

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE

1893.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

ON

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

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

THOMAS DAGGETT, *President.*

F. O. BEAL, *Treasurer.*

GEO. H. BAILEY, *State Veterinarian.*

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1893.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Maine:

We present our bi-annual report for the year closing December 31, 1892, together with an account of our expenditures, and other proceedings under provisions of the law relating to contagious diseases in this State as amended in 1889, chapter 177.

A summary of the whole number of cases inspected by our Commission in 1892, will be found to be one hundred and fifty-eight, an excess of forty-one over any previous year. Ninety-five herds of cattle were inspected, and sixty-three stables and lumber camps. Thirty-eight head of cattle were condemned and destroyed at an appraisal of \$1,271.50, and twenty-four horses were also condemned and destroyed at an appraisal of \$1,225.00, the total amount of appraisal amounting to \$2,496.50. The number of horses destroyed is larger than any previous year, and again it will be seen that a very small percentage of them were "State of Maine" bred, we being indebted to Massachusetts for eleven head, to Canada and the Western States for nine, and Maine four. The number of cattle destroyed is also larger than of any previous year, and of the thirty-eight head condemned and appraised, sixteen of them came to us directly from Massachusetts, the balance being mostly Maine bred; so that, out of sixty-one animals destroyed in 1892, Massachusetts has contributed twenty-seven. In 1891, thirty-one head of cattle were 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 appraisal amounting to \$2,589.50.

These summaries show that the actual appraisals of horses and cattle condemned and destroyed during 1891 and 1892, amount to \$5,086.00, which is \$86.00 in excess of the whole appropriation for these years, thus reducing the amount for salaries and actual expenses of our board, in inspecting cases scattered from "Kittery to the Aroostook," and from the "Mountains to the Sea," into so small a compass, that the work cannot be properly or faithfully performed by the present board, or by any other who may succeed them; and we most respectfully submit for the consideration of the present legislature, these facts, together with the suggestion that no money can ever be better appropriated or expended, than for the preservation of the public health.

The first case inspected by our board was on January 5th. A case of glanders was reported in Deering, which proved to be catarrh.

January 6th. A case of reported glanders at Etna, but no case was found. January 7th. An inspection of cattle at Waterville disclosed no contagious disease.

January 8th. Inspected three horses at Portland, which were found diseased and afterwards destroyed by order of the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

January 11th. Inspected cattle at Brunswick, and found a case of tuberculosis in a grade Jersey cow. She was condemned and appraised at \$20.

January 12th. Inspected cattle at Winthrop Centre, but found no contagious disease.

January 14th and 15th. Inspected cattle at Unity, but found no tuberculosis.

January 22nd and 23rd. Inspected a stable of horses at North New Portland, but no cases of glanders were discovered.

January 25th. Inspected a herd of cattle at Kennebunkport, and condemned a cow, appraised at \$25.

January 31st. Inspected a herd of cattle at South Newburg, and condemned a Jersey cow, bought in Massachusetts in 1891. Appraisal \$50.

February 1st. Inspected a herd of cattle at South Levant, and found a case of tuberculosis in an ox. The animal was condemned and appraised at \$50.

February 13th. Inspected and condemned a horse affected with glanders at Winterport. Appraisal \$40.

February 16th. Inspected and condemned a tuberculous cow at Turner Centre. Appraisal at \$30.

February 18th. Inspected cattle at West Buxton, and condemned the thoroughbred Jersey cow, Minnie L. (16346) Appraisal \$55.

February 19th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Kennebunkport, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

February 22nd. Inspected a stock of cattle at Palmyra, and found a cow affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$30.

February 24th. Inspected cattle at Winthrop, and condemned a cow, appraised \$26.

February 26th. Inspected cattle at Bangor, but found no contagious disease.

March 2nd. Inspected a yoke of oxen at Sebec, and found both affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$140.

March 3rd. Inspected and condemned a cow at Monroe, appraised at \$38.

March 4th. Inspected cattle at Dover, and found a cow affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$30.

March 5th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at North Scarborough, but no case was discovered.

March 7th. Discovered a bad case of farcy in a gray gelding at Kennebunkport, bought in Boston at auction in December, 1891. As the horse had not been owned in the State one year, no appraisal was held.

March 8th. Inspected stock of cattle at Garland, but found no contagious disease.

March 9th. Inspected a milk herd in Deering, and found a cow affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$35.

March 12th. Inspected herd of cattle at Palmyra, and condemned a cow appraised at \$30.

March 15th. Inspected a horse at Winterport, found badly affected with glanders. Appraisal \$100.

March 16th. Inspected cattle at Lincoln Centre, and condemned a cow with tuberculosis, appraised at \$35.

March 17th. Inspected a horse at Winterport, affected with glanders. Condemned and appraised at \$40.

March 18th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at York Harbor, but found no case.

March 19th. Inspected a horse at Dexter, and found a case of chronic catarrh.

March 20th. Inspected a milk herd at Waterville, which had been boycotted on suspicion that some cow or cows were affected with tuberculosis. A critical inspection proved the herd to be in perfect health and in fine condition.

March 21st. Inspected an ox at Parkman, but no contagious disease was discovered.

March 22nd. Inspected a stable of horses at Sebec, but found no disease.

March 28th. Inspected a herd of cattle at East Newport, but found no contagious disease.

March 30th. Inspected stock of cattle at Hartland, but discovered no contagious disease.

March 31st. Inspected cattle at Searsport, but no tuberculosis was found.

