PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Seventh Annual Meeting of the Interstate
Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards
HELD IN
DENVER, COLORADO,
SEPTEMBER 22-28, 1903

OFFICERS
J C NORTON, Phoenix, Ariz., President
W J MOORE, Fort Worth, Tex., Vice Pres
W. P SMITH, Monticello, Ill., Sec and Treas

NEXT MEETING  ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
AUGUST 23 TO 25, 1904.

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COMPLIMENTS OF

The United States Livestock Sanitary Association

R. A. Hendershott, Secretary-Treasurer
REPORT
OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Seventh Annual Session Interstate Association of
Live Stock Sanitary Boards.

DENVER, COLORADO, Sept. 22, 1903.

The Association was called to order by the president, Mr. W. E. Bolton, of
Oklahoma, at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the hour of 10:30 has arrived. We will
be received by Mr. F. P. Johnson of Denver, who is deputized by the mayor to
act for him and welcome you to Denver. I take pleasure in introducing Mr.
Johnson.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President and gentlemen, I have thought that if I
had had this program in my hands a little sooner, we might have arranged to
have had an orator here to welcome you. I am not an orator myself, simply a
plain talker.

The president has stated that I had been deputized by the mayor to wel-
come you to Denver. That is not strictly true. I did not know that a body
of this kind would permit such a man as a mayor to come before it, and I did
not make any such arrangements. When I found out that his name was on
the program, I endeavored to locate him by phone and by wire and notify him to
be here, but I could not find him, and then he is naturally mixed up with politics,
I assume he has his hands pretty full in that regard. I had arranged, however,
for the governor of the state to be here, supposing that he would be the best
man to come before you and say "How d' do!" But the governor is also in a
peck of trouble this morning, and he 'phoned me a few moments ago that it
would be virtually impossible for him to be down here and requested me to
welcome you gentlemen to Denver, and he said to assure you that everything
we have is yours.

We are very glad to have you here with us, and hope that you will have a
meeting that will be of some benefit to all of us. You have a great many im-
portant things on the program, things that I think will be of a great deal of
interest, and while not very large in numbers I think the convention will be
able to accomplish some very good work, as there are a number of things to
be considered along the line laid down in the program.
I will state that I have been requested by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Denver to extend an invitation to the delegates to this meeting to take luncheon with them to-morrow at noon. I would like to have you come down and meet some of our people, and as this election will be all over at that time, they will be able to say “How d’ do!” to you, and later on during the proceedings, there will be some other gentleman come before you, and say things in a little better shape than I can.

But on behalf of the governor and also on behalf of the mayor and everybody else concerned, we desire to extend to you a hearty welcome to Denver. I assure you anything you want is yours. If this hotel suits any of you, and you would like to have it, if you will inform me of that fact, I will see that it is conveyed to you. If there are any gold mines or railroads or any other things that you see around town and want, if you will just mention it to me, I will see that you get it. Gentlemen, I welcome you to Denver.

THE PRESIDENT: In the absence of Dr. Lucky, we will have to postpone the response to the address of welcome until this afternoon, and the next in order will be the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. Smith of Illinois.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Interstate Live Stock Sanitary Boards:

Your secretary begs leave to report, that owing to a failure of the stenographer employed at our meeting in Wichita, Kansas, Sept. 23, 1902, to transcribe his notes and transmit them to me, although repeatedly urged to do so by letters from myself and from our worthy president, Mr. Bolton, we have no complete report of the last meeting.

We can only ascribe a failure on his part to complete his work and furnish us this report to incompetency and reluctance on his part to admit it. It is presumed that the medical phrases and professional terms, used by the learned gentlemen, who discussed the weighty subjects considered at our last meeting, were too much for him after his notes got cold, at any rate, he received no pay for taking the notes, neither have I ever been able to get him to answer one of the many letters I wrote him.

With this explanation of my failure to have a printed report of our meeting last year, I will will attempt to give you a brief report of the proceedings had at that meeting from notes which I took supplemented by memory of what took place and ask your indulgence for any mistakes and the necessary incompleteness of the report.

Our last annual meeting was held in Wichita, Kansas, on the 23d day of September, 1902. Some twelve or fifteen states and territories were represented by some thirty or forty delegates. Owing to conflicting dates with other meetings of veterinary associations and to the fact that the date of the meeting was changed from the date originally set to accommodate the city to Wichita, the attendance was somewhat curtailed, but the meeting made up in enthusiasm and interest what it lacked in numbers. The meeting was called to order by
President W. H. Dunn, live stock commissioner of Tennessee, and was responded to by an address of welcome delivered by Mr. Huston for the mayor of Wichita. The report of the secretary-treasurer was read and on motion, approved. Committees were then appointed as follows: On live and open season and on resolutions. On these committees was placed one member from each state represented at the meeting after which meeting adjourned until afternoon.

On convening the association was very highly entertained by Miss Stella Burt, a talented young elocutionist of Wichita, and at the conclusion of her entertainment, the meeting gave her a unanimous vote of thanks, after which discussion of the subject, "Control of Texas Fever" was led by Dr. Luckey of Missouri, followed by the subject "Efficiency of Quarantine Lines" by Mr. M. M. Hankins, cattle commissioner from Texas, after which meeting adjourned until evening, at which time the various committees were in session, completing their work. At the morning session Sept. 24 the committee on line and open season presented their report as follows: (Here read report of committee) after which the committee on resolutions made their report as follows: (Here read report of resolutions.) On motion the reports of the committees were approved and adopted. Papers were then read on various subjects by members of the association, after which five minute talks on conditions of the live stock business of the various states by member from each state, the association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, resulting in the selection of the following named gentlemen:

Vice-President—D. F. Luckey, Columbia, Missouri.
Secretary and Treasurer—William P. Smith, Monticello, Illinois.

There being no further business the association adjourned to meet in Denver, Colorado, on a date to be fixed by the president and secretary. The secretary would further report the collection of the following annual dues:

June 20, 1903, Tennessee..............................................$10 00
" 30, " Montana......................................................... 10 00
July 4, " Pennsylvania................................................. 10 00
" 9, " Illinois.......................................................... 10 00
" 9, " North Carolina.................................................. 10 00
" 13, " Louisiana...................................................... 10 00
" 21, " New Mexico..................................................... 10 00
Aug. 3, " Oklahoma..................................................... 10 00
" 6, " Texas.............................................................. 10 00
" 20, " Iowa.............................................................. 10 00
Sept. 8, " Massachusetts.............................................. 10 00

$110 00

I ask to be credited with amount expended for postage, stationary and services of stenographer estimated. 20 00

Leaving a balance on hand of................. $ 90 00

Respectfully submitted,
W. P. SMITH, Sec'y-Treas.
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LINE AND OPEN SEASON.

To Honorable W. H. Dunn, President:

We, your committee on line and open season, beg leave to report as follows:

1. We recommend to the Department of Agriculture that the national quarantine line remain the same as last year, with the exception that the counties of Moore and Bledsoe in the state of Tennessee be placed above said line after being examined and recommended by an agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

2. We recommend that cattle from below the federal quarantine line be allowed to be moved to points above said line within the states of Texas and Kansas and the territory of Oklahoma between November 1st and December 31st, 1902, and to points within the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, and territories of Arizona and New Mexico, between November 1st, 1902, and January 31st, 1903, under the sanitary regulations provided by these states and territories and permitted by the local authorities in charge, provided no such movement of southern cattle shall be allowed into any of these states or territories where proper local regulations are not enforced.

3. All cattle from the quarantine district, destined to points outside of the states and territories above named, may be shipped without inspection between November 1st, 1902, and January 31st, 1903, inclusive, and without restrictions other than may be enforced by local regulations at point of destination.

4. We recommend that cattle from the two northern tiers of counties in Arkansas be admitted into the state of Missouri by inspection from Feb. 1st to March 31st, 1903.

Respectfully submitted,

DR. J. C NORTON, Chairman,
M. M. HANKINS, Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. President,—We, your committee on resolutions, beg leave to report as follows:

1. Resolved, That a permit to ship or drive southern cattle as natives during the inspection period should be recognized as valid by the Bureau of Animal Industry when such permit is issued by an authorized agent of the state to which the cattle are destined.

Whereas, Because of the danger of the tick fever (southern cattle fever) being carried to points above the United States quarantine line by cars used in the transportation of infected southern cattle between points below the quarantine line; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that the Department of Agriculture require that cars used within the quarantine district for the transportation of cattle originating in that district, before being brought above the quarantine line for any purpose, be disinfected according to the requirements of said department for cars used in transporting southern infected cattle to points above the line.
for immediate slaughter, provided that this rule shall not apply to cars used in transporting southern cattle to points north of the quarantine line for immediate slaughter.

3. WHEREAS, The United States Bureau of Animal Industry assisted by the sanitary authorities of various states is doing efficient work in maintaining the quarantine line and in controlling tick fever (southern cattle fever) infection, by close inspection during the open season which is resulting in encouraging commerce between states and stockmen along the line to eradicate the infection from the ranges; thus lowering the line of infection; therefore be it

Resolved, That this association heartily commend the work of the bureau and pledge its support in the enforcement of its regulations.

4. WHEREAS, The members of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards have been entertained and delighted by different individuals of the city of Wichita; be it

Resolved, That for her splendid recitations, Miss Estelle Burke is hereby tendered the thanks of this association and complimented on her superior ability as an elocutionist; and be it

Resolved, That the association appreciates the many courtesies shown by Col. J. Q. Hamilton, proprietor of the Hamilton Hotel, and thank him for his generous hospitality in providing headquarters for the association and entertaining the members thereof at luncheon, and the extension of other courtesies; and be it further

Resolved, That we recognize in the prosperous and beautiful city of Wichita those qualities of entertainment and hospitality which have made it justly famous as a convention city, and we hereby express our sincere appreciation of the kindness of her people as represented by the Commercial Club and the individual welcome extended by one and all.

5. Resolved, That this association extend congratulations to Col. W. H. Dunu, of Tennessee, our retiring president, and Mr. W. P. Smith, of Illinois, our efficient secretary, for their untiring efforts in behalf of this association during the past year, and especially during the sessions of this meeting which has been one of the most successful in the history of the association.

Respectfully submitted,

TAYLOR RIDDLE, Chairman,
L. S. POPE, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the minutes. What action will you take upon them? A motion to approve is in order.

DR. NORTON, of Arizona: Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Norton.

DR. NORTON: I move that they be approved, and if the report for this year is printed, they be incorporated with that report.

Which motion was put by the president, duly seconded and unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next in order on the program is the annual address, and it will be brief, so that you will not be tired.
PRESIDENT’S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Members and Friends:

Those of you who were present at our meeting one year ago and honored me as your president, did so with the full knowledge that I cannot entertain you at this time with a speech, and my place on this program is therefore more one of formality than anything else.

On our program as arranged, however, we will have, I hope, a most interesting and profitable discussion. I will only briefly give to those unacquainted with this organization an idea merely of its objects and what it hopes to accomplish.

All government is law. The forces which rule make and unmake forms of government. Public policy, therefore, when inspired by public opinion shapes and directs, that all may be the more benefitted. This organization is composed of men who are appointed or elected to execute the laws relating to live stock. Each state has its unit in its board or live stock commission, but without co-operation, its efforts lack in many respects. Hence, the need of an organization which brings the members of each state and territorial board together to secure uniformity of action in the carrying out of the laws relating to live stock and in formulating regulations not in conflict with the spirit of united citizenship in these United States.

Further, in confining below certain limits any certain disease, such as Spanish or tick fever, each state and territory where infection is liable to occur is interested to the extent of millions of dollars annually. No one state can fix a line for the benefit of all. A line extending from ocean to ocean across the continent must be made and orders prohibiting violation must be issued. This must be done for the benefit of the states by the federal government. This line must be fixed by proclamation, as legislation is slow and uncertain. Also the line must be changed to meet changing conditions. Hence the need of an organization which brings the members of each state and territorial board together to secure uniformity of action in the carrying out of the laws relating to live stock and in formulating regulations not in conflict with the spirit of united citizenship in these United States.

This organization, seven years ago next month at Fort Worth, Texas, where it held its first meeting, electing Col. C. P. Johnson of Illinois, president and Taylor Riddle of Kansas, secretary. The second annual meeting occurred at Omaha, the third at Chicago, the fourth at Louisville, the fifth at Buffalo, the sixth at Wichita, and this, the seventh at Denver. The value resulting cannot be overestimated. More thorough understanding, more uniform regulations and better service to the industry which creates it, and to the taxpayer who supports it has been the fruits of its earnest, painstaking and deliberative organization.

In the past it has stood for the most perfect regulations which could be devised, and the politician has never yet intruded. Its work has never been attended by display or brass bands, but silently, forcefully and without show the work has been carried along. In proof of which, compare the work of
this year with the crude efforts made at first in protecting against ravages and loss by virulent or infectious disease in the flocks and herds of every state and territory represented here to-day.

As long as this line is followed this organization will be of value to us all. If the time should come when the expenses are greater than the resultant profit to the stock grower, it should be abandoned. And this causes me to think of the time a prominent Oklahoma cow man attended church in New York. Having lived all his life in the west he had never been in one of the costly edifices erected in honor of religion by the wealthy. Getting up early like all Oklahomians, he reached the building ahead of the ushers and selecting the finest pew, entered and devoutly waited services to begin. Presently an elegantly attired man also entered the pew just as services begun. He stared at the cow man for a time but finding his gaze unnoticed, he drew from a silken pocket a dainty gilt, morocco bound note-book, took a pearl and gold tipped pencil and writing on a leaf, tore it out and handed it to the westerner and it said, "I pay $500 a year for this pew." The intruder read it, flashed a stub pencil from his vest pocket, and wrote on the back of it: "You pay too damn much."

Gentlemen, let us study the questions of the hour in our deliberations at this meeting and never let it be said that the great industry we serve pays too much for our services to them.

In conclusion, I thank you again for the honor you have given me as the president of this organization and ask your kindly co-operation in the sessions pending to-day and to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT: Now, gentlemen, this concludes our program up to the appointment of committees, and on the committee on line and open season, I will announce the following: On the committee on line, Dr. Lucky of Missouri, M. S. Campbell of Kansas, Thomas Morris of Oklahoma, Mr. M. M. Fankins of Texas, Mr. W. H. Dunn of Tennessee, Dr J. C. Norton of Arizona, G. E. Austin of New Mexico, Mr. McRillis of Colorado, Mr. William Thiemann of Illinois, and as conferee and adviser Col. Albert Dean of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

On resolutions, I will name Mr. Moore of Texas, Dr. Tiffany of Illinois and Mr. Chamberlain of Kansas.

I will state that none of the Kansas board are here yet, but to my knowledge they are coming and I expected them this morning. It is presumable that they will be here at three o'clock this afternoon on No. 5 over the Santa Fe. They have not arrived yet.

Now, the next order of business regularly is a paper by Dr. Norton of Arizona on "Cattle Mange and Scabies." It is with you gentlemen to determine now whether we shall proceed with this order of business, or whether we shall take a recess until this afternoon and allow the committee to formulate their work 'early and make their plans for reporting. What is your pleasure in the matter?

DR. NORTON: Mr. President, as my name has been referred to, I will state I am perfectly willing to do whatever the association directs, yet as I
have a stenographer down stairs copying some notes that I expect to read. I should like to have my paper go over until this afternoon, and another reason is that Mr. Campbell of Kansas is down for a paper on the same topic, I would suggest that this matter be left over until this afternoon, allowing the committees to meet and formulate their plans.

MR. HANKINS: Mr. Chairman, I move that Dr. Norton’s paper be passed until this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT: The secretary has called my attention to the fact that this committee on line should be made up by a representative from each state. Is there any state represented here that is not represented on this committee on line, and open season? Hearing no response, we will presume that the list is correct and will stand, and if any states come in later, they will be added.

MR. HANKINS: Mr. Chairman, I move that Dr. Norton’s paper be passed until after the noon hour.

The motion was duly put by the president, seconded and unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next in order is Col. Campbell’s paper in connection with Dr. Norton’s, and very properly would follow that.

Mr. William Thiemann of Illinois is present with us, and might deliver his address on “Anthrax,” if you prefer to hear that, or whatever is the pleasure of the body.

MR. THIEMANN: Mr. Chairman, I think it would be well to take a recess now, and I would suggest to three o’clock this afternoon, so that the committees can get together, organize and take up their work. I would make that as a motion.

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved by Mr. Thiemann of Illinois that—

MR. HANKINS: Just a moment, Mr. Chairman. Why can not we meet a little earlier than three o’clock? As far as I am concerned, I have left some sick folks at home, and I would like to accomplish as much work to-day as possible for the reason, that I would like to be with you, and yet I am liable to be called away at any train time, and if there is no reason why we could not meet earlier, I would like to do so.

THE PRESIDENT: If you will allow me to call your attention, Mr. Hankins, this committee on open season will take most of the afternoon, and that committee can meet and get to work right away. You are a member of that committee, so we would want to use you on that committee right away. You are to meet in ten minutes after adjournment, and if there is much discussion over the line, of course, it would require some time.

MR. THIEMANN: I think the chair has stated my reason for making it three, and that is to give the committee on line some time to work. However, if it is the desire of the convention to meet earlier, why I will not insist on three o’clock. Any more convenient hour earlier will be agreeable.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further discussion on this question? If not, those in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying aye, those opposed no. There being no opposition, the motion was declared carried.
Three o'clock, then, will be fixed as the hour of meeting. I wish before declaring the adjournment, that if there are any resolutions or any matter that you wish to call up for discussion, that the same be written out and handed to Mr. Moore as chairman of the committee on resolutions, which is composed of Mr. Moore of Texas, Dr. Tiffany of Illinois and Mr. Chamberlain of Kansas. Dr. Tiffany and Mr. Moore are both with us and Mr. Chamberlain will be here this afternoon; and any suggestions along these lines that you have, should be given to the committee on resolutions for report.

If there is no further discussion, then the convention will stand adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by the president at 3:15 o'clock p. m.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen; it is past the hour of our assembling. We have been waiting somewhat on the delegations to come in on the 3 o'clock train; perhaps it would be best not to wait any longer, and instead of having the paper by Dr. Norton, we think that Mr. Campbell of Kansas will possibly be here in a few moments, and we will substitute for his paper, if there are no objections; a paper by "Col. Thiemann" of Illinois on Anthrax. I should say Mr. Thiemann, as he has decidedly objected to the use of the word "colouel" in connection with his name. I will now introduce to you Mr. Thiemann, of Illinois, who will read his paper on Anthrax.

MR. THIEMANN: Mr. President, I have no paper, so to speak, although I have dates, and some notes of what has occurred to us during the last year and the previous fall.

At the Buffalo meeting, a committee was appointed, Dr. Salmon, Dr. Pierson and myself, to prepare a paper on anthrax and I am sorry to say, that committee has never met, or has never been able to get a paper. A year ago I corresponded with Dr. Salmon and Dr. Pierson, and I found that Dr. Salmon was in Europe at the time; Dr Pierson was busy otherwise and could not give it any time. So when we were called upon at the Wichita meeting, the committee was continued and given another year's time; and we are about in the same condition.

I corresponded with Dr. Salmon. He says that his time was taken up with the foot and mouth disease; that he could not possibly give it any time, so we have no paper. But we have anthrax still with us in Illinois.

A year ago last summer, about harvest time, I took a drive over the territory that was infested with anthrax, and where we had so many losses two years ago. I found that nothing much had occurred since that time; people had vaccinated early, especially those who had lost in 1901. The neighbors who had not lost any had vaccinated the year previous, and thinking it might not recur said, "We will vaccinate if necessary, not until then."

A majority of the carcasses two years ago had been buried; after it became serious and alarming there, a good many of them were cremated. A majority had been buried mostly in low places, along streams, where if earth-worms or anything dug into the graves, the spore should come to the surface in the wet
time, it would be there so as to float along in the creek or river, and go down the line to the neighbors.

As I drove across the country a year ago, I met, or stopped with, one Herman Yonker, who was the second victim in losing, two years ago. He was out in the field with his grain binder. I stopped and asked him whether he had had any difficulty. He says, "No, sir; I have not. I have not lost any, and," he says, "I have vaccinated early this year and I have warned my neighbors not to put it off, but to vaccinate." And he felt very happy about it.

I drove further north and found where four cattle had been lost; they had not been vaccinated. One was where a man only had two cows, and he lost them; they were buried. Then, about a month after that, in September, I was notified that one Charles Landow, an immediate neighbor to one Berghorn, who had lost thirteen or fifteen head the year previous, had lost thirteen head within about ten days. I went up there and found it true, but he had them all under ground; not one had been cremated, excusing himself by saying that he did not know they ought to be burnt, but he had buried them; he was careful to spread a lot of lime over them; and twelve of them were buried outside of the field in a kind of an isolated place. I advised him to put a fence around there so that no holes or cracks or anything would be left whereby the air would strike the carcasses. He promised to do so, and I have heard since that he has taken very good care of it.

I went on the same day to a neighbor of this man Youker who had also postponed vaccinating. He had lost four, but he had cremated them. He says, "Well, it is my own fault, I guess. Had I vaccinated earlier, perhaps I would not have lost any, but I have put it off, and here I am. It will never occur with me again. I will vaccinate." Then scattering cases were lost in all that region, about twenty-one or twenty-two head. The majority of them were buried. Some were cremated.

Later that fall, the latter part of September or forepart of October, this man Yonker lost two head. Then, of course, winter came on and cold weather set in, and it was over. This spring, about the latter part of May or forepart of June, this man Yonker lost two more. He had vaccinated early in the spring, and in spite of that he lost. It was reported to our board, and together with Dr. Gibbs, a veterinarian from Palatine, I drove up there one day to investigate the matter. This was in haying time. The man was busy hauling hay, when we got there and I noticed he was quite downcast and felt sour; he had been cheerful heretofore. I commenced with talk to him about his troubles. He says, "Yes, I am still losing cows right along in spite of all this care I am taking to vaccinate and taking good care of my burying grounds where the first were buried, and still I am losing them." He says, "Vaccination is all a humbug. I think. I evidently have a plant in my pasture, and I am going to spend about $1,500 to get an expert to discover that plant."

I was surprised. I tried to argue with him that perhaps some cattle were infected before they were vaccinated, they might die; that it was not an absolute safety against it. Dr. Gibbs tried to explain the matter to him, but he would not listen. While we were standing out there that day, we got a view
of his barn. He had a good barn, well rodded; he had made a good job of his barn. I says, "You have got a nice barn; you have got it well rodded." "Yes," he says, "I have a good job there." I says, "Now, Herman, are you absolutely sure that lightning cannot strike your barn?" And he says, "No, of course, I am not absolutely sure that lightning won't strike the barn." I said, "Where did you bury your first cattle? I would like to see those burying grounds." He says, "It is out in the pasture there. Dr. Gibbs knows where it is. You can go out and see it; I am busy. I want to haul hay." "All right," and we went to his burying ground. We went to a high place in his pasture where he had six or eight buried, and fenced around, which he thought was ample precaution. He had a fence around the graves just as close to the graves as possible, a two-wire fence, the top wire, perhaps three feet high. We got up there, and I noticed at once that the cattle had reached over there and grazed over those graves. We discovered around there half a dozen or more earth holes, fresh earth holes, where something had dug down, and it was right into the carcasses. I says to the doctor, "I think we have discovered the plant." He had two more single graves down in a sort of slough. We went to them also. Not only did he have a fence but the fence was down and cattle fed over them. After seeing that we went back to him, and I said, "I think, Herman, I have discovered your plant," and I gave him a good talking to, that it was careless of him and that he did it so imperfectly. Well, that kind of set him thinking. Later on, I told him, "Youker, by the way, it seems to the me theory is right, the veterinarians insisting that you vaccinate. You will poison your cattle just as long as you allow conditions to go on the way you have."

We had quite extensive rains there recently, within six weeks, every little stream and every creek are flowing in the neighborhood, in the region where the cattle were mostly lost two years ago; there are many little streams and ditches that flow further down. On August 30th I was called to one Lewisburg, two miles north of Palatine, right in the region where two years ago, the plague was most visible. He had through his pasture a little creek, angling all through. He had lost three head. The veterinarian who took charge of his herd after discovering that it was anthrax, took the herd off the pasture immediately and put them on dry feed in the barn-yard. He lost one on August 21st and one on August 22d, and another one on August 24th. Two were buried, one was cremated. The two first were buried before they really found out what they had—right close to the streams, where there is a good chance to propagate further.

The same afternoon, I was called out close to my town, about a mile and a half out, where a man by the name of Rosher lives, on the same creek. He had lost three head with anthrax. His pasture was in the middle of his farm and dry; not accessible to the creek, below, he had a field of oats and hay. After he had the oats and hay out, he had some stubbage, you know, and grass there, good feed, and let the bars down and let the cattle in. They had been in there two weeks or ten days and he lost three. I pointed out the danger to him, and he took the cattle off the field and has not lost any since.

