for at the time they quote Dr. Winchester *he was a member of the Cattle Commission itself,* and as such, his opinion was entitled to as much respect as that of any other member of that board, and you being a member of the Maine board, should have been treated with

official courtesy, however much at variance the position which your board has taken and that of the Massachusetts board.

Yours truly,  
MADISON BUNKER,  
D. V. S."

In summarizing the statements and conclusions, derived from "Official Reports" of the Cattle Commissioners, "Boards of Health" and leading veterinarians of Massachusetts, let us see what is the nearest percentage of tuberculosis upon which they all agree, as having prevailed in that state for the past five years. In 1887, Senate Report No. 2, the commissioners said: "The facts of a year ago are in the main the facts of to-day. The disease continues with no apparent abatement or increase, though as the veterinary profession increases in number, and attention is called to it more and more, there is call for more active work. The disease could, doubtless, be eradicated by placing it in the same category with pleuro-pneumonia, and applying to it the same provisions of law; but it would, doubtless, necessitate the destruction of twenty animals to save one, and require the payment of many hundreds of thousands of dollars."

From 1883 to 1887, Mr. J. C. Rogers of Peabody, lost his whole herd, forty-four in number.

In 1887, upon the farm of F. L. Ames of North Easton, of thirty-six animals nineteen proved diseased.

In 1887, upon the farm of C. S. Emerton of Peabody, he lost his entire herd, forty in number.

In 1888, the Lenox & Stockbridge Land Company lost their entire herd, thirty-two in number.

In 1887-88, Dr. J. Penniman found four herds affected in the vicinity of Worcester, in one instance the entire herd being killed, number not given.

In 1888, an official examination on *thirty-four farms*, where 886 bovines were kept, 239 were found diseased upon post mortem examination, and 189 others were regarded as suspicious, over twenty-eight per cent.

In 1887, Dr. William Rose, D. V. S., United States Inspector of Washington, D. C., *examined two hundred herds, in*

*Massachusetts*, and found over twenty-five per cent affected with tuberculosis, and Dr. Alfred H. Rose, D. V. S., United States Inspector, stationed at Boston, says, "that Suffolk and Middlesex counties in Massachusetts, are literally overrun with the disease, and that twenty-five per cent of the state would be a fair estimate."

In 1889, Mr. Francis Blake of Auburndale, in his select herd of ten, found six diseased and a neighbor of his killed three out of seven also badly affected; and in a paper read before the "Thursday Club" he said: "From what I hear, my opinion is that it is hard to find a herd of cattle kept for sale of milk in which there are not cases of tuberculosis; one stands appalled at the immensity of this evil, threatening at every step the health of the community, and crying loudly for redress."

In 1889, Dr. Austin Peters, at Matapan, among eighteen cows (from ten herds, representing eight towns, all within a radius of twenty-five miles of Boston) found nine of them diseased by post mortem examination.

In 1890, Mr. West of the "Board of Health" of Salem, reports two large herds of cows, that had been supplying the city with milk, all found diseased, number not given.

In 1890, Dr. Clark, M. D. of the "Board of Health" of Medford, reported what he considered the worst diseased herd in Massachusetts, number not given.

In 1891, Mr. E. A. Stone, meat inspector of Ashland, reports killing 205 head for beef, out of which he condemned sixteen cases of tuberculosis, and of twenty-two dead cows sent to him, he found *twenty of them diseased*, while Dr. Burr at the "Brighton Abattoir" found the percentage among the same class of cows to be 10.03 per cent.

Dr. Austin Peters, M. R. C. V. S., says, "that while perhaps from ten to twenty-five per cent of the milch cows of eastern Massachusetts are tuberculous, it is much more rare in the western part of the state, although I do not mean by this to say that it does not exist there;" while Prof. Frederick H. Osgood, M. R. C. V. S. of Harvard College, (recently of

Springfield, Mass.,) says, "in his opinion the disease prevails in the western portion of the state to an equally alarming extent." At the "Industrial School" at Lancaster, in November last, Dr. Peters discovered seven cases of tuberculosis, and regarded several others as suspicious, in a herd of twenty-five animals. At Marlboro' recently, five cows sold by Deacon Goodale to be slaughtered, were all found to be diseased; and at Haverhill, Inspector Dean has recently discovered advanced cases of the malady in several of the suburban milk herds of that city; and not to be charged with "going back of the returns" we add the infinitesimal percentage furnished by Doctor Burr, at the "Brighton Abattoir," among 28,296 head of cattle, *as .19 of one per cent.*

Drs. Bunker, Colburn, Penniman and Hitchings, veterinary surgeons, agree on twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. Dr. Williamson Bryden, "Live Stock Inspector," says "five per cent in the neighborhood of cities," while Dr. Daniel D. Lee of Harvard, says, "in those localities where the disease is prevalent and the population dense, cows kept in badly ventilated barns, are diseased sometimes as *high as forty to fifty per cent.*"

To recapitulate, let us see what Mr. Cheever himself said in the *Boston Herald*, December 29, 1890: "It is asked if the Cattle Commissioners have the power to eradicate the disease from the state, and without hesitation I should say not without building a fence around it high enough and strong enough to keep all living beings subject to the disease, including man himself, out of it till the job was finished. Very few now living could hope to see the fence removed, and unless equally vigorous measures were adopted outside, the first opening would introduce germs to re-stock the state."