April 1st. Inspected a horse at "Pishon's Ferry," reported to have glanders. It proved to be a case of catarrh.

April 2nd. Inspected an Express Company's horse at Portland, which proved to have chronic catarrh.

April 4th. Inspected and condemned a Jersey cow at Westbrook. At owner's request no appraisal was held.

April 8th. Inspected cattle at Pride's Corner, and found a diseased cow that came from Brighton. Appraisal \$12.

April 9th. Inspected cattle at Skowhegan, and found a bad case of tuberculosis in a cow that had come from Massachusetts within a year, consequently no appraisal was held.

April 11th. Inspected a herd of cattle at West Gardiner, but found no cases of tuberculosis.

April 14th. Inspected cattle at Guilford, but found no contagious disease.

April 18th. Inspected herd of cattle at Cambridge, and found a bad case of tuberculosis in a cow. Appraisal \$25.

April 19th. Inspected cattle at Pishon's Ferry, but found no contagious disease.

April 20th. Inspected stock of cattle at Troy, but no contagious disease was discovered.

April 21st. Inspected a milk herd at Topsham, but found no contagious disease.

April 23rd. Inspected a stock of cattle at China, and found a non-contagious case of emphysema.

April 25th. Inspected cattle at Biddeford, but no contagious disease was discovered.

April 28th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Atkinson, which proved to be catarrh.

April 30th. Inspected horses belonging to a corporation at Lewiston, but no case was found.

May 2nd. Inspected a yoke of oxen at Hartland, and found one of them affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$55.

May 3rd. Inspected the horses working in a "lumber camp" at Lagrange, but no contagion was discovered.

May 6th. Inspected stock of cattle at Jefferson, but found no contagious disease.

May 10th. Inspected cattle at Damariscotta, but found no contagious disease.

May 11th. Inspected a stock of cattle at Westport, but no tuberculosis was discovered.

May 12th. Inspected cattle at West Gardiner, but discovered no contagious disease.

May 13th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Portland, and found a case of chronic catarrh.

May 14th. Inspected two herds of cattle at Cambridge, but found no contagious disease among them.

May 17th. Discovered a bad case of glanders at Bangor, but the owner claimed no compensation from the State, and no appraisal was held.

May 20th. Inspected stock of cattle at West Penobscot, but found no contagious disease.

May 21st. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Bath, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

May 23rd. Inspected herd of cattle at Kennebunkport, but found no contagious disease.

May 24th. Inspected cattle at Buxton Centre, but found no contagious disease.

May 25th. Inspected a valuable horse at Kennebunkport, brought from New York, and found a bad case of glanders. Appraisal \$100.

May 26th. Inspected cattle at Orrington, but found no contagious disease among them.

May 27th. Inspected herd of cattle at Scarboro, but found a few cases of emphysema.

May 28th. Inspected cattle at Lisbon, and condemned a cheap cow recently brought from Brighton. Appraisal \$10.

May 29th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Lisbon Falls, but found no case.

May 30th. Inspected stock of cattle at Jackson, but no contagious disease was discovered.

June 2nd. Inspected cattle at Goodwin's Mills, but found only a case of emphysema.

June 3rd. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Biddeford, which proved to be catarrh.

June 4th. Inspected some horses at Skowhegan, but no cases of glanders were discovered.

June 7th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Lewiston, but no case was found.

June 8th. Discovered a suspicious case of glanders at Lewiston, and placed the horse in quarantine.

June 10th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at South Berwick, but no case was found.

June 14th. Inspected a stable of horses at Waterville, but no contagious disease was discovered.

June 15th. Inspected the case of glanders at Lewiston before reported as quarantined on June 5th, and condemned the horse. Appraisal \$100.

June 17th. Inspected a herd of cattle at Bowdoinham, and found a case of emphysema.

June 21st. Inspected a reported case of glanders at South Berwick, but found no disease.

June 27th. Discovered a case of glanders at Bangor. The horse was condemned and appraised at \$40.

June 28th. Inspected a stock of cattle at Harrington, but found no contagious disease.

July 6th. Inspected cattle at Blanchard, but discovered no cases of contagion.

July 7th. Inspected cattle at Kennebunk, and a case of tuberculosis in a cheap cow. Appraisal \$15.

July 9th. Notice was served upon us that contagious disease existed in a herd of thoroughbred Jerseys at South Paris, and the registered cow, "Josie Bunker" A. J. C. C. (31329) was found tuberculous and condemned. Appraisal \$75.

The yearling bull calf of "Josie Bunker" was also destroyed at an appraisal of \$25.

July 12th. Inspected stock of cattle at Atkinson, but found no contagious disease.

July 13th. Inspected herd of cattle at "Six Mile Falls," and found a cow affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$35.

July 18th. Inspected a reported case of farcy at Lewiston, and found a gray mare badly affected. Appraisal \$50.

July 22nd. Inspected two herds of cattle at "Pemaquid Falls," but found no contagious disease.

July 23rd. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Lewiston, and condemned a bay gelding. Appraisal \$80.

July 25th. Inspected stock of cattle at Wytotpitlock, and found a case of tuberculosis. Appraisal \$30.

July 27th. Inspected yoke of oxen at South Sanford, and found one of them affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$50.

August 4th. Inspected cattle at Levant, but found no cases of contagious disease.

August 5th. Inspected cattle at Dover, but no tuberculosis was discovered.

August 6th. Inspected a stock of cattle at Milo, but found no cases of contagious disease.

August 15th. Inspected cattle at Skowhegan, but found no contagious disease.

