

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Departments  Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1898.

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VOLUME II.

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AUGUSTA  
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT  
1900

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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HON. JOHN M. DEERING, SACO, ME., President.  
HON. F. O. BEAL, BANGOR, ME., Treasurer.  
DR. GEO. H. BAILEY, DEERING, ME., State Veterinarian.

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AUGUSTA  
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT  
1898.



## REPORT.

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To His Excellency, the Governor of Maine:

We present our annual Report of the year closing December 31st, 1897, together with an account of our appraisals of horses and cattle destroyed under the provisions of the law of 1887, Chapter 177, relating to the contagious diseases of this State, and as amended in 1892, Chapter 194.

January 1st. Inspection of cattle at Saco was ordered, and a cow found diseased. Appraisal, \$30.00.

January 1st. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cows at Searsport, but no disease was discovered.

January 3rd. Hermon. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

January 4th. Portland. A case of glanders was reported, but none discovered.

January 4th. Hampden. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00.

January 5th. Topsham. A case of glanders was reported, but none found.

January 6th. South Whitefield. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$35.00.

January 6th. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was found and condemned. Appraisal, \$10.00.

January 7th. Portland. A case of glanders was reported and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00.

January 7th. Levant. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

January 7th. Hampden. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

January 8th. Westbrook. Thirty-six head of cattle were found affected with tuberculosis and were condemned. Appraisal, \$3,330.

January 8th. Orrington. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$45.00.

January 8th. Portland. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00.

January 9th. Bangor. Fourteen cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$490.00.

January 9th. Scarboro. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

January 10th. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$45.00.

The same day at Bangor two cows were found affected and condemned. Appraisal, \$70.00.

January 11. Lewiston. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00, and the same day a case of tuberculosis was discovered at Barker's Mills. Appraisal, \$50.00.

January 11th. Biddeford. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$28.00.

January 12th. Orrington. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no contagious disease was found.

January 12th. Bangor. Three milch cows were found affected with tuberculosis, and condemned. Appraisal, \$85.00.

January 12th. Rome. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

January 13th. Portland. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed, with no appraisal.

January 13th. Otisfield. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cattle, but no contagious disease found.

January 13th. Iceboro'. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

January 14th. Bangor. Four milch cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$130.00.

January 14th. Orrington. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$65.00.

January 15th. Stroudwater. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$40.00.

January 15th. Inspection of cattle was ordered at Somerville, but no disease discovered.

January 16th. South Portland. A case of farcy was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

January 16th. Bangor. Inspection of a herd of cattle was ordered, but no disease discovered.

January 17th. Bangor. Five cows in a milch herd were found diseased and destroyed. Appraisal, \$200.00.

January 18th. Orrington. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$35.00.

January 18th. Cooper's Mills. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$35.00.

January 19th. Biddeford. Seven cows in a milk herd were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$280.00.

January 19th. Empire. Three cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$141.00.

January 20th. Bangor. Five cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$245.00.

January 20th. Orrington. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$100.00.

January 21st. Orrington. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$85.00.

January 22nd. Lewiston. Seven cows in a milk herd were found diseased and destroyed. Appraisal, \$350.00.

January 23rd. Lewiston. Four cows were discovered affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$130.00.

January 23rd. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$35.00.

January 23rd. East Orrington. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$90.00.

January 24th. Bangor. Three cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$95.00.

The same day, Bangor. Seven cows were condemned for tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$200.00.

January 25th. Bangor. Three cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$150.00.

January 25th. Pittsfield. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$35.00.

January 25th. Winthrop. Inspection was ordered of two herds of milk cows, but no disease discovered.

January 26th. Minot Center. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

January 26th. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

January 27th. Biddeford. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$35.00.

The same day, Biddeford. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$35.00.

January 28th. Gardiner. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cows but no contagious disease found.

January 28th. Fryeburg. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

January 28th. Bangor. Six cows were discovered affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$225.00.

January 29th. Bangor. Ten cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$530.00.

January 29th. Pittsfield. Two cows were discovered affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$70.00.

January 30th. Pittsfield. Two cows were found affected and destroyed. Appraisal, \$70.00.

January 30th. Orono. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

January 30th. Kittery. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$45.00.

January 31st. Bangor. Three cows in milk herds were found diseased and condemned. Appraisal, \$95.00.

January, 160 cows, \$8,164.00, 5 horses, \$200.00.

February 1st. Biddeford. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$45.00.

The same day, Biddeford. Two cows were found affected and were condemned. Appraisal, \$90.00.

February 1st. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$35.00.

February 2nd. Saco. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

February 2nd. Buxton. An inspection of a herd was ordered, but no contagious disease found.

February 2nd. Bangor. Six cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$260.00.



The same day, Bangor. Eight cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$275.00.

February 3rd. Bangor. Three cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$125.00.

February 3rd. Norway. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$50.00.

February 4th. White Rock. Inspection of a milk herd was ordered, but no contagious disease found.

February 4th. Gardiner. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cows, but no disease found to exist.

February 4th. Orrington. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cows, but no cases discovered.

February 4th. Minot Center. Two cows and a calf were found diseased and destroyed. Appraisal, \$85.00.

February 5th. Kennebunk. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$100.00.

February 5th. Bangor. Three cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$175.00.

February 6th. Winterport. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$25.00.

February 7th. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

February 8th. Hermon. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

February 9th. Waldoboro'. An ox was found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$37.00.

February 10th. Auburn. Five heifers, two steers and one bull were found diseased and condemned. Appraisal, \$195.00.

The same day at East Auburn. Three cows were found affected and destroyed. Appraisal, \$110.00.

February 10th. Bangor. Five cows were discovered affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$220.00.

February 11th. Auburn. Four cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$150.00.

February 11th. Winterport. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$48.00.

February 12th. Scarboro'. A case of farcy was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

February 12th. Guilford. Ten cows were found diseased in a milk herd. Appraisal, \$360.00.

February 12th. Auburn. A case of tuberculosis was discovered. Appraisal, \$50.00.

February 13th. Saco. Two cows were found diseased and destroyed. Appraisal, \$100.00.

February 13th. Freeport. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

February 13th. Hermon. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

February 14th. Veazie. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

February 15th. Scarboro'. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$45.00.

February 16th. Bar Harbor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

February 16th. South Portland. A Registered "Herd Book" cow with tuberculosis was discovered. Appraisal, \$100.00.

February 17th. Yarmouth. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$20.00.

February 19th. West Falmouth. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no contagious disease found.

February 19th. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$40.00.

February 20th. Duck Pond. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

February 22nd. Exeter. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$25.00.

February 22nd. West Sullivan. A thoroughbred bull was found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$90.00.

February 22nd. Auburn. A Holstein bull was found diseased and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

February 23rd. Etna. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

February 24th. Brewer. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis and condemned. Appraisal, \$85.00.

February 24th. Lyman. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cows, but no contagious disease discovered.

February 24th. Guilford. Three herds of cattle were inspected, and ten head condemned in one, two in another, and four in the last herd, making sixteen head destroyed. Appraisal, \$600.00.

February 25th. New Gloucester. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

February 26th. Levant. Six cows were discovered affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$240.00.

February 26th. Gray. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

February 27th. Falmouth. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$75.00.

February 27th. Danville. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cows, but no disease found to exist.

February 27th. Carmel. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$40.00.

February 28th. Windham Center. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

February 28th. Winterport. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

February 28th. Winterport. Two cows were found affected in a milk herd and destroyed. Appraisal, \$80.00.

February 28th. Dixfield. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cattle but no contagious disease found.

March 1st. Guilford. Three cows were discovered affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$140.00.

March 1st. Duck Pond. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cows, but no contagious disease found.

March 1st. Abbot Village. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

March 2nd. Hampton. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$45.00.

March 2nd. Saco. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00.

March 2nd. Auburn. Three cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$140.00.

March 3rd. Dayton. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cows, but no disease discovered.

March 3rd. Bangor. Inspection was ordered of two herds of milk cows, but no disease discovered.

March 4th. North Hancock. Two cows were reported affected with tuberculosis and ordered tested.

March 5th. Levant. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$35.00.

March 5th. Scarboro'. Three cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$140.00.

March 6th. Edan. A case of tuberculosis was found and condemned. Appraisal, \$35.00.

March 6th. Ellsworth. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

The same day, Eden. A case of tuberculosis was found and condemned. Appraisal, \$45.00.

March 7th. Hollis. A case of tuberculosis in an ox was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

March 7th. Saco. Inspection was ordered of a milk herd but no disease found to exist.

March 8th. South Portland. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$45.00.

March 9th. Brewer. Inspection was ordered in a milk herd, but no contagious disease discovered.

March 9th. Buxton Center. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

March 10th. Biddeford. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00

March 11th. Brewer. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cows, but no contagious disease found.

March 12th. East North Yarmouth. Inspection was ordered of a milk herd, but no contagious disease found.

March 13th. Falmouth. Inspection of a milk herd was ordered, but no contagious disease discovered.

March 13th. Levant. Inspection of a milk herd was ordered, but no contagious disease discovered.

March 15th. Orrington. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

March 15th. Eden. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$48.00.

March 16th. Hermon. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$27.00.

March 16th. Auburn. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$40.00.

March 17th. Westbrook. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

March 18th. Kennebunk. Inspection of a herd was ordered but no contagious disease discovered.

March 19th. Barker's Mills. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal \$20.00.

March 19th. Bangor. Inspection was ordered in a milk herd, but no contagious disease found.

March 20th. Lyman. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$45.00.

March 20th. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00.

March 21st. Scarboro'. Inspection was ordered in a milk herd, but no disease discovered.

March 22nd. Biddeford. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

March 22nd. Bangor. Inspection of a milk herd was ordered, but no disease discovered.

March 23rd. Bar Harbor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

March 23rd. Saco. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$40.00.

March 24th. Hermon Pond. Inspection of a herd was ordered, but no contagious disease found.

March 25th. Bangor. Inspection of a milk herd was ordered, but no contagious disease found.

March 25th. Auburn. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

March 26th. Cornish. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

March 27th. Winterport. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

March 27th. Dover. Two cows were discovered affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$75.00.

March 28th. Frankfort. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$35.00.

March 28th. Dover. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$35.00.

March 30th. Trenton. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

March 31st. Auburn. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$70.00.

April 1st. Freeport. A case of glanders was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00.

April 2nd. Hermon. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00.

April 2nd. South Portland. A case of glanders was reported which proved to be chronic catarrh.

April 3rd. Westbrook. A case of tuberculosis was discovered in a milk herd. Appraisal, \$45.00.