It will be noticed that the above statistics are all collected from Massachusetts authorities, the majority of them officially endorsed, and that the grand average of these cases will be found to be *over fifty per cent.* The percentage as officially given in New Hampshire of cattle contributed by Massachusetts is *over thirty-five per cent*, while that of Maine, (by post

mortem tests) the percentage of high-bred animals for breeding, and cheap cattle bought in Brighton, combined, amounts to *over forty-four per cent.*

It may be contended that these "Massachusetts cases" are isolated and exceptional ones, and relate to herds and animals most likely to be affected, but they are the only cases officially reported by which we can form an approximate estimate even of the maximum number affected; but if we accept the consensus of opinion of the most conservative veterinarians, the minimum number reached could *not possibly fall below twenty-five per cent.*, and this would give the number of milch cows (whose products are being daily consumed in Massachusetts markets) *as forty-four thousand one hundred and nineteen.*

The last report of the census office completed June 1, 1890, gives the number of milch cows in Maine as 175,879 of the value of \$4,660,794 and the number of oxen and other cattle as 152,664 valued at \$3,776,920; total value \$8,437,714.

The number of milch cows in Massachusetts is 176,476, and the number of oxen and other cattle 96,799, the value of the former being \$5,774,295 and the latter \$2,495,797; total value \$8,270,092. It will thus be seen that while Massachusetts has 597 cows in excess of Maine, our State has 55,865 oxen and other cattle in excess of Massachusetts; total number of cattle in Maine, 328,543; total number of cattle in Massachusetts, 273,275.

Comment is unnecessary, and now when Maine and New Hampshire have each taken independent action, in quarantining against the "Old Bay State," the dissembling statement of Mr. Levi Stockbridge, chairman of the Massachusetts Board, that "*the general health and condition of cattle in that state is excellent, and he can positively say there is very little tuberculosis among them,*" is a gratuitous insult to the intelligent community among whom he resides, and too sudden a change of base, to be well received or credited in the latitude and longitude of Maine.

With the destruction of whole herds affected with the disease, at Salem, Worcester, Lenox, Peabody and North Easton,

as shown by the Massachusetts Commissioners' own reports, with the sales of other entire herds for slaughter, when found to be diseased, and continuous sales of "tuberculous cattle" and "bob-veal" to be manufactured into "Frankforts and Bolognas" as proven by Massachusetts inspectors and veterinarians, as a matter of protection to the "flocks and herds" of Maine, we say to our own dealers, and all others, that when you come across the borders of this State, in violation of present regulations, with a carload of worthless and diseased animals, they will be quarantined at the owner's expense, until we are satisfied they will not propagate and extend such disease. Maine has been actively and earnestly engaged in recent years, to free our State from contagious diseases, and we have them under as perfect control as can ever be expected in a population of over three hundred thousand cattle, which is less than four one-hundredths of one per cent (not abattoir statistics) and our law of 1887, granting an appraisal and reasonable compensation to owners of all animals condemned and destroyed, has met with a cheerful compliance with all its requirements, without having to resort to any compulsory action upon our part, to insure a thorough enforcement of its provisions. We send our best horses and cattle to Massachusetts, and receive an annual donation of glanders and tuberculosis in return, and while we do not care *what percentage of animals in Massachusetts are tuberculous only as it affects our State*, we do know that the post mortem tests of cattle that come to us from that state, prove them to be extensively diseased. We also know that while various private individuals, and "boards of health," actively supported by the "Massachusetts Veterinary Association," have for a long time been urging that the state should take the matter in hand, and provide adequate legislation to rid the community of the disease; no such action has been taken, and not a single dollar appropriated to place it under proper supervision and control. This is not a mere question of "dollars and cents" but one concerning the health and happiness of large communities, involving as well the vital statistics of the entire commonwealth.

The veterinary profession of Massachusetts are acting together in perfect harmony in their consultations and recommendations for "sanitary reform," but as long as no appropriation is made to carry on the work, the composition of the board of Cattle Commissioners (whether lay or professional) is of little consequence. No professionals certainly could be expected to examine 850 head of cattle with anything like the rapidity as did the present board at Worcester, although it is barely possible they might have arrived at more correct and satisfactory results. Then again the owners of horses and cattle that prove diseased feel under no obligations to report them to any public officials, as they well know they will receive no compensation if they should be condemned, and I know of veterinary surgeons in good standing who refuse to attend calls from owners who are dependent upon their business for a livelihood, for the simple reason that any action upon their part to condemn such animals would call public attention to the herd, and probably ruin the business of the owner. One of the most prominent of Boston practitioners said to me recently, "I was called by a client of mine to see a sick animal, and as he had lost several cows with the same symptoms, wanted to know the truth. I found the cow badly diseased and held an autopsy to satisfy the owner; since then, when he has another case, he knows the symptoms as well as I, and disposes of the animal at the best price obtainable, and as Mr. Stone says, 'the public can guess at what they are eating.'" So it seems they buy and sell diseased cattle, and eat and drink their products, without legal or official restraint, just as we have alleged, but in pursuing our investigations for our own protection, it has been in no unfriendly spirit, and the criticisms we have felt obliged to offer are suggestive rather than restrictive, and we occupy a position of neutrality and not hostility towards Massachusetts. With a board of Cattle Commissioners (however respectable) not one of whom could tell a case of tuberculosis if they saw it in their own dooryard and now passing through a comatose condition of inactivity and dismemberment,



an appropriation however liberal, would be productive of but little good, but should there be appointed a board of intelligent and experienced commissioners, with a fair comprehension of the importance and magnitude of the task before them, they would soon be able to throttle the unfettered monster now sleeping in their midst, only to become hydra-headed by further procrastination and neglect.

With a board of "inspectors who can inspect" it would very soon be demonstrated that our board have made no "false or invidious charges against Massachusetts" or published "exaggerated statements" as alleged by the present board of Cattle Commissioners, and we most confidently rest our case, relying upon the undisputed facts we have collected, presented and proven, as the only justification we shall ever need, in having quarantined our State against Massachusetts.