August 16th. Inspected herd of cattle at Gardiner, but no disease was discovered.

August 17th. A case of glanders was reported at Bangor, and a Western horse found badly affected with glanders. Condemned and appraised at \$100.

August 23rd. Inspected stock of cattle at Milo, but found no contagious disease.

August 25th. Inspected stock of cattle at Parkman, but no contagious disease was discovered.

August 29th. Inspected a Canadian horse at Auburn, and found him badly affected with glanders. Condemned and appraised at \$100.

September 2nd. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Windham, which proved to be catarrh.

September 3rd. Our Commission met by appointment at South Paris, with Dr. C. P. Lyman, F. R. C. V. S., of the "Massachusetts Cattle Commission," and together we inspected the balance of the Jersey herd, from which we had already condemned a thoroughbred cow on July 9th. At this visit another case of tuberculosis was found in the registered cow "Dorothy Q." A. J. C. C. (31330), (a daughter of a cow previously killed). The cow was destroyed, together with her yearling bull. Appraisal \$100.

This herd of cattle numbers about twenty-five head, and came out of a noted Massachusetts herd, within three years.

September 6th. Inspected stock of cattle at Waterford, but found no contagious disease.

September 12th. Inspected herd of cattle at Kennebunk, but found no cases of contagious disease.

September 14th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Auburn and found a case of chronic catarrh.

September 16th. Inspected some cattle at Berwick, but found no case of tuberculosis.

September 17th. Inspected a Jersey heifer at North Livermore, and found a case of emphysema.

September 19th. Discovered a case of tuberculosis at Camden, in a Holstein cow, brought from Massachusetts. No appraisal was held.

September 21st. Inspection of cattle at Gardiner disclosed a case of tuberculosis in a grade Jersey heifer. She was condemned and appraised at \$28.00.

September 23rd. Discovered a yearling, registered Holstein bull, at Dixmont, that had come from the same Massachusetts herd, as the case at Camden. The bull was condemned, but no appraisal was held.

September 25th. Inspected stock of cows at St. Albans and discovered a case of tuberculosis. Appraisal \$30.00.

September 26th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Morrill, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

October 3rd. Was notified of the loss of four head of cattle in Whitefield, all having died between Monday night and the following Saturday. The cattle consisted of one pair of yearling steers, one yearling heifer, and one eight-year-old cow. A post-mortem of one of the steers showed indications of poison, which a subsequent analysis did not fully confirm, and no report has since reached us.

October 4th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Waterville, in a horse bought in Somerville, Mass., September, 1891. The horse was condemned and appraised at \$100.

October 8th. Inspected herd of cattle at "Falmouth Foreside," but found no contagious disease.

October 11th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Woolwich, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

October 17th. Discovered a case of glanders at Brunswick and condemned the horse. Appraisal \$40.

October 20th. Inspected cattle at Skowhegan and found a cow affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$24.

October 21st. Inspected a pair of work horses at "Bryant's Pond" reported to have glanders, but no case was discovered.

October 22nd. Inspected herd of cattle at Otisfield, but found no contagious disease.

October 25th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at "Boothbay Centre," and found a horse brought from Lynn, Massachusetts, the previous year—a bad case of farcy and glanders. Condemned and appraised at \$50.

October 26th. Discovered a bad case of glanders in one of a pair of gray geldings at Clinton. The horses were bought in Boston the previous year. Condemned and appraised at \$100.

October 31st. Inspected a herd of cattle at Waite, and found a case of tuberculosis. Appraised at \$20.

November 8th. Discovered a bad case of glanders at East Bowdoinham, brought into Maine by a band of gypsies. Horse condemned and appraised at \$30.

November 9th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Falmouth, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

November 10th. Discovered a bad case of farcy in a big Western mare, that was bought in Boston in June, 1892. As the mare had not been owned in Maine one year, she was condemned with no appraisal.

November 11th. Inspected cattle at Skowhegan, and found a cow with tuberculosis. Appraised at \$25.

November 12th. Inspected some reported cases of farcy at Lincoln, but no contagious disease was found.

November 14th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Alfred, which proved to be catarrh.

November 15th. Inspected a milk herd at Gardiner, but found them free from contagious disease.

November 16th. Inspected two herds of cattle at East Livermore, one of which had been brought into Maine from Massachusetts in October, in violation of our present quarantine regulations. The former herd were found free from

disease, the latter contained several suspicious animals and was quarantined for ninety days.

November 17th. Discovered a case of tuberculosis in a cow in Deering. Condemned and appraised at \$37.50.

November 17th. Inspected stock of cattle at Auburn, but no contagious disease was discovered.

November 18th. Discovered a case of glanders in an old horse at Monroe. Condemned and appraised at \$50.

November 19th. Inspected a herd of cows at Corinna, and found a case of tuberculosis. Appraised at \$18.

November 20th. Inspected stock of cattle at Dexter, and found two cows affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$28.

November 22nd. Inspected a reported case of glanders at "Buxton Centre," but found no case.

November 23rd. Inspected a reported case of glanders at South Windsor, but none was discovered.

November 25th. Discovered a bad case of glanders in a bay horse at Bowdoinham. Appraisal \$80.

December 2nd. Inspected a herd of cattle at Bangor, but no contagious disease was discovered.

December 6th. Inspected a reported case of farcy at Auburn, but found a case of pupura.

December 10th. Inspected a reported case of glanders at Vassalboro, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

December 12th and 13th. Inspected some reported cases of glanders and farcy, in Aroostook county, in the neighborhood of Patten, but found no contagious disease among them.