April 5th. Cumberland Center. Inspection was ordered in a milk herd, but no contagious disease discovered.

April 5th. Verona. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00.

April 6th. North Whitefield. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

April 6th. Mount Vernon. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

April 7th. Main Stream. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$20.00.

April 7th. Yarmouth. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

April 7th. Bangor. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

April 8th. Greenville. Inspection was ordered in a milk herd, but no contagious disease found.

April 8th. North Vassalboro. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

April 9th. Cape Elizabeth. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

April 13th. Fayette Corner. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$40.00.

April 14th. Deering. A case of glanders was reported which proved to be chronic catarrh.

April 14th. East Denmark. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$35.00.

April 15th. Limington. Inspection of a herd of cows was ordered, but no disease discovered.

April 15th. Bucksport. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$100.00.

April 16th. Sanford. Inspection was ordered of a herd of milk cows, but no disease discovered.

April 17th. Corinth. A case of glanders was reported, but none was found to exist.

April 18th. Old Town. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

April 19th. Unity. A heifer was found affected with tuberculosis and condemned. Appraisal, \$8.00.

April 19th. Minot Center. Two cows were discovered affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$55.00.

April 20th. Guilford. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

April 20th. Dedham. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$20.00.

April 21st. Topsham. A case of glanders was reported, but none found to exist.

April 22nd. East Dixfield. A case of glanders was reported, but which proved to be chronic catarrh.

April 24th. Bradford. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

April 25th. Rumford Falls. A case of glanders was reported which proved to be chronic catarrh.

April 26th. Portland. A case of glanders was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

April 26th. Monson. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cattle, but no contagious disease found.

April 27th. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

April 28th. Burnham Junction. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

April 28th. Bangor. Two registered cows in a milch herd were discovered affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$150.00.

May 4th. Blackstrap. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cattle, but no disease discovered.

May 5th. Yarmouth. A case of farcy was found to exist, and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

May 6th. Deering. Inspection was ordered in a milk herd, but no contagious disease found.

May 8th. East Baldwin. Inspection of a milk herd was ordered, but no disease discovered.

May 10th. Deering. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

May 12th. Damascus. Inspection was ordered of a herd of milk cows, but no disease found.

May 12th. Brunswick. A case of glanders was reported which proved to be chronic catarrh.

May 13th. Sanford. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

May 15th. Newcastle. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no contagious disease found.

May 15th. Bangor. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cattle, but no contagious disease found.

May 16th. Holden. Inspection of a milk herd was ordered but no contagious disease found.

May 18th. Holden. A case of glanders was reported, but none discovered.

May 19th. Cape Elizabeth. A case of glanders was reported which proved to be chronic catarrh.

May 20th. West Falmouth. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

May 22nd. North Pownal. Inspection was ordered in a milk herd, but no contagious disease found.

May 24th. Minot. Three cows were found affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$120.00.

May 25th. West Auburn. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

May 26th. Turner. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cows, but no disease discovered.

May 27th. Lamoine. Two cows were found in a milk herd and condemned. Appraisal, \$110.00.

May 27th. Springvale. Inspection was ordered in a milk herd, but no contagious disease found.

May 27th. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$35.00.

May 28th. Cranberry Isles. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

Same day. Hull's Cove. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

May 29th. Gray. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no contagious disease found.



May 29th. Bar Harbor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

May 31st. Portland. Inspection was ordered of a milk cow, but no contagious disease found.

June 1st. Orr's Island. A case of glanders was reported but none discovered.

June 3rd. New Gloucester. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

June 4th. Westbrook. A case of tuberculosis was discovered in a milk herd. Appraisal, \$45.00.

June 4th. South Orrington. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no disease discovered.

June 7th. Cape Elizabeth. A case of glanders was reported which proved to be chronic catarrh.

June 8th. Turner. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

June 10th. East Stoneham. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$20.00.

June 11th. East Blue Hill. A case of tuberculosis was reported but post mortem revealed no disease.

June 12th. Gorham. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

June 14th. East Wilton. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

June 16th. Town House Corner. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

June 16th. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

June 17th. China. An inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no contagious disease found.

June 18th. Brunswick. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cows, but no disease was discovered.

June 19th. Boothbay Harbor. A case of glanders and a case of tuberculosis was reported, but no disease in either case developed.

June 19th. Scarboro'. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no disease discovered.

June 21st. Camden. Three registered cows in a milch herd was discovered, affected with tuberculosis and condemned. Appraisal, \$140.00.

June 23rd. Thorndike. Inspection was ordered in a milk herd but no disease discovered.

June 26th. Sanford. A case of tuberculosis was reported, but none discovered.

June 28th. East North Yarmouth. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no disease discovered.

June 29th. Kennebunk. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no disease discovered.

July 1st. Norway. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

July 1st. East Waterford. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

July 2nd. Brunswick. Inspection was ordered in a milk herd, and a cow condemned; but no appraisal was held.

July 3rd. Pittsfield. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

Same day. Detroit. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

July 6th. Waldoboro'. Inspection of a herd of cows was ordered, but no disease discovered.

July 7th. Dixmont. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$35.00.

July 8th. Camden. Two Jersey cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$85.00.

July 9th. Skowhegan. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

July 10th. North Leeds. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cows, but no disease discovered.

July 12th. Warren. A case of glanders was reported but none discovered.

July 12th. Brewer. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

July 13th. Bangor. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no contagious disease found.

July 13th. Waldoboro'. A case of glanders was reported, but no contagious disease discovered.

July 15th. North Green. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$35.00.

July 16th. Waldoboro'. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

July 21st. North Turner. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

July 23rd. East Otisfield. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$32.00.

July 25th. Bangor. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

Same day. Lamoine. Another case of glanders was reported, but no disease found.

July 26th. Damascus. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no contagious disease found.

July 28th. Salem. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$20.00.

July 29th. Scarboro'. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

August 3rd. Augusta. A case of glanders was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00.

August 6th. Pittsfield. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

August 7th. Orrington. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$45.00.

August 10th. Topsfield. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

August 11th. Brunswick. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$40.00.

August 12th. Searsport. A case of glanders was reported, but none condemned.

August 13th. North East Harbor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$35.00.

August 16th. Deering. A case of glanders was reported but none discovered.

August 19th. Dexter. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

August 21st. Westbrook. Two cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$80.00.

August 27th. Scarboro'. A case of farcy was reported, but none discovered.

August 28th. North Blue Hill. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

August 30th. Skowhegan. A case of glanders was reported but none discovered.

September 3rd. Mattawamkeag. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$30.00.

September 6th. Lewiston. A case of farcy was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

September 7th. West Sumner. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$35.00.

September 8th. Burnham Junction. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$40.00.

September 9th. Montsweag. A case of glanders was reported, but no case found.

September 10th. Auburn. A case of glanders was reported, but none was discovered.

September 13th. North Fryeburg. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be canker.

September 14th. Bucksport. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cattle, but no disease found.

September 18th. Bradford. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cattle, but no disease found.

September 23<sup>rd</sup>. Corinth. A herd of milk cows was inspected, but no disease discovered.

September 24th. West Falmouth. A herd of cattle was inspected but no disease found.

September 25th. Portland. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be catarrh.

September 26th. Hudson. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no disease discovered.

September 30th. Bath. A case of glanders was reported, but none found to exist.

October 3rd. Westbrook. A case of glanders was reported, but none discovered.

October 4th. Augusta. A case of glanders was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

October 5th. Alfred. A large herd of cows was tested, but no contagious disease found.

October 6th. Bucksport. An ox was discovered affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$50.00.

October 7th. Waterville. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

October 8th. Rockport. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be catarrh.

October 11th. West Auburn. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

October 12th. Wales. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

October 13th. Hiram. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cattle, but no disease was discovered.

October 15th. Topsham. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

October 16th. West Auburn. Three Jersey cows were found affected with tuberculosis. Appraisal, \$150.00.

October 18th. Lincoln Center. A large herd of cattle was inspected, but no disease discovered.

October 19th. Dexter. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$40.00.

October 20th. Waterboro'. A case of glanders was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$50.00.

October 22nd. Pittsfield. A case of glanders was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$50.00.

Same day. Clinton. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$20.00.

October 25th. Portland. A case of glanders was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

October 26th. Gorham. A case of glanders was reported, but none discovered.

October 27th. Willard, C. E. A case of glanders was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$35.00.

October 30th. Winthrop. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cattle but no disease discovered.

November 2nd. Allen's Mills. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal \$45.00.

November 3rd. Saco. A case of glanders was reported, but none discovered.

November 6th. Saco. An ox was discovered affected with tuberculosis and destroyed. Appraisal, \$40.00.

November 8th. Bowdoin. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$28.00.

November 10th. Palmyra. Four cows and a bull were discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$175.00.

November 15th. Woolwich. Inspection of a herd of cows was ordered, but no disease discovered.

November 16th. Hartford. Inspection was ordered on the "Town Farm" herd, but no disease discovered.

November 17th. Cooper's Mills. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

November 18th. Turner Center. Inspection of a herd of cattle was ordered but no disease discovered.

November 19th. Norway. Four cows in a milch herd were found diseased and destroyed. Appraisal, \$140.00.

November 20th. Portland. A case of glanders, was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$40.00.

November 24th. Bowdoinham. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$30.00.

November 27th. New Auburn. A case of tuberculosis was reported, but no disease was discovered.

November 30th. Norway. Seven cows in a milk herd were found diseased. Appraisal, \$300.00.

December 3rd. Bangor. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$40.00.

December 6th. Buckfield. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

December 8th. Pittsfield. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$35.00.

December 8th. Clinton. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

December 10th. Canton. Inspection was ordered in a herd of cattle, but no disease found.

December 11th. Cape Elizabeth. A case of glanders was reported which proved to be catarrh.

December 13th. Ellsworth. A case of glanders was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$25.00.

December 17th. Auburn. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cows, but no disease was found.

December 18th. Hartford. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and destroyed. Appraisal, \$20.00.

December 22nd. Bucksport. Inspection was ordered of a herd of cows, but no contagious disease found.

December 22nd. Monmouth. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$40.00.

December 23rd. Woolwich. Inspection of a herd of cattle was ordered, but no disease found.

December 24th. Town House Corner. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be catarrh.

December 24th. Hermon. A case of glanders was reported, which proved to be chronic catarrh.

December 27th. Jay. Inspection of a herd of milk cows was ordered, but no contagious disease found.

December 28th. Kittery Navy Yard. A case of tuberculosis was discovered and condemned. Appraisal, \$35.00.

December 30th. Newport. Inspection of a herd of cattle was ordered, but no contagious disease found.