#### GLANDERS.

In summarizing our cases of glanders for the past year, our report shows, we have condemned and destroyed eighteen horses at an appraisal of \$1,480, but two of which were bred in Maine, while five of them came to us from Massachusetts. In 1890 we killed the same number of horses as in 1891, but one of which was a Maine bred horse, again proving conclusively that we have no disease among our home-bred stock. Among the five that came to us last season from Boston, were three cases that deserve especial mention, as they were found among a class that seem to be largely upon the increase in this State, due in a great measure as we believe to the facilities offered unprincipled dealers to advertise these "green-goods" in such leading Boston papers as the *Globe* and *Herald*, the very fact that these "ads." are found in papers of such enormous circulation, being accepted by their readers as an endorsement that they are genuine instead of spurious in character. We offer a list of these counterfeit advertisements (?) taken from the above papers within a year as a sample:

A LADY HAVING MET WITH A sad misfortune, will sell her very handsome road and family horse Governor, 7 years old,  $15\frac{3}{4}$  hands high, weighs 1050 pounds, price \$200; have several times been offered four times that amount for him; is a natural roadster of 12 miles an hour; I will guarantee him absolutely safe and gentle, and to trot in 2.35 or no sale, having trotted in 2.26; is safe for ladies to drive around depots, is not afraid of locomotives or electric; an excellent saddle horse; bred in Kentucky, sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Allen, record 2  $18\frac{3}{4}$ ; he must be seen to be appreciated, as he is in every way as represented, fast, safe, sound and reliable; 20 days' trial. Apply to Barney, my groom, at my private stable, rear residence, 46 Upton St. P. S. Upton St. runs from 335 Shawmut Ave. to 592 Tremont St. Please call at the stable and not at the house.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—A widow lady will sell for \$200 cash her handsome highbred fast trotting and road horse Mambrino Boy, sired by Mambrino Pilot, he by Mambrino Chief, dam Laura Wilkes by Geo. Wilkes, 2 dam Lucy by Commodore, 3 dam by Highlander; Mambrino Boy was foaled May 11, 1884, is bright, rich colored with full mane and tail, has great courage and endurance and is a natural roadster of 12 miles an hour; he is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hands high, weight, 1000 pounds, has fine clear limbs and sound feet, wears no boots or weights when trotting; he has as fine a strain of blood in his veins as can be traced to any trotter of the age; he is a perfect pet and shows his fine breeding; he trotted four one-mile heats the day my late husband purchased him at Covington, Ky., driven by Mr. Sutton, in 2.29, 2.29 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 2.28 and 2.26, and will warrant him to do so now; speed shown; he has never trotted in public so has no public record; he is a square, level trotter, and would make a valuable horse for road or track purposes; he cost my late husband \$1100 one year ago, and is a much better animal now than when he purchased him; the desirable combination of trotting blood in Mambrino Boy has produced in him an animal of such rare excellence, quality, speed, action and beauty that to day he stands unequalled and unapproachable by any other animal in this city; he is bold, fearless and graceful when in motion; as my husband was very much attached to him I would prefer to sell him to some person who will take him away from this city and give him a good home; he is a prize for any gentleman wanting a safe, reliable family animal and fast trotter combined; I will allow responsible parties 30 days' trial to test his speed and driving qualities. For further particulars apply to James, my coachman, at my private stable, in rear of residence, 46 Upton St. P. S. Upton St. runs from 592 Tremont St. to 333 Shawmut Ave.

\$150—A GREAT SACRIFICE—A lady will sell for \$150 her very handsome, sound, kind and gentle fast road and trotting mare, Lady Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes, aged 7, weighs 1000 pounds; can beat 2.30 to-day; lady can ride or drive her; roads 13 miles an hour; cost \$875 a year ago; will sell at this low price to parties who

will insure her a good home; intended purchasers are invited to come and ride after; 30 days' trial given; also carriages, harness, etc. Call on my coachman, at my private stable, back of residence, 103 West Dedham St., near Tremont St.

\$125 WILL PURCHASE HANDSOME trotting mare Lillie Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes, age 7,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hands high, weight 1000 pounds; safe for ladies to ride or drive, perfect pet, roads 13 miles an hour, warranted sound, kind and gentle in every particular, and that she will trot in 2.28, speed shown: will sell at the above low price to private parties only who will give her a good home; 20 days' trial allowed; also \$45 per month will be paid for board for pair of carriage mares in the country till spring, with privilege of use, weigh 2,200. Call at my private stable, back of residence, 103 West Dedham St., near Tremont St., Mrs. "G."

\$125 CASH—Rare opportunity from a responsible party; give written contract for 30 days to purchaser of my fast, well bred pedigreed Kentucky brood, family, business and road mare, Kentucky Maid; road 12 miles per hour; trot in 2.30; could not be beat on mile road last winter to sleigh; age 9, weight 1,000 pounds; stylish, fat, handsome; safe for lady to speed; to secure a good home my object in offering her at this low price; if convenient to purchaser to board my 2 saddle horses through the winter I will pay \$44 per month for the 2, or \$22 per month for 1. Call at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Worcester Sq.