On September 8th, I was called to McHenry county, Marengo, about fifty
miles—between forty and fifty miles—away from where this former outbreak occurred. There it appeared in a herd where a man lost eleven head. There was no telling how it got there. It is fifty miles away from this place where we had it. There is no slope and no creek flowing that way; the slope goes the other way. Just as soon as he found, his cattle were sick, he called on an assistant state veterinarian. They started right out cremating; nothing was buried there. He took the cattle off the pasture where they commenced to die and has lost none since. But they have not vaccinated there. When we talked vaccination to them, they didn't know what we meant.

MR. KLEBURG: May I ask you a question? Have you any buzzards or crows in Illinois?

MR. THEIMANN: Yes, sir; we have them. Now, whether it has been carried by them or not, we don't know. But it is claimed that the spores can be blown by the winds.

MR. KLEBURG: Have you found any deposits of the crow?

MR. THEIMANN: Well, none of our carcasses that died have remained on the ground to give them a chance; they have been put under ground at once, and those that were cremated, of course, they could not very well get at.

MR. KLEBURG: Unless they did not cremate or bury them in time.

MR. THEIMANN: No. In this Driver herd at Marengo, they first did not know what they had, and they took the hides off from four of them—the four first ones, and in the meantime they made a microscopical examination and found the anthrax germ, and they quit skinning them; they burnt the hides also.

This is a queer condition there. The people have been told in the neighborhood by the state veterinarian and their assistants they must not bury, but there is always somebody, where it breaks out before we get to them, or before we know anything about it, who bury two or three or half a dozen. That is the misfortune we are up against.

MR. KLEBURG: Can't you compel them to cremate?

I don't know. Two years ago, the people took it up among themselves and ordered cremation after a great many had been buried. Now, we have a great many under ground. I have been thinking that something should be done whereby the authorities could step in just as soon as it breaks out and watch it and take charge of the man's herd and see that everything is cremated. Of course, if any property is taken or confiscated it ought to be paid for, but we have no such appropriation. We are practically helpless.

I would like to hear from some of the other gentlemen from other states, what they are doing to check and prevent it.

THE PRESIDENT: Any questions from any member of the association? Mr. Taylor, we would be glad to hear from you.

MR. LAMB: Mr. Chairman, I will relate a little experience, I had last month, not very serious when you consider the number of animals lost, but it frightened the people in the neighborhood very much. It was near Las Animas in the southern portion of this state; I had a letter to go down there
I had made an appointment to go in another direction, and wrote this people
to that effect, I would come as soon as possible. Immediately upon my return,
I went down to Las Animas and I found that four different people had lost ani-
mal. They had all looked up authorities on the subject and concluded that
it was anthrax. I found those animals had died under very different condi-
tions. It seemed that the first ones that had died, had died in a pasture in
which there was a swamp or swall, and this man, not knowing what the ani-
mals died of, skinned the animal and drew it to his house and threw the body
to the hogs, and he immediately lost six or eight of them, I think; that was
practically all there was in the bunch of hogs that fed on this animal. And he
moved two animals, sold two to another party. He moved them up to a pas-
ture that was above the ditch, that was a dry pasture. After being there for
two days, they died, and that started quite a little inquiry.

Another man that had cattle near the place of the death of the last two, he
had a pasture that was entirely enclosed. As far as I could find out his cattle
had not come in contact with any of the others that had died or been within
four or five miles of this swamp. But upon making careful inquiry, I found
that the year previously, he had lost two or three in this same pasture, but he
didn't know the cause of it, and I presume that the cattle were buried in that
pasture, and that these that had died had grazed off their graves and caused
the death. He also skinned the first one and threw the body to the hogs, and
out of nineteen, he lost seventeen in one day, and he was very much frightened.

At the time of my visit there, he had a sore on his neck, and I asked
him what was the occasion of the sore, he told me that he had gotten it
from skinning this animal, and I presumed that being hot up there and the
flies bothersome, that a fly had stung him pretty severely on the neck, and
that as it caused blood and he had brushed it away, he had innoculated
himself. He told me afterwards that his cheek and neck had swollen up so
that the cheek had almost rested on his shoulder; that he had treated it
with home remedies and was fortunate enough not to die.

The first man that skinned his animal had poisoned himself in his hand
and at the time of my visit there, he was just hovering between life and death.
I understand since he has recovered, but I understand that at the time of my
visit, the people were very much stirred up, and they had prohibited the
bringing into town any beef; they had prohibited the local butcher from
killing any, and as fast as their hens laid any eggs, they buried them. They
were practically starving themselves to death down in that country. I gave
it as my opinion that the anthrax originated from this pasture with the
swamp in it. This man was very much provoked at me, and wrote me a very
strong letter to the effect that this pasture was all right; that the trouble
did not originate there; that it was occasioned by some weed in his pasture.
I wrote back and told him my reasons for considering that, the startling
point, of this outbreak, and strongly advised him to keep his stock out of
the pasture in the future.

When I was there they had a pile of hogs as big as a box car almost they
were burning. They were taking all precautions in the way of cremation.
I have not been over there since, but I hear from them occasionally that
the outbreak had ceased. Whether it will break out again, I am unable to
say, but I hope not.

MR. THIEMANN: I would like to ask the doctor do you know that any-
thing had occurred years previous whereby the carcasses were buried, that
might have brought this on at this time?

MR. LAMB: Only in one instance, and that was the instance that I relat-
ed of the pasture that was entirely enclosed with a fence and had no access
to the other unless they had died on the place. This place with the swamp
in it that I referred to, he told me that the year before, he had lost a certain
number, I won't say how many, two or three at least, in this pasture. He was
unable to say what the cause was, but I presume from the outcome it was
anthrax, and that he had buried it in that field, and these others had died
from grazing over their graves.

THE PRESIDENT: Any other remarks?

MR. LUCKY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Thiemann if he has
any way of being sure that all of the carcasses of the cattle that died in the
neighborhood he visited were ever buried or cremated? Isn't it possible that
some animal would die and probably its owner would not know that it had
died, and a buzzard would carry the infection from that carcass to the pas-
ture fifty miles away? Or if in that pasture, which he mentions as being fifty
miles away from that neighborhood, if there had been any carcasses of any
kind there which would attract the buzzard to come over there, and carry
the infection away from there?

MR. THIEMANN: No Sir, it does not occur there, doctor. That is impos-
sible in that neighborhood; they are all dairy farmers and have small herds
ranging from twenty to forty head of cattle; they are seen twice a day at
least; there are no cattle running out there at all that a man would not see
in the course of a week. The farmer sees his cattle there twice a day for
milking purposes. There is no such case; the farms are not large there,
and there is no such chance whereby that could occur.

DR. LUCKY: Then it seems like you have done about everything that could
be done over there, unless you were to have those graves opened up and
some disinfectant put in there to disinfect those old graves. There is no ques-
tion but what the germ of the disease will remain a long while, probably
for years, and you are likely to be annoyed with anthrax in that community
as long as those graves are not attended to.

MR. THIEMANN: That is our fear doctor, our fright by burying so many,
that we have just planted the disease there. Now, about reopening the graves.
On this farm where those three were lost, where I was called on August
30th, he had two buried and one cremated, and I insisted that he should re-
open those graves and he promised to do it that next morning, this being Sun-
day when I was out there. They made an attempt the next morning to do it,
and they found the carcasses so decomposed and in such a condition, the
graves half full of water, that it was an utter impossibility, as they put it,
to exhume them and burn them.
DR. LUCKY: They might have opened them up and filled the graves half full of lime.

MR. THIEMANN: They have used a great deal of lime. To the suggestions I made to cremate, they said, "We put much lime over them, and that will eat anything and everything," and it is pretty hard to get those people to believe that in spite of the lime as soon as the air strikes the carcass, for any reason, and went all through it, the spores will come to the surface.

DR. LAMB: I would like to ask for information. Suppose the case that was recited down in Los Animas County, that a man made it a practice to burn off his land—made it a practice to burn that field, how many burnings would probably be necessary, provided they were fairly thorough, to prevent any other cattle from catching the disease from feeding over the graves? For how many years would it be necessary to burn the ground in order to prevent reinfection to other cattle?

THE PRESIDENT: Can somebody answer that question?

MR. SMITH: Mr. President, I do not know that I can answer that question. It will probably take a professional man to do that; but I want to make one suggestion in the light of our own experience.

I was asked by our state veterinarian, Dr. Lovejoy, to go to the attorney general of our state and ask him whether in his opinion it was possible for us to compel owners to burn their animals that had died from anthrax. I immediately gave it as my opinion that they could not do anything of the kind unless some law was passed to that effect. And I would like to ask Colonel Dean if he knows whether the Bureau of Animal Industry have made any recommendations along that line, and also whether it would not be better for the Bureau of Animal Industry to pass a general regulation along that line, and let the states follow?

MR. DEAN: Mr. Chairman, I have no knowledge of any formula or any regulations that have been made by the Bureau of Animal Industry, or any experience they have had with anthrax. We have no printed matter on that subject from our bureau. I do not remember whether any of the others have; I could not tell you anything about that.

MR. LAMB: Mr. President, as I said before, it seems to me, some drastic measures ought to be taken. We have it there, and if the theory is right that we have planted it there, we are liable to have it there for years. Now, if something could be done, on a small scale, of course, like taking care of the foot and mouth disease, whereby an appropriation could be had, either by the Federal Government or by the State, to handle it, and take hold of it and take hold of a man's herd, and if you destroy any of his property pay him for it, I think that perhaps that would be a good way.

DR. LUCKY: Mr. Smith, what reply did your attorney general make?

MR. SMITH: I have not seen him yet; it just occurred and I had no opportunity to see him. The request came to me just before I started out here.

THE PRESIDENT: Was your question answered Dr. Lamb?

MR. LAMB: No Sir, not fully.

DR. NORTON: Mr. President, I don't know as I can answer the question,
but as I understand, the anthrax germ, and also the germ of the disease commonly called blackleg, they may be confined in the soil and live for years, and it is therefore necessary to have the carcass of the animal dying of this particular disease, burned. Most of the carcasses we have to deal with from animals that die from the result of other diseases, glanders, tuberculosis, etc., should be cremated, yet if buried with a reasonable amount of lime, or buried without any precaution, will do no harm, because those germs die comparatively soon after their host dies. But with anthrax, I see no reason why burning over the ground would be of any assistance except temporarily. I am glad to say we have never had a case of anthrax in Arizona to my knowledge, and hope we never will have; but in California they have had a limited amount, and at other places that I have visited, and I see no way possible to eradicate the germ of anthrax except when you take the germ in the carcass and burn the carcass absolutely, or put so much carbolic acid or lime on it as to entirely eat it up. And I see no way for Dr. Lamb to do in his district but to disinfect, as Dr. Lucky has suggested; these graves, whether it is by digging out the entire space and filling in with lime or some other disinfectant, or whether they dig it out and expose this infected ground to the air, and let it dry out thoroughly, which is also fatal and destructive to germ. Something must be done to destroy the germ in these graves.

I would like to ask Mr. Thiemann a question. He has mentioned all the time cattle—don’t they lose any other animals beside cattle?

MR. THIEMANN: Why, two years ago, a man lost twelve or fourteen head. He dragged some of them to certain place, where he buried them, and on one particular morning, when the flies were bad and thick on the carcass, he hitched his team to it, and those very flies, of course, flew onto the horses. He had as many flies on the horses as he had on the carcass when he got through, and he lost both of those horses. That is all that I know of any other animal out there being lost by the same disease.

DR. NORTON: I asked the question because it occurred to me, if all these cases that Mr. Thiemann has stated were losses in cattle, it might be possible, unless a microscopic or some other test was made, that some of those instances might be blackleg, because as a rule where there are severe outbreaks of anthrax, other species are affected, as the disease is contagious to horses, swine and other domestic animals, and it is strange that other classes or species would not be affected. If, of course, an examination is made each time microscopically or some other way, and anthrax germs are found of course there is no question in the matter.

MR. THIEMANN: Doctor, there has not been a microscopical examination made in all cases, there have been veterinarians in every case and they have all agreed on the symptoms and the disease, but microscopic examinations have not been made in each case.

MR. NORTON: I took it for granted that likely in a good many instances there were no veterinarians present at the time. That is the case in my country at least, for I have to get most of my information from the owners after the animals are buried, and I think that is the case with Dr. Lamb, but he
found the conditions such that no doubt he was positive it was anthrax.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, I would like to say a word in reply to what Mr. Smith said in regard to the rights of the state to enforce quarantine regulations or to enforce the burning of animals. Now, in this state, we have a law that gives our state board absolute power in matters of that kind. I mean that it has police regulation in this matter, a matter that effects the health not only of animals, but of the human inhabitants; and it seems to me there must be certainly some law in Illinois that would give you people power to enforce any such regulation as that. It is a police regulation, and I am of the opinion that the legislature will gladly pass any law that will enable the board of the state to enforce a regulation of that sort, that is necessary to preserve the health of the community. We have such a law in this state. Our law provides that the state veterinarian or the state board may adopt any measure that they consider necessary, no matter what that is. We can enforce cremation if we consider it necessary, and the board can either do it themselves or they can order the owners to do it; and if he fails to do it, he can be punished for it. It seems to me there must certainly be some law in Illinois that would give you at least that much power.

MR. SMITH: Mr. President, I am very glad the gentleman has replied to these statements made by the gentleman who has just addressed you. We have in Illinois, as I presume they have in nearly all other states, these police regulations, but in all of the literature and all the reports we have from the various states where outbreaks of Anthrax have occurred—and I refer you to the reports of the different states—they have recommended burning, and have also stated that where it is impracticable to burn a prevention of the outbreak can be had by burying, putting in a quantity of lime, also taking the trouble to point out the most advantageous locations, from the lay of the land, where the graves should be placed, and in consideration of what they, the sanitary authorities of various states, have stated that burying with a good covering of lime or other disinfectant was probably sufficient; although burning might be better, for that reason we cannot compel cremation. We have people out there in the prairie that have, possibly nothing handy with which to start a fire—no timber—only coal, which is probably a little more expensive than lime—they simply go to work and bury the carcasses and put lime on them, and the question of what to do with the animal is one that must be handled by the different states, and in our state, owing to the legislation in existence, we are compelled to be careful in the matter of handling animals that are infected with disease.

DR. NORTON: Mr. President, I hardly see why that should affect the case. Arizona, I am glad to say, is far enough west, like Colorado, to maintain sanitary laws independently, and to pass such rules and regulations as may be necessary to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases. The Sanitary Board is given all of the latitude they want, and I am very glad to say that in Arizona we do not have to consult all the other authorities of the state in order to decide upon what regulations shall be adopted. Of course it is possible that there is some catch in Illinois that I do not understand but the
Sanitary Board of the Territory of Arizona prescribe regulations for quarantine purposes, and nothing is allowed to be removed from these quarantined ranches during the quarantine season except by written authority of the territorial veterinarian. And in view of all these facts it seems very strange to me that Illinois has got something in the shape of a law whereby you can not destroy your stock which is infected.

MR. SMITH: Now, just one word in answer to that. There was a law in Illinois that applied to these matters exactly the same as the law of Arizona which has been referred to; but that law has been, in a measure, a dead letter owing to the fact that whenever we attempted to enforce the regulation the attorney for the owner took the ground that the law was unconstitutional—that it was an unconstitutional regulation—and the fact is that whenever we undertook to test it in the courts we have been defeated on the ground that we were undertaking to enforce a regulation that veterinary science says it is not an absolute necessity.

DR. THOMAS: I believe Dr. Lamb's question has not been answered; that is, the actual time in which the germ may be preserved. Now, from the experience I have had, a good many years, I think I am safe in saying that the germ will be preserved indefinitely in a swamp, and that the rays of the sun will kill the germ upon high ground; that is, in an arid surface.

THE PRESIDENT: I would like to ask Colonel Dean, if this body would recommend a change of regulations for burying, if it would be of assistance.

MR. DEAN: I have no information on the subject, but I have no doubt in the world that if this Association would make recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture he would follow out the recommendations made. Any disease that is contagious or infectious comes under the laws that have been passed by Congress, and gives the Secretary of Agriculture control. I do not think there is a bit of doubt but that if this body—makes a recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture there will be regulations passed to govern or attempt to control anthrax. Anthrax has not been scheduled by our Department as a contagious disease, I presume, from the fact that we do not know how to handle it. We dislike to take up anything that is not interesting enough to know how to control; but that matter is for the professional part of our bureau, and I would prefer that you take it up directly with the secretary.

MR. KLEBURG: Mr. President, I would like to call your attention to the matter of anthrax, in a professional line, and to the fact that in Texas we have had various outbreaks, and we have directed our veterinarians to examine the droppings of birds that have been eating these carcasses to see if we could find any germs and if the germs would live and propagate; which he had in various instances done, and he found the droppings full of germs. He found one from which he made a culture and inoculated guinea pigs and rabbits. He found that it did the work; he found the germ in the excrements lying around the carcasses, from the buzzard, and found these germs were still alive, and that they could be seen microscopically; that they were living and active; that he made a culture and inoculated a rabbit.
Now the buzzards in our country are very plentiful, and like all those counties that have been discussed, where people can see their animals every day, wherever one has died it has been burnt or buried, and the buzzards have not had much chance to get at it; but when you go upon the vast ranges of the country, why, you never see them—you seldom see the animal—and while burning, of course, is the best thing, I would like these professional gentlemen in discussion, to try to devise a means for protecting the range, and remembering the buzzards. In Texas the first step we took was to repeal the law that protected the buzzard—while he is not considered exactly a sacred bird he is considered a useful bird, as a scavenger, but I think that in consideration of the matter you do not need him for the reason that we find that notwithstanding all quarantine regulations that have been made for animals that have died upon the range, Mr. Buzzard does not obey them; he does not do it down our way at least.

DR. FOREMAN: Mr. President, I would like to ask a question for information. I want to ask if you mean that the bacillus was found in the droppings from the buzzard.

MR. KLEBURG: Yes sir.

DR. FOREMAN: Now, according to my knowledge of anthrax, the anthrax bacillus does not develop outside the blood, and the spore does not develop until the bacillus has come in contact with the air. For that reason, I cannot understand how you find the bacillus in the droppings from the buzzard.

MR. KLEBURG: Well, of course, I did not make these investigations myself, our veterinarian made them, and he showed me the germ of the anthrax. He brought some of the excrement and showed it to me, and we made a culture of it. It looked like—by the way, we had a very powerful lens—it looked like little rod like particles, in the culture, they would multiply by dividing—that is what he showed upon his slides.

DR. NORGAARD: Mr. President, I would like to reply to Dr. Foreman on the subject of anthrax bacilli that the anthrax bacillus does not form except in the blood of the cattle, and the spores do not form until those anthrax bacilli have been exposed to the air. Now, as Mr. Kleburg says, down in Texas they do not bury the carcasses of their cattle; they are left on the ground and the buzzards go for them immediately; they tear them right open and expose the whole system to the air; and it is well known that the spores will go through the intestinal tract of any animal, and remain alive; in that way, there is no doubt that anthrax as well as blackleg, and nearly all of the contagious diseases, form bacilli, and are carried by buzzards as well as by coyotes long distances. I think that the step that was taken by Texas to repeal the law protecting buzzards was a proper step, and I had personally the pleasure of killing many hundreds down on a ranch there before the law was repealed. There is no doubt about it that the buzzards carry the bacillus of anthrax and blackleg—probably blackleg more than anthrax.

While I am standing up, I would like to say a word in support of Dr. Tif-
fany's last statement. In 1894, I was appointed by the department to investigate an anthrax outbreak on the Little Wabash river, in Illinois. I was out there in company with two other doctors after we had looked the matter over, one of the doctors issued a set of regulations compelling the farmers to burn their cattle and describing how they should be burnt, and not alone that, but it must be lifted out of the ground and placed upon two logs, so that they were elevated above the ground, and then other logs and other timber were piled on top of them, and through the ventilation that was thus afforded, they were easily and thoroughly burnt; and those regulations were affirmed and as far as I know, a law was enacted so I think Illinois is all right on that point.

THE PRESIDENT: Any other remarks?

MR. THIEMANN: Mr. President, this has been the difficulty. When the outbreak first started two years ago, they would go and confront you with the idea that it is impossible to burn the carcasses without much trouble. They would leave it on the ground, if it was in such a place where a fire could be built away from the building, pile stuff around it, and set it afire, and pour kerosene over it, and it would not burn. It would smoulder for a couple of days, and you would have to continuously pour kerosene over it and get fresh fuel. Well, we finally got onto a scheme whereby it could be done easier. If they hadn't got any stone or anything to elevate the carcass, we would dig a trench the size of the carcass, say fifteen inches deep; take two iron bars, old boiler grates or pieces of railroad iron that won't bend so easy by the weight when you have it heated; roll your carcass over onto that trench; dig little air spaces at the end so that the air can go through, then pile wood or coal, whatever you have, around it, and pour a little kerosene on and set it afire. It is not any trouble at all to burn it in that way. I would rather burn a carcass that way than to dig a hole six or eight feet and bury it. It is not very much trouble at all. That is what our people are doing now, but of course, as has been said here, has Illinois any regulations or any power to handle this?

Dr. Tiffany has well explained it. Our local Board of Health is the proper Board, that has the enforcement of the law at hand. The difficulty with us has been, since it broke out and became known as anthrax, a dangerous disease for instance here is a man, John Smith, who loses a cow; he is fearful of anthrax, and the first thing he does, he gets a spade and digs a hole, and puts it in; it is off the ground before the Local Board of Health or state authorities or anybody gets hold of the fact that the animal has died.

MR. KLIEBURG: Mr. President, it seems to me, another difficulty then would be to decide whether it was anthrax without a microscopical examination each time. If you were to compel the burning of an animal that did not die with anthrax, you are asking him to do something that you have no right to ask him to do.

THE PRESIDENT: I would suggest that the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee prepare a resolution on this subject covering the regulations raised.
MR. THIEMANN: Mr. President, I will make that as a motion.

THE PRESIDENT: M. Thiemann has embodied this in a motion, that the resolutions committee prepare a resolution on this subject, covering the regulations suggested. Is there any second?

Whereupon, the motion having been seconded, it was put by the President, and unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Moore, Chairman of the Committee, will prepare a resolution covering the subject.

The topic now to be considered is that paper of Dr. Norton on cattle mange, or scabies. I presume it is no use to wait any longer for Mr. Campbell, and we will now listen to Dr. J. C. Norton, of Arizona.

Paper read by Dr. J. C. Norton, Territorial Veterinarian of Arizona.

CATTLE SCABIES OR MANGE—ITS CONTROL AND ERADICATION.

The term scabies is commonly used in connection with sheep and mange with cattle, and only recently has cattle scabies attracted much attention. This disease is so general among sheep that many consider that it is a necessary evil, always to be fought, but all will agree that it is causing the expenditure by the flock owners of our country of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in endeavoring to control it, besides the great losses they suffer from the effects of this little parasite upon the mutton and wool products. This expense and loss will continue until we, as sanitary officers, work only with the view to the entire eradication of the mite that produces the disease.

It is much more difficult to thoroughly treat cattle as handled on the open range than sheep, but fortunately cattle scabies does not spread as rapidly as scabies in sheep, and in many localities the disease will almost eradicate itself at times, but unless a radical and uniform regulations are enforced by the various sanitary officials and board, cattle scabies will in time be as generally prevalent over the United States as sheep scabies. Because the U. S. Department of Agriculture has forbidden the interstate shipment of infected sheep and enforced the order by inspection, rapid progress has been made in many states and territories towards eradicating sheep scabies, but the various states, sanitary boards and offices should endeavor to control cattle scabies before it becomes so generally prevalent that the Federal authorities should require inspection of all cattle offered for interstate shipment. They have not required this and are not likely to if the infected states control and stamp out the disease for that is all that is desired by the Department.

Circumstances have no doubt made some present very familiar with cattle scabies, but that all may have a general idea of the disease is no doubt the reason why our Secretary requested this paper. At such a meeting as this it would not be expected that enough time would be allowed to read an exhaustive report and I will therefore touch only the important points that should be thoroughly understood by all who are responsible for live stock regulations.

Cattle scabies or mange, improperly called Texas' Itch, is a contagious
disease, due to the presence of an animal parasite or mite called *Psoroptes communis* var. *bovis*. Symbiotic Mange, or tail mange, due to *Chorioptes symbiotes* var. *bovis*, and foot mange, due to *Chorioptes communis* var. *bovis* are not common and as the treatment for all forms is similar we will consider only the first or common scabies. Some have reported that scabies was transmittable from cattle to horses or sheep and vice versa. This I think is a mistake for all reliable authorities agree that though common scabies (*Psoroptes*...
mites and symbiotic, or tail mange mites, are found on cattle, horses, and sheep, that each has its special variety and that none are transmissible from one species to another. The principal name of all common mites are the same—Psoroptes communis— but each variety is named according to the species of its host by adding bovis for cattle, equi for horses, and ovis for sheep.