A summary of the business of 1897 shows that your commissioners have attended three hundred and fifty-two inspections, embracing almost every county in the State. During the year, two hundred and eighty-seven farms have been visited, and sixty-five stables have been inspected; and as a result, four hundred and fifteen head of cattle have been condemned and destroyed at an appraisal of \$18,122.00 and twenty-eight horses have also been condemned and destroyed at an appraisal of \$1,085.00, the total appraisals of the year being \$19,207.00.

In our last bi-annual report the business of 1896 was compared with that of the previous year, showing that in 1895 forty-three head of horses were condemned and destroyed at an appraisal of \$1,927.50, and seventy-nine head of cattle were also condemned at an appraisal of \$2,459.00, the total amount of appraisals for that year being \$4,386.00. In 1896 forty-five head of horses were condemned and destroyed at an appraisal of \$1,967.00; and two hundred and two head of cattle were also condemned at an appraisal of \$7,063.50, the total amount of appraisals for that year being \$9,030.50, amounting in the two years to \$13,416.50, for which the bi-annual appropriation was ten thousand dollars, out of which was expected to be paid for all horses and cattle condemned and destroyed, and also all pay and expenses of the three commissioners. It is a very significant fact that while the number of horses destroyed during 1897 was less than that of the previous year, the number of cattle condemned has largely increased, and that the

appraisals of 1897 alone exceed the appraisals of the two previous years by over six thousand dollars.

The bi-annual appropriation for 1897 and 1898 is fifteen thousand dollars. The sum of ten thousand dollars was by special enactment to be devoted to the work of the year just closed, the remaining five thousand (the usual annual appropriation) to be reserved for the business of 1898. It must be apparent upon the face of it, however, that no commissioners who ever have been, or who are ever likely to be appointed, can do twenty thousand dollars worth of work with five thousand dollars, or who can pay out of ten thousand dollars the net sum \$9,623.00 for horses and cattle actually destroyed, and with the balance of \$376.50 pay all the other expenses of the commission, including salaries, etc., and keep within such an appropriation. For the benefit of all those who have been unfavorably affected by the limited appropriation of 1897, it should perhaps be explained what facts and figures were presented to the "Committee of Agriculture" before whom our board appeared at the last session of the legislature.

During the months of January, February and March, and up to the time of adjournment of the legislature, an unprecedented amount of work had been demanded of our commission, so that up to the date of March 31st, 1897, there had been condemned and destroyed three hundred and twelve head of cattle and eight horses, the appraisals on which amounted at that time to \$14,624.00, and it will be observed that this amount exceeded by over one thousand dollars the whole amount of appraisals for the two preceding years of 1895 and 1896.

These facts were all in the possession of the "Committee of Agriculture," and also the "Board of Agriculture," from whom came the major part of the opposition to any increased appropriation, and it was well understood by all concerned, that allowing nothing whatever for the expenses of the commissioners up to that time, there would be but about \$2,500.00 left for the use of the Cattle Commission, to carry on and complete the work of 1897. Among the causes leading up to this unusual amount of work, were the unwarranted and mischievous statements that had been freely circulated by interested parties that "fifteen or twenty per cent of our bovine popula-



tion were affected with tuberculosis," while one-tenth of that estimate would have been much nearer the truth; and the motives for such mis-statements have been recently referred to by Dr. J. M. Parker of the Massachusetts Commission; in a paper prepared by him, he said, "It has seemed to me sometimes as if there had been too much anxiety among certain veterinarians to increase and exaggerate such danger as there might be, not so much for the good of the public as because the more the people become panic-stricken, the greater the likelihood that their pocket books would be fattened."

This condition of affairs in Maine rendered the work of our Commission for the past year much more embarrassing than for any previous year, as the law was still in force, and under its provisions we were in duty bound to answer all reasonable calls for inspections of herds or stables, and with less funds than ever before to continue the work before us, and work, too, that we realize has been imperfectly though impartially performed, from the fact, mainly, that the funds at our disposal were entirely insufficient for us to enlarge and extend such work beyond actual and voluntary notices of suspected cases, or enable us to inspect or quarantine certain herds where we have every reason to believe that diseased animals are being sheltered, and from which young stock are being sold for breeding purposes and their dairy products scattered broadcast without any restraint whatever. The depletion from our dairy herds of many of their best cows for export to "Brighton Market" still continues; as the good reputation of Maine cattle renders the business profitable to many of our drovers, who make weekly shipments of selected animals which, as a rule, contain no very old, young, or "farrow cows," while the class of cows sold are not being replaced by the saving and raising of their heifer calves, that are taken along each week even in larger numbers than the cows. During 1897, Maine sent to Brighton eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven head of her best cows, while but comparatively very few are being brought into Maine, and these principally for breeding purposes, all of them having been first tested with tuberculin, and proofs furnished before any permits are granted. This brings us to the consideration of the requirements of our neighboring

states, our inter-state agreement being that all cattle going out of Maine shall also be tested by men vouched for by the Cattle Commission that they are competent and honest in the discharge of such work; and if we could believe that all who have been employed were to be trusted, the fact that out of approximately twelve thousand animals said to have been tested during the past year, only four of them had proved to be diseased, it would be a most wonderful exhibit for any state to make; for the cold fact remains that only four animals tested for Brighton have been reported to our Commission by all the veterinarians in this State during 1897. We are very free to say, however, with all the facts and information from reliable sources in our possession, that if the larger number of cattle had been coming into Maine, instead of going out of it, but very few of them would have been admitted.

By the recent action of the "Massachusetts Cattle Commission," our former inter-state agreements and regulations have been so changed that in future the proper testing of all cattle brought into Massachusetts, shall be done by men appointed by their board, and "they will only accept the tests of such men as they approve of," as will be seen by their last annual report, in which they say:

"The question of the advisability of placing quarantine restrictions on cattle coming into a country or state is one that is thoroughly well established. In Europe quarantine regulations and the requirement of the tuberculin test is very general. On this continent both the United States and Canadian governments require it, and it is also required by several of the different states before cattle are permitted to pass their borders. Unfortunately, the difficulties in its enforcement are great. The alternative consists in the Board appointing their own agents to do the testing in the various states from which the cattle are generally shipped. Consequently, at a meeting of the Board, held October 2, it was decided that the Board should appoint their own agents to do the testing on cattle coming in from without the state; and in pursuance with this decision the following letters were prepared, and will be issued as soon as the list of out-of-state agents is completed:

## LETTER TO AGENTS.

Boston, January 1, 1898.

Dear Sir:—The Massachusetts Board of Cattle Commissioners is of the opinion that, in order to protect the cattle owners of Massachusetts from bovine tuberculosis to the greatest practicable extent, the work of testing cattle outside the state, to be brought into Massachusetts, should be done in the most careful and efficient manner possible.

In order to perfect this branch of our work as far as we are able, it has been decided to consider those testing cattle with tuberculin, for farmers and dealers, to be brought into this state, as our agents outside of this Commonwealth, and this Board will only accept the tests of such men as we approve of.

All tests are to be made at the expense of the owners or buyers, and not at that of the Massachusetts Cattle Commission.

Each tested animal must have an ear-tag, furnished by this Board at cost; the number on the ear tag must correspond with the number on the certificate; and the appearance of the animal must also agree with the description of the certificate, otherwise the certificate will be considered valueless.

You have been approved of by the Massachusetts Board of Cattle Commissioners to test neat cattle to be shipped to Massachusetts, and we will continue to accept your tests as long as we are of the opinion that they are being made in a careful and conscientious manner; if at any time, however, we have reason to be dissatisfied with your work, we retain the privilege of summarily dropping your name from our list.

We also request you to keep us informed as to the source of the tuberculin you use, the strength of the solution and size of dose, all of which must meet with our approval.

Per order,

Massachusetts Board Cattle Commissioners.

## LETTER TO DEALERS.

Boston, January 1, 1898.

Dear Sir:—The Massachusetts Board of Cattle Commissioners is of the opinion that, in order to protect the cattle owners of Massachusetts from bovine tuberculosis to the

greatest practicable extent, the work of testing cattle outside of this state, to be brought in here, should be done in the most careful and efficient manner possible.

In order to perfect this branch of our work as far as we are able, it has been decided to consider those testing cattle with tuberculin, for dealers and farmers, to be brought into Massachusetts, as our agents outside of this Commonwealth, and this Board will only accept the tests of such men as we approve of.

A printed list of the men we consider reliable will be furnished on application. This list may be revised from time to time, as new applicants may be added or men who prove either dishonest or incompetent are dropped from it.

All tests are to be made at the expense of the owners or buyers of the animals, and not at that of the Massachusetts Cattle Commission.

All neat cattle over six months old brought into the state purporting to have been tested will be quarantined and tested, unless such test has been made by an authorized out-of-the-state agent of the Massachusetts Board of Cattle Commissioners.

Each tested animal must have an ear-tag, furnished by this Board at cost; the number of the ear-tag must correspond with the number on the certificate; and the description on the certificate must also agree with the appearance of the animal, otherwise the certificate will be considered valueless.

Per order,

Massachusetts Board Cattle Commissioners."

That conservative paper, the *Maine Farmer*, in a recent editorial, say:

"One of the most valuable and necessary of all the commissions authorized by the legislature is that into whose care is given the oversight of our domestic animals, especially that class from which so large, and yet so dependent, a portion of our population must draw its support.

Cavil as we may about the possibility of milk becoming diseased, or a vehicle for carrying disease to old or young, the one fact admitted by all is the importance of a pure, fresh article. To insure this there is demanded not only critical super-

vision of stock, but equally so of stables, cellars, means of ventilation and method of treatment. During the past two years antagonism to the State Board of Cattle Commissioners has been aroused because of the destruction of animals reacting under the application of tuberculin, and the glamour of distorted opinions has overshadowed the real work of the Board and so seriously affected legislation that the members cannot perform the full duties the necessity for which there is no question.

A summary of the business of 1897 shows that the commissioners attended 352 inspections, embracing almost every county in the State. During the year, 287 farms were visited, 65 stables inspected, and as a result, 415 head of cattle condemned and destroyed at an appraisal of \$18,122, while 28 horses have also been condemned and destroyed, chiefly for glanders, at an appraisal of \$1,085, the total appraisal of the year being \$19,207.

If a State Board is to be maintained at State expense, the humblest farmer, in most remote section, is as much entitled to its wise oversight and counsels as his more fortunate brother, but such supervision is not possible under the restricted appropriation made by the last legislature.