\$140 CASH—A chance seldom offered to secure a speedy, well bred, pedigreed Kentucky mare, Baby Wilkes; exact age, 9; weight, 1,000; trotted 3 heats,  $2.22\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $2.21\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2.22\frac{1}{4}$ ; I will give written contract can trot in 2.30 to-day, road 11 miles per hour; sound, safe, reliable business, family, road, trotting and brood mare combined; valuable to breed from, as I hold full pedigree in writing; I sell at this low price so that some gentleman from the country that cannot afford to pay a large price will appreciate my offer and take the best of care and give her a good home, keep her off the track, not sell her to a jockey; if convenient to purchaser to board my old trotting mare, 19 years old, through the winter. I will pay \$20 per month each and every month in advance. P. S. Come and see Baby Wilkes; if you do not like her well enough to purchase her your expenses shall be paid. Call at residence, 23 Worcester Sq.

\$200 WILL PURCHASE THE handsome, stylish young trotting family and road mare, Village Girl; sire, Pure Wilkes; dam, Messenger Duroc mare; I paid \$750 for her last fall, and have used her exclusively as a roadster; she has no record, although she trotted last July a mile over Beacon track in  $2.28\frac{1}{4}$ ; she is one of the gentlest mares living, safe for ladies, not afraid of anything, and I will guarantee her in every particular, safe, sound and reliable, and to trot better than 2.29, or no sale, time shown; 30 days' trial allowed; also fine, stylish family horse, tremendous roadster, and safe for general family use; price \$125. N. B. The above property is sold

for no fault, but solely on account of sickness, which compels me to give up driving; private parties in search of a good animal will do well to investigate; no jockeys or dealers need apply. Apply to coachman at private stable, 17 West Canton St., rear of 1,491 Washington St.

\$250 WILL PURCHASE THE fast and handsome young trotting and road horse, Royal Wilkes sire Red Wilkes, son of George Wilkes, dam Maria, by imported Australian, 2d dam by Leamington, 3d dam by imported Glencoe, 4th dam by Boston. 5th dam by Modoc, son of Eaton's Eclipse; I purchased this animal last fall from Mr. James McCaffrey of New York, and paid \$850 for him; on day of sale he trotted three heats, driven by Mr. John Felter, in 2.30½, 2.28, 2.27½, and can trot faster now; he has no public record, and since I purchased him I have used him exclusively for road and family driving; he is without a doubt as fine an animal as lives, having bottom, disposition and strength, combined with speed; I will sell him at the above low figure, \$250, on account of my family moving to Florida for the winter; I will guarantee him sound, reliable and safe for any lady or the most timid person to drive, not afraid of cars or obstacles, does not pull or lug, has no tricks in or out of the stable; in fact, he is a perfect pet, 7 years old, weighs 1,000 lbs., a model of beauty; in trotting he wears no boots or weights, only as a precautionary measure; can road twelve miles an hour, and trot at present better than 2.30, and as a pole horse has few equals. For further particulars inquire at private stable, adjoining my residence, 1,084 Dorchester Av. N. B. Take Dorchester Av. street cars, corner of Washington and Franklin Sts.; cars pass the door; short ride.

\$150 CASH OR \$130 CASH AND receipt for \$20 for first month's board of my old mare, buys my pretty Wilkes mare, Ladora Wilkes; to one who will be kind and good to her, and not drive her to death or let her out of the family, or work her hard on the farm, and to one who will give her the best of care, I will let have at this low price; Ladora Wilkes, sister to the fastest Wilkes horse ever bred, is known on the Arsenal road as the fastest to sleigh last winter. I warrant her to trot in 2.30; her dam was one of the fastest and best bred in the State, and you all know how fast the sire is; Ladora's exact age 9, weight 1,020 lbs., sound, fat, handsome, safe for lady to speed; I should require writing that purchaser would not sell to a jockey or put her on the track, even if he was offered a large price; one of the best to breed from, as I hold full pedigree in writing. P. S. To purchaser only I will pay \$20 month to board my old trotting mare Hella Wilkes through the winter; must have best care and exercised every pleasant day. Call residence, 23 Worcester Sq.

\$120 CASH, no less, buys Clarissa Wilkes; to one who will be kind and good to her and not let her to any one out of the family, or work her hard on the farm, and to one that will take the very best of care, I will let have at this low price Clarissa Wilkes, sister to the fastest Wilkes horse ever bred; she is known on the mile road as one of the fastest last winter to a sleigh; her dam was one

of the best bred and fastest in the country, and you all know how fast her sire is ; but I must be sure of a good home, and that the purchaser will not sell to a jockey or put her on the track, even if he is offered a large price ; I should require a writing to this effect ; weighs 1,000 lbs. ; exact age 9, can beat 2.30, natural roader, 10 miles per hour ; one of the best to breed from, as I hold full pedigree in writing. P. S. Safe for lady to harness or drive. Residence, 96 West Springfield St., 3 doors from Shawmut Av.

\$100 WILL BUY the very fast trotting road and family mare, Lulu Almont, by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, dam Laura Wilkes, by George Wilkes ; Lulu is 8 years old,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hands high, weighs 1,025 pounds ; trotted last spring in 2.26,  $2.24\frac{1}{2}$ , 2.24,  $2.25\frac{1}{2}$  and 2.25 ; has since become slightly tender in her front foot from constant use over cobble stones, but goes sound on dirt roads ; can road 14 miles per hour. For full particulars and trial call at late owner's private stable, No. 46, back of residence, 46 Upton St. P. S.—Upton St. runs from 592 Tremont St., to 335 Shawmut Av.