December 14th. Discovered a case of glanders in a gray gelding at Ellsworth, and had him condemned. Appraisal \$25.

December 15th. Discovered a case of tuberculosis in a thoroughbred registered Jersey cow at "Turner Centre," "Glentina 2nd," A. J. C. C. H. B. (No. 40307). Condemned and appraised at \$35.

December 20th. Inspected a herd of cattle at Corinna, and condemned a heifer affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal \$10.

On December 22nd, a bad case of tuberculosis was discovered at Cornish, in a cow taken from Massachusetts to Effingham, N. H., in December, 1891, and brought into Maine about six weeks ago. No appraisal was held.

The facts of a year ago are in the main the facts of to-day, and owing to the excess in amount of appraisals over previous years, the expenditures have considerably over-run the bi-annual appropriation of \$2500 a year, and we again take occasion to say that the present appropriation is always likely to prove insufficient, if we are to keep the contagious diseases of this State under as perfect control in the future as in the past. The expenditures of 1891 had exceeded the appropriation approximately a thousand dollars, so that at the commencement of 1892, we had but \$1,500 to carry on the work of the present year, while the demand upon our services has been greater than in any previous year.

For a number of years after the present law went into effect, the appropriation proved to be sufficient to carry on the work, if we except the noted cases of "Foot and Mouth" disease at Portland in 1883, (caused by the importation of fourteen Hereford bulls, which were allowed by the United States Inspector to be landed at that port) and the more serious outbreak of tuberculosis at the "State College Farm" in 1886, for which a special appropriation of \$5,000 in each case was provided. We know it has required practical demonstration to convince the public of the value and necessity of our work, but the severe lessons taught by these outbreaks, have impressed upon them the necessity of observing the laws which govern health, and ward off disease. The reports published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture in January, 1892, show that there were at that time three hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-three head of cattle in Maine, of the total valuation of \$8,437,714, and one hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and nineteen horses valued at \$9,860,299. The number of horses since then has been constantly on the increase, and their character and value greatly improved by judicious

breeding, while in Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, and portions of Aroostook counties, where dairying is receiving marked attention, cows have increased in numbers and value. The founding of a new industry in this State within the past year, whereby two immense factories are already extensively engaged in the production of "condensed milk," has also created an increased demand for the "raw material," the purity of which is now conceded in all the markets of the world, and these important industries will continue to demand as they deserve the constant protection of the State, if we are to maintain the high reputation Maine now enjoys for the almost absolute condition of health among our "flocks and herds."

The quarantine against Massachusetts cattle which went into effect on January 1st, 1892, is still in force, the experience of our board during the year just closed, having fully satisfied us, that the measure was both wise and necessary for the protection of all concerned, and as yet no results have been reached in Massachusetts, that lead us to believe tuberculosis among the bovine population has received such official restraint as to materially decrease the disease to any marked extent among the cattle of the old Bay State. Aside from the fact that Massachusetts occupies a much more exposed position than Maine as a receiver of diseased cattle and horses, while we are more safely apart from the turbulent current of the cattle trade that "ebbs and flows" at Brighton, there is a reason much more potent to our minds than any other why these diseases should continue to baffle control in the former State, while we remain practically free from them in Maine.

By reference to section 2, chapter 177, of our statute laws it will be seen that Maine pays to the owner or owners of any animal destroyed by order of the cattle commissioners "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," while the Massachusetts law renders the owner *no compensation for any diseased animal destroyed by order of their commissioners*, the only exception to this

being, that if an animal having been condemned, should prove upon post-mortem examination to be sound, the owner may recover a fair value for such animal. So long as the laws of these states remain so diametrically opposed to each other as at present, we can see no reason for any immediate change in our relations.

The days of discussion regarding the heredity and contagion of tuberculosis have passed away, and it is no longer possible to doubt the dangers to which tuberculous animals expose their neighbors and their progeny. So long as such animals discharge virus by the respiratory and digestive passages, and by the mammary secretion, they can infect healthy subjects by its introduction into their digestive apparatus with food or drink, or into their respiratory apparatus with the atmospheric air, they will continue to remain a menace to the public health. Rigorously, the theory can be maintained that a tuberculous animal is a subject dangerous to the property of others, and it is not permitted to any person to wittingly injure any one, while, if the animal that is the source of the injury does not disappear by the good will of the owner, society has the right to exact its destruction. But more conciliatory measures have long been sustained, so that in imposing upon the owner a sacrifice for the public good, it is well that society should charge itself with a part of the loss. Moreover, the efficacy of the law requires that the owners of tuberculous animals should not have to run too much counter to their own interests in submitting to the obligations to report. *The only means of diminishing their resistance is to establish the principle of compensation in the case of slaughter.* It is to the principle of mutuality that recourse must be had--a principle which should be applied under the control of the State.

Almost all the veterinarians who took part in the discussions of the Brussels Congress in 1883, 1885 and 1888, claimed *compensation* as to the corollary of the seizure or interdiction of tuberculous flesh. An opinion of great value

in this respect, and one that I am pleased to cite, is that of Van Hertsen, who for a long time had charge of the abattoir at Brussels. "Although quite sharing the opinion of those who are in favor of total seizure of all tuberculous flesh" said Van Hertsen in 1888, "it would be impossible for me, despite the confidence with which I am honored by the Communal Administration of Brussels, to carry this idea into practice, if in executing it, I could not rely upon *partial or total compensation*. This is the arm furnished by M. Lydtin to destroy the plague of bovine tuberculosis. *Compensation* for slaughter of animals attacked or suspected of the disease. *Compensation* for the seizure and destruction of tuberculous flesh because there is danger in consuming it."