There is, however, another form of mange, due to a much smaller mite called Sarcoptes which affects the horse, sheep, goat, dog, cat and pig, but is not common among cattle. Each of these species has its own particular variety of Sarcoptes mite, yet they may be transmitted from one species to another much more readily than the other mite. Sarcoptic Mange may be transmitted to the horse from the sheep, pig, dog and cat, and to cattle from the horse, sheep, goat and cat. All Sarcoptic mites may live for an indefinite time on man, while the more common mites above referred to soon die when placed on a human.

The Sarcoptic burrow under the outer coating of the skin where they deposit eggs and multiply, causing great inflammation of the skin and on account of these habits are much more difficult to destroy. We should not be led to think that common cattle scabies is transmitted to horses or sheep.

In Arizona mange has been prevalent among horses for years but it has never been transmitted to cattle to my knowledge though affected horses are often closely confined with cattle. If recent experiments or observations have been made where common Psoroptes mites have been transmitted from one species to another it should be mentioned here for the assistance of all, as we should know the important points about the transmissibility of all diseases between animals in order to make proper yet reasonable sanitary orders.

LIFE HISTORY OF COMMON SCABIES MITES.

All the varieties of common—Psoroptes—mites live on the surface of the skin and suck blood from the host and their life history and description is very similar. The cattle scabies mite attack principally the neck and withers, the base of the horns, and the root of the tail of their host, and if not checked will spread along the back and sides. The parasite can be seen with the naked eye, especially if placed on black paper, as a rounded form .019 to .031 of an inch in length, of a whitish color, having four pairs of long, five jointed reddish colored legs. The immature mite has but three pairs of legs, and can easily be found. With the magnifying glass one will note that the mouth parts are quite pointed and well developed, which enables them to prick or bite the skin of their host severely. These bites cause minute elevations or papules from which a serous fluid exudes, and these postsles multiply the exudate accumulates and dries, forming a greyish crust or scab. Under these crusts each female mite deposits from 15 to 24 eggs which hatch in from three to seven days. These young mites or larvae undergo three or four metamorphoses or changes, finally being fully matured in from 14 to 17 days after deposited. This new generation migrates to the adjoining areas, causing the affected or scabby parts to gradually increase. Each generation of acari dies soon after the eggs are deposited. When removed from the host the mites
and eggs will live from three to four weeks or more if on damp ground, but
only for a few days under dry conditions. Gerlach, a scientist, has computed
that a female Psoroptes mite will produce 1,500,000 mites in three months,
allowing 15 days for each generation, and that each female would deposit 15
eggs, ten of which would be females. This brief data regarding the life his-
tory of mites must be considered in formulating successful regulations for
their eradication.

SYMPTOMS AND EFFECT.

As cattle scabies is due only to the presence of the mite the period of time
elapsing after the mites are deposited on an animal until the appearance of
the disease—period of incubation—depends largely on the number of parasites
transmitted, the condition of the animal, the season of the year, etc. The di-
sease may appear in two weeks, or not within from four to eight weeks.
Scabies is spread by direct contact with infected animals, and by contact with
fences, troughs, cars, etc., where infected cattle have rubbed. Animals under
two years of age, especially bulls, and those in unthrifty condition seem to be
most susceptible to contract the disease. Cattle on good grass are not as
likely to suffer from scabies, partly because of their not coming in as close
contact with each other, but mainly because the thrifty animal does not give
a favorable habitat for the mite. Scabies seldom causes death in cattle,
unless they are young or in poor condition, when attacked, but produces such
great irritation, especially in the winter months, that animals will lose flesh.
In some cases animals will rub the affected parts against posts, barbed wire,
etc., until covered with blood, and often large areas will be entirely freed
from hair, while the skin becomes thickened and wrinkled. Cold weather
favors the progress of the disease while as warm summer days come the infect-
ed animal will gradually improve even without treatment, but some of the mites
continue to live, probably on the poorer animals, and in the fall again multi-
ply rapidly and irritate their host.

TREATMENT.

The most economical method for treating scabies in cattle depends largely
upon the number and conditions under which they must be treated. Nothing
is as thorough as dipping the entire animal in properly prepared solutions,
yet much better results can be obtained from spraying or brushing on medi-
cines (spot doctoring) in treating cattle for scabies than sheep, because the
disease is more localized and the hair does not interfere with the treatment
as much as the wool. If but a few head are to be treated medicines can be
applied with brushes, or as a spray while animals are confined in a narrow
chute. Care should be taken to see that the crusts and scabs are broken and
the medicine penetrates to the skin where animals are badly affected.

Under conditions usually found in the West sufficient numbers of cattle are
exposed where cattle scabies is found to warrant the building of a dipping
plant with a vat large enough for the animals to be thoroughly submerged
in the medicated solution. Vats for dipping cattle are similar to those for
dipping sheep. As there is little danger of spreading scabies infection in driv-
ing cattle a short distance community dips are practical, though all large range
owners can well afford to own their own dipping plants. Many suitable dips have been built in California, Texas, and other Southern States for use in freeing cattle of ticks, but though scabies is sometimes called Texas Itch the disease is comparatively unknown in the South.

The demand for dips that can be easily prepared and used without heating has prompted the manufacture of many proprietary dips. Those containing some of the coal tar products as Zeno€eum, Chloro-Naptholeum, and Lincoln's dip have given good results. These are especially adapted where small numbers of cattle are to be treated, but they should always be used in proportions directed. Competition is so great at present that proprietary dips that have been proven effective by government or state experiments can usually be relied upon.

The official lime and sulphur dip recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industries for treating scabies and sheep has been proven to be very effective and reliable in treating scabies in cattle, and its cheapness must be considered when large quantities of the solution must be used. Appliances for preparing this dip are more expensive and unless the dip is properly prepared it is not as good as some of the proprietary dips.

The proportions for the lime and sulphur dip are as follows:

- Flowers of sulphur.......... pounds, 2
- Unslacked lime............. pounds, 16%
- Water ....................... gallons 100

These exact proportion should be kept and care should be taken to see that the lime is properly slacked before adding the sulphur and the mixture boiled for at least two hours, and the sediment allowed to settle well before the ooze is placed in the vat for dilution to the proper consistency. Full directions for preparing this dip can be secured from the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. This dip must be kept warm while animals are being treated, but whatever ingredients are used for dipping better results will be obtained if the solution can be heated and kept at a temperature of 105 to 110 degrees F.

Where cattle are scabby they should be held in the dip for at least two minutes as the mites to be destroyed are on the skin under the scabs. As the slight amount of infection cannot be detected all animals that have been exposed should be treated. To be sure and stamp out the disease affected cattle should be treated a second time between the 10 and 14 day after the first treatment. This will enable all eggs not destroyed by the first dip to hatch and yet destroy the young mites before they mature sufficiently to deposit eggs.

It has been found that dipping also frees cattle of lice and other parasites which are detrimental and when properly done is very beneficial, and there is practically no danger of loss from the effects of proper dipping.

In warm countries the sunlight will destroy the mites that have been dropped, but in all cases the corrals, buildings, posts, trees, etc., where the mangy cattle have frequented most should be disinfected with the solution used for treating cattle or a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. The litter in the
corrals should be burned, disinfected, or scattered in the open air where cattle will not come in contact with it for a few weeks. As a rule dipping to be thorough must be done under the supervision of a competent inspector, or one who is experienced, or much expense and time is expended with little benefit to the stock. Too often stock are rushed through the dip in order to make a record for the number dipped in a certain time, not appreciating the fact that by these methods they fail to accomplish the results desired.

Quarantine Regulations.

The important questions for this Association to consider are what measures will be enforced in common in the various states, and what recognition will be given by each state to the regulations enforced and health certificates issued by the Government and State Officials in other states. Certainly the sanitary board and officials of each state have their own state laws and peculiar conditions to be governed by, yet they should endeavor to make regulations that are more uniform especially those effecting interstate shipment, even if laws must be modified. State quarantine rules should not only tend to prevent the spread of infections within the state but should also protect other states by making it a misdemeanor for infected or exposed stock to be offered for shipment to other States.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Animal Industry, is doing a grand work along all sanitary lines, yet only with the assistance of systematic state work can the best results be obtained. B. A. I. Order No. 114, issued June 18th, last made it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, to move cattle affected with, or that have been exposed to, scabies infection from one state or territory to another, yet unless the various state authorities, who should be familiar with local conditions, enforce similar rules many shipments of slightly infected cattle would be made, thus establishing new infected centers.

Too arbitrary rules will meet with opposition and fail, but proper stringent rules, which will control and eradicate the disease are for the good of all stock men, and each state must frame them according to conditions. Many of the Southern and Western states buy breeding stock from the middle west states, where cattle scabies is more or less prevalent, and they cannot accept same without danger, unless assured that the state authorities where this disease exists will protect them. The rules of the Sanitary Board of Arizona, with which I am associated, have for years allowed the admission into Arizona without inspection, of all classes of live stock when accompanied by health certificates signed by Government or State Veterinarians. As it is almost impossible to detect scabies, especially during the summer months, upon cattle that are but slightly infected, certificates of inspection allowing shipment from infected states to other states for breeding or grazing purposes, should be accepted only from Government or State Veterinarians familiar with the conditions at the point of origin of shipment. Cattle offered for admission from infected states without such certificate should be submitted to dipping or quarantine at destination until known to be free from infection.

To prevent the shipment of cattle from infected counties without inspection
railroad companies could be notified not to receive such cattle without proper certificate from Government or State Veterinarian. Such a rule would assist sanitary authorities in enforcing proper regulations in infected districts and effectually prevent the infection being carried to other states. As a general rule I think that better results will be obtained, and that the importance of sanitary work warrants, that the expense of all inspection be paid by the state or government. It is difficult to get the best results when the expense of inspection is paid by the owner of the stock inspected.

With these methods systematically enforced by-co-operation of the various sanitary boards, together with the effective work now being done in the infected states by government and state authorities, cattle scabies should soon be eradicated from our country.

Many here have had recent experience in combatting scabies, and can give their practical experience. I trust that some of the points referred to will be thoroughly discussed by all present and that as a result regulations will be adopted by the various states which will successfully control and soon entirely eradicate cattle scabies, and yet not work hardships on owners or shippers of healthy cattle.

THE PRESIDENT: Any remarks on the paper read by Dr. Norton? You will notice on the program that there is general discussion to follow all papers read. Any questions can be asked Dr. Norton, or any discussion may be had at this time.

DR. LAMB: Mr. President, there is one point in regard to cattle mange that we in Colorado are deeply interested in. And that is the probable life of a mite after leaving its host, and being deposited on a rubbing post or fence, possibly on the brush, bearing in mind that we are arid, and our sun is hot and dry, and take those facts into consideration before answering positively, as near as you can, how long it will live.

DR. NORTON: Mr. President, if that question is addressed to me, I can say I have done a certain amount of experimental work along this line, and I have discussed the question somewhat within the last few days. I think you will find in arid country like this, the scab mite will live possibly three or four days, or possibly a week, at the most. I tried at one time with some scabies mites to see how long I could make them live, and the longest I could make them live under favorable conditions, was eight days, but I am sure in a northern climate, they could be made to live longer than that. I do not think in Colorado you have very much danger of mites living any length of time on rubbing posts or fences. I think, however, that corrals where cattle are confined, or sheds or any other place where they are confined the most, should be disinfected.

MR. DEAN: Mr. Chairman, at Kansas City, we have been enabled to keep the mites alive for two weeks when accompanied with a considerable bunch of hair or exudate of scab; that they live two weeks in Kansas City. That is, where they are kept confined. I don't know what they would do out in the open air. But I do not think they would stay with you very long if we were to leave them in the open; but where they are confined, we found that the
mites will live two weeks when accompanied with a good portion of the hair
and the exudate of scab of an animal.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Morris of Oklahoma can tell about Oklahoma.
What experience have you had with mange or scab there?

MR. MORGIS: Well, I don't know as I can. We have had plenty of scab
in two counties, and we sent the inspector through there. He was also ac-
companied by Dr. Allen, of another district. Doctor Allen reported no mites
found; could not find any under the microscope. My most direct of a scab
outbreak is in a herd of horses bought at the Omaha stock yards about a-year
ago. It developed in those horses along some time this spring. The fact of
the matter is the gentleman reported to the office himself, and he maintained
a strict quarantine; went right to work treating the horses with lime and sul-
phur. He consulted with some party before he consulted me, even, and was
working trying to eradicate the disease. But, he claims that he treated those
horses some three or four times with scrubbing brushes, dipping them, and
at last he said it was under control, and reported the thing to me, and I sent
a veterinarian out there, not one of our men, however, as no one then was
available at the time. He was quite anxious to move his stock; he had been
very nice with us, and this gentleman he employed was a common veterinar-
ian, and he reported that he could not find any sign of it, and so I released his
horses. Dr. Allen is acquainted with those horses.

DR. ALLEN: Mr. President, concerning also the cattle that Mr. Morris
speaks of in Dubuque County, they were once nearly all in a country that is
supposed to be infested in the winter, during the past winter, and even as
far back as fifteen years ago, more or less scab existed among cattle there in
winter; but the cases that I examined, which they presumed was scab, did
have some appearance of having the disease, though I was entirely unable to
find any mite of any kind, and therefore, I did not report the matter; I could
not report it without finding a mite.

Regarding the horses belonging to Mr. Mitchell of Guthrie, which were
shed from Omaha, Nebraska, these horses were treated twice with the
government formula of lime and sulphur; they had not been dipped, but sim-
ply, as Mr. Morris explained, by applying the scrubbing brush. Even after
that, after they had been treated twice that way, I scraped some of the skin
of those animals, and I found about two per cent of the mites were still living,
I had no further connection or supervision over those horses; simply I made
an investigation to satisfy myself, and the horses were released after an ex-
amination by the veterinarian.

THE PRESIDENT: Judge Hankins of Texas, you know of something about
that Pan Handle Country.

MR. HANKINS: Mr. Chairman, we have very little of the scabes and are
not very much acquainted with them. We haven't done anything for them
yet. They grow up in another country and we try to keep them from moving
down to where we are. We don't know anything about them. We have to
learn something about them.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we in Oklahoma have been blaming it onto Tex-
as and Colorado.

MR. NORTON: I would like to ask Judge Hankins if he keeps those counties under quarantine, or what is the condition.

MR. HANKINS: We are formulating those regulations now.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, it seems to me that this scabie question is one of the most important that can come before this meeting. At least, we feel that way about it here in Colorado, and I think that some of the points made by Dr. Norton in his charges are very good, and ought to be considered here. That is in regard to the spread of this disease from this state into other states, and from other states into this state. We know that we acquired the disease here from other states, and notwithstanding the Bureau of Animal Industry, Order 114, unless the states take hold of this matter themselves in the most vigorous manner possible, we are going to have a good long, hard fight. And it has been our experience in Colorado, that, while we cannot say that they are direct losses from the disease, yet we know that we can trace a very large per cent of our winter losses directly to this disease. The cattle are left in such a condition that they simply cannot get through any kind of hard winter. Our losses last winter were something fearful, much greater than we have ever been willing to admit even to ourselves; and it was due to this disease, no question about it.

Our State Board has taken hold of this matter in dead earnest. They have succeeded in getting our stock men thoroughly worked up on the proposition, and they are taking hold now as they never did before. They are going to almost any extent to eradicate this disease. In fact, in some sections, it means the life or death of the industry. There is no question about it. It is a matter that has got to be jumped on, and jumped on pretty hard. Our State Board has gone to work all right, and we have designated all the state from the mountain clear to the state line as infected territory. Not all of this territory is, you may say, infected yet, but there was no way we could draw a line except by taking the mountains, and we have found that this disease has gradually worked over into the mountains; in fact it has already got right up into the mountains; where it never existed before.

We have gone to work and made regulations preventing the movement of these cattle, not only from the infected territory into the uninfected territory, but even in the infected territory as far as possible, and commencing with the middle of next month, from the 15th of October to the 15th of November, we are requiring that all herds containing any infected cattle whatever, are to be dipped, and to be dipped under the supervision of the inspector of our state board. That means that they are going to be dipped properly. We are going to try and get results; not try to see how big a record we can make, in seeing how many we can dip in a day, but we are going to dip them, and dip them thoroughly.

At the present time, Colorado has no regulations in regard to the moving of these cattle out of the state. The matter has been left to the Bureau of Animal Industry, and it seems to me that it is a mistake. I think that Dr. Norton is correct when he urges that the state should adopt some regulation
in regard to the movement of these cattle between states in addition to what the Bureau is doing.

If the Bureau would literally enforce that order 114, they would have to have an army of inspectors. They simply have not got the machinery to do the work with that that regulation provides for. It leaves a whole lot to the word of the stock owner, and if he says they are all right, why they can go quite a long distance before it will bump up against any control. It may be all right, and it may not. It is a most difficult proposition to handle, especially during the shipping season, at this time of the year, when the disease shows very little.

Now, take in the eastern parts of our state where the cattle last spring were simply one mass of scabs; with lots of grass, the hair has come out, and they are looking very good, and nobody would imagine there was any disease there. But yet we know the disease is still there. It is just simply a matter of time until those animals get on the dry feed again, and it will come out. For that reason, the State Board are going ahead with this dipping proposition, and the cattle men are going ahead. We are controlling it through the Colorado cattle men's organizations, and the local organizations; we have throughout the state, we are putting in dipping plants and appointing inspectors, who in most cases serve without pay, under authority of the Board, to see that everybody's cattle are properly dipped according to the instructions of our state veterinarians.

Last spring, when we first took this matter up, we discussed at that time, the proposition to get the states in the immediate vicinity here interested with us in framing some kind of universal regulations that would apply equally in all these states that are interested, where we have such a demand for it. At the present time, the disease seems to extend from Montana down to Wyoming, back in the Western Dakotas, Western Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, and down into Texas, notwithstanding what Mr Hankins said; notwithstanding what Mr Hankins says, I understand there is quite a good deal of this mange in Texas. It has been reported here, at least, there is quite a deal of it in the western part and Mexico, and up in the Pan Handle. I was told by Mr Boyce of the F. I. T. that there was lots of it down there, and they tried dipping everything this year. They are just commencing to learn how to dip at all, and trying wherever they know how to do it properly; and where they know how, and do it properly, they get good results, but where they try to see how many they can do in a day, why they may not get as good results, but it all helps. Whatever dip they use, I won't say in regard to that, but, I will say that it has been our experience here that almost any of these proprietary dips will do the business, if they are properly applied, and do it well.

Another point in regard to the use of this lime and sulphur dip; the experience we have had in this state has not been as satisfactory as it might have been, and simply for the reason that, while we do not have Mexicans to prepare the dip, yet at the same time, the average cowman is inclined to go at it in a loose way, stirs up his stuff, without regard to the proportions, boils
it and then lets it get cold, and so on, and we do not get as good results as we do with some of the proprietary dips; and in a great many instances, we have got very good results from using cold dips, and where they can be used, it is much cheaper where properly applied and properly used. We find it very effective. Of course, where the dip can be heated, it is just that much better, but if the animal is properly soaked in a cold dip, it has been our experience of some of our people here that we have gotten very good results.

I would like to hear Dr. Norton's paper taken up and discussed further, and see if something cannot be done along that line. I think the bureau will be glad to lend us assistance in preventing disease, and preventing its spreading.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further remarks? It has been asked concerning the lime and sulphur dip, Colonel Dean, if the official order directly requires that to the exclusion of any other dip.

MR. DEAN: Mr. Chairman, the official order of the Bureau of Animal Industry simply designates that where the dipping is done under Bureau supervision, that we use the lime and sulphur dip prepared under the supervision of the Bureau, or an employee or inspector of that Bureau. If any other dip is used, and the cattle cured, that is just as good, if the cattle are cured. We make no difference whatever about what dip has been used in order to cure the animal, and if they were never diseased, they stand on the same footing. We do not discriminate at all in regard to what is being used to cure the animal. We only ask that they are free from scab before they are removed from one State or Territory to another. That places the responsibility upon the individual owner or manager of the animal. Of course, if the local authorities can help one, why, so much the better; that is, help some laggard owner, that is, some fellow who don't see that it is his duty to protect himself. But the laws of the United States place the responsibility upon the owner or manager of the animals before they are removed from one state or territory to another. We propose to hold him responsible, and we have got a penalty attached to it, and if we find him outside his state, I don't care how, and evading these regulations, if he is violating these regulations, we are going to test the law on him. That is the way we propose to put it. We do not have to run after the owner of the cattle, and tell him that his cattle are diseased, and look after his interests. The responsibility is placed on him. Every man who knows his business, or ought to know it, ought to know the condition of an animal. I do not think there is an owner of a herd of cattle or flock of sheep in the state of Colorado, or any other state but what knows their condition, through their manager or herders.

MR. JOHNSON: I would like to ask Mr. Dean, prior to the issuing of order 106, were you in position—was the Bureau in position to hold the individual responsible?

MR. DEAN: No, no. We practically had no law before the late Act of Congress, passed February 2nd. We practically had no law that we could enforce. We probably had none, if we did, I am mistaken about it.

MR. JOHNSON: I was simply going on, in making my remarks in that connection, what the bureau has done for a number of years to stop the spread
of sheep scab, but it keeps on spreading, just the same.

MR. DEAN: We had no adequate law, according to the decision of Justice Harland, that the Secretary of Agriculture had assumed the authority that had been conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Congress had simply overlooked that fact. That was the law known as the inspection law; and in view of that, we have simply done without a law, and done the best we could. Now, as we have a law, whenever the proper evidence is furnished to us, we propose to enforce it. At least, that is my instruction.

DR. KOTO: Mr Chairman, I wish to state that I am satisfied the order of the Bureau has done a great deal of effective work throughout the different parts of the country, especially in our state, Iowa. During the last twelve or fifteen months I presume that our department received at least 120 official notices from these yards at Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, where scabby sheep had been shipped into those various markets; and in following up, or attempting to follow those, we found that a great many of those shippers or owners had still large numbers of diseased sheep on hand. I remember in one instance, where the owner had been shipping something like a hundred and forty diseased sheep. He still had on his premises in one flock of 2500 sheep, perhaps over a hundred that was badly diseased; anyhow, say twenty-five or thirty-five, that were so bad that they could scarcely live. I advised the owner to dip, recommending different dips, that he might take his choice. He did so, and I think it had a very good effect. He managed to eradicate the disease among his sheep, to almost—well, to just a very few, there was only a very few diseased. He kept having such a large number, I thought best to quarantine him for the time being.

We had notices from different parts, as I said, continually, every week, until the Bureau sent two assistants or two men from their department into our state; and they visited all these different places where the outbreak was reported, and I want to say now that it is very seldom that we hear of any sheep scab in our state.

As far as the scabie among cattle is concerned, we have no official report of late, but we have had quite a number of outbreaks among horses, and in attempting to trace this—well, I do not wish to lay this to the door of Texas—and yet it is reported that that is the direction these horses came from. We have in the most of our cases quarantined those, and required them to be thoroughly dipped, with very good results.

I would like to ask Colonel Dean if this order, 106 refers to horses as well as sheep.

MR. DEAN: Every domestic animal.

DR. KOTO: Every domestic animal?

MR. DEAN: Yes. I will furnish you a copy.

MR. McCRLILLIS: Mr. Chairman, having been connected with the State Stock Inspection Board of Colorado for a number of years, and having been in the cattle business myself for 20 odd years, I have been obliged to become more or less acquainted with scabies in cattle. And I have listened to my friend Johnson here tell about how badly cattle in Colorado were affected, and I
want to say to you gentlemen present, that he put it a little worse than what
it is. Mr. Johnson represents the official live stock paper here, and goes at it
in a newspaper man's fashion, to make it out as bad as he can, and we want
to have it go out amongst the cattle men that way so as to get them stirred
up as much as we can. On the other hand, we do not want the gentlemen
present to think that we have got the scabie here quite as bad as Mr. John-
son says we have. I, for one, know it is not so. He is mistaken. He does not
mean to lie about it, but he is mistaken.

Now, for the past two or three years, we, as a State Board here, have been
trying to educate the stock men up to eradicate this disease, and I know
that the education has done a good deal of good, cattle and stock men
have become interested because of their own interests, and hundreds of vats
have been built for the dipping of cattle. I mean with the different kinds
of dips, and almost, all the different kinds of dips that are on the market
have been used, and comparatively speaking, we have no mange in this State
compared with what we had two years ago. Now, I know that to be a fact,
but at the same time, we would have just as much in a short time if we
do not keep on doing all that we possibly can to eradicate it. And with
that end in view, the present Board, as Mr. Johnson has told you, has issued
a peremptory order that everything must be dipped between October 15th and
November 15th—every herd of cattle in which any mange whatever if
found.