\$140 CASH—A chance seldom offered to secure a speedy, well-bred, pedigreed Kentucky mare, Lottie B. ; exact age, 9 ; weight, 1,000 ; trotted 3 heats,  $2.22\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $2.21\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2.22\frac{1}{4}$  ; I will give a written contract can trot in 2.30 to-day, road 11 miles per hour ; sound, safe, reliable business, family, road, trotting and brood mare combined ; valuable to breed from, as I hold full pedigree in writing ; I sell at this low price so that some gentleman from the country that cannot afford to pay a large price will appreciate my offer and take the best of care and give her a good home, keep her off the track, not sell her to a jockey ; if convenient to purchaser to board my old trotting mare, 19 years old, through the summer and perhaps next winter I will pay \$20 per month each and every month in advance. P. S.—Come and see Lottie B. ; if you do not like her well enough to purchase her, your expenses shall be paid. Call at residence,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Worcester Sq.

\$140—CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED to secure a speedy, well-bred, pedigreed Kentucky mare ; name, Lady White, age, 9 ; weight, 1,000, road 11 miles per hour ; given written contract she beat 2.35 ; worth \$600, sell for \$130 ; I sell at this low price so that some gentleman from the country that cannot afford to pay a large price will appreciate my offer, and when they purchase will take the best of care and give her a good home, and keep her off the track. P. S. If purchaser of Lady White could board my saddle and driving horse through the winter, I will pay \$22 per month ; residence, 96 West Springfield St.

\$200 WILL PURCHASE a handsome, young Wilkes mare ; I paid over \$800 for her last May at combination sale of blooded stock, held in New York ; I have since discovered that she is in foal (pure Wilkes), and, as I have not the facilities to raise a colt, I will sell at the above low figure, \$200 ; I will guarantee her safe, sound and reliable, not afraid of cars or obstacles, safe for ladies to drive and

to trot better than 2.27 or no sale; I will allow 1 month's trial. P. S.—I would be willing to purchase colt and pay a fair price. Further particulars inquire at my private stable, 1,048 Dorchester Av.; take street cars corner of Franklin and Washington Sts.; short ride.

**\$150 KENTUCKY MAID**—Warranted to trot in 2.28, trotted three heats when purchased in 2.21½, 2.20¼, 2 21¼. now 9 years old, and full as fast as when I bought her. If I could get her in good hands where she would have good care and a good home I would sell at this low price. Will not sell her to a jockey or horse dealer. Call at my private stable near residence 1,682 Washington street.

**A RARE OPPORTUNITY**—A widow will dispose of the contents of her late husband's private stable, at less than one-third its value. Handsome, stylish, high-bred, fast trotting horse, "American Boy," sired by Almont, dam, Elsie Good by "Blue Bull" 2nd dam Emerline, by Henry B. Patchen; 15½ hands high, foaled 1883, flowing mane and tail and fine clean limbs. Was *never trained for speed*, but showed three heats at Lexington, Kentucky, when purchased by my late husband in 2.25½, 2.26½ and 2.25, and is much faster to-day than he was then. I will guarantee him to be perfectly sound and kind in every particular, and that he will trot a full mile better than 2.20. Will allow 20 days' trial to responsible parties to test his speed. For full particulars call on Henry, my groom, at private stable in rear of the Shawmut Congregational church, corner of W. Brookline and Tremont streets.

The first case discovered in 1891, was that of a "Wilkes mare," bought in Boston, March 28th, by Mr. W. M. Burgess at \$150, and as a "keep-sake" I offer a copy of the original "bill of sale" as given to Mr. Burgess.

"BOSTON, March 28, 1891.

This is to certify that I, D. Walter Cobb, have sold and delivered to Mr. W. M. Burgess upon this written warrantee one bay mare as she now stands. She is free from all encumbrances. She is just as kind to handle in as out of the stable. Feeds good and takes her rest well. Drives as well in single as in double harness. I also warrant her to trot in (2.30) two minutes and thirty seconds when in condition, and if at the expiration of thirty-one days, said mare does not come up to the above warrantee, I take her back, provided she is returned in as good order and condition as when delivered.

And I, Mr. W. M. Burgess, in consideration of the above written warrantee pay to the said D. Walter Cobb the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Received payment,

D. WALTER COBB."

The above case was reported in the *Lewiston Journal* as follows:

PORTLAND, August 3 (Special).—I met Dr. Bailey this morning and concerning the Maine perils of glanders in horses, the doctor spoke as follows :

“Did you know that Maine is getting a dangerous dose of glanders from a set of Boston bunco-steerers in horses? How do they do it? Let me tell you. They publish advertisements in the Boston papers which generally read that a wealthy gentleman, about going to Europe, will sell his mare, warranted all right and to go a 2.30 gait, for \$150. Somebody down in Maine goes up and finds the stable. The wealthy gent isn't in; but his alleged groom shows the horse. A first-class warrant is given, and the horse is bought in a hurry not to lose a big trade. The buyer gets his horse down to Maine, finds he is rotten with the glanders, goes back where he bought him, but the owner has gone to New York or Europe and won't be back for months. In this way we get a lot of glanders into Maine. Glanders being contagious, our own horses are imperilled. In Massachusetts they have no law to compensate the owner for a horse shot by the state veterinarian as in Maine, so that in Massachusetts they conceal the disease or sell it to Maine. Our Maine laws on glanders work well because the State pays half the appraisal value and thus we are stamping out the disease. I have lately shot two of these Massachusetts horses dying of glanders, imported into Maine—one was owned by Irving Laughton of Cape Elizabeth, condemned at \$50.”

“Where is D. Walter Cobb?”

“He is reported to be traveling in Europe for his health. I wish the *Journal* would warn all Maine horse-owners against buying warranted 2 30 thoroughbreds for a hundred and fifty dollars in Boston. They may always be warranted snide—and glanders to boot.”

To the above statement the *Boston Globe* replied on Aug. 5th :

Dr. Bailey of Portland, according to the Maine papers, is on the warpath against glandered horses imported into that State from Massachusetts, and boasts that the laws of Maine are superior to those of this state.