At the last session of the legislative assemblies of the state of New York, there was also passed and approved by the Governor, May 5th, 1892, "An act in relation to tuberculosis in milch cows and other cattle and infectious and contagious diseases of cattle." The act places the work under the supervision of the State board and directs it to use all reasonable means for ascertaining the existence of diseases and for preventing all injury from tuberculosis in milch cows; and to take measures to suppress this disease promptly. The act also provides "for the *indemnity* to the *owner* for *slaughtered animals*, of the *actual value at the time they are killed*." And regarding the inspection of dairy herds for tuberculosis in the state of New York, Dr. Cooper Curtice of Albany, an official of the state board of health, says: "As an official of the state board of health, I am busily engaged inspecting for tuberculosis and believe I am building up quite a strong case in favor of the board's continuance of the work. While my results show that the scrutiny is worth doing to provide for the purity of milk, they also prove, even more strongly, that it is worth doing for the business interests of the farmer."

We believe that any law of non-compensation that seeks to govern or control the contagious diseases of a state, resolves

itself into one of *self preservation* among the very class of men the law seeks to reach, the *producers* and *dealers* in diseased milk and meat; so that if an owner has animals in his possession of which he is himself suspicious, his utmost efforts are directed towards *concealment of the facts* and *evasion of the law* that affords him *no compensation if his animals are condemned*.

If the official reports of the Cattle Commissioners, and also those issued by the "Boards of Health" and other State officials of Massachusetts for the past five years, are to be accepted as true, the old board turned over to the present board (appointed in 1892) 176,476 milch cows and 96,799 oxen and other cattle among which a certain amount of tuberculosis existed variously estimated by the most conservative of their veterinary surgeons at from 10 to 25 per cent.

Doctor Alexander Burr, Inspector at the Brighton Abattoir, in his official report to the Boston "Board of Health" for the year ending December 31st, 1890, relating to tuberculosis, said "that in relation with the abattoir we have an establishment where fertilizers are manufactured, and dead animals of all kinds received, many of which are cows, and these animals represent a fair average of the cows of our neighborhood; having died, *the owners have seldom any disposition to hide them*." Dr. Burr found the percentage to be 10.03 per cent, and says, "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."

Dr. Austin Peters, M. R. C. V. S., who was the colleague of Dr. Ernst, M. D., in conducting the extensive experiments at Mattapan, under the patronage of the "Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture," 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," and

it is not a little significant that Dr. Abbot, 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 1887, Dr. William Rose, United States Inspector, of Washington, D. C., after examining two hundred herds of cattle in Massachusetts, found over twenty-five per cent. affected with tuberculosis, and the same year the Cattle Commissioners in their annual report to the legislature, Senate, No. 2, said regarding tuberculosis, "The disease continues with no apparent abatement or increase, although 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."

It may be asked how all these reports, even if true, affect the State of Maine, and we answer simply this, that if we were to accept 25 per cent. as the maximum amount of tuberculosis among the *milch cows* of Massachusetts (176,476 head), (*excluding* 96,799 oxen and other cattle, given by the last census), we would reach the number of milch cows alone whose products are being daily offered for sale in their markets as *forty-four thousand one hundred and nineteen*, as opposed to 22 head found affected in Maine the past season out of a total of 328,543, together with the much more important fact that the percentage of all the cows from Massachusetts, whether registered or unregistered, brought into Maine, within the prescribed time, have proved by post mortem tests to be *forty per cent. or over*, the present year proving no exception, as our report shows that out of thirty-

eight bovines condemned, sixteen of them were contributed by Massachusetts.

If on the other hand it should be urged that the minimum estimate of ten per cent should as fairly be accepted as the truth, it is very unfortunate for Massachusetts that all the cows or bulls that have been brought into Maine and New Hampshire for the past few years, continue to show a percentage far above either of their own estimates, by the official annual reports of these two neighboring states, both of which continue to quarantine against Massachusetts.

We state the above facts in no spirit of antagonism or discouragement to the present board of Massachusetts commissioners, representing as it does gentlemen of the highest professional ability and qualifications for the important work they have undertaken, and but just fairly begun. Since the new board was appointed, out of 357 cities and towns in Massachusetts, but 330 of them have yet selected inspectors, whose duty it is to report to the board of cattle commissioners any suspicious cases of contagious disease among cattle or horses, within their respective limits, so that the efforts of the new board have been largely directed thus far in perfecting a thorough organization for the prosecution of the work, but we submit the above without further comment, as a full justification of the continuance of our present quarantine regulations.

The cattle commissioners of Massachusetts in the annual report for 1892, make the following statements.

“It is regretted that the system adopted to gather statistical information of the number of cattle of all kinds kept in each of our municipalities, and the extent to which tuberculosis prevails in each has failed of complete success, through the neglect of our city and town officers to discharge the duty assigned by law.

It is apparent that 45,516, though a very large number, is yet a small minority of all the neat stock of the state; yet enough to be taken as a fair representation of our cattle, so far as their health and exemption from tuberculosis is concerned.

Very little work in that line has yet been done owing to various complications, but the commission is now prepared to do much more

effective work. In 233 towns the inspectors have made no returns; in 135, they have not applied for their papers; in 118 towns which have made returns. 46,516 cattle have been examined, of which 105 were suspected of having some contagious disease, of which 81 were tuberculous and were killed. The commissioners recommended the continuance and strengthening of the law.