Now, I want to say that I coincide with Colonel Dean's idea of putting it
up to the stock men as to whether his cattle have disease or not. I want to
say to you that a week ago last Saturday, we ran up against B. A. I. order
number 114 for the first time. We had a train load of cattle out here at
Kit Carson going to Kansas City. We sent for the Government Inspector.
He went around and inspected them, and the man said that they were for
immediate slaughter, and I think the inspector ordered—told them what
the law was, that they must be placarded on each side of the car, "Scabby
Cattle." They did that, and the cattle went to Kansas City. Now, on that
day, a week ago last Saturday, we had forty or fifty shipments out of this state
that would have to be inspected by a Government inspector if B. A. I. order
No. 114 was literally carried out as worded; and the government, as I un-
derstand it, is not prepared to do that. We have got about fifty inspectors,
this State Board has, and at this time of the year, it keeps us pretty busy
inspecting all these shipments. If the government are to furnish the inspec-
tors that I am speaking about, I know how impracticable it would be under
present conditions to inspect all these cattle that are destined out in the
state of Colorado, and as I said a moment ago, I cannot help but agree with
Colonel Dean that one of the best ways to compel the dipping and eradicate
the scabies in cattle, is to put it up to the owner; if he brings the stuff
to the railroad and declares that they are free of mange or scabies and are
all right, and there is nobody there, either the railroad agent or other stock
owner, or anybody that has a suspicion that they are mangy, and makes
complaint about it, and he loads them up and sends them down to Kansas.
City, and when they get down there, if the Government inspectors, finding that they are mangy, quarantines them, how long do you think it would take for stockmen in Colorado or any other infected states to learn that they could not ship stuff without great loss to their pocketbooks? That is one of the very best ways to enforce the law about cleaning up these cattle that I know of; and in view of the fact that the Government is not prepared to inspect every shipment, which is B. A. I. order No. 114, if I read it right, it includes all the territory west of the Mississippi River, why it would take thousands of inspectors to inspect these cattle as they go into other states, and at the present time, I am sure they are not prepared to do it, and I think Colonel Dean's idea of putting it up to the owner is a good one.

As far as Colorado is concerned, I wish to reiterate that the stockmen themselves through the efforts of the Board during the past two years, have eradicated a pretty large percentage of this disease, and I expect to see that the order that is now issued by the Board is complied with. I expect to see it perfectly eradicated from the State, and if other adjoining states will do what I know Colorado has been doing and is doing, I do not think you will have any chance to make much complaint about mange.

DR. NORTON: I heartily agree with what has been said and practically all agree that the owner of stock should be held responsible. I cannot, however, agree with Col. Dean in his statement that all owners of stock know whether they are diseased or not. I think if you leave the matter entirely to the wisdom and honesty of owners of stock we will never get rid of contagious diseases. Many men know comparatively little about scabies. They may consider that their cattle are lousy or they may say that they have been affected with scabies but claim that they are free from disease at present. Such parties will offer shipments of cattle and they will be accepted by the railroad and may be shipped to points in New Mexico, Arizona, or other non-infected districts without being inspected by any federal or state veterinarian. The cattle may not be seen for two or three years by anyone competent to determine whether they are diseased or not and by this time the disease has spread on to many ranges and will be extremely hard to eradicate. If you allow infected cattle shipped to ranges of the South it is only a question of time until you will have the disease brought back to you with shipments of feeders.

I think that the suggestion that I made that railroad companies be required to refuse shipments of cattle from scabies infected districts unless they are accompanied by a certificate of health signed by a State, or Government Veterinarian familiar with conditions at point of origin. I consider B. A. I. Order No. 114 a good one but under present conditions additional regulations are necessary.

MR. McCORILLUS: Mr. Chairman, I wish to answer that in this way, that I agree with the gentleman from Arizona, but we haven't the machinery to do that with. If you can show us any way that we can provide the inspectors to do that work with, why then, I will say that every shipment should have a bill of health either from the government or a state inspec-
tor. But neither the government nor the state of Colorado has the means by which they can employ inspectors at the present time to do this work. It cannot be done; it is physically an impossibility.

MR. NORTON: Mr. President, I would answer the gentleman in this way, that these shipments destined for these southern states are not range stock in a general sense of the word. The buyers from the south come up here to buy some blooded Hereford or Short-horn Bulls, and if an order was given by your Board saying that those bulls would not be accepted in southern states unless accompanied by a certificate from the State Veterinarians, which should accompany the shipment, that would be helpful in enforcing your regulation, and every man that had not complied with every request of the Board, literally, you could simply refuse to issue his certificate.

MR. KLEBURG: For the cattle coming from the range, say from the Pan Handle, Texas, and going into Colorado or Mexico or any other state, why I suppose it would not be unreasonable to request to have whoever goes with the cattle, have them inspected, or have a certificate of health; then a man could go to the trouble to look around for an inspector, and let them know that he was going to take those cattle across the line.

DR. NORGAARD: Mr. President, ignorance of the law has never been considered an excuse for a transgression; still, ignorance has never been held to be a crime. Now, you all know that mange and itch in the summer time, or in the late fall, practically disappear from the cattle, but for all that, we know that the parasite is still there. Now, take shipments that are made now, or even in the late fall, it is hard for the owner of the cattle to say that "my cattle may be scabby, but I don't know it, and I can't see it," and as long as it is the popular belief that mange and itch disappear from cattle during the summer, and only returns again during the late fall or winter, then these people believe it is a new infection. How can we expect a man to come out and say, "My cattle are infected," when he cannot see a trace of it? You can go into herds now that we know had the disease very bad last fall, and yet simply putting them through a dip, or putting them through a process so as to lay the hair on them, and only that, can you see the spots of the scabie. So I do not think they should place the responsibility upon the man, if he is ignorant, which he may be, when the cattle have shown no symptoms?

MR. KLEBURG: Would it be practical to inspect a herd of one thousand head, and to say that it has a clear bill of health?

DR. NORGAARD: No. It is not practical. We will have to fall back on the local inspector, who knows the territory, and who knows there was scabie there last year.

DR. NORTON: That is exactly the point that I made. No one could be expected to have thorough information except the Government or State veterinarian who are familiar with the conditions at the point of shipment. There are several good inspectors between here and Arizona that would not be able to give a reliable certificate for shipments of Colorado cattle.
MR. DEAN: Mr. Chairman, we recognize that as a fact in both sheep and cattle, that if sheep are assorted and scabie is cut out, those that show the lesions of the disease, the breaks in the wool; but the others it is almost impossible for the inspector to ascertain with anything like safety whether the animals are diseased or not; that the only thing that makes an inspection reliable is knowledge of the conditions of the flock or the herd at the point of originating. We recognize that an inspector is not fully qualified to do his work with less than one year's experience in the district assigned to him. Consequently, the department puts this up, as the gentleman remarks, to the owner, to place the responsibility on him. Of course, there may be owners that are without knowledge of the conditions, but I think they are very rare. I have handled nearly all of the domestic animals in my life, and during the time that I owned them, I do not think that I ever had an animal, and there was anything the matter with it very long, but what I knew it. I knew there was something wrong, anyhow. But of course, this is different, in regard to the cattle scabies, which is described as not showing the disease. I think it is a fact that when animals shed their hair, they almost invariably drop the mites, and especially so, when they shed the hair uniformly. It has been our experience in the blue grass country that they nearly all get rid of it. I have been familiar with it for some years. Twenty-five years ago, I saw a herd of cattle where the cattle were scabie and the horses were scabie. Of course, with our range knowledge, we thought the cattle scabie and horse scabie was mange, or one disease, because we had it altogether, the horse scabie and cattle scabie. But with the cattle in the coarse grass country, where they shed off uniformly early in the season, they invariably got rid of the disease.

We do not consider that inspection of animals, an individual examination of animals, that is, the ordinary examination, can be made at the shipping station, away from the herd, is bound to determine whether they are clean, or not. Of course, in cases where we find scabies or disease of any kind, we intend and instruct our inspectors to furnish the owner of the cattle with a written order, a written decision notifying him—a written notice, notifying him of the condition of these animals; also a written notice to the railroad agent at the shipping point, and to the local authorities at the state where we find this. We want the co-operation of the state and local authorities, and we go about it in that way. Of course the cattle scabie business is new business with us. We have just commenced it, and there appear to be some differences of opinion about jurisdiction, even in this state. I understand there is another division that claims jurisdiction of the cattle scabies in the State of Colorado. Our jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of the Kansas City office has never been defined clearly to us, but we just infer that the same jurisdiction that was given in regard to sheep scab governed the cattle situation, also. We assumed that, and we placing our inspector to meet it, but we expect to hold the owner responsible in this way. We have inspection at all of the stock yards. We have a stock yards inspection, and the train of cattle which the gentleman of Colorado referred to that was shipped
out the 15th of this month, when they reached the Kansas City stock yards, there were no cards on the cars, at least, on the side next to us, unloading the car. One of our inspectors noticing there was nothing the matter with the cattle, and no placards on the cars, and they went into the native division, and they were held for feeders. They went to the state of Illinois. Whether they have an infection with them or not, we do not know. We made the investigation the day after the cattle were sold, on receipt of a letter from the secretary of the Colorado Board—we heard on investigation that it developed that the way-bills were marked for slaughter, but the stock yards stubs had no marking on them at all; consequently, that all went for nothing.

MR. THOMAS: Mr. Chairman, I even wish that the Bureau had made 114 stronger, the same as they have for hogs with cholera. Now, I worked single-handed and alone in Nebraska, and if that 114 had the same strength as the one on hogs, and that is this, if a man has an outbreak of cholera in hogs, he cannot ship a hog from his place until the disease is eradicated from that bunch of hogs.

MR. DEAN: I think this is equally strong.

MR. THOMAS: And in regard to cattle, it is only interstate; they can ship from a point in the state to a market.

MR. DEAN: Oh no. We do not interfere with rules within the state at all.

MR. THOMAS: Well, that is what I understand. Now, as I say, if it were the same, I would publish that rule, and that is the regulation and an instruction to all railroads to not receive cattle unless they were healthy. Now, as you say, it puts it up to the owner. He knows whether they have scabie and other things in his herd. If he had scabie in his cattle last winter, he cannot safely say he has not any now, so that it may go on through the summer.

Now, there is another point that I think you men are too liberal on, that is some of you, and that is in regard to the use of dips. Mr. Johnson here speaks of using all kinds of dips and succeeding. It has not been so in Nebraska, that they could use any old thing and succeed. I think that is the worst feature, the worst thing we have to contend with, and I think that the gentleman gives us figures here, and not only that, but we have them from the newspapers last winter, of the tremendous losses in Colorado throughout the winter. If he says it is from scabie, I won't quarrel with him about the definition. We had the same experience in Nebraska. They use certain proprietary remedies; they became discouraged; they dipped two, three, four and five times and they said, "We won't dip any more; we have got discouraged." That was the kind of work that was going on for a year or two. Last year, they went to work carefully, dipping with lime and sulphur dip, and they practically exterminated the disease in the section in which it was used, and the reports in the last winter or last spring, given by men we know, of death throughout the winter, that it did not go up to three percent. They knew because they had canvassed those herds, and it was in the western portion of the state where the winter was probably as severe as it is in any place in
Colorado. Now, you mean that these proprietary remedies many times are as cheap as lime and sulphur. That is the very thing that the proprietary remedies have to compete with, is the cheapness of lime and sulphur. Of course, you have to pay their bill, but in the eastern part of Nebraska, you can buy material sufficient to make 1600 gallons of dip, lime and sulphur, for twelve dollars, and there is no coal tar preparation that can compete with it. Anyone can get directions—they can either buy it of the people that are making the material, or follow directions.

Now, in regard to the Bureau of Animal Industry only recommending one dip for the dipping of cattle, and that is lime and sulphur, sixteen and a quarter pounds of lime and sulphur to one gallon. It does not matter how slack your lime, so much, and add the sulphur and boil it, you can only get so much in solution; but you need lime of course to put the sulphur in solution. I am informed that the sheep dip is eight pounds of lime to 24 of sulphur, but I do not object to increasing both materials until you have eleven pounds of lime to 33 of sulphur. It will make an excellent dip; it will not do any harm. But, if you make it in this proportion, you will find that you have laid the sediment, and it will never be necessary to settle it in the dipping of cattle. Of course, for sheep, you have another proposition; you have the wool to consider; but for cattle, you have got nothing of the kind, you have no fleeces to consider, whether they may be damaged or not. So I feel we have no excuse for our people not dipping their cattle when we go before them and state what they can do; they can be dipped—you have a certain number of hundred head, why it don't cost you a cent apiece. Of course, the residue in the tank, that is not used. You have got to get your tank; you have got to buy certain material, and the experience with us in Nebraska is, that there has been no remedy that is as good as lime and sulphur for doing the work.

DR. NORGAAARD: Mr. President, for reasons it is not necessary to state, I shall not go into the merits of the various dips, but as long as the question of lime and sulphur has come up, and as you no doubt know, I have had some experience in dipping I will say that all we can do is to look at the results of using lime and sulphur. Lime and sulphur has been used for fifteen or twenty years, and more, and millions and millions of sheep at least have been dipped in it, what is the result today? Take the state of Wyoming. There, sheep scab was so bad that they had to call on the Bureau of Animal Industry to take hold because they can't master it themselves any longer. As the gentleman from Nebraska says, he differs from the Bureau of Animal Industry as to composition, and he is not the only one that differs; there are hundreds of others that differ, a little more and more, until they come to the point where there is too much sulphur or too much lime, or too little sulphur or too little lime, or to the point where it is too weak, or it is too strong. Every sheep man who is using lime and sulphur, works under his own formula. For that very reason, lime and sulphur has never been a success. Another thing, lime and sulphur to be effective, must be used hot. Dipping the cattle in hot dip is not good for them, that is especially in cold weather, as you have in many cases to dip late in the fall, or even in the winter. Then, if you use a cold
dip, you have got to chop the ice off your tank, dip your cattle without any
danger. If you use the hot dip, statistics show where two or three or four
hundred head of cattle have died as the result of being dipped in hot dip, and
then exposed to the weather; they come out of the dip wet, and hot and then
get cold.

I just want to add a word as a suggestion to the former discussion, if it
would not be possible, as long as the responsibility is going to be placed
on the individual owner of cattle, to make him, when he makes his statement, to
the effect that he has no mange in his cattle to make it include whether he had
mange last spring or last winter. If he can testify to that effect, that he did
not have it last winter, or else testify that he had it, but that he has taken prop-
er precautions in the meantime, and his cattle do not show any sign of mange,
then he should go; but, if he had to testify that his cattle did show signs of
mange, then he should be considered suspicious.

MR. THOMAS: Mr. President, I wish the gentleman to understand that I
do not differ with the bureau at all in its composition of lime and sulphur.

DR. NORGAARD: At least, I so understand you.

MR. THOMAS: Only in this way; they have given two formulas, one for-
formula for cattle, 16% pounds of lime to 21 of sulphur.

The man who wrote that bulletin—I forget the gentleman's name—from
North Dakota—had great success with it. I say I favor the proportion. For
use of sheep, the government recommends the other formula, and Mr. Hickox,
what does he say? If he were dipping sheep that had scabs, he would use lime
and sulphur dip, and he has thirteen states in charge for the Bureau of Animal
Industry for the extermination of scab. I say I favor the proportion of eight
pounds of lime to 24 of sulphur for the reason that that amount of lime will
come nearer dissolving or putting that amount of sulphur in solution, and that,
I think, is the proportion used in Nebraska, which has been wherever they
have had great success.

In regard to the coal tar preparation that you speak of, I could give you
illustrations, but I would rather not for personal reasons.

DR. NORGAARD: I do not see that your statement has changed what I
said, any. You know of another formula than the one recommended by the
Bureau that you think is more effective. As I said, in the same way, hundreds
of others have their own little formula that they prefer, and there is where
the unsafety of the use of lime comes in.

DR. NORTON: I would like to hear from Dr. Lucky.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Lucky is called for.

DR. LUCKY: Mr. Chairman, I do not think this matter of the care of cattle
scabole seems to be so helpless. I do not think the treatment of the disease
is a matter of a great deal importance. The thing which there might be on
the surface of the skin is easily reached and destroyed by any of the dips
that are well prepared and properly used.

I think the important question is about how we are going to get at dipping
of these cattle and controlling and moving those are affected. When the pa-
ners were filled with the announcements of the existence of scabole among
cattle, it looked at one time as though it might be necessary for the state of Missouri to issue some quarantine regulations, requiring the inspection of western cattle. I know that it would have been inconvenient, requiring a lot of inspectors, which would inconvenience the shippers and railroad companies, and I looked over the situation to see if it were absolutely necessary to have to advise the adoption of quarantine regulations, and I concluded that it would not be necessary for the state of Missouri to formulate regulations against any of the western states for this reason.

First, cattle are brought there only in small bunches; they are all in confinement; where we have an outbreak of scabies, it is only a small job to quarantine cattle and keep them quarantined until they can be dipped and cured; and in the next place, I notice that the authorities in Kansas and Colorado, and as Judge Hankins has just stated, in Texas, have taken up the matter of controlling the infection, and require dipping in the counties where the disease is known to exist, the infected cattle and those that are exposed; and as long as that is done, it will not be necessary for the state of Missouri to issue any quarantine regulations. And I think we are coming to the point where we can readily say, that if it is at all possible, the state in which scabies exist in cattle, should act on the matter, as the authorities have in the state of Kansas, and as Judge Hankins states they are doing in his state of Texas; and I think we ought to get along with as few regulations as are absolutely necessary to control the spread of the infection. But, it is essential that every state should control the infection within that state.

I would regret very much to have a bunch of cattle infected with scabies go to Illinois. I would regret to have the disease spread from one bunch to another in that state and we never neglect to properly control an infected bunch of cattle, and I am thankful it does not exist there to any extent, to cause very much expense or trouble in controlling it; that we have proper authority under the law to control it. I am glad it is not as common in the state of Missouri as it appears to be on the range.

Now, as to controlling the disease on the ranges, I cannot give you any more suggestions than anyone who never knew about the diseases, because I don’t know myself how I would go on the ranges of Western Colorado, and some of the extensive ranges of New Mexico, Texas and Arizona, and control the disease. The fact that it is on those ranges hard to control makes it important that states like Nebraska and Colorado furnishing full blood cattle to those ranges, should take every precaution to prevent the carrying of the disease with those cattle that are carried to the ranges for breeding purposes. In fact, I do not believe the full blood Durhams are affected to any great extent with scabies. But it is very important for each state to try and control the infection within its borders.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, some of the gentlemen seem to have misunderstood the position I took in regard to this dipping proposition. I do not want to be understood as saying that lime and sulphur is not good dip. I believe it is. I simply take the position that any of these dips, almost, will do the work. Just as Dr. Lucky says, it is a disease that is easily cured if it is
gone at right. The very point we are trying to meet is, that we want to make it as easy and as simple for our people here to treat this disease as possible, and for that reason, these proprietary dips are on the market; they are being pushed; there is strong competition among them, and it has been our experience here in Colorado—I will admit we have had some of the same experience that Mr. Thomas has had—we have had cases where certain dips have been used, and several times, and they say it is no good, the cattle have got it worse now. In fact, I attended one meeting this summer in the eastern part of the state where one gentleman came up and said when he commenced dipping he only had one or two head affected, but after he had dipped four or five times, the whole herd was affected, and he was laying it onto the dip, and yet I know that same bunch of cattle afterwards was taken and properly dipped, and the first dipping showed it right up. It was simply the methods they had used in applying the dips.

Now, if those other dips will do the business just as well as lime and sulphur, they are certainly a great deal easier to apply; in a great many instances, they are cheaper, and naturally, for the simple reason you do not require so much machinery to do it with; they can be used cold, and a great many people prefer to use these other dips, and if they can be used successfully, why in heaven's name, shouldn't they be allowed to do it?

In this state, they are allowed to use any dip that will do the work, but the state veterinarian retains the right to say as to how strong this dip shall be used, and how they shall be used. That is all. We do not require any particular dip. All we retain the right to do is to say, "How are you going to use it? What percentage of water have you put in, and what percentage of dip?" That is all. And we think along that same line, that the government would not be very far astray if it had permitted the use of certain dips after they had tested them to their satisfaction, and found out that they would do the work.

Another point I want to bring up. My friend McCrillis—I guess he has gone now—intimated that because I am a newspaper man, that I am liable to stretch a little bit. That is not true. I learned all I know about dipping from Mr. McCrillis; he is the one that got me worked up on it. I do not think we can put this matter too strong. I am still of the same opinion. Now, here is my friend Koto from Iowa. It is only a very few days ago that I wrote an editorial telling the cattlemen that they must get ready to dip their cattle or have the experience of last winter, from losses they had had from mange; that it was about time they were getting down to work and dipping their cattle. According to that, these cases have not been reported to Mr. Koto, but from the number of feeders they have got down in Missouri, I have no doubt that Mr. Koto could find them down here if he looked very hard. This is a proposition that I do not think I am making any too strong when I say it is very serious, when it is something you have got to go up against.

Now as to the proposition of the government, that they are going to put it up to the owners of the cattle, I think there is going to be necessity of something more to be done with regard to those regulations before they are
going to work. We are going to have just exactly the same experience that we have had with the sheep scabs. We have been fighting it here through the Bureau of Animal Industry for years, and it is still here. I don't know that we have made much progress.

But we have made this progress, that the owners of sheep and cattle in the west here are commencing to understand the importance of having their flocks and herds clean of this disease. They have been educated to the point where they realize it is possible to cure the disease in their herd. A great many of them are still learning; they have not learned it all, but when we get down among the Mexicans, Dr. Norton's friends here, I do not suppose we will ever learn them anything. But gradually, they are getting onto it.

Now, the main point for this association, as I understand it, is to have some kind of regulations that will assist in this work. I think the suggestion of Dr. Norgaard in that regard is a very good one, that in connection with this order 114, let the railroads be asked to require from the shippers of cattle an affidavit. I understand that the present law does require that. The Union Pacific Railroad here a few days ago issued an order to their agents in connection with this order 114 which copied very liberally, in which they gave their agents instructions that they should accept no cattle or sheep until they had been inspected by a government inspector. At least, that was the substance of it. The result of it was that all through this state on the Union Pacific Railroad, we had all our traffic tied up; we could not hardly move, we were waiting for an inspector, whenever they could get here, to come down and inspect these cattle, and see whether they could be removed or not. We have just taken the matter up, and called their attention to the fact that order 106 was to be taken in connection with order 114, a fact that they overlooked, and I presume now they will just give a further instruction, and instruct their agents that anybody that comes up with cattle to ship, to say all right, and let them go.

It looks to me like we are between two extremes there. I think it would be well for a resolution to be adopted, asking the Bureau to amend that 114 to require those shipping cattle to make an affidavit to the fact that those cattle had been free from mange for the past year, or if they had it, that they had been dipped, and to state how long they had been dipped, and in that way we are getting down to some kind of a basis. Then if he makes a mis-statement, you have got a case against him. Otherwise, if you should arrest a man who comes down here with some mangy cattle and he goes before the court and says, "I had no idea that those cattle were mangy cattle; they did have it one time, but I thought they had been cured," now where are you going to land? Your proposition ain't worth a cent in any court in the land; they will turn you right down, but if you require them to make you an affidavit, why you have got something to go on. I think that is a very good scheme, and it seems to me this is a matter that ought to be brought before the Committee on resolutions, and some resolutions got up.

DR. NORTON: Mr. President, this discussion has continued until a very
late hour for a new subject, but I would like to ask you if this affidavit would apply to all states and territories.

MR. JOHNSON: Yes. As I understand, the Bureau order No. 114, it applies to everything west of the Mississippi River, taking in Minnesota.

DR. NORTON: I am not objecting to the point, but it seems to me that if a state or territory were free from disease, it is an absurdity to ask every shipper who makes a little shipment of cattle, to go to the trouble of taking out these affidavits.

MR. DEAN: There are no restrictions whatever on animals that are not infested by disease and that are not exposed to it.

DR. NORTON: No, but this question of Mr. Johnson's affidavit would apply to everybody.

MR. DEAN: It just states that a disease exists west of the Mississippi River. It does not state that all herds west of the Mississippi River are infected, or that all cattle are affected. It is of my opinion that it would only have a local effect; that it would be very good for the state authorities to require that in protecting the owner of the cattle. I don't think it would be proper to take any notice of that. I don't think they require any affidavits from any persons in regard to the condition of animals.

DR. NORTON: They do not even for Tick fever.

MR. DEAN: In Tick fever or anything else, we do not require an affidavit at all. It is all right for state regulations, and I would suggest that that be confined to the regulations of the local authorities.

DR. NORTON: That is exactly the point I referred to in the paper, that the local authorities require the railroads not to accept cattle unless they are provided with health certificates and have complied with the restrictions that are put on them. I am prepared to say that Colonel Dean's inspectors down in Arizona will report that Arizona is practically free from scabies among sheep, although the Mexicans are treating them.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you wish to make that apply to states where the infections exist, or to apply it to all?

DR. LAMB: There is no second to the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: There is no resolution offered yet.

DR. LAMB: Mr. Johnson made the suggestion.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Johnson, do you offer a motion to adopt the resolution offered?

MR. JOHNSON: No, I do not offer it as a resolution. I just made it as a suggestion.