If he is reported correctly, he says : “In Massachusetts they have no law to compensate the owner of a horse shot by the state veterinary, so that in Massachusetts they conceal the disease and sell the animal to Maine.”

The doctor's first statement is evidently an error, for section 13 of chapter 252 of the acts of 1887 states :

And in all cases of farcy or glanders, the commissioners having condemned the animal infected therewith, shall cause such animal to be killed without appraisal, but may pay the owner or any other person an equitable sum for killing and burial thereof.

That settles one of Dr. Bailey's most important statements, and his opinion that many of the horses of this state are afflicted with glanders is not shared by the horse dealers generally.

In his tirade, the Maine horse doctor goes on to relate the story, old and time-worn though it is, of the honest Maine farmer who comes to this city with a view to purchasing a \$1,500 horse for 10 per cent of his value.

He reads a carefully written advertisement of an alleged widow, who is in financial straits, and must dispose of her late husband's horses at a tremendous sacrifice, as she is in need of immediate cash.

Pity for the poor widow in her distress does not enter his heart, but he makes for the bargain.

The horse is shown, but will not be sold to jockeys.

While the honest Maine man is looking at the horse in comes an alleged jockey who offers a big sum for the horse.

The farmer having previously been offered the horse at a very reasonable figure at once snaps up the bargain.

The result is always the same, the horse is a "ringer" and is worth about one-half to one-quarter of the price paid.

Of course it is not always a farmer who gets bit; a slick city man is often the victim, but yesterday Dr. Bailey was illustrating how the honest farmer was swindled by Massachusetts sharpers, and called special attention to the fact that Maine horses were in danger of being infected.

In closing, he said: "I wish you would warn all Maine horse-owners buying warranted 2 30 thoroughbreds for \$150 in Boston. They may always be warranted snide—and with glanders to boot."

Boston's reputable horse dealers all take exceptions to the last four words, although they perfectly agree with the first portion of the sentence.

Yesterday afternoon the dealers spoke freely about the matter, and the few quoted below are representative statements:

Moses Coleman & Son: "Well, any man who purchases a 2 30 horse for \$150 ought to get stuck if they know anything about horses. A horse like that is worth \$1500.

"But, aside from that, glanders is not prevalent among Boston horses. In fact the cases are very rare where a horse is found suffering from the disease.

"One certainly never came into our stables. We have a competent person engaged to examine all horses offered us for sale, and in years we have been offered but one horse suffering from that disease.

"That was several years ago, and he did not get inside the stable doors. The Cattle Commissioners a few days later got the horse and killed it.

"Several years ago there were several horses suffering from glanders on the South Boston and Cambridge car lines, but I have not heard from any since.

"Very often a veterinary makes a mistake and pronounces a horse suffering from a case of catarrh as afflicted with the glanders.

"If a man comes to any of the big dealers in horses in this city and buys a horse, he is pretty sure to be treated right.

"They know where to find us as we do not 'sail for Europe' after each trade.



“The horse sharps are not selling glandered horses, however. They are too sharp for that. What they don't know about a horse is of little account.

“They put their knowledge to bad use, and skin the buyers right and left, but they don't take chances by handling glandered horses.

“They know that the guarantee that they give will not hold; that it is worthless, but they do know that the statutes provide a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, for any person owning a glandered horse who does not at once report the case to the Cattle Commissioners or the Board of Health.

“The Cattle Commissioners and their agents look out very sharp for the disease.

“The state of affairs that the Maine veterinary intimates as existing in this state is an impossibility.”

At Walker's sales stable the proprietor confirmed the opinions expressed by Coleman & Son, and at Frank Pickett's, Welch & Hall's, Snow Brothers' and others no cases of glanders have been seen or heard of.

The Cattle Commissioners are on deck, and glandered horses are not being exported to Maine.

Dr. Bailey's alarm over glandered horses is causeless.

What say the Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners about “The state of affairs that the Maine Veterinary intimates as existing in Massachusetts being an impossibility?” In their last report of January, 1892, they say of *glanders*.

The peculiarities of the prevalence of this disease, which have been previously brought to your notice, have been more marked during the last than any previous year. There have been reported to us but two cases west of Worcester county, none from Barnstable, Dukes or Nantucket; but in localities in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex, Bristol and Worcester, it has been very prevalent. The whole number of cases we have caused to be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of law, or by the voluntary act of the owner after being convinced of the nature of the disease, has been 157, which is nearly double the number destroyed in any previous year. Some of these cases were of horses recently brought into the State, and others were traceable to contagion disseminated by such animals.

Through fear of injury to their practice, or from some other cause, there is an inexcusable if not criminal laxity with some veterinarians in reporting to their boards of health cases of this disease which come to their knowledge. A veterinarian of Taunton reported to us that he knew of twenty-four cases in that city, of which but five had been reported; and another in West Newton reported that he knew of five cases, of which but two had been reported. It is not unfrequent that cases of the disease are reported, and the information given that the animal has been killed and nothing need be done. If such reports are true, if the veterinarians are honest with the

public and themselves, the spirit of the law is complied with, and the nuisance abated quicker than it could be done by statute provision. But the danger in the case is, that all veterinarians will not be honest in this regard; and the animal, not having been placed under the control of the board of health of the locality, may be so treated by quacks or others as to disguise the disease, and then traded to some unsuspecting person, to his loss, and the creation of a new centre of infection. That this has been done we have every reason to believe. From the most reliable source we have been informed that a horse-trading quack of the town of Amesbury had, on a certain occasion in the month of August last, boasted that first and last he had got more than a hundred glandered horses from Brighton and vicinity, "fixed them up and shoved them." We have found great difficulty in securing evidence which would convict in court for such illegal transactions, and solicit information in this regard from all good citizens who respect law and desire the public welfare.