Criticism will rest upon the members of the Board for unwise or uncalled for expenditure of money, or unnecessary destruction of live stock, but beyond this they are not responsible. If the law requires a visit and inspection, providing for the destruction of animals found diseased, it must also provide the wherewith to pay what is fixed by law, else a great injustice is done the individual owner. If it is not desired that the State shall recompense for glandered horses or sick cows, then repeal that portion of the law and let the owners know what to expect. The general supervision by recognized authorities is demanded for the good of the State and the health of our inhabitants. We must have healthy cattle and pure milk. The reputation now accorded Maine stock throughout all New England fully compensates for all the outlay of our Cattle Commissioners. Such a reputation would not have been possible but for the fact that our officials have all the years been active in ferreting out and checking disease. Maine cows and

Maine cream are at the front in the market and will be so long as a wise and aggressive policy is maintained by the State.

Our law, as it now stands, is, in the main, accomplishing all its friends can desire, but the appropriation must be adequate to the emergencies which are continually arising. It was framed by thoughtful, conservative men, who were and are intimately connected with our great animal industries, and it is safe to trust it there.

The State must provide the means necessary for the Commissioners to perform their duties, whether it be in Kennebec, Aroostook, Washington or York."

Our Board is under many obligations to the Maine Central, Boston & Maine, Rochester and Grand Trunk Railroads, who have all come to the support of our quarantine regulations, so that as occasionally happens, some owner may by ignorance or design, seek to evade our quarantine, such consignments are promptly side tracked at "Westbrook Junction" until released by some member of our Board.

It will be noticed that in a large majority of inspections made during the past year, cases either of tuberculosis or glanders were discovered, the exceptions being almost invariably, emphysema among cattle and chronic catarrh among horses. Emphysema among cattle also seems to be on the increase in this State, and a large majority of the herds visited the past year have disclosed such cases, which are entirely non-contagious. This condition of emphysema, which is analogous to "heaves in horses," has been found to exist in a large number of cases where tuberculosis was suspected. Any considerable pressure or violent concussion of the lung may produce a laceration of that viscus and give occasion to the infiltration of air into the areolar texture, called "interlobular pulmonary emphysema," or we may have excessive dilation of the air cells, some of which ultimately break and give rise to irregular vesicles at the surface of the lung, known as "vesicular emphysema." The inspiratory efforts are increased and somewhat suppressed, while the expiration, which is more frequently audible, is prolonged, laborious and wheezing. These symptoms, together with the accompanying cough, often confuse an owner, and your Commissioners believe that much of

this trouble is caused by overfeeding bulky and innutritious food, causing extreme pressure of the lungs and its consequent results.

In several instances this season and last the Commissioners have also been summoned long distances to inspect cases of reported glanders, where there proved to be no reasonable excuse for such report, and for the guidance and instruction of persons having suspicious cases, we will briefly give such characteristics and symptoms of the disease as should enable those not acquainted with this dangerous malady in horses to diagnose it correctly. It may be at once stated that the designation "glanders and farcy" are employed to distinguish two forms of one disease; or, in other words, that they are two diseases essentially identical, however dissimilar their external manifestations. They are characterized externally by certain alterations in the skin and the mucous membranes of the respiratory passages of the head, consisting chiefly of ulcerations, and the formation of a special kind of purulent matter, and induration of the glands. These two forms of the affection may be observed in the same animal singly or simultaneously, and the contagion of glanders may produce farcy by transmission from a diseased to a healthy animal, as farcy may produce glanders. The fact that this contagious malady, while peculiar to horses may also be transmitted to mankind, renders it a constant menace to every man, woman and child in the community.

Glanders and farcy is a malignant and fatal disease, that finds its origin in a contagious principal, a special micro-organism, and is transmissible to all domestic animals except to cattle. Sheep are also especially susceptible to infection. In man the most common mode of its propagation is inoculation, by the virus gaining access to the blood by coming in contact with an abrasion of the skin, or wound of the mucous membrane, and being absorbed into the system, but the bacilli do not appear able to penetrate through the uninjured skin or mucosa. The period of incubation by inoculation is from three to five days. Acute glanders may terminate in two weeks, while the chronic form may continue for years and the horse be apparently as well able to work or drive as ever, with no apparent derangement of health or condition.

It is an unquestionable fact that glandered mares have given birth to colts with the disease, that is, that the bacilli can pass from mother to foetus, and past experience has demonstrated the uselessness of all medical treatment to cure or prevent the disease. According to duration, glanders may be spoken of as acute or chronic, the latter is the common, acute the rarer form.

There are three characteristic local symptoms of chronic glanders: 1st, The nasal discharge, (generally from the left nostril); 2d, enlargement of the submaxillary lymphatic gland, and 3d, ulceration of the pituitary membrane.

The character of the discharge is noteworthy, and has long been looked upon as characteristic of the disease. The discharge usually comes from the nostril in which the ulcers are situated; if it is from both nostrils, then ulceration will be found in each of them. Unlike the discharge of acute or chronic catarrh which may be at first transparent, and later opaque and viscid, flowing slowly, or snorted out in lumps, it is glutinous and adheres to the skin and hair around the nostrils, forming soft, greasy-feeling crusts of a deep brown color, which adhere to the fingers when touched. It afterwards becomes purulent and assumes a peculiar greenish tint, sometimes rusty or streaked with blood; as a rule there is no odor from the discharge, although in old chronic cases it may become very fetid.

The alteration of the submaxillary gland (under the jaw) is inseparable from the chancrous ulcers in the nose. One or both glands may be affected, according as one or both nostrils discharge and have ulcers, and if only one nasal cavity is affected, then the gland on the corresponding side is involved. The gland is largely increased in size, and is always irregular to the touch, lumpy and nodulated over the surface. It becomes hard and fixed to the jaw, but never softens to suppuration.

The ulcers or chancres are developed in the texture of the membrane, from the size of a millet seed to that of a small pea, and perfectly defined. To the eye they appear as little round bodies of a yellowish color, slightly projecting beyond the level of the membrane, which at their margin is pale or inflamed according to the progress of the disease. They are rapidly



developed, and in two or three days liquefy, become softened, the epithelium covering them is detached, allowing the pus to escape leaving a small concave depression. This stage constitute confirmed glanders.

In farcy, the local symptoms consist in the appearance of superficial indolent tumors or "farcy buds" on the skin in various parts of the body, and which soon ulcerate and become chancrous, constituting the specific feature of the malady. Some begin to form altogether beneath the skin, which is only affected when they begin to ulcerate. They are generally found where the skin is thinnest and most sensitive, particularly around the eyes, nostrils, and lips, inside the legs, upper part of the shoulders, flanks, inside the thighs, and abdomen. Once developed these tumors invariably result in ulcerations. At first, each, considered separately, is a small hard body, slightly projecting beyond the skin, not very painful, but surrounded by a doughy swelling. In two or three days the tumor increases in size, and commences to soften in the center, so that in four to ten days, if punctured, gives exit to a small quantity of thin, yellow, oily-looking pus, characteristic of this affection. The farcy ulcer has no tendency to heal like an ordinary sore, and if not interfered with it extends by destroying the tissues around its margin, which has a peculiar jagged border and hard base, as well as marked depression in the center of the ulcer.

While glanders is very common among horses that are kept in narrow, ill-ventilated stalls, and often, under such circumstances assumes a very malignant character, closer and more thorough examination has pointed to the fact that the very best hygienic conditions were not in themselves sufficient to prevent an outbreak of glanders, when a diseased horse chanced to come among them and that the disease extended from animal to animal, and unfavorable hygienic conditions were simply important aids in the extension of the disease.

Not only does it appear that the poison of glanders is communicated by immediate or direct contact of the diseased with the healthy; it is in addition tolerably certain that it may be propagated by mediate or indirect contact; that is, by some intermediate bearer of the virus which, being charged with the infected material, conveys it to the still healthy. The external

media acting in this manner are the harness and clothing of diseased horses, the wood-work, fittings and utensils of stables, as also the similar accessories of railway cars in which such animals have been placed. Glanders is also supposed to be propagated by the acts of coitus and suckling, that in some instances it may be regarded as the result of hereditary transmission and that the poison may be conveyed into the system through the medium of food or drinking water.

The power of life, or the period during which after separation from its source of origin, the virus of glanders will retain its activity is variable. It is destroyed when mixed with water at a temperature of 133 degrees Fahrenheit, also when brought in contact with such chemicals as carbolic acid, chlorine, sulphuric acid, etc. In one case the dried nasal discharges of an animal suffering from chronic glanders conveyed the disease to a healthy horse in the form of acute glanders and farcy, when placed in the stable previously occupied by the diseased, two months after the removal of the latter, and acute farcy has been produced after inoculating with dried mucus taken from a glandered horse six weeks before.

It would always be a wise precaution, before placing healthy animals in stalls or stables of unknown character, or boxes tenanted by strange horses, that they first be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

In Massachusetts the reported cases of glanders were, in 1894, 230; in 1895, 250; in 1896, 384; and in 1897, 485; that is, the cases reported have more than doubled in the past three years, and it is probable that some of this increase is due to the public watering troughs.

In substantiation of the fact that it is possible that glanders can be conveyed into the horse's system by means of drinking water containing the glanders bacilli, it is only necessary to refer to a brief report of some experiments carried on by Mon'r Edward Nocard of Alfort, France, as given in the "American Veterinary Review" for September, by Dr. A. Liautard. For these experiments twelve cavalry horses were furnished by the secretary of war, and placed at M. Nocard's disposal at Alfort. They were first tested with mallein, to be sure that they were free from glanders, and none reacted.

November 30, 1896, all of these horses were given water from a pail, each one receiving a certain well-measured quantity of culture of the glanders bacilli. A few days after, varying from four to eight days, there was noticeable a great oscillation in the temperature, indicating a febrile condition. After the eighth day, in some of them enlarged lymphatic glands were noticed, which later assumed the character of the glands noticed in glandered horses. December 15, 1896, they were all tested with mallein, and all reacted. January 15, 1897, all were again tested, and all reacted, although not all to the same extent as at the first test. January 21, three showed so much evidence of disease that they were destroyed.

The report of the Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners for 1897, gives the number of cattle assessed in that state as 240,801, number tested 9,991, number condemned and paid for 5,062. Total amount paid, \$185,448.56. Annual appropriation for 1897, \$250,000.

In the following tables the cases of advanced generalized tuberculosis among the cattle killed in 1897, excluding private test work, are compared with the reports for the years 1895 and 1896:

January 1 to December 31, 1895.

Number of animals tested.....4,484.  
 Number of animals condemned and  
 found deceased .....2,398, or 53.4 per cent.  
 General tuberculosis ..... 784, or 32.6 per cent.

January 1 to December 31, 1896.