Glanders has been quite prevalent during the year, and with the same peculiarities of locality that have been noted in former reports. The number of animals destroyed has been 134, which is less than the number killed in 1891, but we have reason to believe that, notwithstanding its illegality, many have been destroyed by the advice of practitioners to avoid publicity and secure the stables of their owners from the suspicion of being infected with the disease.

Practical experience has convinced the board that the law of 1892 should be amended to be more effective. The law should be amended so as to give to each member of the commission power to quarantine a suspected animal, and to kill, or cause to be killed, any animal which he judges has an infectious or contagious disease. The mayor and aldermen of cities and selectmen of towns should be made liable to a penalty if they refuse or neglect to appoint inspectors as the law provides, and the inspector who accepts an appointment and qualifies should be liable to a penalty if he refuses or neglects to discharge his duties, or fails to comply with the order or instructions of the commissioners."

We also publish the Law of Massachusetts, relating to contagious diseases.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two.

AN ACT TO MORE EFFECTUALLY PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter fifty-eight of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "may annually" in the second line of said section and inserting in place thereof the words "shall annually in the month of April," also by inserting after the word "slaughter," in the third line of said section, the words "or kept for the production of milk," so as to read as follows: *Section 1.* The mayor and aldermen of cities and

the selectmen of towns shall annually in the month of April appoint one or more persons to be inspectors of provisions and of animals intended for slaughter or kept for the production of milk. Such inspectors shall be sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of their office and shall receive such compensation as the city council or the selectmen shall determine.

SECT. 2. Said inspectors, in addition to the powers conferred upon them by section two of chapter fifty-eight of the Public Statutes, may inspect all animals kept for the production of milk, and shall report to the board of cattle commissioners all suspected cases of tuberculosis which come to their notice among animals intended for slaughter or kept for the production of milk.

SECT. 3 Section thirteen of chapter two hundred and fifty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven is hereby amended by inserting after the word "of" in the ninth line of said section the word "tuberculosis," and by adding at the end of said section the words "and may also pay a reasonable sum for the animal destroyed should a post mortem examination prove that said animal was free from the disease for which it was condemned," so as to read as follows: *Sect. 13.* When the commissioners, by an examination of a case of contagious disease among domestic animals, become satisfied that it has been contracted by intention or negligence on the part of the owner, or of a person in his employ, or by his consent, or by the use of food material liable to contain the germs of contagion, they shall cause such animals to be securely isolated at the expense of the owner, or they shall cause them to be killed without appraisal or payment; and in all cases of tuberculosis, farcy or glanders, the commissioner having condemned the animal infected therewith, shall cause such animal to be killed without an appraisal, but may pay the owner or any other person an equitable sum for the killing and burial thereof, and may also pay a reasonable sum for the animal destroyed should a post mortem examination prove that said animal was free from the disease for which it was condemned.

SECT. 4. Section seven of chapter fifty-eight of the Public Statutes is hereby repealed.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

When we come to analyze the contagious diseases of our State, practically we have only tuberculosis among cattle, and glanders and farcy among horses, to deal with, although emphysema among cattle and catarrh among horses are very often mistaken for the former diseases, and it is to enable the owner to make a differential diagnosis in these disorders that we have often pointed out such symptoms as would enable casual observers not to be too easily led astray. We are often summoned long distances and at considerable expense to decide cases where the owner has had the animals under

his care for a long time and able to compare with one another animals subjected to the same hygienic conditions, where if he had heeded our suggestions, and proceeded with more deliberation, such expense and attendance might well have been avoided, especially when we come to consider that our veterinarian is required to give his diagnosis with certainty, in the great majority of cases that are for the first time presented for his notice. In our State, with the exception of emphysema, the non-tubercular diseases of the lung and pleura are rare in the ox, so that when one observes in a bovine animal irregular respiratory movements, especially during inspiration, a harsh *bruit* due to pleural friction, a slight abortive cough, difficult to provoke by compression of the trachea, an exaggerated sensibility on percussion of the costal region, and enlargement of the retro-pharyngeal glands, one may safely conclude there is thoracic or pulmonary tuberculosis.

We should always recognize the fact, however, that appearances in this disease are very deceitful, and that the emaciation that oftentimes accompanies tuberculosis is not absolute, and that while a lean animal having a diseased aspect may be suspected, other animals in the same stable in good external condition, (*embonpoint*) in which tuberculosis exists, may be entirely overlooked.

In emphysema, which is non-contagious, the thorax externally appears unnaturally convex and prominent. The intercostal spaces are widened, but depressed. The inspiratory efforts are increased. The sound on percussion is morbidly clear, but not tymphanitic, on auscultation, the *inspiratory* murmur is feeble or suppressed, and the *expiration* which is more frequently audible is prolonged, laborious and wheezing. The cough is also more easily provoked and is very characteristic.

In regard to the use of milk or meat from tuberculous animals, there is nothing new to offer, and we do not know of any protest in favor of the milk or meat of such animals

for human consumption. Whenever a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been fairly made out as regards the milk, whatever its character may be, the sale and consumption by mankind ought to be absolutely interdicted; although the use of it for feeding animals might be permitted, after it had been thoroughly boiled. The milk may even be dangerous when the udder presents no sign of tuberculization. It hence results that all cows ought to be submitted to a careful surveillance, and we believe that surveillance of dairy stocks can give good results only when the proprietor lends his assistance to the authorities.