We desire again to call public attention to the fact that this is a contagious, loathsome and incurable disease, which may be contracted by any person who has the care or comes in contact with, such diseased animal: and the utmost caution should be exercised by those who must care for them, until they can be destroyed.

So it seems nearly *double* the number *were destroyed in Massachusetts last year than ever before*, and as no compensation is afforded the owner, when a case is discovered, the public can well judge that but a small proportion of these cases were actually destroyed. The reputable dealers of Boston well know that we "wage no war" on them, and Colman & Son, C. T. Walker, Welch and Hall, Edgar Snow & Brother, Isburgh & Co., John F. Mills, and others personally well known to us need no defence for honorable dealing with the public, and we believe would all gladly join us in a vigorous crusade against the equine bunco-steerers of Boston. The *American Horse Breeder*, published at Boston, has been making it hot for the "shysters," and on January 30th, said editorially:

Dr. George H. Bailey of Portland, Me., from whom we received a pleasant call a few days since, informed us that no less than three cases of glanders had come under his observation that were traced directly to the stables of the widows, bereaved gentlemen and gentlemen going abroad from this city, who were anxious to find good homes in the country for their valuable equine pets, as advertised constantly in two of the Boston dailies.

The man who is so verdant as to be caught by an advertisement of that sort deserves the ridicule rather than sympathy of the public,

and he gets it too. A shrewd young man came down from Vermont some time ago, who thought he was smart enough for the city widows. He visited them, invested in one of their long-pedigreed animals, found out in time that he had been worsted, and was so overcome that he was sick abed for a long time. Boston has no attraction for him since his experience with those widows.

Only a few weeks ago a man came up from the Pine Tree State who was too smart in his own estimation to be duped by this gang of horse sharks. He was attracted by an advertisement which described a seven-year-old mare by George Wilkes, which died in Kentucky ten years ago. The party advertising this mare would pay a large sum per month for keeping two pet animals.

The Pine Tree smarty visited the resort, bought the mare for \$125, got a wonderful pedigree all written out on a sheet of foolscap, concluded the bargain for keeping the horses at a fancy price, had the papers all drawn up and signed, and made preparation to ship the three to his home in Maine. He engaged freight for three animals, and took the precaution to order the railroad man not to receive less than three. He was a little suspicious that the two high-priced boarders might not be sent along. Finding that they were watched the wily widows sent the three horses to the station, but offered only one for delivery.

Mr. Railroad Man declined to receive the single equine. This did not disconcert Mr. Widow in the least. He just let go of the halter and started back for fresh victims with his other two, leaving the Wilkes mare to shift for herself. Some one took the highly pedigreed animal to a stable in Boston, where the new owner called for her next day. A horseman who happened to be present and saw her informed us that she was probably worth ten dollars. This down-East chap's experience with the giddy widows cost him considerably more than a hundred hard-earned dollars.

It would seem as though the crop of such fools could not be extensive, but it holds out remarkably well. When a greenhorn gets caught in the widow's meshes he feels terribly ashamed of himself, and keeps the matter as quiet as possible. We don't blame him for that. It generally leaks out after a while, however, and he becomes the laughing stock of all horsemen.

We have just heard of a case not a thousand miles from Rurnover, this State. As related to us, a man whom we will call Tom Smith, because that isn't his name, had been trying about a year to buy a horse, but was afraid that "Percy" and every one else who had a horse to sell would cheat him. He finally saw an advertisement in one of the great Boston dailies, stating that a lady (?) from Jamaica Plain wanted a home in the country for her pet mare. He opened a correspondence with the lady (?), and at last decided to call upon her.

After hunting something like a half-day he found the charming female and her pet mare. He drove her (the mare) a little, and gladly shelled out the \$100 required to become her owner. He went home to Rurnover a happy man.

A few days afterward he invited a friend to ride down to Huckleberry behind his new purchase. Long before they reached their destination the widow's pet manifested a decided aversion to long drives, and concluded to take a rest. The persuader was finally applied, when the mare gave a slight exhibition of her accomplishments by playfully raising her hind heels, putting one through the dasher of the carriage and bringing the other down outside the shaft.

The friend thought that a little walking exercise would be beneficial to his health, so got out and footed it the rest of the way. The lady's beautiful pet has since been quietly resting in the stable waiting for a new owner.

The mare will doubtless have an easy time of it for a while, as her owner does not care to risk his life by attempting to drive her to harness. Very few people in that town are aware that the widow's pet has honored them with her presence, and it is reported that her owner has not slept a wink for three weeks. Moral: Beware of widows and those wanting to find good homes for equine pets in the country.

One other of these "bills of sale" has come into our possession, of which we offer a copy.

"BOSTON, November 13, 1890.

Sold to Mr. W. Oliver, one bay mare, purchased price one hundred and fifty dollars. The above mare is guaranteed safe, reliable and safe in all harness, and to trot a mile in 2.30, with *proper handling*, and purchaser allowed thirty days to test the mare, and if not in every way satisfied I agree to buy her back in specified time for \$150.00.

Signed

J. M. MCSURRE,

Per M. P. P.

In this case the purchaser was told by a friend, before he reached the Portland boat, with his "prize package" that the mare had glanders, and on returning at once to the stable, was told by a boy that Mr. McSurre had *left on the noon train for New York*. It is an old adage that "there is a sucker born every second" but it seems they don't all live in Maine, for I was lately told by Dr. H. H. Choate, of Portsmouth, N. H., that a client of his recently purchased two of these "mock trotters" in Boston, but took the precaution, before paying for them, of taking Dr. Choate along with him to inspect them. One of them proved to be "fixed up" case of glanders, and the trade was not consummated.