Number of animals tested.....7,062.  
 Number of animals condemned and  
 found deceased .....4,173, or 59.0 per cent.  
 General tuberculosis .....1,051, or 25.1 per cent.

January 1 to December 23, 1897.

Total number of animals tested to  
 December 23, 1897.....9,844.  
 Total number of animals condemned  
 to December 23, 1897.....5,062, or 51.43 per cent.  
 General tuberculosis to December 23,  
 1897 ..... 183, or 3.61 per cent.

It will be seen that these cases of advanced generalized tuberculosis have become very scarce, and these figures illustrate well the practical benefits resulting from the work of a well equipped commission, when supported by a liberal appropriation.

The Commission have also issued regulations for the cleansing and disinfecting of all barns and stables, as follows:

REGULATIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF CATTLE  
COMMISSIONERS FOR CLEANSING AND DISINFECT-  
ING BARNs.

[These must be complied with by owners of cattle which the State pays for.]

In attempting to get rid of tuberculosis in a herd of cattle, it should be remembered that not only is it necessary that all the diseased animals be picked out and either isolated or destroyed, but that no new animals should be introduced unless they have been tested and are known to be free from disease.

The barns should also undergo a thorough renovation, and be properly cleansed and disinfected before they are again occupied.

In renovating or remodelling barns, the great importance of sunlight, thorough ventilation and good drainage should always be borne in mind.

Disinfection of the barns is always necessary to destroy any infectious material that may have been left after the removal of diseased cattle. The best disinfectant we know is sunlight. Germs of disease will live but a short time when exposed to the direct rays of the sun; and for this reason, if for no other, a southerly exposure and plenty of windows in the barn are to be desired.

In proceeding to disinfect a barn, the first and perhaps the most important step to be taken is to collect all rubbish, have the walls, ceilings and floors thoroughly swept and cleansed of all litter, dust, cobwebs and the like. The floors, mangers, feeding troughs and stanchions should be carefully scraped and cleaned, special care being taken with the corners, and all of the rubbish collected and burned.

All odds and ends of boards and old broken mangers and partitions should also be removed and burned, and, when occasion requires it, new plank floors should be laid in place of old ones.

After cleansing thoroughly with hoe and broom, and hose if running water is convenient, and, if the barn contains a boiler, with scalding water or live steam, applied with a hose, or, failing that, with boiling water and soft soap or washing soda, a solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), 1 to 1,000 parts of water, should be applied with a whitewash brush and poured over the floors (corrosive sublimate should be used in wooden vessels, as it corrodes metal ones.)

After applying the corrosive sublimate, the ceilings, walls, partitions, mangers, etc., should again be washed and gone over with warm, freshly made whitewash; a half pound of chloride of lime to the gallon of whitewash is an addition that may make it more effective. Fumigating with sulphur or chloride gas is not of any great value in ordinary stables.

In using corrosive sublimate, it must be borne in mind that it is a dangerous poison, and mangers and partitions should be carefully washed after applying this mixture, and then again scalded or whitewashed.

If at a season of the year when the animals can be turned out, the stables should be left vacant for some time, with doors and windows open.

Six months after the first test the herd should again be tested and undergo a careful physical examination, so as to be certain that no diseased animals have been overlooked, and the barns should again be thoroughly disinfected.

Great care should also be taken that all animals have been tested before their introduction to the herd.

## CITY OF PORTLAND.

Early in the spring of 1897, the "Portland Board of Health," acting under a city ordinance, and without any consultation with the Board of Cattle Commissioners, issued "Rules and Regulations" by which they undertook to enforce a compulsory tuberculin test of all cows furnishing Portland with milk, and published the following circular:

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF  
HEALTH.

Relating to the Sale of Milk Within the City of Portland, Me.

Adopted by the Board May 1, 1897.

Approved by Thomas H. Haskell, Justice of Supreme Judicial Court,  
May 7, 1897.

Sec. 1. No person shall at any time, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, sell any milk within the city of Portland, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Before any milk is offered for sale in this city by any person or persons, the cow from which the milk is taken must be examined in the month of June, of each and every year, by a regular veterinary, first approved by the Board of Health.

Sec. 3. The examination of all cows shall consist of a tuberculin test, and also of a physical examination, and a certificate of health shall be prepared by the veterinary of all cows so examined, and shall be filed with the Board of Health. Such certificate shall give the name and residence of the owner of the cow, also the condition of the barn in which the cow is kept and the condition of the water supply furnished such cow.

Sec. 4. Any person or persons sending, bringing or taking milk in any manner whatsoever into the city from cows which have not been examined as foresaid, or any dealer who receives from any person or persons, or transportation company, the milk taken from cows which have not been examined as afore-said, and shall sell such milk in the city of Portland, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and punished as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. Any violation of the foregoing by-laws by any person shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction there-

of, such person shall be punished by a fine not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$50.00.

GEO. H. CUMMINGS, M. D.,  
H. P. MERRILL, M. D.,  
EDWIN L. DYER,

Board of Health.

The Portland Board also required that all the men engaged in the work of testing should be appointed by them, and should report to them the results of all tests.

This order met with a most pronounced protest from the milk producers, who held public meetings first at Gray and soon afterwards at Portland, reported by the "Portland Press," as follows:

The Cumberland county farmers hold a lively meeting.

THE FARMERS GO FOR THE PORTLAND BOARD OF HEALTH—THEY DECLARE THAT THE BOARD'S RULES ARE ILLEGAL—THE MILK PRODUCERS' UNION ORGANIZED.

It looked like town meeting day in City Hall, on Saturday forenoon when the farmers who sell milk to the people of Portland gathered to give expression to their opinion of the action of the Portland Board of Health in the matter of the tuberculin test for cows. The regulations to which the farmers object are embodied in the following circular:

Proceedings began when Mr. George E. Merrill of Gray, the chairman, called the meeting to order and stated that as this was an adjourned meeting the secretary would read the records of the first session held at Gray. The records read by the secretary, Mr. C. L. Dunn of East North Yarmouth, told the story of how the farmers had met there and found that they were all united against the regulations. It also appeared that Portland then had a narrow escape from a prospective milk famine for the Gray meeting voted to stop sending milk to Portland on June 15, but reconsidered this vote and voted instead to meet again on Saturday in Portland.

The meeting went at its task Saturday in orderly fashion, first finding out where it was at to start with by the reading of a

list of the places from which milk is sent, the farmers present for the towns named giving their names as the roll was called. That roll call gave a pretty good idea of the extent of territory which it takes to supply the city of Portland with milk. The places include nearly all the stations on the Maine Central, Grand Trunk, and Portland & Rochester road in Cumberland county, and from these places about 350 farmers were present.

The chairman, Mr. Merrill, rehearsed the proceedings at Gray, which lead to the gathering in Portland. He said that he did not think it necessary to discuss the use of the tuberculin test. As farmers they were agreed that they could not afford to allow the test to be applied. The matter to be acted upon here was to organize the farmers interested in the milk business.

Mr. James Lawrence of North Yarmouth, moved that the meeting organize the Portland Milk Producers' Union, with officers to consist of a president, secretary and ten directors, one to be chosen by and from each of ten shipping points.

The point was raised by Mr. C. W. Deering of Gorham that the name was not exactly suitable, as little, if any, milk was produced in Portland. Mr. Deering suggested the Cumberland County Milk Producers' Union, but Mr. J. B. Hammond of New Gloucester, suggested that this, too, failed to fit the case, so it was finally left the Milk Producers' Union, and the vote to organize such an association was taken by a call of the roll.

The vote resulted 107 in favor of the organization and then these officers were chosen:

President—George E. Merrill, Gray.

Secretary—Charles L. Dunn, Gray.

Treasurer—C. H. Nelson, New Gloucester.

Directors—E. R. Thurston, Empire; F. M. Thayer, New Gloucester; Greeley G. Bowie, East North Yarmouth; Charles R. Loring, Walnut Hill; Harry Merrill, Gray; F. B. Blanchard, Cumberland and Falmouth; Van W. Carr, White Rock; E. Wentworth, Hiram; Simeon Tracey, Deering; A. Scott Jones, Scarboro.

Upon consulting eminent legal council the directors met with the Portland Board, the result being that the "Board of Health"



receded from their position, *demanding* tuberculin tests, and an agreement was reached that up to a prescribed time, all milk producers and dealers who had employed some one of the men engaged by them to *inspect* their cows, should receive a clean "bill of health." In pursuance of this arrangement some seven or eight "Vets," the most of them being entirely inexperienced men, were "turned loose" among the farmers, with a roving commission, to report to the "Portland Board" the "color and number" of any and all cows, whose owners would contribute from twenty-five cents to one dollar per head for making what one of them afterwards aptly expressed a *physical farce*. As a result of what "tuberculin tests" were ordered by the Portland "Board of Health" their secretary notified the Cattle Commission on the 16th of July, 1897, that some one of their *agents*, had discovered *five diseased cows* at Westbrook and "West Falmouth." Our Board took action, and found two of the five named to be slightly diseased, and they were condemned and destroyed, the others proved to be sound upon repeated tests made by our Board and were released.

As a result of the so-called *physical examinations*, no diseased cows have ever been reported although very soon after the time had expired, in which the "Board of Health" *fixed the limit*, when all cows furnishing Portland with milk should have been *examined*, the "Maine Veterinary Medical Association" of which many of their agents were members, held a meeting at Waterville, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we believe in the efficiency of the tuberculin test as the sure method of diagnosing tuberculosis.

Resolved, That the physical examination as a means of diagnosing tuberculosis is false and misleading and entirely unreliable and is so conceded by all noted scientists.

Resolved, That we absolutely refuse to make any physical examinations as a means of diagnosing tuberculosis and believe it to be a means of spreading the disease by giving the public a source of security which does not exist.

Only to be followed in a few days by an "interview" in the "Press" by the chief adviser of the "Board of Health" that all *physical tests* were a *failure*, in which he stated, "I will say that

after making a physical examination of some two hundred cows, I found in that number six cows that I condemned as unfit for furnishing milk to the city, but not one of which was condemned for the disease which the board was trying to prevent, tuberculosis. After making a careful physical examination of the two hundred cows and not finding one case which I would want to condemn as tuberculosis, and after interviewing other members of the profession who had examined a much greater number than I had, I made up my mind that a physical examination for the detection of tuberculosis from which the Board of Health were trying to protect the people, was a failure, and notified them that I should make no more examinations of that sort as I believed it was giving the people more confidence in the use of milk, was robbing the milk producer of his money, as he was only paying out his money to satisfy the public and was getting nothing in return, which I do not think would be the case if the tuberculin test was perfectly applied in every case, as it has proved to be an unfailing means of detecting tuberculosis."