In regard to meat, we advise that the flesh of tuberculous animals, whatever may be the degree of tuberculosis and the apparent quality of the flesh, ought to be eliminated from the consumption of man and of animals.

The Congress for the Study of Tuberculosis in Man and Animals, held in Paris in 1888, put at the head of its labors the study of the dangers attending the use of the flesh and milk of tuberculous animals, and after a long discussion, passed unanimously the following resolution. "There ought to be pursued by every means, comprising the compensation of those interested, the application of the principal of total seizure and destruction of all the flesh derived from tuberculous animals, whatever may be the extent of the specific lesions found on these animals."

The condition of the contagious diseases of the country were never in a more prosperous condition, and the proclamation of the secretary of agriculture, under date of September 26, 1892, assures the people of the United States, "and the rest of mankind," that our country is free from contagious cattle diseases, especially from pleuro pneumonia, and that there is no further reason to apprehend danger from outside sources. The secretary says, referring to pleuro-pneumonia, "the removal of the aforesaid quarantines (New York and Jersey City) completes the dissolving of all quarantines established by this department in the several sections of the United States for the suppression of the above named dis-

ease." We are assured that it is full six months since a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has occurred in the United States, yet the inspection system has been maintained in full force during all this time. He says: "The seaboard and frontier inspection and all necessary cattle quarantine will be strictly enforced, and there being no possibility of the occurrence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, save by its introduction from foreign countries, the country may congratulate itself upon the removal of all apprehension for its cattle interests on the score of contagious pleuro-pneumonia." So we have now only Asiatic cholera to tussle with in the immediate future.

As regards glanders, the unusual number of cases that have been brought into the State within the past few years, would seem to call for some more restrictive legislation in regard to them, for not only does the State pay out a large amount annually for such diseased brutes, but they invariably act as a menace to all our native stock with which they are brought in contact.

In 1891, we called especial attention to these cases, together with the prominent symptoms of the disease, and we strongly advise purchasers having all "foreign bred" horses examined before purchasing, by some person familiar with the pathology of the disease. Several horses were brought into Maine last season, that had been bought in answer to such "shyster advertisements," as are constantly appearing in the columns of the "Boston Herald" and Globe, although we have been able to trace but one such case the present season. It would hardly seem possibly that we need to further enlighten the most verdant citizen of our State as to the bogus advertisements of the "bereaved widows and orphans" of Boston and vicinity, but we publish a few "ads." that have recently appeared as a sample of all that have preceded them.

A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE—The widow of the late J. J. Howard wishes to dispose of his driving horses, consisting of his very handsome road and family horse, Paul, age 5, weight 975 pounds, price

\$300; we have several times been offered four times that amount for him; is a prompt, natural roader of 10 miles per hour; I will guarantee him absolutely sound and gentle and to trot in 2.25; is safe for ladies to drive around depots or electric cars and is not afraid of locomotives; an excellent saddle horse, bred in Kentucky, sired by Almonarch, dam Maple Leaf, by Mambrino King; satisfactory trial allowed; he must be seen to be appreciated, as he is in every way as represented and described; also the great road and trotting mare, Fannie K., age 9, weight 985 pounds, sound and gentle; sired by King Philip, dam Merry Lass, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; warranted to trot in 2.35; price \$200; she is fearless of steam and electric cars and will stand without hitching, she has excellent style and is safe for ladies to drive. Call at my private stable in the rear of 15 Main St., Charlestown, near City Square.

\$125 WILL PURCHASE fast handsome young trotting and road mare Village Girl, sire Red Wilkes, son of George Wilkes; dam Maria, by imported Australian, second dam by Lemington; I purchased her 3 years ago, and paid \$1000; on day of sale she trotted a mile in 2.23 $\frac{1}{4}$. has no public record; I will sell her at the above low figure to party who will guarantee a good home, and not put her on race track; I guarantee her sound and reliable, safe for most timid person to drive, not afraid of street obstacles, can trot better than 2.30, and road 12 miles an hour; \$50 to purchaser per month will be paid for board of family horse and 2 cows; must have good care. Particulars Real Estate office, 68 West Springfield St., near Washington.

\$150—A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE—A lady having met with a sad misfortune will sell her very handsome road and family mare, Lizzie S., age 7, weighs 1000 lbs.; have several times been offered four times that amount for her; is a prompt, natural roadster of 12 miles an hour; I will guarantee her absolutely sound and gentle, and that she will trot a full mile in 2.25, having already trotted in 2.22, 2.19 $\frac{1}{2}$. and 2.20 $\frac{1}{4}$; she is safe for ladies to drive around depots or any place in the city, as she is not afraid of locomotives or electric cars; an excellent saddle mare; bred in Kentucky; sired by Harold, the sire of Maud S.; dam, Nellie Wilkes by George Wilkes; will give 30 days' trial to responsible purchaser; she must be seen to be appreciated, as she is in every way as represented and described, fast, safe, sound and reliable. For further particulars please call at my private residence, 1048 Dorchester Av., near Pearl St. P. S. Take Dorchester Av. or Field's Corner cars to Peart St.; short ride.

\$125 CASH BUYS MY PRETTY Wilkes mare; to one that 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 that will give her the best of care, I will let have at this low price Ladora Wilkes, sister to the fastest Wilkes ever bred; is known on the arsenal road as the fastest to sleigh last winter; I warrant her to trot in 2.25 or

better or no sale; her dam one of the fastest and best bred in the State, and you all know how fast her sire is; exact age 9, weight 1000 pounds, sound, fat, stylish, handsome, safe for lady to speed; I should require writing that purchaser would not sell to a jockey or put her on the race 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 per month to board my old trotting mare, Nella Wilkes, until next April. Call at 68 West Springfield street, near corner Washington.