Walley says of glanders and farcy: If it were not for the fact that horse-flesh is sometimes used as an article of consumption, or rather, is largely sold as such under the guise

of ox beef, the question of glanders need not have claimed attention in connection with the subject at present under consideration.

Essentially an equine affection, this fearful and intractable malady equalled in this respect by syphilis alone is readily propagated by inoculative contagion (and, according to some authorities, by infection) to the human subject, though there is no case on record in this country, so far as I am aware; in which it has been so conveyed by ingestion of the flesh of diseased animals. This may be probably due to the fact that horse-flesh is so seldom used as an article of food, and, consequently, if such transmission had at any time occurred, it might easily have been overlooked. For a very long period proprietors of menageries have entertained an overwhelming dread of the effects of horse-flesh on the carnivora in their establishments, and that, too, on account of their belief that glanders is transmitted by the uncooked flesh of infected animals to such of their beasts as may be fed on it; and they invariably make a searching inquiry into the antecedents of the animal whose carcass they may purchase for feeding purposes.

Fortunately, glanders does not arise as an indigenous affection in cattle, neither can it be transmitted to bovines, though a statement has recently been made to the effect that sheep do not possess immunity from the disease.

Personally, I have never met with a single instance of disease in cattle that I could in any way identify as of glanderous origin, and I am quite satisfied that the cases which have from time to time been placed on record were cases either of pyæmia, or more probably, of malignant catarrh.

Glanders and farcy are one and the same disease, the local manifestations of their existence in the system alone presenting distinctive characters; the former having its lesions mainly localized in the respiratory tract, the latter mainly in the cutaneous and subcutaneous structures and in the superficial lymphatics. It is due to a specific organism, a bacillus, which seems to find a favorable pabulum for its development

mainly in the tissues and juices of the equine species. It is to the pathogenic effects of this organism that the local lesions of glanders and farcy are due. In the acute form of the disease febrile conditions are pronounced, there is usually a profuse catarrhal discharge from the nostrils, diffulent ulceration of the lining membrane of the nasal chambers the ulcers as shown in the illustrations, having a very angry appearance, enlargement of the sub-maxillary lymphatic glands, and, occasionally, specific inflammation and rapid degeneration of the glands of the groin (inguinal) with the adjacent muscular tissues, constituting glanders tumour. In the internal organs, the lesions are localized in the lungs, and consist of consolidation, congestion, effusion, and the formation of the characteristic miliary tubercles and abscesses, distributed mainly in a racemose manner.

In chronic glanders, the characteristic symptoms are an agglutinous discharge from one nostril with slight enlargement and hardening of the sub-maxillary lymphatic gland on the same side; a pale (anaemic) or bluish (cyanotic) colour of the mucous membrane of the nose, with the development of glanders ulcers thereon; the latter being most largely found on that part of the membrane covering the septum of the nose. The affected animal may be in splendid condition, and, if there is no fever, the muscular tissue may present after death, no appreciable departure from the normal; on the contrary, the animal may be more or less emaciated, and the carcass, as a result, deficient in flesh which may be pale in colour, or even dropsical. The lungs, in the large majority of cases, are studded with the miliary nodules of the disease; but they are not always distinguishable from other nodular formations by visual examination, even by experts.

Farcy may be acute or chronic. The former is characterised by a markedly febrile condition of the system, and by rapid swelling of one or more limbs, which may be only the forerunner of the pathognomonic lesions of the disease, viz: the so-called farcy buds-nodular swellings about the size of a cherry formed along the course of the lymphatics, which burst

and discharge a yellowish-colored, synovia-like fluid, the eruption being followed by an angry-looking sore, the fluid discharge from which possesses specific characters. Chronic farcy is usually afebrile, and here also there is swelling of one or more limbs, but the tumefaction is much less inflammatory than it is in the acute form. The lymphatic vessels too become swollen, and nodular swellings (farcy buttons) form at intervals along their course, which, like those of acute farcy, undergo softening, discharge a glairy fluid, and form a specific sore. These lesions may be distributed more or less, over the surface of the body, particularly on the sides of the neck, the withers and the back.

As in glanders, so in farcy, the animal may be in splendid condition; on the other hand, it may be anaemic and emaciated, and its tissues may be dropsical. The local lesions of farcy may be readily mistaken for those of pyaemia or *vice versa*.

Energetic inspection of all stables, in places where the disease is known to exist, should be carried out, and the law strictly enforced, in order that there may not be the slightest possibility of such a repulsive and intractable malady being conveyed to the human subject, either by contagion from the live animal, or by ingestion of its flesh.

Upon the whole, the condition and freedom from disease among the "flocks and herds" of Maine, has been most gratifying, and while no cases of "contagious pleuro-pneumonia," or actinomycosis, have ever made their appearance in this State, we have also been singularly exempt from anthrax, trichina, hog cholera, "foot and mouth" disease, rabies, or any prevailing epidemic or contagion, such as has visited less favored localities, and we enter upon the business of the new year with renewed courage that we will be able to maintain that high degree of health we have heretofore enjoyed.

[Signed]

THOMAS DAGGETT, *President*.

F. O. BEAL, *Treasurer*.

GEORGE H. BAILEY, *D. V. S.*

*State Veterinary Surgeon.*





STATE OF MAINE. •

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COUNCIL CHAMBER, March 8, 1892.

Presented, accepted and 4000 copies ordered printed.

NICHOLAS FESSENDEN, *Secretary of State.*