THE PRESIDENT: Does anyone wish to offer a resolution?

MR. HANKINS: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that this be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THE PRESIDENT: With the consent of the body, it will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

There being no objection, the subject was so referred.

DR. NORTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of Dr. Lamb, whether he would think it unreasonable for the California, Arizona, or New
Mexico Board to require that breeding stock shipped from Colorado to those states be accompanied by a certificate of health, to be signed by the State Veterinarians.

DR. LAMB: Yes Sir. I can see no objection whatever to any regulation by Arizona or any other state requiring such papers on the part of the shipper of any cattle out of Colorado. I should be very glad indeed if they would enforce it.

MR. MOORE: Mr. President, I would like to ask for what diseases he wishes it to cover.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand we are referring specially to the diseases of mange or scabie.

DR. NORTON: I understand that proper health certificates refer to all diseases, but in this particular case, it refers to scabies.

THE PRESIDENT: That is my understanding of the matter: Any further remarks on this subject, now, gentlemen?

I understand that this is a state in which the Union sentiment predominates and we are liable to work overtime. We have quite an extra program and it is to be determined by you whether or not we shall extend this over three days as announced in the program, or finish it up tomorrow, and this would be a very good time to consider the matter. If you desire to hold a meeting tonight, this is the time to vote on the matter. The matter is before you for disposition.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, before entering into a discussion on the adjournment question, your secretary would like very much to get a complete roll of the attendance. I have gone as far as I was able to, but thought, if you will allow me, I would like to read the names of the persons as I have them here, that are in attendance, and have each state supply any omissions that might occur. Is that all right?

THE PRESIDENT: Proceed.

Whereupon, the Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and the following answered to their names:

ARIZONA—Dr. J. C. Norton.
COLORADO—E. McCrillis, C. G. Lamb, B. H. Dubois, F. P. Johnson, Dr. Victor Norgaard.
IOWA—Dr. Paul O. Koto.
ILLINOIS—W. P. Smith, A. W. Sale, Dr. L. C. Tiffeney, Wm. Thiemann.
KANSAS—Dr. N. S. Mayo.
MISSOURI—Dr. D. F. Lucky.
NEBRASKA—Dr. W. A. Thomas.
OKLAHOMA—Thomas Morris, W. E. Bolton, Dr. L. J. Allen, B. A. Becker.
BUREAU ANIMAL INDUSTRY—Col. Albert Dean, E. J. Foreman, Dr. W. E. Hawe.

THE PRESIDENT: If there are no other answers, we will consider the list closed for today.
Now, gentlemen, what will you do about a night session? Or do you wish to adjourn until tomorrow morning, and if so, at what hour? A motion is in order to adjourn.

DR. LUCKY: We ought to complete tomorrow, by all means, and since that is the sentiment of the delegates here, I make a motion that we try and conclude the program tomorrow afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there a second?

DR. NORTON: He said to try and complete the program tomorrow afternoon. I think it would be well for the Committee on Open Season to meet this afternoon, as there is quite a program.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there a second to Dr. Lucky's motion that we try to conclude the exercises tomorrow?

MR. THIEMANN: I will second that motion, Mr. President.

Whereupon the motion having been duly seconded and put by the President, it was carried.

THE PRESIDENT: It is the sentiment that we will conclude tomorrow evening, and we will arrange the program as nearly as possible to conform to that idea.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, this morning when I was speaking to you, I mentioned the fact that the Chamber of Commerce here invited the members to take lunch with them tomorrow about twelve thirty o'clock. I do not think it will take over an hour, and the people here would like very much to meet the gentlemen from outside the state, as the live stock interests is one of our great industries, and Denver people are interested in everything that you people are interested in. We would like to have you accept the invitation.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the invitation, gentlemen. What is your pleasure?

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, and stated by the Chair, Mr. Johnson's invitation from the Chamber of Commerce was unanimously accepted, and a request made that the Chamber of Commerce be so notified.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, we have on the program for our entertainment, an address by the President of the National Live Stock Association, the Honorable John W. Springer. Mr. Springer notified me that owing to a pressure of political business, it was impossible for him to be with us today, but that he would try to conform to our wishes on tomorrow, and for us to notify him at what hour we would be ready to listen to him, and I suggest that you fix that hour.

THE PRESIDENT: I presume so. We have a number of topics on, and if we give up this evening to the Committee on Line and Open Season, we will probably be able to get to business before that hour.

MR. THOMAS: Mr. President, why not meet here at 7:30 or 8 this evening, and let this committee on Line and Open Season meet here tomorrow
morning at eight o'clock?

THE PRESIDENT: Whatever suits the members of the convention. I believe they adjourned to meet immediately after this session, which would be this evening.

MR. THOMAS: Well, provided we held no night session.

THE PRESIDENT: A motion is in order, gentlemen, to adjourn until tomorrow morning, provided you decide to give this evening over to that committee. At what hour?

MR. ALLEN: I move that we adjourn until eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there a second?

The motion to adjourn was duly seconded and put by the President, and unanimously carried. Whereupon the convention was adjourned until September 23rd, 1903, at 8 o'clock a.m.

Denver, Colorado, Wednesday, September 23, 1903.

The convention was called to order by the President, at 8:30 o'clock, a.m.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, we will first take up this morning, with your permission, the paper of Dr. Austin Peters, of Massachusetts, on "Foot and Mouth Disease," which the Secretary will read.

The Recent Outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in New England.

Written for the meeting of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards at Denver, 1903, by Austin Peters, M. R. C. V. S., Chief of the Cattle Bureau of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

Boston, September 15, 1903.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

The outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease which occurred in Massachusetts and some of the neighboring New England states in the autumn and winter of 1902 and 1903, is a matter which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest and importance to live stock men all over the United States, and particularly to those assembled at a meeting of this character. While the recent outbreak of epizootic aphtha was localized to a small section of the country, yet because of the highly contagious character of this disease it might produce the most disastrous results if it obtained a foothold in the central or western sections of the country, and if it once obtained access to sections where the cattle run in larger herds and under less restricted conditions than in the New England states, the losses produced could not fail of being very heavy. As the Honorable James Wilson, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, remarked,—"if this disease succeeded in spreading west of the Hudson river the results would be nothing less than a national calamity."

The Foot and Mouth disease is one of the most highly contagious maladies with which we have to deal among cattle. Sheep and swine are also almost as susceptible to it as neat stock. It is also transmissible to man, particularly to children, through the milk of cows with vesicles on the udders. It produces vesicles on the lips and in the mouth, sore throat, fever and diarrhoea, and in delicate children it is sometimes fatal. Milkers may also have vesicles around the finger nails or between the fingers, from milking cows which are
infected. Very few cases among persons occurred as the result of the outbreak in Massachusetts last winter, because herds were immediately quarantined as fast as they were discovered with the disease, and the sale of the milk prohibited.

The incubative period is usually from three to five days after the animals are exposed. If the disease does not develop after two weeks, all danger is believed to be past. The United States Department of Agriculture requires only a two weeks quarantine on sheep and swine to protect the live stock of the country against this malady.

While it is not necessarily very fatal, only a small percentage of the animals which have it dying, yet the loss of flesh among animals which have been fed for the shambles is very great. Animals in a marketable condition within a few days lose the flesh that it may have taken several months to put on, and thus a whole season's feeding is lost. In addition, among milch cows the eruption appears on the udder in many cases, and here there may be a secondary infection of one or more quarters of the udder, with pus-producing bacteria, which results in a valuable dairy animal being ruined. A similar secondary result may be produced in one or more feet, leaving the animal permanently lame. In some instances, half or the whole of a foot may slough off.

Foot and mouth disease is characterized by the appearance of vesicles in the mouth, between the digits, or around the coronet, and, as already cited above, in milch cows similar vesicles may appear on the teats or udder. The vesicles are raised, containing a clear amber fluid. After two or three days the raised layer of epithelium sloughs off, leaving a superficial ulcerated surface which gradually heals. In an ordinary outbreak most of the animals, after the disease first manifests itself, should be nearly recovered at end of a month. The temperature at the time of the eruption of the vesicles, or particularly just before the vesicles appear, may be very high, 106 or 107 degrees Fahrenheit. After the development of the vesicles it drops down to 102 or 103 degrees. The animals, because of the soreness of the mouth, drool and smack their lips in a peculiar manner and do not eat, even if inclined to, because of this soreness. With the appearance of the vesicles around the feet lameness is also manifest. With milch cows the blister-like formations on the udder and teats make the latter very sensitive and milking difficult.

When the appearance of foot and mouth disease was first announced by the writer, he received letters from the State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania and also the State Veterinarian of Missouri, informing him that there was a disease known as mycotic stomatitis that had been mistaken for foot and mouth disease and possibly that here entered into his diagnosis. Later the Pennsylvania State Veterinarian was sent here by the Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and he decided that the diagnosis of foot and mouth disease was correct. While mycotic stomatitis may resemble foot and mouth disease in some respects as far as the outward appearance is concerned, it is easily differentiated because it is plain to see that it is not of such a highly contagious character. Foot and mouth disease may attack
all the animals in a herd, or in a herd of forty or fifty perhaps only two or three will escape, and it spreads from herd to herd, while in mycotic stomatitis but a few cases are found on a farm and then no more may be found within several miles of the original outbreak.

Early in December of 1902 the United States Bureau of Animal Industry put on a large force of inspectors and agents, and killed the diseased and exposed animals on every farm where foot and mouth disease appeared. The national government also did most of the disinfecting, the only exceptions being among herds of cattle which were first infected and which had practically recovered when the United States Department of Agriculture undertook to stamp the plague out. In these cases the disinfecting was done by agents of the State Cattle Bureau in order to expedite matters. The reason for dealing with this outbreak by the stamping-out method, as one would with contagious pleuropneumonia, was to bring the outbreak to a termination as speedily as possible. If a herd just coming down with epizootic aphtha was killed and the premises immediately disinfected, the spread of the disease in that locality was at once checked, while on the other hand if quarantine methods were pursued a quarantined herd would be a menace to all the cattle, sheep and swine in the neighborhood because of the difficulty of maintaining an effectual quarantine, the disease being readily carried on the hands, clothing and boots of attendants, or of curious persons who might obtain access to quarantined premises and then go to places where there were healthy animals. Besides this, it can be carried by dogs and cats and perhaps by pigeons, or even by rats going from one barn to another. It can also be carried from infected premises in grain bags, hay, manure, and similar products.

While the United States Department of Agriculture paid a large proportion of the expense of the management of this outbreak by furnishing the larger number of the veterinarians, killing the animals and paying the owners seventy per cent of their appraised value, besides doing most of the disinfecting, at the same time there is a great deal of work that the state authorities can do in co-operation with the national authorities, in an outbreak of this kind. In Massachusetts there is an official in every town known as the “Inspector of Animals”, who acts under the direction of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture. He is furnished with a book containing quarantine blanks and it is his duty, if he discovers any animals with a contagious disease, to fill out a notice of quarantine and give it to the owner and immediately mail a duplicate copy of the quarantine notice to the office of the Cattle Bureau, which serves as a notification of the existence of a contagious disease on the given premises.

As soon as the attention of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau was called to the existence of foot and mouth disease in Massachusetts last November, the Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry was immediately notified. While waiting for the national government to act, a letter was sent to every inspector of animals in every city and town in Massachusetts, notifying
them of the existence of a disease similar to foot and mouth disease, describ-
ing the symptoms, and directing them to immediately make an inspection of,
the neat cattle, sheep and swine in their respective towns, and if they found
any suspicious cases to quarantine the premises at once and send a notice
to the office of the Cattle Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture. Their
attention was also called to the very contagious nature of the disease and
they were told to wear rubbers and waterproof coat in making the inspection,
and, if they found any suspicious cases, to immediately wash their rubbers and
coat with a disinfectant before proceeding to any other premises.

At the same time an order was issued declaring a quarantine against Rhode.
Island because of the existence of foot and mouth disease in that state. While
it was known that foot and mouth disease existed in Massachusetts and that
it was carried from Massachusetts to Rhode Island, the importance was appar-
rent of prohibiting the movement of cattle across the state line for fear of
further spreading the infection.

The first letter to inspectors and the order quarantining Rhode Island were
issued about the middle of November.

There are large stock yards in Brighton, close to Boston, where a market
is held every Wednesday, several hundred cattle being brought there from
without the state, as well as from the immediate vicinity. An order was issued
November 26, approved by the Governor and Council, closing the public mar-
ket, as it was considered that this was one of the readiest means for the dis-
semination of foot and mouth disease. The market was not reopened until
July 15 of this year. No animals were allowed to be brought into Brighton,
Watertown, or Somerville except for immediate slaughter at the abattoirs,
and no one was allowed to bring any cattle, sheep or swine from infected
towns without a permit, and then only on wagons or sleds.

The cattle and sheep destined for export also pass through the stock yards
at Brighton and Watertown, but as the United States Secretary of Agricult-
ure forbade the shipment of cattle, sheep or swine from the port of Boston
at the end of last November, animals of this class ceased coming to the stock
yards. The Department of Agriculture of Great Britain also forbade the land-
ing of any of these animals from the ports of Boston or Portland and has not
yet removed the embargo. It is estimated that this export business alone
is worth $50,000 a week to the port of Boston, therefore the loss of this
business must have been a large item in the cost of the outbreak to the com-

munity, amounting in the last ten months to about two million dollars.

The act of the legislature creating the Cattle Bureau of the State Board of
Agriculture, which went into effect in April, 1902, provides that orders is-

sued by the Chief of the Cattle Bureau for the supression and eradica-
tion of any contagious disease must be approved by the Governor and Council.
Order No. 5, a copy of which follows, was apporved by the Governor and Coun-
cil December 1, 1902.
To all Persons Whom it may Concern:

By virtue of the power and authority vested by law in the Cattle Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture, under the provisions of Chapter 90 of the Revised Laws and Chapter 116 of the Acts of 1902, you are hereby notified that foot and mouth disease, which is a contagious disease and is so recognized by the laws of the Commonwealth, exists to an alarming extent among cattle, sheep and swine in some sections of this State.

You are hereby further notified that in order to prevent its spread, this Bureau has issued the following order, to continue until revoked by the Chief of the Cattle Bureau:

1. All neat cattle, sheep and swine upon infected premises are to remain in quarantine until such time as the Chief of the Cattle Bureau decides that it is proper to release them, and no neat cattle, sheep or swine are to be brought upon or removed from such premises without his permission upon any pretext whatsoever. The disposal of the products or manure of such animals, or litter, hay, straw, utensils and all other material are subject to the orders of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau.

2. All persons having no business upon premises deemed by the Chief of the Cattle Bureau to be infected with foot and mouth disease are hereby forbidden to trespass thereon.

3. No auctions or public sales of neat cattle, sheep or swine shall be held in localities deemed by the Chief of the Cattle Bureau to be infected, without his permission.

4. All persons are forbidden to drive or transport any neat cattle, sheep or swine over the public highway, or to turn the same upon any unfenced land in such city or town wherein the foot and mouth disease exists and after notice thereof has been given by the Chief of the Cattle Bureau, without his special permission so to do.

5. All persons are forbidden to tamper with or disfigure any notices posted by order of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau, subject to the penalty of the law.

This order takes effect upon its approval.

AUSTIN PETERS, Chief of Cattle Bureau.


E. F. Hamlin,
Executive Secretary.

It will be seen by the above order that it was drawn in such a way as to give the Chief of the Cattle Bureau the necessary authority to meet almost any emergency that might arise in connexion with the outbreak, providing for the strictest quarantine of the infected premises, forbidding trespassing upon infected premises, prohibiting auctions and public sales of neat cattle, sheep or swine in localities deemed by the Chief of the Cattle Bureau to be infect-
ed, and forbidding driving or transporting any such animals upon the public highway or turning them upon any unfenced land in any city or town where foot and mouth disease existed.

Under the authority of this order posters were printed to be put up in public places in cities and towns where the disease existed. Many of these posters were first printed on pasteboard, but as the winter storms softened the pasteboard and the wind blew the cards down, later they were printed upon cloth, which was found to withstand the weather much better. [Specimens of these cards to be handed around among the audience.]

Upon the adoption of this order the following letter of instructions was sent to the inspectors of animals throughout the state:

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CATTLE BUREAU OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Boston, Dec. 3, 1902.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS OF ANIMALS.

(Read these instructions carefully and preserve for reference.)

Within a few days inspectors of animals in the cities and towns of Massachusetts will receive placards and circulars of various kinds which are to be posted in public places, nailed to trees, tacked on buildings or fences on infected premises, or distributed among leading farmers.

1. Placards to be nailed to trees, posts, or buildings in border towns, to be posted on the public highways leading from Massachusetts into Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont or New Hampshire, on the Massachusetts side of the line, forbidding the transportation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine across the State boundary in either direction. These are to be put up on every highway connecting these states.

2. A circular to all persons calling their attention to foot and mouth disease and the laws relating to contagious animal diseases, with a request to all good citizens to co-operate with the federal and State authorities in all measures taken for the eradication of the disorder. These circulars are to be posted in stores, postoffices, railway stations, blacksmith shops, horse sheds and other public places, and, if any remain, distributed among leading citizens.

3. Placards stating that certain premises are quarantined, forbidding the removal or introduction of any neat cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine. These cards are to be tacked to the door posts of barns, on the door, or on gate or fence posts on infected premises.

4. Placards to be posted on prominent places all over cities or towns declared to be infected with foot and mouth disease, forbidding the driving or transportation of neat cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine upon the public highway, or the turning of the same upon any unfenced land.

All inspectors of Animals in towns east of the Connecticut river are also hereby ordered to immediately make a complete inspection of all neat cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine in their respective cities or towns, with special reference as to whether the animals are infected with foot and mouth disease, and, if any cases are found, all cloven-footed animals on the infected
premises are to be immediately quarantined and duplicate notices sent at once to the Cattle Bureau.

Inspectors are directed not to quarantine any more cows at present on account of tuberculosis, as the work in connection with foot and mouth disease is so pressing there is not just now time or money for taking care of tuberculous cattle.

Inspectors should wear rubber boots and rubber coats in infected places, to be washed off with a disinfectant before proceeding to the next farm, using a five per cent solution of carbolic acid, to be obtained at any drug store.

Inspectors of Animals in the cities and towns in the Commonwealth are also directed to co-operate in every way with the federal and State authorities in all steps taken toward stamping out the disease.

AUSTIN PETERS,
Chief of Cattle Bureau.

Inspectors of animals along the border towns adjoining Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire had posters sent them calling the attention of all persons to the quarantine rules and regulations of the Cattle Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Agriculture, forbidding the moving of cattle in either direction across the boundary lines of these states. In towns where foot and mouth disease existed inspectors were sent placards to put up forbidding the moving of any animals on the public highways, or turning the same upon any unfenced land, and in communities where the disease existed inspectors had placards to post forbidding auctions or public sales of any kind, of neat cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine. Cards were also printed to tack on the infected premises, giving notice that they were under quarantine. Notices were also sent out describing the disease and calling the attention of all persons to the fact that where any one knew of a contagious disease the law required him to report it.

After the arrival of Dr. D. E. Salmon, the Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, early in December, at a conference with Governor Crane and the Chief of the Cattle Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture, Dr. Salmon said that he thought the best way to deal with the outbreak was to pursue the stamping-out method, but that under the United States laws he had no authority to kill cattle in Massachusetts unless his men were authorized to act as agents of the state, and accordingly order No. 6 was approved by the Governor and Council December 5, as follows:

Order No. 6.

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Council Chamber, Dec. 5, 1902.

WHEREAS, the foot and mouth disease, declared to be a contagious disease by the laws of this Commonwealth, exists to an alarming degree among the cattle, sheep, and swine of the Commonwealth, and;

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture, the public good requires the destruction of certain
cattle, sheep, and swine which have been exposed to said contagious disease, and;

WHEREAS, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, has agreed to reimburse the owners of animals destroyed in accordance with law by payment to the owners of seventy (70) per cent of the appraised value of such animals, such appraisal to be made by an expert in the value of cattle, who shall be a citizen of the Commonwealth and appointed by said Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and to be based upon the value of such animals when in a state of health;

Now, THEREFORE, it is hereby ordered that the following order of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau of the state Board of Agriculture be approved.

Adopted in Council, Dec. 5, 1902.

Boston, Dec. 5, 1902.

To all Persons whom it may Concern:

By virtue of the power and authority vested by law in the Cattle Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture, under the provisions of chapter 90 of the Revised Laws and chapter 116 of the Acts of 1902, you are hereby notified that foot and mouth disease, which is a contagious disease, and is so recognized by the laws of this commonwealth, exists among cattle, sheep and swine in some sections of this State.

You are hereby further notified that in order to prevent the spread of this disease, this Bureau has just issued the following order:

It is hereby ordered that all cattle, sheep or swine which have foot and mouth disease, or which have been exposed to it, shall be killed, in those cases where, in the opinion of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau, the public interests require it.

This order shall take effect upon its approval by the Governor and Council.

AUSTIN PETERS,
Chief of Cattle Bureau.

Approved in Council, Dec. 5, 1902.

E. F. Hamlin, Executive Secretary."

Inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry were thereupon appointed acting agents of the Cattle Bureau of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, and given authority to kill all diseased animals, or those that had been exposed to the contagion, with the understanding that the United States would pay 70 per cent of the appraised value of such animals.

Under this arrangement animals were appraised and killed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Appraised Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neat cattle</td>
<td>2,702</td>
<td>$131,319.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>417.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>2,280.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 2,993 $134,037.78

The United States government paid 70 per cent of this appraisal and later
the state of Massachusetts appropriated a sum sufficient to pay the remaining 30 per cent, or about $40,000.

There were 64 herds, comprising 959 animals, that were quarantined on suspicion during the prevalence of the disease, but were afterwards released as free from it. There were 26 herds, comprising 461 animals, that were more or less affected but recovered, and were released on the lifting of the quarantine. Among the herds that were only partially slaughtered there remained 1084 animals that were released on the lifting of the quarantine. About 40 animals died from the disease. This makes a total of 220 herds quarantined, comprising 5537 animals.

By the 5th of December, 1902, there were 138 herds, comprising 2915 animals quarantined, that were turned over to the United States Department of Agriculture to deal with as they saw fit.

Besides the animals killed by the United States Department of Agriculture in Massachusetts, there were in New Hampshire, up to the first of June, 48 herds comprising 733 cattle affected with the disease and killed, in Vermont 22 herds comprising 381 cattle affected and killed, in Rhode Island 18 herds comprising 360 cattle affected, of which 6 herds comprising 80 cattle were killed.

From time to time it was necessary to issue other orders in relation to the disease as circumstances seemed to require. After the cattle were killed it was necessary to send a notice to each person relative to how long the barn should remain empty before restocking, removing manure, hay and similar material, also forbidding grain dealers taking bags from premises where the disease had existed, and cautioning farmers against employing men who had been working on infected farms until they had destroyed their overalls and jumpers and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected themselves. There has been no recurrence of the disease on premises where the animals were killed or allowed to recover and the barns disinfected.

Later in the winter, about the middle of February, as the limits of the outbreak became more clearly defined, an order was issued declaring a certain part of the state under quarantine and forbidding the moving of cattle from, into or across the infected area, and also forbidding the taking of hay, grain bags or manure out of the infected district without a permit. This grain bag clause seemed to be a very important one. On account of persons being forbidden to send grain bags away without a permit the railroad companies would not accept them for shipment, and no permits were given to take grain bags from infected localities until an agent of the Cattle Bureau had been sent to fumigate them with formaldehyde gas. In this way between eighty and ninety thousand grain bags were disinfected, and there were besides several hundred pounds of old bagging that was not worth fumigating and which was bought by the state and burned. It was found that grain bags were sent from infected towns long distances to wholesale grain dealers, and were then refilled and sent in other directions, and the disinfection of grain bags was, in the opinion of the writer, a very important factor in checking the spread of the disease.
About the middle of February also an order was approved by the Governor and Council giving the Chief of the Cattle Bureau authority to order dogs, cats or other pet animals killed if the owners neglected to keep them at home, in localities where epizootic aphtha prevailed. Fortunately it was not found necessary to kill any little animals under the authority of this order.

At the time that the Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry was notified of the existence of the disease, similar information was sent to the authorities in all the surrounding states, in order to give them ample opportunity to quarantine their states against Massachusetts if they desired to check the spread of the trouble.

As a result of all the precautions taken, the majority of cases was confined to a radius of within twenty-five or thirty miles of Boston. Very few herds over twenty-five miles from Boston in Massachusetts were ever infected, and the disease in Rhode Island and Vermont was undoubtedly limited as a result of the action of the state of Massachusetts. New Hampshire was supposed to be free, after killing a few herds early in the winter just across the line from Methuen, Massachusetts, and cattle were allowed to be brought into Massachusetts on permits given by the Chief of the Massachusetts Cattle Bureau, from New Hampshire, until the first of March, when the Massachusetts authorities discovered foot and mouth disease among some cattle sent to Watertown for beef, coming from the vicinity of Bedford, New Hampshire. These cases were immediately reported to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, whose agents destroyed the animals and disinfected the cattle pen where they were discovered and the car in which they came, and the discovery of these cases led to the quarantining of New Hampshire and investigations by United States government officials, which resulted in the determination of the extent of the outbreak in New Hampshire. If it had not been for the action of the agents of the Massachusetts Cattle Bureau, New Hampshire would have been believed free from the disease much longer, and the outbreak there would in that case have been much more serious than it was.