§135—NOTICE TO BREEDERS and parties living in the country, a bargain worth notice; widow lady will sell fast road and trotting mare Henrietta, sired by Kentucky Volunteer, dam Sweetness, record 2.19½; she by Orange Blossom, sire of Orange Boy, 2.18¾, and many others in the 2.30 list; trotted three heats when purchased by my husband at Woodlawn, Ky., in 2.27½, 2.26, 2.26½; has been used exclusively as a road and family horse; I will warrant her sound, kind, gentle and safe for any lady to drive, and to beat 2.30, or no sale; I sell her for want of use and only to parties who will give her a good home at this low price; should not sell to jockeys; if you wish to ride after her, call at my residence, 96 West Springfield st., between Washington st. and Shawmut av. P. S. Responsible parties allowed 30 days' trial.

§125—CASH—A chance seldom offered to secure a speedy, well-bred, pedigreed Kentucky mare, Kate M., exact age, 9; weight, 1000 pounds; trotted three heats, 2.22¾, 2.21½, 2.21; I will give written contract can trot in 2.30 to-day, road 20 miles in 2 hours; 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 race 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. P. S.—Come and see Kate M.; if you do not like her well enough to purchase your expenses shall be paid. Further particulars call at 1½ Worcester Sq.

§135—A GREAT SACRIFICE—A lady will sell for \$135 the very handsome, fast-trotting, road and family mare Sister Wilkes, by King Wilkes, age 7, weighs 1050, rich color, perfect pet; warranted sound, kind and gentle, fearless of steam or electric cars; safe for ladies to drive; roads 13 miles an hour; trotted three heats last spring in 2.23, 2.21, 2.22½; can do so now or no sale; must be seen to be appreciated; trial allowed; must have a good home for her; cost \$875 when 4 years old; she will travel 10 miles an hour with 4 persons in a carriage. Call at my residence, overlooking Dorchester bay, 1048 Dorchester av., near Pearl st., take Dorchester av., or Field's Corner car to Pearl st.; short ride.

LADY GOING AWAY will sell nearly new top buggy that cost 9 months ago \$275, 2 sets of light harness, 1 fur robe, street and stable blankets, 1 summer robe, halter, whip and nice foot mat; will sell all this property for \$100. P. S.—To the buyer only, I have a pretty little horse, 950 pounds, 9 years old, pet for ladies' and children's use; I want to get a good home; he is all sound and kind; I will not sell him to go into bad hands; I have owned him 5 years and always find him kind and willing; to the one that buys buggy and harness I will give him free of charge, providing he gets a good home and not driven to death, for he is too good a horse to be abused; I must have reference that he will get a good home; can be seen by calling on lady at boarding stable, rear 9 Gardner St., off Prospect St., Cambridgeport. Mrs. C.

\$75—A BARGAIN TO THE right party; \$75 will purchase high bred Kentucky trotting, road and family mare combined, Almont Maid; she is a beauty; owned her five years; warrant her safe and reliable; road 25 miles in 2 hours; show a 2.25 gait; safe for ladies; perfect family pet; age 10, weight 1000 pounds; will pay purchaser \$25 per month to board my large family horse to September; I will furnish family carriage and sleigh robes, so that he can be exercised every fine day. Further information at 1½ Worcester Square, rear 1682 Washington St.

\$100 CASH BUYS MY pretty Wilkes mare, Sadie Wilkes, age 7, weight 1000 pounds; sired by Red Wilkes, dam Lady Ethan, by Ethan Allen, 2.16½; she is fearless of steam and electric cars and is safe for a lady to drive around locomotives; I will warrant her to trot in 2.25 or no sale; satisfactory trial allowed; she must be seen to be appreciated as she is in every way as represented and described. Call at my private stable in the rear of 15 Main St., Charlestown.

\$85—A GREAT BARGAIN—Will purchase stylish trotting and road horse Diamond Wilkes, age 8; can be harnessed, ridden and driven by ladies; road 12 miles an hour; warranted sound, kind and gentle and trot in 2.35, trial given; if convenient to purchaser will pay \$40 per month board of old trotting horse Honest Ned, record 2.16, and children's pony till summer, with privilege of use. For further particulars call on my groom at private stable, 27 Belfort St. P. S. Belfort St. leads off at 2032 Dorchester Av., opp. Victoria St.

It will be noticed that out of sixty-three stables and "lumber camps" inspected during 1892, but twenty-three of them proved to contain cases of glanders, thus proving that forty of these notices were "false alarms" even after corresponding with the parties giving such notices, in every case, and we would impress upon such parties in the future, that while we regard the prompt disposal of cases of glanders as always important, we wish to avoid the impression that seems

to exist, that all horses having a profuse discharge from one or both nostrils, are necessarily cases of glanders, as catarrh is very common among coarse bred horses, and always difficult to remove, and we again reprint the symptoms of glanders and farcy for the benefit of all having suspects to deal with.

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 have easily 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 pyaemia, 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 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 color, 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 characterized 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.

[Signed]

THOMAS DAGGETT, *President*.

F. O. BEAL, *Treasurer*.

GEORGE H. BAILEY, D. V. S.

State Veterinary Surgeon.

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.

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 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.