#### TUBERCULIN AND TUBERCULOSIS.

What the Vermont Cattle Commissioners Have to Say About It.

They say that the experience of the past year has not modified their views to any extent, expressed in previous reports. They say, we do not find it always perfect in its determinations, but the percentage of errors is so small as to make it practically safe to accept.

While the mistakes made in using tuberculin are sufficient to give a person who is anxious not to believe in it, some ground to stand upon, the general character of the work done with this agent is such as to give the man who is anxious to have a herd of cattle free from disease a means whereby he can accomplish his object.

It is to-day as well settled as a question of its nature can be, that there is no ill effect following the use of tuberculin in healthy animals. The experience of Vermont covers nearly 2,000 herds and 35,000 animals, and no case of even a reasonable suspicion of injury has come to our notice.

A total of 105 animals have been killed the past year in herds where retests have been made, and in the same herds 442 animals were killed at the first test, giving practically one-fourth as many on the retest as in first test. This showing is certainly sufficient to emphasize the necessity of

#### RE-TESTING HERDS

in which disease is found until the herd is free from disease.

We find as a rule that a second test made within a few weeks is not to be relied upon with as great certainty as the original test. Just how long a time would be necessary between a first and second test in order to have the second as reliable as the first, is not yet determined.

It is believed to be better policy to dispose of animals where there is an even chance of finding disease, than to leave them in herds with the chance of their spreading disease for a year.

In its early stages the disease is very seldom communicated to other animals. In an advanced and broken down case it spreads with great rapidity, and comparatively few animals that come in close contact with such a case escape being infected by it.

While good sanitary arrangements in stables will do something to protect the health of the animals, nothing short of complete isolation of each animal is sufficient to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, when an animal in an advanced stage of the disease is in the herd.

In our work our experience has been such that we always look for, and usually find

#### THE WORST CASE

in a herd near the center of the infected portion of a stable, if the animals have regular places.

We have had also occasional cases where it has seemed practically certain that the disease has been contracted while in pasture; this is not common, and where it has occurred the animal spreading the disease has been one of these very advanced cases; ordinarily the freedom of the open air and the disinfecting quality of sunlight has been sufficient to offer a protection.

The regulation has been adopted that owners of herds tested

by the State will not be allowed to admit cattle into their herds unless such cattle have been tested or have come from herds tested by the State. This practically established a quarantine between tested and untested cattle in the State, and is necessary in any effort to get rid of tuberculosis.

Although we have not found

#### THE CREAMERY

generally to have contributed largely to the spread of tuberculosis, there have been a few cases that went to show that there was a possibility of danger here. Cases of calves affected, in herds which were otherwise sound, that had been fed on creamery skim milk, have come to our notice in several localities.

So far as our work has gone we find no reason to think that tuberculosis appears in any herd unless it is brought in by a diseased animal. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity of care on the part of the stock owners in the cattle brought into their herds.

It is sound business policy to meet the disease and eradicate it, and the sooner the sacrifice and loss is made the less will the expense be both to owner and State, if they co-operate as in Vermont, or to either party if the loss is borne by only one. In mild cases there is no doubt that tuberculin has a curative tendency.

#### BLUEHILL.

About the latter part of May, there began to appear in many of the Eastern papers, sensational reports emanating from Ellsworth and vicinity, that a cow had been discovered at East Blue Hill, Hancock county, so badly affected with tuberculosis, that the death of several children could be traced directly to the use of the milk, and that several others were lying at "the point of death," etc. Upon May 23rd, there was received by Hon. F. O. Beal, Treasurer of the Cattle Commission, a letter from Dr. W. L. West, of which the following is a copy:

"Ellsworth, Me., May 22, 1897.

Hon. F. O. Beal,

Dear Sir: I send you enclosed a blank of a test made upon a cow owned by Luther Bridges, East Blue Hill, and while this

is a particularly sad case it is also very instructive and interesting. This man Bridges has had this cow four years and his family of nine children, all under seventeen years of age have with one exception, almost lived upon milk, and while heretofore they have appeared quite well, they have always been emaciated and poorly nourished; five of them have recently had tubercular pneumonia and one died Tuesday and one Wednesday of this week and three others lay at the point of death in the house now. My diagnosis of tubercular pneumonia is concurred in by three other physicians who have seen the children and still such men as Secretary McKeen say you give your cows a dose of physic and they will be all right. I think such men should be muzzled.

I explained the condition of the finances of the Cattle Commission to Mr. Bridges, so he will be expecting to wait for his money.

I received a letter from Dr. Bailey to-day in regard to the Lamoine matter and I think he is disposed to look at it in the right light. Please advise me in regard to Bridges cow.

Yours respectfully,

DR. W. L. WEST.

P. S. The Bridges girl who has never drank milk is well.  
W."

This letter was the first notice ever received by any member of our Commission of any trouble at Blue Hill, but as afterwards proved true, the cow had at that time been already killed and buried, without any post mortem being held. Upon May 27th, Dr. Bailey, State Veterinarian, started for Blue Hill, stopping upon the way at Lamoine to dispose of two cows, the property of E. E. McFarland, that had previously been tested by Dr. West and pronounced diseased. Upon the post mortem of these cows (one of which proved to be badly diseased) Dr. West assisted, and took away with him portions of the glands, liver, and lung, as he said for further examination; and then learning for the first time that the cow at Blue Hill had already been disposed of, "the udder said to have been completely broken down and filled with pus," Dr. West's statement of the case was accepted at the time, and Dr. Bailey returned home without further investigation. Very soon afterwards, the case having provoked

a good deal of discussion and alarm in our own State, New England papers generally began to copy such reports, until the dairy products of this State began to be looked upon with marked suspicion not only at home but abroad. Early in June, Dr. Bailey wrote to Dr. West that our Board had decided to have the cow at Blue Hill exhumed and a post mortem held to determine the truth or falsity of such reports; and upon June 6th received from Dr. West a letter saying, "If we should dig up that cow and did not find a tubercle as big as a gallon jug, it would weaken his case." Upon June 9th, the following letter was received by Dr. Bailey, and upon June 11th, accompanied by Dr. West, he went to East Blue Hill and held a public post mortem examination of the cow in question:

Bangor, June 9th, 1897.

Dr. G. H. Bailey, D. V. S.,

Dear Bailey: Yours received, Dr. West is here. I have been talking with him. I think you had better make a post mortem at once. I told West that I would get you to telegraph him when you would be in Ellsworth so he could go with you. If you can, perhaps you had better come tomorrow afternoon and go to Ellsworth in the next morning. I deem it of great importance that you attend to it at once.

Respectfully yours,

F. O. BEAL."

Upon any fact or theory that the cow had in any way contributed to the death of any member of the Bridges family, the post mortem was a most disappointing one, for not the slightest appearance or lesion of tuberculosis could be discovered in either the thoracic or abdominal cavities, while the only defect discoverable in the udder was the eschar of contact at some time with a barbed wire fence.

After Dr. West had taken a few specimens for himself, the carcas was reburied, but not, however, until Dr. Manning, M. D., of Ellsworth, had the same day visited the Bridges place and examined the cow and obtained specimens of lung, liver and udder to be sent to Bowdoin College for microscopical examination. This inspection and post mortem by Dr. Manning was made without any understanding or co-operation with our Board, but as afterwards developed, he had been employed by

the "Board of Agriculture" not only to hold an autopsy upon the cow, but also upon the children, three of whom had already died and been entombed at Blue Hill cemetery. Dr. Manning also took samples of the sputum of Luther Bridges, the father, and also of the son, J. Bridges upon the same day. To show the wide-spread interest that had been developed in this case, we print a few cuttings taken from Eastern papers immediately following the post mortem examination.

ANALYSIS NOW AWAITED IN BLUEHILL CASE—DOUBTS  
THAT BRIDGES CHILDREN DID DIE OF TUBERCU-  
LOSIS.

There has been wide-spread interest in the case of tuberculosis reported from East Blue Hill and its effect upon the family of Luther Bridges. A write-up of the matter appeared in all of the papers of the State and so interested have the people in some sections become, that the town clerk at Blue Hill has been called on to reply to various inquiries by mail.

It now appears that someone made an error and that the facts upon investigation reveal at least a doubt as to what caused the death of the children. Shortly after the children were taken sick and two had died, Dr. W. L. West, of Ellsworth, notified the Cattle Commission of the facts in the case and attributed the death of the children to tubercular pneumonia. His letter which was shown to the writer, was of such a decided character as to admit of no possible doubt as to his belief that the death of the children was due to the milk from a cow which Mr. Bridges had owned for four years and which he claimed showed upon applying the tuberculin test an increase in temperature of 3.4 degrees, something remarkable considering that two degrees are sufficient to condemn an animal.

Dr. G. H. Bailey, State Veterinarian, visited East Blue Hill, Friday, in company with Dr. Manning, of Ellsworth, who was delegated to investigate the case by the Board of Agriculture, and the bodies of the two Bridges children, one a boy of thirteen years, and the other a girl of eight, were exhumed and an autopsy made. The lungs of each were removed to be for-

warded to Prof. Robinson, of Bowdoin College, who will submit them to a thorough analysis to discover, if possible, the cause of the children's death. The lungs were found in a badly diseased condition. Doctors Littlefield, Grindle and Manning, all declare the cause of death to have been catarrhal pneumonia. Dr. Bailey states that he never visited the Bridges family previously, that he started to do so, went as far as Ellsworth, and found upon his arrival there, that Dr. West had killed the cow and that as the doctor is secretary of the Maine Veterinary Association, he accepted his statements as to the condition of the cow and what caused the death of the children. He says that Dr. West did not make an examination of the cow after killing it, and that the animal's body was unearthed Friday and the lungs, liver and some portions of the glands removed which will also be sent to Prof. Robinson for analysis.

The Bridges family, according to the doctor, resides in a small house on the borders of a swamp and it his private opinion that the water which the family has used has had much to do with sickness of the members. Luther Bridges, the father, is now dangerously ill with typhoid pneumonia. Dr. Emery, of Surry, coincides with Dr. West in his views of the case.

The decision of Prof. Robinson will be awaited with much interest, for it will no doubt provide a satisfactory solution of a much discussed question.

#### THE EAST BLUEHILL CASE—OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION AS TO CAUSE OF DEATH OF BRIDGES CHILDREN.

Owing to a difference of professional opinion as to what caused the death of the three children of Luther Bridges, of East Blue Hill, and the interest in the case excited by the publication of sensational reports in some papers of the State, the matter has been made the subject of an official investigation by the State Board of Agriculture during the past week.