What the origin of the recent appearance of foot and mouth disease was, is extremely difficult to tell. As nearly as can be traced out, it existed a year ago last August in a locality in Chelsea known as Prattville. As Chelsea is near East Boston, where all the foreign shipping comes in, it was thought that the disease might have been brought to this country from Europe in hay or straw used for packing merchandise, or possibly some cattle man who had been where it existed abroad might have brought it on his clothes or boots upon returning home. But recent developments show that it may possibly have originated in some other way.

The last cases of foot and mouth disease found in Massachusetts were killed at Wakefield August 23rd. There were four cows and a calf on the farm, which were killed, and the building disinfected. The owner of the farm has a son who is a young physician and is very much interested in the study of smallpox and vaccine virus. He was trying experiments by inoculating calves with vaccine virus, in the study of this disease. Five calves died under somewhat peculiar circumstances between August 4 and August
9. August 21 one of his father's cows showed symptoms of foot and mouth disease, and by August 23rd three cows out of four, and a calf, were evidently suffering from this disease. Since then the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the Massachusetts Cattle Bureau have had the experiments repeated, the physician using the same vaccine virus that he did before, with the result that it has been found possible to produce foot and mouth disease among the cows kept with the calves which were inoculated with this virus.

It is supposed that some fresh vaccine virus may have been brought from Europe, which came from some establishment where cattle had become infected with foot and mouth disease, and that in this way the vaccine virus became contaminated and was capable of starting an outbreak.

This outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Wakefield is entirely distinct and separate from the outbreak of last November, and shows how a similar occurrence might have taken place if it had not been promptly reported and stamped out. This being the case, it is barely possible that the original outbreak may have been started in some such way as the more recent one at Wakefield, instead of having been imported in hay, straw, hides, wool, or the clothes of persons from abroad.

An interesting feature of the outbreak is that cattle confined at the United States quarantine station, where all cattle, sheep and swine are kept in quarantine in order to prevent the introduction of any contagious disease into the United States, remained healthy, while cattle on the farm across the road from the quarantine station were suffering with epizootic aphtha.

Order No. 11 of the Cattle Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture, dated July 16, 1903, officially declares Massachusetts to be free from foot and mouth disease, and allows the resumption of the cattle business within the limits of the state as heretofore.

MR. SMITH: Mr. President, I notice Dr. Peters here suggests that he received letters from the State Veterinarians of Pennsylvania and Missouri, suggesting that it might be some other disease. I would like to hear from Dr. Lucky.

DR. LUCKY: Mr. Chairman, I never saw a case of foot and mouth disease, and I hope I never will see one in Missouri, and when the announcement was made that foot and mouth disease existed in the New England states, it was accompanied by a statement that the infection could not be traced, and I could not believe that you would have much of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease without they could trace the source of the infection. And just previous to that, I came very nearly being misled in an outbreak of epizootic aphtha to the conclusion that it was foot and mouth disease.

Some ten years ago, I don't know who, I think it was probably Dr. Bacorn, who was State Veterinarian, found epizootic aphtha prevalent over the state, and called it foot and mouth disease, and got up a considerable stir among the cattle men throughout the state; and outside of his report—he had his report printed in the annual report of the Board of Agriculture—I could find
nothing pertaining to this condition. I visited quite a number of herds, and I recollect the first one I visited. As I went away, the owner of the cattle asked me what was the matter, but I don't remember what I said, but the county judge, who was with me at the time, said afterwards that I remarked, "I will be damned if I know what it was." I gave them a treatment and the cattle got all right, which they would have done without any treatment.

I visited several herds, and only found some, say five or six per cent. of the cattle in the different herds, affected with epizootic aphtha. But I knew that if foot and mouth disease were in those herds, there would be some reason for it being there; we could trace its origin, and that it would not stop with attacking five or six per cent. of the cattle in that herd. And after visiting a number of herds, I made up my mind that I didn't have foot and mouth disease to contend with, but that he had epizootic aphtha, and I considered it very carefully and deliberately and I considered that the doctor had made a mistake and had created a furor in the United States, back to about 1900, why, I thought, as friendly as we all are with each other, it would not hurt for me to sit down and write to Dr. Peters, and tell him the facts, and it might possibly be that he had nothing more. Dr. Conway of Columbia went on to Massachusetts and happened to be with the authorities of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Authorities, and saw quite a number of herds affected with foot and mouth disease, and brought home some good photographs which were published in a bulletin, so that it left no room for doubt. Of course, I often make mistakes, and it didn't worry me any, but I was anxious that we should not get up any excitement unless it was necessary.

After the disease proved to be foot and mouth disease, I was gratified to notice the course that the veterinarians of those states pursued in cooperation with the agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Authorities, and I felt confident that the disease would probably be controlled and eradicated, as was done with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, when an outbreak of that occurred, quite extensive, over the eastern and middle states.

I was somewhat reluctant to believe that an outbreak of foot and mouth disease had occurred, also, on account of the fact that the Federal Department exercised such rigid control of animals introduced into this country. There were several reasons for doubting the existence of foot and mouth disease, but my doubts in the matter were dispelled when Dr. Conway returned.

I don't know about foot and mouth disease from practice. It is no doubt a difficult thing to control, and the Department has acted wisely and judiciously as far as they have gone in controlling it. I thought it was a very important matter that, considering that it is possible that the disease will get spread into other states before it is thoroughly eradicated, from the localities in which it existed, that all of the Sanitary Boards, as far as possible, at least, should understand the nature of the disease thoroughly, and have in mind before hand, a plan for controlling it in case it should break out, and not let it get extensive in any of those states.

In case the importation of cattle from infected areas should introduce the foot and mouth disease into Missouri, I think we will not be long in finding
It out, and I shall call upon the Departement of Agriculture promptly, and I am sure that we will have no trouble in controlling it in our state. I am equally solicitous about the control of this disease in other states and territories, and I feel that we are responsible as agents for the various states and territories, if we let it get any extensive foot hold.

THE PRESIDENT: Any other discussions of this question?

MR. THOMAS: What is the date of that communication?

MR. SMITH: Sometime last week.

MR. THOMAS: A week ago Friday, I was talking with buyers of export cattle of Chicago, and they told me that the port of Boston was still closed. I was wondering if some co-operation between the State Government of Massachusetts and the B. A. I. might not expediate the opening of that port in some way. They seem to think that it was not open.

MR. SMITH: This order No. 11 of the Board of Agriculture was dated July 15, 1903 officially declaring Massachusetts to be free from disease, but the B. A. I. has not declared the port of Boston open as yet, and I think possibly that was due to the fact that a new case was discovered in August in New Hampshire.

DR. TIFFANY: The Bureau of Animal Industry has declared the port of Boston open for export trade. That has been for two weeks at least.

MR. SMITH: It was not so two weeks ago last Friday.

DR. TIFFANY: I think so. I think these gentlemen must be mistaken. I know our office received notice from the Bureau of Animal Industry at least two weeks ago. The port is open, isn't it, Colonel Dean?

MR. DEAN: Yes sir.

MR. KLEBURG: Mr. Chairman, I move that we extend to Dr. Peters a vote of thanks for sending this paper to be read at this meeting, and for his very able report on foot and mouth disease.

The motion was duly seconded, and being put by the President, carried unanimously.

DR. LAMB: Mr. President, I think we all appreciate the seriousness of an outbreak such as has been described, and I think that the Sanitary authorities of the various states of New England and the United States Department of Agriculture having taken hold of this matter in a vigorous and prompt way to prevent its spreading and to eradicate the disease, if it is in order that we suggest to the committee on resolutions that a resolution be passed by this body complimenting both the sanitary officials of the New England states, and the Department of Agriculture upon their efficient work in this matter.

DR. NORTON: Second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you make that as a motion?

DR. LAMB: I do.

DR. LUCKY: Is the motion open for discussion?

THE PRESIDENT: It is now open for discussion as soon as the chair states it. The motion is that the resolution committee prepare a resolution complimenting the Sanitary officials of the New England States and the Department of Agriculture upon their efficient work in this matter, and compl-
menting them for their promptness in stamping out this disease.

DR. LUCKY: Mr. Chairman, the State Veterinarians of the states mentioned are members of this association, and the Department of Agriculture is represented here and is a part of this association. While the sentiment that the doctor has in mind is very nice, I think a resolution complimenting them or anyone, or any veterinarians, for his official work, sounds too much to me like self-praise. We are virtually praising ourselves, and it is not exactly within the bounds of propriety, it does not seem to me. I think we can overstep in that direction, even, of course, admitting that these people have done an admirable work. The cattle resources of this country will never know what has been done for them if that disease is thoroughly stamped out, and while that is true, a resolution thanking those gentlemen from cattle men and cattle men's associations will be all right, but we are practically complimenting ourselves, which is not according to my idea of ethics.

MR. KLEBURG: Mr. Chairman, I beg leave to differ with the gentleman. While the Sanitary Board of the State of Massachusetts is a member of this association, it is not this association, nor is the Department of Agriculture, and I think they ought to be encouraged, and whenever any member of this Board or the Sanitary Board of any State does efficient work in stamping out disease, it is one of the objects of this association, and we take note of those things. I think the resolution is strictly in point and for one, I hope the resolution will pass.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further remarks? If not, those who are in favor of this bouquet, will say "aye."

The resolution was carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next will be the topic on "Federal Inspection and Quarantine, as a Means of Eradicating Tick Fever," by Colonel Dean.

MR. DEAN: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards, it does not occur to my mind that I have any special information that I can give this association at this time, except to congratulate you on the fact that the regulations recommended by this association at last meeting, carried out by the Department of Agriculture, in that part of the work that is under the Kansas City office, succeeded completely in restraining the spread of southern cattle or tick fever; that not a single case of southern cattle fever has developed in the immense number of cattle that have passed through the Kansas City Stock yards this year.

The mistaken notion that some of the border states had during the season of 1901 and 1902, gave us disastrous results last year in the district that is under our supervision, which fortunately, by strict adherence to the recommendations made, the lines recommended and the seasons for inspection and open season as recommended by the association last year, has fortunately restrained the spread of the disease. I do not think that there is any ground for the claim that southern cattle fever is gaining ground on us. Instead of that, we have completely stopped it at the boundary line that has been drawn, and in some instances, eradicated it from territory where it had been spread by mistaken notion of depending on the seasons, on the winter
for a disinfestant. And I believe that with co-operation and thorough dipping or treatment for the killing of the tick, gives us good ground for hoping that we can eventually master the disease.

I do not think that I have any new suggestions to make, only that we strictly adhere, and that the local authorities of every state strictly enforce the regulations and line that is agreed upon at this meeting. I thank you for your attention.

THE PRESIDENT: Any questions from any member or remarks?

MR. KLEBURG: Mr. Chairman, I have looked over the paper this morning for a report of the proceedings of this meeting, and it seems to me that the report that the papers give out of the proceedings of this meeting are very slender. One of the main objects, or one of the main results for good that can be derived from this meeting, is a thorough dissemination of the proceedings of this meeting, at least of the important matters that come before this meeting, in order that the cattle men all over this country may read and be informed.

What is the use of us coming into some large city and going into some room that nobody else enters excepting the delegates to this association, and going through all these proceedings, having papers read, and having these discussions when nobody is the wiser except the immediate members of this association? Of course, they are benefitted, but one of the main benefits to be derived from it is that the proceedings of this meeting should be disseminated over the United States, and I believe there ought to be a committee appointed at every meeting that occurs for the proper editing and publication of the proceedings of these meetings. I would like to hear from others on this subject.

THE PRESIDENT: Have you a motion to make on that?

MR. KLEBURG: No, sir; I have not a motion. I simply throw this out as a suggestion.

THE PRESIDENT: Any of the gentlemen wish to take a shot at this?

MR. KLEBURG: I might say this, that when we come to select our next place of meeting, why it is a very important matter; I think it is the most important part of selecting the location, that these proceedings ought to be published as fully as possible,—I am not censuring the papers, but I am simply suggesting that we ought to take steps that would lead to a fuller report of the proceedings of these meetings, and if we have a proper committee to attend to these things I have no doubt that the papers would make the right mention.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that the report of the meeting will be published by the Secretary and sent to each state board and to each member of this organization, I presume, and will say this much for the newspapers of Denver, that they are having the time of their lives within the last two days in their city charter election; the newspaper boys have endeavored to give us notices, but the managers of the newspapers themselves have given the charter election in Denver, all the space there was, feeling I presume, that it was of more local interest and importance than reports in
full of this meeting. I have talked with one or two of the newspaper reporters who have been sent here and have written stuff, and have been joking on the matter, but I feel that they have done very well by us.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I heartily coincide with the idea expressed by the gentleman from Texas, who was last on the floor. I am fully convinced that a very little effort would have been necessary to have had the newspaper reporters here all through our meeting, and a full and complete report published of everything we have done. I think possibly, and quite probably, that the reason why they are not here is because the importance of the work done by this association was not properly presented to them, and that a committee along the line the gentleman suggested, to act and take steps to get the newspaper men at our next meeting place, and give them to understand the nature and condition of the work, and the importance to the large stock industry of the whole United States, and present it to them properly before the meetings are called to order, will have its effect, and that we will have a reporter there who will take down the proceedings of the meetings and publish them, and be glad to do it as a news item. I do not think we would have to hire them to do it, but that if they understand the importance and the attention the reading public will give to a matter of that kind, I believe they will publish it willingly, and gladly as an item of news.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further discussion on this matter?

The next item on the programme will be "Glanders", presented by Dr. Tiffany of Illinois, for Dr. Lovejoy, who is not present. We will hear from Dr. Tiffany on Glanders.

DR. TIFFANY: Mr. President, and gentlemen of the convention: Dr. Lovejoy gave me no paper of any kind and I have no remarks that I would like to make. In fact I do not know that he knew he was on the programme. I did not, at least.

MR. SMITH: (The Secretary.) He knew it.

DR. TIFFANY: I do not know what I can say here that would be of interest to this convention. Glanders is an old subject that all veterinarians at least are well versed in, but to say how Illinois deals with Glanders, possibly would not be interesting; I don't know that it would. I don't know what else I could say that would be of any value. If you would care to hear how Illinois handles glanders, why I might state that.

We have a Board, of course, of live stock Commissioners, a secretary and several veterinarians. The rules of the Board require that when any veterinarian, acting under this Board, discovers any outbreak of any contagious disease, his duty is to report it to the Secretary of the Board who then issues an order for the investigation of the disease; not necessarily by the veterinarian reporting it, but by a veterinarian. When the disease is found to be glanders all the diseased animals, together with the exposed animals are placed in quarantine. Then under our rule an arrangement is entered into with the owner of the animal, if possible to do so, by which an appraised valuation—a health valuation is placed upon those animals, and if the owner destroys the diseased animal he is allowed one third of that health valua-
tion, not to exceed $100 in valuation. That is, in the health valuation of any animal.

When the owner destroys the animal and disinfects his premises he receives a voucher or treasury warrant for the amount. Then if the owner consents to give a maline test to all exposed animals and release all those at once that fail to act to the maline test.

When the maline test first began to be used in Illinois, it was the custom to destroy at once all the reacting animals, but after holding a post mortem on quite a number of cases and finding the lesions very trifling, it was suggested that retests be conducted, and it was found that many animals that reacted at first test failed to react at the future test; and that plan has been followed out and carried out; almost without exception, unless the animal shows symptoms of glanders within ninety days after the first test, they eventually at some subsequent retest, conducted not oftener than sixty days apart, fail to react and are released from quarantine, assuming that they have recovered. In my practice I have had numbers of just such cases; some of them would remain in quarantine nearly a year and eventually fail to react, and today are as well as any horses we know of anywhere.

We have some veterinarians that have taken the ground that possibly those horses have been injected with maline so frequently they have become immune to the action of maline and if they assume that the animals were diseased again and have no reaction from the effect of maline, why they must assume that that animal still has glanders. But this practice has been carried on now for four years and we have never known an animal to show clinical symptoms of glanders that has eventually failed to react to the maline.

Correspondence has been kept up with owners of such animals, and never has a case of glanders been reported to us that has been released after the maline test.

Glanders in the country districts of Illinois this year seems to be more prevalent than usual, possibly in Chicago too. We find that a large majority of the cases of glanders in the country districts are traceable directly to the importation of range horses. We for a time, attempted to get the brand to try and trace them up and find where they came from, but in many cases the brands were rather indistinct, and we people down there are not very good hunters after brands, like the Westeners might be; but that thing has been carried out very carefully and it is a fact that a great majority of the cases we found, have been introduced by farmers buying in the market or by some dealer buying horses at odd times that had a nasal discharge which he attributed to distemper. They call most all of these cases, whether it is a fever, influenza or glanders—they call it distemper, like many other sections of the country, but they discover after a time that it is not distemper, and it is glanders.

I don't know whether co-operation by the states in which those arrangements exist by the authorities of those states, would be practical or not. I do not know whether the Bureau of Animal Industry could aid much, because the inspection of those range horses would be a very difficult matter,
but believe when they arrive in market a clinical case might be excluded possibly, for awhile, and quarantined or destroyed, but the exposed animals would then get out of the country without a maline test and that would be very expensive and perhaps impracticable, on account of the animals being unbroken and difficult to handle.

We try to caution our people where they come across glanders to be very cautious in purchasing such animals, and hope that there may be some results from that, but you cannot talk with every man, and even if you do, they do not always receive your advice in good part.

MR. KLEBURG: Doctor, may I ask you a question?

DR. TIFFANY: Yes, sir.

MR. KLEBURG: On the range how long would the germ of glanders live, scattered around over the range?

DR. TIFFANY: Not very long probably. You mean on the grazing ground?

MR. KLEBURG: Yes, on the grazing ground.

DR. TIFFANY: Not very long, the germ being destroyed very quickly in the air.

MR. KLEBURG: How about in the water where they drink?

DR. TIFFANY: You mean if they drink stagnant water?

MR. KLEBURG: Yes, or running water.

DR. TIFFANY: On running water it would disappear at once, but in stagnant water it might remain for some time. Of course I believe it is through the medium of drinking water on farms and in cities that the disease is disseminated, probably more frequently than any other manner; and some of our towns in Illinois, one town that I know of in particular, has a great many public watering troughs and every little while you find a delivery horse, for instance, affected with glanders; he has been in the habit of watering entirely out of a public watering trough. While he may have him watered for months before he is discovered to have glanders, in the meantime he has had an opportunity to infect other horses who have developed the glanders into a clinical case. Oftentimes it goes months and possibly a year, so that it is not easy to detect. It is like tuberculosis in that respect.

I know one instance which is the best sort of evidence to me that an animal can be infected with glanders after years, possibly, months certainly, and be able to convey the disease before any clinical symptoms appear. I know an instance on a farm in one of our counties where a man owned a branded Western mare twenty-two months, and he said that at no time during those twenty-two months did this animal show any sign of any nasal discharge, or anything wrong, except in hot weather she did not stand the work very well; about a month after he sold this mare nasal discharge appeared, that he only attributed to distemper, as usual. Within four months he had lost three animals that he afterwards thought died of glanders. The case was finally reported, about nine months after he lost his mare, and we investigated the farm and found this mare and two others had died with the disease of glanders; we applied the maline test on three others he owned, and they all reacted, and two of them were destroyed, and a post mortem was held...
her lungs revealed a chronic case of glanders. In the meantime on the farm from which she had gone in Illinois, I found four; we destroyed one, within ninety days; three more were destroyed that had reacted, and those six others reacted to the test, making nine out of ten; the sixth ultimately recovered.

This mare, now, as I say, showed no evidence of glanders while owned by the first man in Illinois, and there is no positive proof that she conveyed the disease to animals on his farm, but that was the only one that he had purchased outside, and while the infection might have been brought there by some persons travelling through the country, watering out of his watering trough on his farm, that is possible, but the other seems to be more probable, to show the difficulty in the eradication of glanders from any section without great effort and careful work.

Therefore I think if we could keep range horses out of Illinois, that is the diseased range animal, we, in our country, would not have much glanders. I think we could stamp it out, but as long as it is being imported we do not have much hope of getting rid of it.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any questions any one desires to ask of Dr. Tiffany?

DR. LUCKY: Mr. Chairman, the Doctor states that glanders is a disease which we all understand fairly well, which is true. But I do not believe that any of us fully comprehend the extent to which glanders is prevalent over the United States at the present time, and I have had occasion recently to have to deal with an outbreak in Kansas City, and in my talk with some of the dealers there, one firm which handled two million dollars worth of horses within the last twelve months, horses and mules, and I should say a firm which has buyers all over the West, they stated that they have withdrawn from a certain territory on account of the prevalence of glanders. He mentioned the territory where the mules on the range were so badly diseased, such a large per cent of them diseased, that you could go there and buy a whole herd for a dollar a head. And I have noticed that the handling of immense numbers of Western horses, probably throughout Kansas City, horses which were sold to the British Government, has probably been the cause of the outbreak in Kansas City. While these men have been careful in handling horses, have been scrupulous it seems to me, as far as they could be, a few head of infected horses have undoubtedly been allowed to get out into the city, and the watering fountains are arranged so that disease could spread very rapidly. And it has spread to a considerable extent. But it has been controlled, and will be stamped out as soon as practicable.

The point I wish to make is that glanders is a disease that no man will understand thoroughly if he studies it all his life. When I started in as State Veterinarian I thought I knew all about it, but I have seen something like a thousand cases, and now I feel like I know very little about it. It is one that we must take up before this association at some future time and study out thoroughly, and is a disease which we will have to combat very vigorously, and more vigorously than we have done in the past.
I would have to criticise the present method in vogue in most of the different states and territories, of getting notices of the different outbreaks of glanders. The law, for instance, of the State of Kansas compels any man who sees a case of glanders, or has a horse infected with glanders, to report it. Well, they do not do it, and there is no way of enforcing such a law. I may tell all the people who live in different towns in Kansas, that the disease is quite prevalent, as well as on a good many of the ranges. I had occasion to visit a mule dealer's establishment some three years ago, and he stated to me that he had just killed of his own accord and buried 65 head of mules and jacks, and that the infection had been introduced in his establishment through a shipment of mules from Utah. He has now a case pending—it has not been settled—against the firm from whom he bought the mules. I mention these things to show you that glanders is prevalent and that we are not combatting it in a practical way, as a general rule, as a disease which we must give more attention to at some time in the future.

One point in regard to a statement that Dr. Tiffany makes, which is very interesting to me; and that is with regard to maline tests, that some people claim that repeated injections of maline will cure glanders. That is a thing that would be very important for us to know. Dr. Tiffany's experience, as he has stated, indicates that those horses in the early stages—which had been injected repeatedly with maline, indicates that the maline probably cured them.

We cannot rely upon any treatment with medicines, for everything that has ever been tried has failed, and we cannot draw but two conclusions from the statement he makes; one is that the maline may cure the disease; another is that nature may overcome the disease to such an extent that those animals subsequently did not manifest any symptoms, as is the case in many instances with animals affected with tuberculosis, and as is shown in the dissecting room to be the case in tuberculosis in the human family, that the disease affecting only limited areas is usually held in check by nature; that outward symptoms of it might never become manifest. I think it is very important to decide whether or not the repeated injection of maline will cure the glanders, and if so it will be a matter of considerable value to veterinarians, especially those engaged in sanitary work.

MR. KLEBURG: Dr. Lucky, may I ask you a question. Would not those shippers in Kansas City and other stock yards who handle a great deal of this live stock, when glandered horses were shipped into this territory, these stock yards where these horse dealers and mule dealers use and handle a great many stock that come from the range, which are supposed to carry disease into these different states, would not those places be the great points of infection, the centers of infection for distributing it all over the country? Every man's horse is shipped into those stables from the range, and are watered at their watering places, at public watering places; they have glanders and are shipped out and other horses brought in there could they not be infected at these same watering places and then shipped out, and wouldn't they then disseminate the disease? Would it not be a good idea to watch
those places very closely?

DR. LUCKY: You are right, it would be a good idea, and those places are watched very closely, but it must not be understood that these men are in any ways careless in handling horses and mules; they have buyers who probably have had as much experience with glanders as a great many of us veterinarians, who are instructed carefully not to buy horses and mules in an infected district; and they have veterinarians employed, especially the dealers at Kansas City had occasion to examine into the matter, and they have veterinarians employed who look over their stock regularly. They have isolated stall, individual stalls for the stock they handle; they disinfect their barns at regular intervals, and I was gratified to see that they take pains to prevent not only glanders but any other contagious disease. We think today that glanders may be controlled if we will but figure out and carry out the plans they pursue, and I do not believe that the glanders can be traced to those establishments.

We found that quite a few cases of glanders happened to be in Kansas City, one way or another, and that the animals were watered at the public watering fountain. I took notice of these watering fountains and I saw that they were built up high enough so that a horse could be driven up and drink at the fountains without unreining him. I caught while there, quite a number of horses that were just returned from watering at those places. I walked up to those places where I noticed as much as two or three teams crowded around and drinking together, and some of the horses probably would blow their nasal discharge into the water, and infect the water which was used by other teams in the city. Of course, as a matter of precaution, we simply had the water shut off, so that each man who had a team had to carry a bucket and water out of the hydrants through his private bucket, and we kept the water so until the glanders in Kansas City is a thing of the past. But we cannot criticise the dealers who are dealers, because they are extremely careful, in fact it is their business to be careful; it is to their interests. The sale of a lot of horses and mules infected with glanders to any of their customers would reflect on their trade, so that it would damage them a great deal, more than it would damage anybody else; and they are not only the most careful men but they are intelligent; they know, a great many of them have had experience in handling horses with glanders, and they know there is but one thing to do when they find a case of glanders and that is to kill that animal, and they have always in making assignments of horses, held out any horses that had shown any symptoms whatever of glanders, as they understood the symptoms, which are not well defined in many cases.

DR. NORTON: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Lucky does not refer to where the range horse come from, that passed through this district, neither does Dr. Tiffany, but I am glad to say that during the past year some sixty cars of horses were shipped from one valley in Arizona to Kansas City without any bad results. In 1894 horses brought into Arizona and further, I regret to say, from the little state of Texas a year or two before were infected but the Sanitary Board formulated regulations that are very rigid and quarantined
any other shipment of horses from that district. And besides we used the maline test properly, but we were not advised—the territorial veterinarian did not advise the Board to release any horses that did not stand the maline test.

I personally, am of the opinion that it is an entirely different question, when we consider the disease among animals, that is contagious to people and one that is not contagious to people. Glanders is contagious to the human, and as long as it is, I do not think we should question a great deal at least the value of the animal affected. And, therefore, these regulations required that all animals that could not stand the maline test should be destroyed and cremated. I will simply cite the result of one little community where fifty-one horses were killed in 1894, scattered over quite a little distance. There has not been a single case of glanders found since; that is nine years.

In Arizona the effects of droppings from glandered horses or any other form of infection, of course, is more easily destroyed than in the north; especially in this valley, because it is not warm, but it is hot, a fine climate, good healthy climate. You send consumptive people down there from the north and some of them at least get well. The conditions then are such that disinfection results from climatic conditions, but there is another condition, it is true, that is hard to contend with, and that is an animal suffering from glanders may show the disease; the disease more usually assumes a chronic form; the animal may live for several years in that climate with glanders, and yet, as Dr. Lucky has said, would show no symptoms that would be noticed by the average layman, and may not be detected by a veterinarian, and for that reason we have to subject the animals to the maline test, and I am free to say that I think the proper thing to do, if the test proves that they are glanders is to destroy them. Of course, if the temperature does not rise the amount required, which is usually considered two degrees, or if the swelling is not sufficiently large that it presents the symptoms that the experience scientist desires, then hold the animal in quarantine for two or three weeks or more, and then test him again. I am perfectly willing to accept that. Several weeks is better; leave it remain so that the effects of the first test with thoroughly pass off, but if the test is positive the first time, I think that the animal should be destroyed, because this disease is contagious to the human.

Now, the results of these experiments in 1894 are certainly apparent because in the nine years we have never found a single case. I am centured sometimes by the Sanitary authorities of the territory because we require health certificates for horses coming from the east. But I think if we attend the meetings of the board and we are all honest as we are in this, we will require two certificates instead of one.

But I am glad to see that we intend to notice glanders introduced through the shipment of horses from the east, and we have had glanders introduced by importations of horses, only last year we killed ten horses in the neighborhood of Yuma, and although our rules applied in this case, they are like many sanitary regulations, it is practically an impossibility to enforce them,
for they come in over the railroad on the cars. I agree with Dr. Lucky that this disease is more prevalent than we imagine. I was in California last summer and though Dr. Plummer, state veterinarian of that state, is doing grand work in the state along all sanitary lines and also with glanders, I was called by a veterinarian to visit a truck stable where he had killed a glandered horse some three or four weeks before. Examination of the horses in the stable found only one that presented positive symptoms of glanders, but the entire fourteen head was submitted to the maline test, and seven of them gave the specific reaction required, and strange to say one veterinarian at least in that state expected to let those horses continue on the street for a limited amount of time and then retest them and see if there is any change. I don't know where he got that idea, I am sure, but as soon as his attention was called to the fact that the test showed glanders, then with the consent of the owners of the horses, they were taken from the street and destroyed. They are doing good work in California, but it will take some time yet to destroy the disease entirely. I think as veterinarians and members of the Sanitary Board that we should be more stringent with glanders and make our regulations such that the infection is confined in one place. It is the same point that I made with reference to scabies, and that is finding the disease will spread to other states, just as the doctor from Illinois said, the disease will spread to Illinois from the West unless we control it in the west. Keep the man in quarantine—keep his stock in quarantine until he is cleaned up.

MR. TIFFANY: Mr. President, I want to make one remark on the statement that Dr. Norton has just made. I don't know what law they have in Arizona or any other of the states but in Illinois you could not destroy legally an exposed animal without compensation; you would get yourselves in trouble at once. The authorities of Illinois have always held, and held so under the advice of the attorney general, that an animal destroyed on account of exposure to a contagious disease should be paid for; in fact, they pay for diseased animals as well. Now, if we should destroy all the animals that we put to the maline test at once, it would take more money than the legislature appropriates in our state, and they are very liberal, as much so perhaps as any state in the Union.

I would say, in the first place, regarding animals that will react. This occurs with age or you may have an animal perhaps that won't eat for twenty-four hours and is barely able to walk. I have seen them where they have recovered absolutely and failed to react to the maline test in time. Now, it would be cheaper for the state authorities to retest them in Illinois, at least, than it would be to destroy them and compensate the owner, as we would have to.

Now, the question would be brought in at once if the case was brought in court, was that animal diseased with glanders? We would say, yes. It is possible or probable that the animal would recover? We would have to admit that it is. Well, then, if you destroy that animal without compensation you would get into trouble at once. We could not do it, and unless we did
compensation fairly, it would be a great loss to the owner. For instance, a farm where I mentioned where nine horses out of ten reacted; three of them becoming contagious within sixty to ninety days and were destroyed; the other six recovered entirely. In my experience, covered by a number of years, with maline, I can safely say that I have never known a horse to show a clinical case of glanders that has gone healthy apparently ninety days after maline. I have never known one of these cases to become clinical, and in saying that it would appear then that the maline test is not so practical after all, except that it gives us an opportunity to release from quarantine animals that fail to react, and the owner can go on and use them. Under the law of the state, we hold horses 90 days after exposure. If the animals do not display symptoms during that time, the animals are released. As to its detection in a disputed case of glanders, for instance, I don't think it is safe to rely on maline either, because often times a very bad clinical case of glanders will not give any reaction, any elevation of temperature under or through the maline and often, and in a majority, of cases you will get a painful tumor at the point of infection with maline but not always a very marked one; then we will have to pass our opinion on the symptoms as we observe them in that sort of a case, just as in tuberculosis, we do not get reaction often times, and the clinical condition of the animal will reveal the presence of tuberculosis if it is carefully examined.

DR. LAMB: I would like to ask some of the veterinarians present under what law they move and what their mode of procedure is under certain conditions? Our law reads like this: "The state board shall have the power to order diseased animals destroyed whenever deemed necessary by such board, for which no compensation is to be paid." Now, I had an instance within a month probably. I was called to the southwestern part of the state, about 400 miles, 24 hours journey. I found a case of glanders and I ordered the animal killed, and supposed it was killed. I was called back again. My first visit was about sixty days ago. I was called again after 30 days to see this same case. He had absolutely refused to kill this animal. He had gotten into trouble with the state authorities, health officers of the state and had beaten them in every police court they had taken him in. On the occasion of my second visit, I asked him why he had not killed the animal. He says, "You didn't give me any written order to." Well, I says, "I will give you one now," and I did so, and I deemed it advisable to stay over one day to see that he killed it. I was very glad I did, because he did not; he did not propose to; he brought some of his friends down there to appraise this horse and said, "Now, I will turn him over to you, but I want it distinctly understood that somebody is going to pay me for this horse." "Well," I said, "I won't run up against a probable lawsuit and I won't order him killed, but I will place him in quarantine." He said, "All right, place him there. He will be held entirely subject to your order and you can do whatever you please with him; you can take him out and kill him." But he had already served notice that if I did he would bring on a lawsuit.

My board did not meet for about two weeks and in the meantime this
horse was down there under an expense, and at the meeting of the board, I reported the case and received orders to have that animal destroyed, and the result is a great long bill for care, food, killing, cremation, and all that sort of thing. Are there any of the rest of you gentlemen that are so handicapped as I am in having no authority, as state veterinarian, to order the destruction of any of this kind of stock? Or can they report to their sanitary officials and obtain a special order?

DR. TIFFANY: There is a disadvantage in acting under a law like you have. Unless compensation is made to the owner, it seems to me there is an incentive all the time for the owner to escape a compliance of the law. We do not order the destruction of any animal, as I said before, we place the diseased and exposed animal in quarantine, the first thing done; then try to arrange with the owner upon a reasonable health valuation, not to exceed $100 on any animal. Then agree with him if possible, and it is almost always we have no difficulty whatever in agreeing with him upon a reasonable health valuation; say a horse would be worth $75 if he had not had glanders; we allow him then $25 provided he destroys that animal and disinfects his premises, and he does not receive his money until he files an affidavit backed by two freeholders who are not related to him in any manner, setting forth that he has destroyed the animal and buried him or cremated him and has thoroughly disinfected his premises. But I do not believe in any case where the case is brought up to the higher court, that you have any right to step in and destroy a man's property, and if they choose, it will cost you more money than it will to deal with the matter as done in Illinois.

Now, of course, if the owner absolutely refuses to make terms and the owner fails to comply with those terms then the law gives our board the right, or any member thereof, to select three appraisers themselves, the owner having nothing to say about it. They appraise that animal and the owner must abide by their appraisement. Then if he fails to destroy that horse under the appraisement, the Board can step in and destroy the animal and he receives no compensation. But that matter don't occur, a difficulty of that kind, once in five years. In fact, I don't know of but one instance in my experience with the Board, which has been since 1886, of that kind.

THE PRESIDENT: In connection with this subject of glanders the chair would suggest the advisability, and that this organization might profitably recommend some uniform system of dealing with glanders. The chair offers this as a suggestion, hoping that some member will make a motion, and that a committee may be appointed to draft a suitable form of regulations for handling glanders in all the states, so that no one state can be a market for glandered horses at high prices while others kill them for nothing. Dr. Koto.

DR. KOTO: Mr. President, I realize that the different laws in the different states differ, and I presume that climatic conditions might be such that it would be quite a difficult matter to have uniform laws, or have them just alike.

In our state, Iowa, the law or code is a little misleading on that subject. It specifies that whenever in the opinion of the state veterinarian it becomes
necessary to destroy any stock, they should be paid its actual value at the
time of destruction.

Now, our state board of health has ruled, or adopted rules and regulations
touching on that subject. Rule No. 6 provides that an animal infected with
glanders is deemed of no property value whatever, and no appraisal thereof
shall be made. Although we all realize that if we find an animal in a doubt-
ful condition or a typical case of glanders, that the value is nominal, if any.
In fact, I do not believe that anyone would ever pay a dollar for a horse that
they were positive was infected with glanders, and we have endeavored to
live up to that part of our law, of our rules; yet we find considerable difficulty
with a few owners of those diseased horses, especially people that are travel-
ing about the state, renters, and those that are not the owners of the pre-
misses. We have found that as a rule the means of infection in our state is
largely brought about from railroad contractors or people that are building
railroads throughout the different parts of the state; in fact, in most of the
cases we are able to trace it, if we follow it up, trace it to such causes. I
can go on and mention a number of cases that we have traced up in that
way.

In speaking about the maline test, our state provides that—or the rules
adopted by the board provide, that it should be recognized as a valuable
diagnostic, and I believe that we can consider it so. At the same time, my
experience teaches me that the maline test is not very satisfactory. As a
rule, when we find animals that have been exposed to an animal that has
suffered or has been destroyed from glanders, even where we find no typical
symptoms or and other symptoms, you test and may get the reaction, but
you will be unable to satisfy the owner or convince him that the animal is
diseased. The result is you may be compelled to continue those animals
in quarantine for a very long time before any symptoms will develop.

I remember a case where an owner had lost four head. We tested four
more and got reaction in two, strong reaction. There were some symptoms
of glanders, but not sufficiently so as to destroy the animal; at least, we did
not feel as though we wanted to destroy the animal without some more sym-
ptoms. These animals were continued in quarantine for seven months; by
that time it began to develop. I was listening to Dr. Tiffany's remarks on
that subject where he failed to find a case that it would develop after a test
having been made, after a time of sixty days, was it?

DR. TIFFANY: Ninety.

DR. KOTO: Ninety days. In this case, it was, however, different.

Now, that is our experience in our state. We find a great deal of difficulty
to convince the owner that his animal is diseased where we get a reaction,
and I believe that if any uniform system could be adopted it would not in-
terfere with the different states and traffic in horses that way, where it would
not be a hardship. I believe it would be a good thing.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further remarks?

MR. THOMAS: Mr. Chairman, from the remarks that Dr. Lamb has made,
I would say, that the law under which he is working is not in good form
for the destruction of infected animals. In Nebraska, our law specifically states that a diseased animal may be quarantined or destroyed, according to the best judgment of the state veterinarian in the interest of the public; so that, when we find a glandered horse, the state veterinarian destroys it. The same authority is given the assistants to do the same, and we destroy those animals unless we have good reason to believe that the owner may do so. As a rule, you can tell in talking with a man whether he will destroy the animal or not. If we feel he may not do so, why we simply request that he leave the animal out, and we perform the act of destruction ourselves, then we know that the animal is dead.

DR. NORTON: Mr. President, answering the question that Dr. Lamb asked: Formerly the rules of Arizona required that no animal could be destroyed without an application to the Sanitary Board and they so elected, and that resulted in the former territorial veterinarian being put to the expense of a lawsuit for destroying several animals without consulting the board. The laws are now amended so that they, the board, make the rules and regulations, and any animal that the territorial veterinarian considers diseased and should be destroyed for the good of the commonwealth—destroyed, and he is personally responsible to see that the animal is destroyed. We also consider that the animal is infected if the maline test is thoroughly and carefully used to prove that the animal is infected.

Now, as far as an exposed animal is concerned that the veterinarian cannot pronounce glandered. It cannot be destroyed without the written opinion of a consulting veterinarian or practical stock man, agreeing that it is for the best interests of the community, then he may also destroy the exposed animal, and those exposed animals must also be appraised so that if at the convening of the legislature it is seen fit, money can be appropriated to pay for the cost of the same.

I agree that every state has its own conditions and probably it is best in Illinois to pay the expense of the animal, but I think in a range country, that would hardly be advisable. There would be an assumption, perhaps, that every man might think that his animal is diseased when it is not of very much value, and therefore have it killed and call upon the authorities to pay for it.

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no further discussion on this question, I will announce that the photographer is here who desires to take a picture of this organization and members, and that President Springer will address us at 10:30; and if it is the wish of the members to take a fifteen minutes recess and adjourn to the 17th street entrance of the hotel and have this view taken, which will be historic and a number of us would like to have it, I know I would—why, we will take a recess now and hear President Springer immediately on reassembling in 15 or 20 minutes, not over 20 minutes at the outside. It is up to the members. Now, what do you wish to do? If there is no objection, this plan will be followed and we will now take a recess for 20 minutes.

Thereupon a recess was declared for 20 minutes.
Upon reassembling, the convention proceeded as follows:

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen of the Association: We now have with us President Springer of the National Live Stock Association, and it gives me pleasure to introduce President Springer, who will give you a talk. President Springer.

MR. SPRINGER: Brother Bolton, how do you do. It looks as though there had been trouble here. The water pitcher seems to be in pieces on the floor. If this were down in Texas, I would know that all sorts of pitchers of that kind fall on the floor, but up here in Colorado where the bulk of our stock is climate and mountain water, it looks to me as if the water ought to be preserved. We stock people, I think, are the only people on earth that are entitled to the free and unlimited use of water. You go down in New York on Wall street and they dabble in water, but all in the stocks. A man buys a ranch, a Wall street fellow, for $100,000, and immediately bonds it for a million or five millions, and he insists that it is a legitimate proposition to water his ranch to the extent of four or five millions. Then he unload it on an unsuspecting public as A one, gilt edge. Troubles come along, things get a little tight and close, and he begins to put up his watered collaterals as security; the unbelievers begin to pound at his stock, and the first thing you know the waters seem to have taken to the clouds and the winds upon some bankrupt shole. They have no authority and they have no right to the use of water. The stock men are the only people in this country that are entitled to its free and unlimited use, because with the stockmen of the United States everything they have is in sight; the assessors always count them, the cattle on the hills, the hogs in the lot and the sheep on the ranges and the horses in the barn, —they are never overlooked; the assessor always gets them; he always gets the broad acres over which we expend so much money to get to this water.

I have said many times that as between the two the interests of a watered proposition in Wall street and the watered ranch in the western country, I would rather be a stock man and interested with the stock men, with the interests that go with the name stockman, than I would to be connected with all the gambling, bunco-steering outfits they have got in the whole Wall street. (Applause)

I have found it in my association for fifteen years with the stock men of the United States that I could always rely on what they told me. If you gentlemen had ever had reason to compare the statements of a stock man in this country and his promises with those of some of the big shops and monopolies that I speak of, you will find that the stockman's word is above par and the word of the other fellow can never be found even with a search warrant.

I enjoy my association with the stock interests of the United States and the stock people and I have done what I could in the past seven years that I have tried to preside over the destinies of the National Live Stock Association to know no special interest to be connected with nothing whatever which I would profit one cent from the stock men of the United States. I have tried to use what education I had for the betterment of the stock interests and to help the stock people to get their fair measure of profit which they are so undoubtedly
We have met so many discouragements ever since our organization started from the apathy that we have found in different localities on account of conflicting interests—cattle men and sheep men unable to occupy the same range; feeders in Illinois somewhat handicapped because they were not in the same position as my friend Kleburg in Texas, with hundreds and thousands and millions of acres of land—they could not compete with them. There is no more use of an Illinois man back in the old country where Dr. Tiffinay and myself belong, Jacksonville and Springfield, on the hundred dollar land to try to compete with Mr. Kleburg than there is to try to fly from here to the moon in an hour, especially not when political conditions are all against it. And when these conflicting interests come together and the officers, your officers in this organization and our officers in the National get to figuring over these propositions there is a conflict of interest.

I take it that one of the main interests this interstate gathering of sanitary boards has before it is to get every sanitary board in the United States into a meeting and into an agreement where they will all work together and not work apart. You cannot draw a freight train with an engine pulling one way in front and another pulling the other way in the rear. You cannot get anything as sanitary commissioners in this country unless you are a unit. If Kansas rises up—are there any Kansans here?—I believe Oklahoma is the only thoroughly reliable proposition that we have in the country. Down in that section they are aways on hand. But if Kansas, through her Sanitary Board, says that the regulations adopted by the Federal Government and approval by this organization for the inspection of live stock in transit will not apply to the state of Kansas, why there is the difficulty. You are all upset. If Colorado says that they will not be bound by rules or other official acts governing states below us to the south and west and northwest, there is trouble. Now, it looks like reasonable men, such as you all are, owning property—cattle, horses, hogs, ought to get together on a common basis that you can all work from; then there would be no trouble.

You all remember the inspection case that we spent so much money to have settled in Washington state, the case of Mr. Ed. Reed, who starts with a train load of cattle in Texas and he is stopped at every state clear through, and a fee is demanded ranging from 1/2 to 2 or 3 cents for inspection; the inspector inspects them as the train loads of cattle are going through, passing usually at the rate of about fifteen or twenty miles an hour—they are inspected; when a bill of health is made out, they are passed on providing the fees are paid. Well, those complaints came to us from everybody, on all sides. We instructed Mr. Reed to pay no more fees, but to protest it, and we took that case up and was defeated in every court we went into. But when we got to the court of last resort and we presented the case of the stock men of this country in our brief, and how they were represented, the Supreme court said: "Gentlemen, if Congress in its wisdom will add one clause to the agricultural act as it now stands, the stockmen will be relieved."

It cost us five thousand dollars to get two lines of a decision from the
Supreme court; but that means, that expense of five thousand dollars the saving of hundreds of thousands a year to the stock people of this country. Why? Because the inspection of interstate shipments is all in the hands of the Federal Government, and they say when you show a clean bill of health that they take the responsibility of allowing the train load to stop to go through these great sovereign states of ours, and allow them to go where this convention establishes that they should go.

We had many men tell us that they were burning up their money; that it was no account, but we took that little decision down to congress, and although all those great measures were pending—the canal bill and a thousand others—the greatest fight in the last Congress that has been seen in this generation—when we took it before the House Committee on Agriculture and showed them the position the stock men were in, they called a special meeting of the committee and they put that through without a dissenting voice. They went into the house of representatives with every fellow on every subject loaded to the guards standing there like a giant, swearing that if his measure did not go through, nobody else's should. Mr. Wadsworth rose up and asked on behalf of the live stock men of the United States a special order to consider a live stock bill which was rewritten in the agricultural act: There was not a dissenting voice. It went through the house; it was signed by the speaker and went to the Senate; it went to the Senate committee on Agriculture, they called a special meeting and there they referred it back with the recommendation that it be passed immediately. Not only that, but they tackled on a big appropriation, I think a hundred thousand dollars to help the Secretary of Agriculture to fight the foot and mouth disease and all other contagious diseases. We had to go back to the house, but it was approved. The Senate passed the proposition unanimously and it went to the president. The president the very next day after it left the house, signed it; the next day he sent me the pen that he used in signing it, with the compliments of the United States.

So the only measure that passed that house during the last session of Congress was in the interest of the stock men of the United States. I show you this to show what we can do federally and in the various states, if we just have brains enough to go down there as a unit. But when they go down with every fellow having a different idea about what ought to be done, the Lord only knows that there is no more use to try to pass anything than to fly to the moon in a boat.

I want to say while I live—and I speak feelingly on the subject, because I have a great interest in the live stock of this country, I am interested personally myself in many sections of the country in the live stock I am anxious to see many of our organizations pulled together. I want to see this organization built up because the work that you do helps the officers of the National association to do their work. It helps us to show the people of the country that we are only asking for what is right. If Mr. Kleburg goes home from here to Texas, that wonderful old and vast state in the Union—the largest in the live stock industry—if he goes home and tells them that the in-
spection board of the United States is a unit, that every state has agreed to work together so there won't be the feeling in Texas that there has been—why they threaten down there below the quarantine line many a time to hang people for ever putting that line through there—I mean on the south side where there is cattle right here, that is above the line, and cattle right over there, that is below the line—those fellows in the county below it get together and they say, "Can you give any good reason why that line is drawn between those counties? Our rights are as good as the fellows' on that side; there is no more fever on our side of the line than on that side, and of course, it makes a good deal of trouble, and we have all got to understand that in this world we have got to give and take. There has got to be a line between right and wrong on every proposition. And if we are a unit in our efforts to preserve the health of the stock of this country, there will not be the conflict and the crash that there has ever been in Texas over the subject of the quarantine line; and I know how much trouble Mr. Kleburg and the board down there have had. Several of them told me that they thought Texas was big enough to fight the government; that if they would just throw down the gauntlet they would fight the government. That they did not propose to have any such line as that through Texas; that they were all Texans, that Texas was a sovereign state, that Texas had more cattle than any other state in the Union. That she had more than two millions of population, and that they would not stand it; but they got all over that. The only thing that gives them any encouragement is a big row in the sanitary inspection board, and the sanitary inspecting board ought to speak for the health of the live stock in every state of this union, and whenever there is trouble in Maine or any argument, the power of this organization, backed up by the power of the National Association ought to be behind the Secretary of Agriculture. It does not make any difference whether it costs a million or five million of dollars to stamp out any disease. You let anthrax get hold of our cattle scattered on the ranges and I would not give you five dollars for any live stock interests of this country. You let any spreading disease get off here and sweep across the ranges of this country and every man is bankrupt. Where are you going to get the beef of this country? You cannot raise it in Illinois on hundred dollar land, you cannot raise it in New York on five thousand dollar land. All you have got is these great western sunny plains to raise the beef that is to feed all the millions and millions of American citizens, say nothing of the tremendous interests we are paying for in the Eastern markets in every country in the world.