The facts of the case, without elaboration, were published in "The American" three weeks ago, but owing to the sensational variations of the story which have since appeared in other papers, it may be well to briefly repeat the facts.



Some time ago the children of Luther Bridges, of East Blue Hill, after an attack of measles, were taken ill with what the attending physician, Dr. O. A. Littlefield, of Blue Hill, diagnosed as pneumonia, and treated accordingly. Later, Dr. W. E. Emery, of Surry, was called, and believing the disease to be tubercular pneumonia, caused by the children, in their debilitated condition after the attack of measles, drinking milk from a diseased cow, he sent for Dr. W. L. West, of Ellsworth, to examine the cow. Dr. West declared the cow to be badly diseased in the udder, and she was killed.

The discovery that the cow was diseased strengthened Dr. Emery's diagnosis of the case, and to a representative of The American, after the test was made, he said there was no doubt in his mind that the disease was tubercular pneumonia, and was due to milk from the diseased cow. Since the publication of these facts, another of the children has died, making the third.

Last week Secretary B. W. McKeen, of the State Board of Agriculture, ordered Dr. J. F. Manning, of Ellsworth, to investigate the case. Dr. Manning went to Blue Hill last Friday, and in the presence of other physicians and members of the local board of health, performed an autopsy on the bodies of two of the children which had been exhumed for the purpose. Portions of the lungs from each were sent to Dr. Charles D. Smith, of Portland, president of the State Board of Health, for examination. A portion of the cow's udder was also sent.

On the same day that Dr. Manning performed the autopsy, State Veterinarian, George H. Bailey, accompanied by Dr. West, went to Blue Hill to examine the body of the cow, which had not been done at the time the animal was condemned and killed.

Portions of the glands were removed and sent to Prof. Robinson, of Bowdoin Medical College, for examination.

The reports of Dr. Smith and Prof. Robinson have not yet been received.

The following letter, written by Town Clerk S. B. Wescott, of Blue Hill, is of interest principally, as showing the Blue Hill Board of Health's view of the case, and the sanitary surroundings of the family:

Dear Sir: Yours of June 4th, I received yesterday. While I was reading it Dr. R. P. Grindle came along and I gave him

the letter to read. Dr. Grindle is the chairman of the Board of Health. He was called upon to visit Mr. Bridges' family in his official character. He says he found them living in a very small house or camp, five of them sick in one room, with no ventilation except through the doors and windows.

He asked about the cow. They told him that she looked well and was fat, in fact, was one of the last cows one would pick for tuberculosis. He said that Dr. Bailey did not see the cow; in fact, was not in town. Dr. West, of Ellsworth, was sent for, took the temperature of the cow and had her killed. She was not examined (so it is said) after being killed.

The children all had the measles, after which they got cold and were taken with pneumonia, which took three of them off. Dr. O. Littlefield, who attended them, and also Dr. R. P. Grindle, both told me that in their opinion there was no tuberculosis whatever. You can write them both at Blue Hill. As to proper food, I cannot tell you.

Mr. Bridges is a common laborer; picks up a day's work when and where he can, and as there are in the family from nine to ten mouths to feed, you can judge what they may have in the food line. These are the facts as far as I can get them from the doctors.

S. B. WESCOTT.

By reference to Dr. West's letter of May 27th, marked A, it will be noticed he refers to three physicians who had agreed with his diagnosis of "Tubercular Pneumonia." One of these was Dr. Emery of Surry, another Dr. Manning of Ellsworth, and the other was Dr. O. Littlefield of Blue Hill; all of whom had been in attendance upon the Bridges family. A letter from Dr. Manning and also from Dr. Littlefield has been furnished us in explanation. Dr. Emery alone is silent. It is but justice to Dr. Emery, however, to say that the day Dr. Bailey was at Blue Hill, he met Dr. Emery, who volunteered the statement that he had taken specimens of the sputum from two members of the Bridges family, and had submitted them to Dr. West for microscopical examination, who reported back to him, "that he had found them loaded with tubercle bacilli." "I have only Dr. West's word for it," said Dr. Emery, "he is my authority." The following letter from Dr. Littlefield was written before the post mortem of the cow took place.

## THE BLUEHILL CASE.

Blue Hill, Me., June 3, 1897.

Dear Sir: Postmaster Darling has requested me to answer your letter in regard to an alleged case of tuberculosis in this town. Being the family physician of eight years, I can say something about it. We have had a severe epidemic of measles in this vicinity and these seven children contracted the disease. Later as they were well or nearly so from the disease (some being about the house and outdoors) six of them, one after the other, developed what I diagnosed as catarrhal pneumonia or capillary bronchitis. This as you may know, is a trouble often following measles as it has here in a dozen or more cases, a very fatal trouble as it involves both lungs usually and runs longer and takes a more irregular course than ordinary pneumonia. Two died under my care. Dr. Manning of Ellsworth, one of the leading physicians of the country agreed with me in the diagnosis. Dr. Emery of Surry then took charge of the cases and the milk coming under suspicion, Veterinary West of Ellsworth diagnosed tuberculosis and killed the cow. The cow had hurt her udder in a wire fence some time before and had at times given bloody milk. This fact has come out since my connection with the case. For eight years this has been a healthy, tough, wiry family; never heard one cough until they had measles. The house is small—four rooms—and you can imagine the confusion and lack of good surroundings which do not help people get well. Those three which have died were very sick from the first. Those which are getting better I never had any doubt but they would. *This cow may have had tuberculosis but many of us doubt it.* The lungs were not examined I am told. She was simply knocked down and buried. These are the facts, nearly as I can give them to you. How could this family have kept well using this diseased milk so long? It is possible the little girl who escaped the fever never drank any milk all this time. I believe she did but can't say of course. Why did this poison wait until they were recovering from measles until it showed itself? I have never heard of a case of tuberculosis in this vicinity before. I send you a clipping which presents the other side. I was not

aware of Dr. Bailey's visit. Don't think he was here. Possibly as the supply of veterinary surgeons increases we may find cases of tuberculosis more common.

Yours truly,

O. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

Soon afterwards Dr. Smith made his official report to the "Board of Agriculture," which we publish in full.

Following is the report of Dr. Charles D. Smith of this city upon the result of his examination of the case at Blue Hill, where it is alleged a family of children died from the effects of drinking milk of a cow inflicted by tuberculosis, made at the request of the Board of Agriculture:

Portland, June 19, 1897.

I have the honor to submit a report upon the pathological examination of certain specimens submitted to me by your Board for examination to determine the presence or absence of tuberculosis.

On Saturday, June 12th, I received from Dr. John F. Manning of Ellsworth, specimens labelled as follows: A—lungs of the Bridges child deceased May 30th. B—lungs of the Bridges child deceased May 20th. C—portion of the udder of a cow owned by Bridges, said to have tuberculosis and killed May 19th. D—portion of the lung (one lobe) of the same cow, all in excellent state of preservation and in condition highly favorable to the accuracy of the results of examination.

Accompanying these specimens were two others: E—Sputum from Luther Bridges, now seriously ill from the same disease of which the children died. F—Sputum of J. Bridges, age six, nearly recovered from the disease of which his sisters died.

All of these specimens have been examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and the report in detail is as follows:

1—Sputum of Luther Bridges, result negative.

2—Sputum of J. Bridges, result negative. Both, however, show the presence of large numbers of micro-organisms croupous pneumonia, and in physical characteristics the sputum of the father is typical of that found in this disease.

3—Lung of the cow and scrapings from the bronchial tubes,

both results as to tubercle, negative. The lung shows evidence of old pleurisy, the peural membrane being adhered over a portion of the lung about three inches in diameter and considerably thickened.

4—Udder of the cow, result negative. Sections of the udder show some evidence of old inflammatory action and injury, traces of scar tissue being apparent.

5—Lungs of the children. These may be considered together, since in all essentials the pathological condition is the same in each. No tubercle bacilli were found, nor do the sections show the presence of any tissue changes which can be attributed to tubercular infection. The gross appearance of these lungs and the microscopical appearance of prepared sections show them to be the seat of extensive croupous pneumonia.

I have considered the determination of the true nature of these cases of so much importance and I have verified the finding in each specimen by these methods of examination and the result has been the same. My conclusions are: 1—That the children who died, died of croup pneumonia and not of tuberculosis. 2—That the present illness of Luther Bridges and his son is pneumonia and not tuberculosis. 3—That no tuberculosis was present in the cow from which came portions of the lung and udder which I have examined.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D.

Soon after Dr. Smith's decision had been rendered and published another report reached the public that the glands, liver, etc., of some cow had been sent from Ellsworth to Johns Hopkins University, and a decision received from Professor Welch that "tubercle bacilli" had been discovered; and the latter report is the one referred to in the letters we publish (by consent) from Dr. Manning, M. D., and from Dr. Grindle, M. D., secretary of the "Board of Health" of Blue Hill.

“Ellsworth, July 19, 1897.

Dear Dr. Bailey: I thank you for calling my attention to the article in the Portland Press.

I saw no evidence of tuberculosis or of any other disease in the Bridges cow. Mrs. Bridges informed me that all her

children had taken more or less of the milk of the condemned cow, but that the diet of the younger children who recovered from the pneumonia had been more confined to milk than that of the other children.

It was while the children were sick that one of them refused milk. I do not remember whether or not this was one of those who recovered.

I believe you have been informed that I had parts of the cow's udder and lungs examined, with the lungs of the children, and that no evidence of tuberculosis was found.

It is my belief that no part of the Bridges cow has ever been received at the Johns Hopkins University.

Very truly yours,

J. F. MANNING."

"Blue Hill, August 7, 1897.

Dear Dr. Bailey: Your letter was received some days since and I have delayed answering that I might be able to give you the desired information relative to the specimens of sputa which Dr. Emery told you was loaded with 'tubercular bacilli,' according to Dr. West's word or statement. Yesterday I saw Mrs. Bridges and on inquiring in regard to the matter she said 'Dr. Emery took a specimen of sputum a few days before Dr. Manning did, from the same members of the family;' that is, from the father and son J. 'By no other persons nor at any other time (said she) was specimens of sputa taken away for examination, and these specimens from the father and this son are the only specimens which were taken away to be examined and analyzed;' and further she said, 'Dr. Emery had been attending the family over two weeks before taking away his specimens of sputa for examination.' I think there is great reason to doubt if the specimen of sputa taken by Dr. Emery was ever examined under a microscope; and I take no stock whatever in what Dr. West says about 'tubercular bacilli' in the case of the Bridges family; and do not hesitate to say that it is my opinion that no specimens of sputa from the Bridges family nor parts of the cow were ever sent to the Johns Hopkins University, and this is the opinion of many others who are acquainted with the case.

You are at liberty to make use of anything which I have written, if it will aid in any way in getting at the truth of the matter in this case over which there has been so much contention.

Very truly yours,  
R. P. GRINDLE."

Dr. Smith also prepared a statement for the Portland Press in explanation of the decisions of Professor Welch and of his own, which we offer in full.

#### LETTER FROM DR. SMITH.

To the Editor of the Press:

Dear Sir: Will you kindly allow me the opportunity to make a statement relative to the article recently appearing in the public prints under the heading of "Long Dispute Settled." "That cow at Blue Hill had tuberculosis, etc." It is well calculated to mislead those who are not familiar with the facts, and contains some statements which may be mildly stated to be inaccurate.

The article in question states "that three children died suddenly and under peculiar circumstances, that several physicians made an investigation 'and it was decided that tubercular pneumonia caused the deaths.'"

The circumstances may have seemed "peculiar" to the veterinary practitioners interested, and to the non-professional, but not to physicians who know that pneumonia is a not infrequent complication of measles from which the children had suffered and were suffering, that disease having been epidemic in that vicinity, and also that pneumonia is an infective disease. The "peculiarity" is further removed from this case when the fact is considered, that the family consisting of some seven persons "were living in a camp, with marked unsanitary surroundings. Three of the affected children were in one small room poorly ventilated. The other in a small room which served as cooking, dining and living room. The father with no means of support but his hands although industrious, had not been able to properly feed and clothe this large family." I quote from Dr. John F. Manning of Ellsworth, who further says (June 12, 1897): "The younger children aged about two

and four years are quite recovered from the disease and a third is improving. The mother told me these younger children had fed largely upon the milk while the older ones (those diseased) had not taken so much." It may be said in passing, that there was enough in the circumstances surrounding this family and their illness to explain their pneumonia apart from the fact of having drank milk from a suspected cow, especially since no evidence has ever been offered that the udder was tuberculous. Moreover as bearing upon future developments in these cases it must be understood that pneumonia is the one disease which lays the foundation for future tuberculosis, especially in feeble, ill nourished subjects.

The sickness of the children without any regard to the other facts in the case was at once seized upon to substantiate the contention which had already been made that the cow was tuberculous, and to prove the infallibility of the tuberculin test. It was not decided by the three physicians that "tubercular pneumonia caused the deaths." That gave rise to the examination of the sputum and lungs from the children. I deem it proper to settle these facts since the possible connection of human sickness with cow's milk having been brought to the attention of the State Board of Health a full inquiry into the facts was made and my conclusion as to the sickness of the father and children would have been the same even had I believed the cow to have been tuberculous. This part of the controversy is only an illustration of the reckless way in which matters are sometimes twisted and turned, for particular purposes only serving to create popular apprehension. Everyone familiar with state or local sanitary affairs can recall numerous instances of just such occurrences. The article further stated "B. Walker McKeen, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, became interested in the case, and it was decided to have Prof. Welch of Johns Hopkins University inspect parts of the animal." Mr. McKeen had nothing whatever to do with the sending of parts of any tuberculous cow to Prof. Welch. He did cause Dr. John F. Manning of Ellsworth to procure and send to me portions of the lung and udder of this Blue Hill cow, and employed me to examine them, and in a letter received from him this evening he disavows in set terms to



having had any agency in the matter further than his relations to Dr. Manning and to me. His view of the case was, and is, precisely that of Dr. Manning and myself and others who know the intimate facts.

Now as to my own connection with the matter of examination. The impression so generally prevails that the examinations by Dr. Welch and myself were of the same tissues that in justice to myself and my own good faith in the matter, I must crave a little more space, and I have refrained from saying anything before, hoping that the actual language of Prof. Welch would appear as it did in your issue of to-day (Saturday.)

I examined the specimens from the cow, which were sent me, and reported exactly as they were found. There was not the slightest trace of tubercular disease in udder or lung, and this coincided with the reports of both Dr. Manning and Dr. George H. Bailey that there was no evidence of any diseased condition. I had no bias in the matter, except to believe in the value of the tuberculin test in the greater per cent. of cases. If I were to examine the same tissue again I should be obliged to arrive at exactly the same conclusion, and the experience of several years in pathological work must be allowed to enable me to recognize normal tissue. I reported upon what I had to examine. Prof. Welch reported exactly upon what he had to examine and the *tissues given us were not the same*. Any such conditions as Prof. Welch describes would not need a *microscopical examination* to indicate its presence.

A tuberculous process which had extended beyond the limits of the glands into the surrounding tissues and the lungs, would have presented unmistakable appearances to any one familiar with tubercular disease, and been easily recognized by the unaided eye.

Dr. Bailey and Dr. Manning are emphatic in stating no such condition was present in the cow at Blue Hill. In his letter of June 12, Dr. Manning says the disease was said to have been discovered in the udder. Dr. Bailey states to me that the udder had been wounded by a wire nail; my examination confirmed this, by finding scar tissue, and it is significant that Prof. Welch makes no reference to any examination of any udder, the part first claimed to have been the seat of the dis-

ease. There are some "peculiar" facts also about the management of the cow, as well as the sick family. A suspected cow is killed, the sickness of the family from an acute disease is used to confirm the diagnosis of the cow's disease. An autopsy on the cow itself is not thought of, until the secretary of the Board of Cattle Commissioners goes to the place some three weeks later. Such methods do not seem to reflect much lustre upon the scientific practice of veterinary medicine.

No discredit is, of course, to be cast upon the report of the distinguished gentleman at Baltimore, nor is any intended. I do insist, however, that if such tissue as he describes had come to my hands, any report different from me would imply either gross stupidity or downright dishonesty on my part, and I have no intention of pleading to either.

CHAS. D. SMITH, M. D.

Portland, July 17, 1897.

A full report of his findings in the "Bridges case" was also made December 1st to the Board of Cattle Commissioners, as follows:

"126 Free St., Portland, December 1, 1897.

Dr. Geo. H. Bailey, Secretary Board of Cattle Commissioners:

Dear Sir: At your request I herewith give you such information as I have relative to the examination of certain material in connection with the "Bridges cow" of Blue Hill.

Briefly stated the facts are these:

On Saturday June 12, 1897, I received from Dr. John F. Manning of Ellsworth certain specimens labelled as follows:

- A. Lungs of Bridges child, deceased May 30th.
- B. Lungs of bridges child, deceased May 20th.
- C. Portion of udder of cow, said to have been owned by one Bridges, and said to have been tuberculous and killed May 17th.
- D. One lobe of a cow's lung.

All these were in excellent condition.

Accompanying these specimens were two others labelled as follows:

- E. "Sputum from Luther Bridges now seriously ill from the same disease of which the children died."

F. "Spitum of J. Bridges age six years nearly recovered from disease of which his sisters died."

All of these specimens (tissues and sputum) were carefully examined by different methods for the presence of tubercle bacilli and none were found.

Except for traces of an old pleurisy the lung tissue of the cow was as near normal healthy lung as any I have ever examined. There was nothing in the specimen which I had to suggest any diseased condition and this was remarked by others to whom I showed it, nor did the microscope show any tubercles or tubercle bacilli.

The udder showed some traces of scar tissue which was probably the result of old injury. There was no evidence of any tubercular infection.

The lungs of the children exhibited the usual appearance of lungs affected by croupous pneumonia, microscopical examination of the lung tissue and the viscid secretion with which the finer tubes and the air cells were filled confirmed the indications suggested by the gross appearance of the organs. No tubercle bacilli were found nor any condition of the lung indicating tubercular infection. Examination of the specimens of sputum were likewise negative as to tubercle bacilli. They were on the other hand positive in their indications that the sputum was from lungs affected by acute pneumonia.

I found nothing in any of these specimens to warrant me in attributing to them any connection with tuberculosis and I so reported to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who employed me to make the examinations.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. D. SMITH, M. D."

The State Board of Agriculture will give a full history of this case in their annual report of 1897, and while their action was taken entirely independently of that of the Cattle Commission, we have no doubt they will arrive substantially at the same result; and we furnish such facts and correspondence as are in our possession to enable the public and the profession to judge correctly of the real merits of a case that has acquired much newspaper notoriety and been widely discussed.

## 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] JOHN W. DEERING, Saco, President.

F. O. BEAL, Bangor, Treasurer.

GEO. H. BAILEY, Deering, 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.

## NOTICE OF QUARANTINE.

The Cattle Commissioners of the State of Maine, having found from recent experience that it has become absolutely necessary to supplement our former notice of quarantine issued January 1, 1892, so that it shall include not only Massachusetts, but all other states, order that no cattle for dairy or breeding purposes shall be brought into this State either by road, water, railroad or other conveyance until further notice; and all such cattle entering our State, without a permit signed by some member of our Board will be subject to quarantine at the owner's expense, and the attention of all persons is directed to chapters 177 and 194 of the Public Laws of Maine, which will hereafter be rigidly enforced.

JOHN W. DEERING, Saco, President.

F. O. BEAL, Bangor, Treasurer.

GEO. H. BAILEY, Deering, D. V. S.,  
State Veterinary Surgeon.

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 a 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 commis-

sioners 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 animals showing evidence of such disease; nor shall compensation be allowed to any owner who in person, or by agent, knowingly or 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 man-

ners 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 hereinbefore 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.

LAW RELATING TO CONTAGIOUS CATTLE  
DISEASES AS AMENDED IN 1893.

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CHAPTER 194.

An Act to amend an act entitled "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. Section one of chapter one hundred and seventy-seven of public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, is hereby amended by striking out the words, "and other live stock" in the fourth line, and inserting instead the words 'horses and sheep,' so that said section as amended, shall read as follows:

'Sect. 1. That for the purpose of facilitating and encouraging the live stock interests of Maine, and for extirpating all insidious, infectious and contagious diseases, now or that may be among cattle, horses and sheep, 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. Section two of said act is hereby amended by striking out the word "two" in the twenty-ninth line and inserting instead thereof the word 'one;' and by striking out the words "one hundred" in the thirtieth and thirty-first lines and inserting instead thereof the word 'fifty;' also by striking out the word "one" in the thirty-sixth line, and inserting instead thereof the word 'three;' also by inserting after the word "disease" in the thirty-seventh line the words 'and the owner or owners shall furnish satisfactory evidence as to the time such animal or animals shall have been owned in the state,' so that said section two as amended, shall read as follows:

'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 one 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 fifty 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 three years previous to such animals showing evidence of such disease, and the owner or owners shall furnish satisfactory evidence as to the time such animal or animals shall have been owned in the State; 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.'

Approved March 10, 1893.