I say, then, that our getting together means the getting together and sticking together. At the convention in Portland, I expect to lay down my duties as president of the National Association. I have occupied it for seven years. I do not believe in a one man power or a one man government or a one man management, and under no consideration will I ever accept another term as president. Not because the work is all finished, not at all; there is a wonderful amount of work for the men who follow, but I believe in the principle of a complete rotation in the management of this organization, and that it
simply makes the people know and understand that there is no close corporation; there is no ring rule; there is no three or four men that want to stand up as dictators to the Stock interests of this country, and that the stockmen are bigger than their own selfish interests might lead them to be.

I want this organization and all the others of this country to come out to Portland prepared to select a new line of officers, so that these criticisms that are being made in the country that it is a one man organization may all cease. With your work that you have you may think your coming together in Denver would not amount to a revolution and that it would have gone on just as well if you had stayed at home; but you don't know how great an effect the meeting that you are having in Denver will have on the future stock industry of the United States. You are getting better acquainted with one another socially, in one of the great things that will help the stock men of the United States to act as a unit. Everything is concentration; concentration of capital, consternation of effort, consternation of power. The machinery of a great city like this is almost being run entirely from our great powerhouse with electricity; there has got to be a power somewhere; there has got to be a board of directors, and a board of men who are ultimately to pass on all propositions that you and I are interested in. And when this board makes a rule or the National Association go out and make a fight for the stockmen they ought to uphold their hands and see that the work they are trying to do is given the right and given the encouragement by the press of this country.

Coming to that point, I want to say to you on behalf of the press, there has never been a day in seven years that the Associated Press has not thrown open without limit its columns to the officers of the National Live Stock Association. We never have been refused any sort of request that we made, and speaking for the city of Denver, I never have had more friendly endorsement in my life than we have gotten right here for the stock interests of the country; perfectly willing to publish everything, and my experience has been that all over the United States it was the same way, that whenever the stockmen feel that they are seriously aggrieved, the press of the United States are on their side, because we represent the great mass of the people as against the few selfish interests.

Our people are not in the habit of asking the government for 40 acres and a mule. All we have asked as stockmen is to be let alone in our business; to give us decent laws and give us a chance to have them executed by faithful public servants, and we are willing to do our share and pay our share of the taxes. You do not find a stockman walking into the assessor's office down here and swearing that he has only two hundred head of cattle when he has got five hundred; they run on the range and can be seen and counted. In Colorado I have never know it, in Texas, or in Montana, in North or South Dakota, or in the state of Wyoming, where I have operated myself; they have always been broad guaged fellows willing to stand under their share of the tax burdens of the country.

Therefore, if this is the way in which we work; if this is the way we take
hoil of the various public questions that are coming to the front, giving our
time and money to them; traveling across the continent from the far distant
states to look after the sanitary interests of the live stock, you may depend
upon it, gentlemen, that the stock interests of the United States are being
systematically and intelligently handled. And I bespeak for the men who
are here the kindlest treatment from all of the stock interests in every state
in the union; and I bid you all God-speed in getting together all of your or-
ganizations from the sanitary districts of the country, and getting them to
working as a common unit. (Applause.)

MR. SMITH: Mr. President, I move you that this association extend to
the Honorable John W. Springer their sincere and heartfelt thanks for his
eminently able address.

The motion was duly seconded from all over the room, and, being put by
the president, carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, it is now half past eleven. The only
topics remaining on the program are a paper by Dr. Lamb and a paper by
Dr. Peters, who is not present, and I presume Dr. Thomas of Nebraska will
handle his subject, if you think best to continue now or adjourn.

I understand the committee on resolutions have been waiting for Mr. Mc-
Crillis to come up this morning, and they wish to have a session immediately
upon adjourning. The question is whether you wish to adjourn now until
one o'clock or work on until twelve and then adjourn until two.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, I do not think you could get back here at
one o'clock if you go to luncheon down to the Chamber of Commerce.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes; I presume we had better have the discussion by
Dr. Lamb. Dr. Lamb is down for a paper on "Sheep Scab."

DR. LAMB: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: I am very sorry to say that I
haven't any paper on sheep scab or upon any other subject. I am very sorry
that this is the case and I wish to offer all due apologies to the members of
the association, and I have this to offer as an explanation or reason why I
am not better prepared, which is that on last July I received a letter from
your president, Mr. Bolton, saying that this association would meet in Den-
ver; it was addressed to Dr. McCapes, my predecessor, and intimated that
he would be expected to have a paper upon sheep scab. Thinking possibly
that I would receive some such notice, I waited for such notice, but have
never received it. So my first intimation that I was on for a paper on sheep
scab was when I read my name on the program yesterday morning. And in
that connection I am reminded a little of Dr. Martin's favorite story, in which
he says that a priest was called upon to administer the last sacraments of
the church to a dying Irishman. After he had performed all the ceremonies
the Irishman looked up into the Reverend Father's face, and he says: "Father
I have only one request to make." "What is that, Pat," said the priest. "That
my body be buried in the cemetery across the street." "Why Pat," said the
priest, "that is a Jewish cemetery; I cannot understand why should want to
be buried in a Jewish cemetery." "Well, Father, that is the last place in
the world that the devil would look for an Irishman."
And I am under the same impression, that this is about the last place in the world that this association should look for anything very new on sheep scab, because in order to thoroughly understand the subject I would probably have to visit Wyoming or some other foreign country, and I have not had time to do so. But if the association does not mind and it is in order, I might perhaps say a few words upon the condition of cattle mange, and the conditions as we find them in Colorado.

For several years cattle mange has been more or less prevalent upon the ranges. The first four or five years we did not pay but very little attention to it, but for the last three or four years there has been great effort made on the part of individuals in the way of dipping, etc., to stamp this out; and the result has been that while we have considerable mange on the range I must confess the operation of mange is very much less than it was a few years ago. They have been undergoing a system of education; and if anything was needed to complete that education it was probably the very large percentage of loss of last winter which was, a large portion of it, directly attributable to mange. And when this present board came into office last spring it was very clearly seen that some uniform action must be taken in order to clean this matter up; and while there has been numerous vats erected, I presume a hundred, perhaps more, in the disease infected districts of the state that have been used freely, there has been a want of uniformity, which did not produce as good results as it should have done; consequently this board divided this state into two portions, one practically the mountain range, and declared the eastern portion the infected district, and prohibited the movement of cattle from the infected district to the uninfected district. The result of that has been, as far as I know, that we have no mange whatever west of the foothills. They also prohibited the importation of cattle from adjoining states without inspection for mange. And after considerable correspondence with Colonel Dean and Doctor Salmon, the authorities of the United States government finally included mange as one disease for which they inspected southern cattle, very much to our gratification.

They also went still further and issued an order, and this order is meeting with very general approval, creating a dipping district in each county, and appointing in each county a chief mange inspector and others to assist him as may be found necessary. We hope to include practically every vat in the state. And it is ordered that all cattle infected with mange, and all bunches of cattle in which any mange infected animals have been, shall be dipped in some standard dip between the 16th of October and 16th of November; with the exception of six counties which are so very large and herds are so large that we found it would be impractical to require the dipping in so short a time as thirty days.

That order goes into effect the 15th of next month, and as I say, the people are very much interested in it, and it is meeting with general, very general approval. We will have no trouble, I expect, in getting a compliance, and full and hearty compliance with this request, and we expect that the wholesale dipping will very, very materially lessen the prevalence of mange; and
if the same order is made next spring, which it probably will be, we are in hopes that at that time to be practically free from the trouble.

In this connection, there was one point that I want to ask the association, if it is proper? I do not know that it is proper—for this association to endorse any action, or take any action—the results of which are confined to one state? But this is the proposition that we are up against: This state is divided east and west by, I don’t know what meridian, but some meridian and the northern portion of the state is under the jurisdiction of Doctor Hickox of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Salt Lake, and the southern division under the jurisdiction of Colonel Dean, of Kansas City.

Now, we people in Colorado, when we look for any information we look to the east, and communications have been received from the west which we do not quite like, which are to this effect: That following out the regulations issued by this bureau and the B. A. I. order number 114, Dr. Hickox has instructed his inspectors to consider everything from the entire state of Colorado as scabby. Now, we consider that a great injustice for the reason that the order, of course, applies to the western portion of the state as well as the eastern; and while we admit that we have some mange in the eastern portion of the state is under the jurisdiction of Doctor Hickox of the Bureau that country over there is absolutely free from mange, and that being the case we think it is working a great hardship upon those people in the west to have their cattle shipped in cars labeled “Scabby Cattle” when they are not scabby, and are not exposed to the scabie. There is no exception, on the part of any body that knows anything, that there is any scabies in that locality. And even in the eastern portion of the state, where we must admit there is some scable, the people have been working for years, as I said dipping their cattle, and are going to do so still. And the result has been, and must be, and is, that some of those bunches are free from scab, and they ought to be allowed to move to market without being labeled “Scabby,” or with any other restrictions placed upon them; they ought to be allowed to move freely as any other healthy cattle are allowed to move. And if it is proper for this association to do so, I would like very much that as a compliment, if you like, to Colorado, that this association request that the state of Colorado, instead of its being divided in its management by the U. S. Bureau, be considered as one territory and placed under the jurisdiction of the Kansas City branch of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

As I say, I do not know that that is exactly proper, or whether this association can do that. But we propose as sanitary authorities in Colorado, to see if something of that kind cannot be done through our own efforts; and if we can be assisted in any way by this association we should consider it a compliment and very great favor.

I do not know that I have anything further to say in regard to the Mange situation in this country. We are working on it with all vigor, both the sanitary officials and the cattle owners themselves are using every effort, and in many cases are meeting with great success; and we trust that in all cases it will be perfectly successful and that it is only a question of a very short
time when we shall be as free from it as any other section of the country.
I thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, at the risk of having some of these big fellows from down south jump on top of us here, I want to say another word on this proposition. I think Dr. Lamb is entirely too modest on this proposition. I am very certain that if Wyoming and Montana and the Dakotas were represented at this meeting today that you would hear a great big howl come right up in regard to this very proposition that Dr. Lamb touched on so gingerly.

Up in Wyoming they are right up against a hard proposition right now, and we are right up against it right here in this state. And the great trouble seems to me to be that there is a general misunderstanding in regard to this B. A. I. order 114, as to where it goes, as to what its limits are, what it means. That misunderstanding, it seems to me, extends right into the Bureau of Animal Industry itself. They do not seem to know themselves. We are getting two or three different kinds of interpretations of that very order.

Now, Dr. Lamb refers to the order by Dr. Hickox. It was issued to the freight agents of these western lines, instructing them that he had charge of Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming; and they enclosed a copy of this order, and says all of the cattle shipped from this infected territory—and this order says that all territory from the Mississippi River west is infected—must be dipped at least one dipping unless they go into the market for immediate slaughter.

Now Colonel Dean holds that order 114 is to be taken in connection with section one of order 106, which makes the individual responsible, and allows him to go if he is willing to take the chances that his cattle are all right. He is allowed to go to market with them, and if he is found to be shipping infected cattle, why then he is up against a federal statute, and is liable to heavy fine or imprisonment for having this disease.

Now, if we have got two sides to the proposition. Dr. Hickox does not propose to allow us to move at all. But for the fact that he is tied up here in Utah on this sheep proposition and has got more business than he can attend to, he would probably have this whole section tied up today, because they could not move anything under that regulation. It is an absolute quarantine if carried into effect.

I was talking with some railroad men this morning. They told me they had received that order. They told me it was ridiculous that any such order as that should issue; that it was simply nonsense, and they simply made up their minds to ignore it. Now, if Dr. Hickox gets over his rush up in Wyoming, comes down here and goes to enforce an order of that kind, where are we going to land?

I am looking at it from a commercial standpoint. There is no necessity for an order of that kind; and it looks to me that it is all right for this association to take cognizance of this matter and put some kind of an interpretation upon it, that we can understand. There is no doubt in the world but what
the laymen are very much in the dark as to what that order means. I confess I have read it and it means one thing; Dr. Hickox interprets it and it means another thing; when Col. Dean examines it it means something else. Now, we have not heard from Dr. Salmon or Secretary Wilson on the matter; but it seems to me this is a matter this association can very well take up and consider it, and at the request of the chairman of the resolutions committee I did prepare a resolution this morning which would probably straighten the thing out to a certain extent. I do not know whether it will or not, and possibly this discussion would be more in place when that resolution is before the association, and I simply mentioned it at this time inasmuch as Dr. Lamb brought it up.

DR. THOMAS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say for the benefit of the members, that I had a talk with Dr. Hickox a short time ago, and I do not believe that you need to be alarmed in regard to his action.

Now, in regard to B. A. I. 114, as I understand it it is purely interstate; that you can ship from one point in a state to another, and of course this don't afford regulation for some. But the idea of changing a regulation that Mr. Hickox has put out, I think if you would analyze what his statements are, and if you do not understand it write him, I think, you will find that he will not place any embargo on healthy stock. We certainly would be in the same shape in Nebraska as you are in Colorado. Our state is divided into two portions, the farming and the ranching portion. Now, you might say that our range portion of the state is seriously infected with— that is, the cattle are seriously infected with scabby; yet I think in Nebraska that there will be no embargo on healthy cattle.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, in this state it is a great deal differently situated. Our whole state is a range state; it is range in the mountains, it is range on the plains, and we do not very well think of this idea of being under two heads. We want to be under the control of one agent and department so we will know who to jump on. We want to do some kicking once in awhile. If we have got a kick coming on Col. Dean we do not want to go down and kick at him only to find out we are kicking in the wrong direction, and we should go and kick at Dr. Hickox.

Of course, I do not want you to think that we are afraid of that order because the railroads will pay no attention to it. But it is ridiculous for the bureau to issue any such order as that. I do not think it is the intention of Dr. Salmon or Secretary Wilson to put any such embargo on the cattle country. There is no necessity for it at all. We can handle this thing without any such extreme measures as that.

THE PRESIDENT: Perhaps they can do as they do in Texas where they draw a line between certain counties; one man has his side and another the other.

MR. JOHNSON: I am speaking, understand, for the shippers of the state; they are the class I represent, and I want to say right here that the majority of these shippers ship out of the state, so that the bulk of this business comes under this order. Now, Mr. Hickox may not have meant anything by that
order, but how are the railroads going to know it? Here is the Union Pacific
that took him at his word, and won't move stock today until we get an inspec-
tor to come down, and we have been waiting for as much as four days
for an inspector to come. When the inspector comes what does he do? He
sees the cattle are clean, but he cannot do anything except to put a placard
on each side of the car saying these are scabby cattle because they come from
a scabby district. Now, what does that mean to the cattle when they get
to market? It means, if those cards are on the-cars, when they get to market
they are going to quarantine; it means they are going to take off from twen-
ty-five cents to a dollar a hundred on the price of the cattle, and the man is
up against it. On the other hand, if he is compelled to dip he is just as bad,
because one dipping of cattle puts them in such shape that the cattle are
not marketable. It simply ties us up tight. A man is a fool to try and move
cattle under that order because he suffers a great loss. I do not believe there
was any such intention on the part of the government to have such an em-
bargo as that placed on healthy cattle.

DR. ALLEN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Dr. Lamb what law it is
regarding contagious diseases under which he exercises his right, whether
it refers to contagious diseases only or contagious diseases of a malignant
character?

DR. LAMB: The law does not make any distinction, Dr. Allen, at all;
just simply says contagious diseases.

DR. ALLEN: Well, the reason I referred to it—is that in Oklahoma the
law says contagious diseases of a malignant character, and I do not believe
that mangy cattle, considered as it is here, of a malignant character, that it
will be well to sell them in a great many cases. It seems to be a question as
to whether Oklahoma can enforce a quarantine measure as you seem to be
able to do in Colorado; that is, enforce it in certain limits, when it says
"contagious diseases of a malignant character."

DR. LAMB: Our law does not distinguish in regard to contagious diseases
at all; never did; just confers on this sanitary board almost unlimited power
to handle and control any disease of any contagious nature, and they un-
doubtedly have power to order this general dipping, and can make it two or
three, or any number of times, that they see fit; in fact, they can handle the
matter, I think, under the law, as they deem best.

DR. ALLEN: The sanitary board of Oklahoma has never had power, so
far as the law goes; that is, if the disease comes under the classification that
the law gives it, if you consider the cattle has disease of a malignant char-
acter, why they can handle it; otherwise, it seems to be a question.

DR. LAMB: Your policy is to so consider it, isn't it, Doctor?

DR. ALLEN: Why, we would like to.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further remarks on this topic? If not, we will hear
from Dr. Thomas if he will substitute for Doctor Peters, and give the hog a
chance.

DR. THOMAS: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry indeed that you are presuming
so much that I would take up Dr. Peters' work on that line: I do not know any-
thing about his work on the immunizing of hogs, and will say this, that I think for two years or such a time, that Dr. Peters has done nothing in regard to the work. I know that over a year ago in talking with him he was not doing anything, simply because he could not find diseased animals from which to obtain material to do work with, and the same thing has occurred this fall. He has made inquiry of me if I knew of any outbreaks of cholera so that he could secure material for work. I do not know that he has found any; I am sure I have not, so I could not say anything further in regard to the subject.

THE PRESIDENT: Any member of the association anything to offer on this line? If not, I presume it would be well to adjourn until after dinner, as it is now just twelve o'clock, unless we can have the report of the committee on line and open season. If they are ready we might have that report.

DR. NORTON: Mr. Chairman, the committee has had several meetings to draft the sense of the committee. It has been drafted but it has not been typewritten yet; nor have we had a meeting to adopt the report of the subcommittee, but I have but little question but what it will be adopted because this matter was thoroughly discussed in the open meeting by the entire committee.

THE PRESIDENT: I presume, doctor, then we had best adjourn and give that committee an opportunity to meet. It is still a half hour to the luncheon invitation we have accepted, which is at half past twelve, and it is now twelve o'clock, and that would fill in very nicely. A motion to adjourn then until some hour after dinner is in order.

DR. LAMB: Mr. Chairman, I move that the convention adjourn until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

MR. JOHNSON: I think we had better meet at two o'clock, which will give us plenty of time to get around in season. Make it two o'clock sharp.

DR. LAMB: I accept the amendment, and move that we adjourn until two o'clock.

The motion having been duly seconded and put by the president, was carried, and an adjournment was declared until two o'clock P. M. of the same day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by the president at two o'clock P. M.

THE PRESIDENT: Now, gentlemen, we will have the report of the committee on line and open season; Dr. Norton, I believe, is chairman.

DR. NORTON: Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Norton. Gentlemen, you will listen to the report of the committee on line and open season.

DR. NORTON: Judge Hankins was elected secretary of this committee and should read the report, but he has been called home.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LINE AND OPEN SEASON.

To the Honorable W. E. Bolton; Chairman:

We your committee on Line and Open Season begs leave to report as follows: That we recommend to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture that the
Federal Quarantine Line for 1904 shall be the same as that of 1903, except that the counties of Noble, Logan and Oklahoma, and part of Payne County in Oklahoma Territory be placed above the line if the investigation of the officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry considers it practical.

We recommend that between November 1st, 1903 and January 31st, 1904, inclusive, cattle from below the Federal Quarantine Line in the United States may be moved for purposes other than immediate slaughter to such points within the states of Virginia, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas and California, and from November 1st to December 31st, 1903 inclusive, to such points within the territory of Oklahoma and from October 1st 1903 to January 31st, 1904, to such points within the state of Texas and from December 1st, 1903 to January 31st, 1904, to such points in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona as may be provided for in the regulations of those states and territories and permitted by local authorities in charge. In the absence of such local regulations and permissions, all movement of cattle from the quarantine district to points outside of said district in above named states and territories is prohibited, except as provided for immediate slaughter. All cattle from the quarantine district destined to points outside of the above states and territories may be shipped without inspection between November 1st, 1903 and January 31st, 1904, inclusive, and without restrictions other than may be enforced by local regulations at point of destination.

Cattle originating in the two Northern tiers of counties in Arkansas may be moved for purposes other than immediate slaughter into the State of Missouri between November 1st, 1903 and March 31st, 1904, under such regulations as the local authorities of Missouri enforce.

The re-shipment or movement of any cattle which may have been moved from points below the quarantine line to any part or parts of the states of Virginia, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, California, and the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona to any other of said states or territories, except by permission from the proper authorities of the states or territories to which destined, is hereby prohibited.

DR. J. C. NORTON, Chairman.
M. M. HANKINS, Secretary.

On motion by the chairman of said committee the report as read was adopted

W. P. SMITH, Secretary.

DR. NORTON: I would say, gentlemen, that the committee as a whole did not have a meeting since the sub-committee redrafted these resolutions.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report, what will you do with it?

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

The president then called for the question upon the motion.

MR. DEAN: If there is any room for remarks I want to just suggest that for the sake of uniformity, that is to prevent misunderstandings, understand—I would suggest that the same time be recommend in each case for the states
that have open season. I believe they are all one, but for the states that require inspection I notice a different time, a different time stated for the states that require inspection. Now, I would suggest to recommend to the secretary the same time for each state, as our regulations always provide that the movement should be subject to the local regulations, at any rate, and if Oklahoma only wants it for two months their regulations control, anyhow. I make that recommendation for uniformity.

THE PRESIDENT: May I interrupt you just a moment? We make our regulations in Oklahoma in accordance with the regulations issued by the government. We do not want but two months and Texas wants three or four months.

MR. DEAN: Well, these different dates nearly always create confusion among cattle men. Now, while we understand it perfectly well the public do not, and if we could act together and have a uniform time for all we would rather have it that way. We do not insist on it.

THE PRESIDENT: There is another thing. For instance, I understand in some of the states the time is fixed by the statute, by law, and the board has no power to change the time.

MR. KLEBURG: Well, we regret that. We understand that has been the trouble all the way through. We want to get a uniform law.

THE PRESIDENT: Then let us go to our legislature and try to get a uniform law.

MR. DEAN: All right. I will withdraw my suggestion.

DR. NORTON: I would say as a member of that committee, that Arizona at least has a statute that the board cannot change, at least until the legislature meets, forbidding southern cattle to enter Arizona except in December and January, so we have limited our inspection season to those two months. I think myself, however, that all states and territories should, if possible, have more, three months, or have the same time, and if they run a little more risk make their rules a little more strict.

THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Dean understands the position we are in and he has kindly withdrawn his suggestion in the matter, so that we can adopt this as it is.

DR. NORTON: I may further say that Arizona board can adopt any rules, even if the government regulations are different. I have not consented to put into this report that we have more than two months' inspection season.

MR. MORRIS: Mr. President, as far as Oklahoma is concerned, you understand that Oklahoma has two quarantine lines. We have the federal line running through our country, but independent of that we have a territorial quarantine line around the territory of Oklahoma to protect any owner, and then we have the federal line, so you understand, gentlemen, we are right up against a hard proposition.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the committee provides just what we want, I think, Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS: Well, what I was going to suggest is, that if the federal people can take care of the inspection season on the federal line, I, for one,
will be perfectly willing for a three months' inspection season in the territory, and just as long a season on the territorial line as they please.

THE PRESIDENT: But this is by inspection, and I think you have it fixed right in the recommendation; I do not believe we should change that.

MR. MORRIS: This suits me as it is very well.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further remarks on this report.

The question being called for, the president put the motion as follows:

Those in favor of recommending the adoption of this resolution to the Bureau of Animal Industry for their proclamation, will say Aye; and there being no negative votes, the same was declared adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: The next will be the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The secretary here read the following resolutions:

DENVER, COLORADO, Sept 23, 1903.

PRESIDENT W. E. BOLTON, National Live Stock Sanitary Association:—Your Committee on Resolutions begs to report that we have examined the resolutions hereto attached, and respectfully recommend that they do pass.

W. J. MOORE, Chairman,
E. McCORILLIS,
L. C. TIFFANY.

WHEREAS, There is great danger of cattle scabies infection being carried to points in states and territories not now infected by interstate shipment of infected bulls and dairy cattle; and

WHEREAS, The committee believes that the period of inspection ought to be uniform along the entire quarantine line but find that the local statutes of some states and territories, by prescribing a limited period for the admission of southern cattle, makes this impossible; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the live stock sanitary officers of such states and territories make an effort to secure such modification of the local laws as will make it possible for the sanitary authorities of such states and territories to determine the length of the inspection or open season so that it can be varied when advisable.

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this association that the division of states and placing one portion of said state in charge of one agent of the Department of Agriculture and another portion of said state in charge of another agent of said department is objectionable on account of the confusion which may result; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this association respectfully suggests to the honorable Secretary of Agriculture that when possible all states in their entirety should be under the direction of one agent of the Department of Agriculture.

RESOLVED, That whereas many contagious diseases are spread by birds of carrion, such as the buzzard and crow; and whereas laws exist in many states protecting the buzzard; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Live Stock Sanitary Boards be asked to have the laws so protecting the buzzard repealed.

Resolution of R. J. Kleberg.

W. J. MOORE,
E. McCORILLIS,
L. C. TIFFANY.
WHEREAS, There is danger of cattle scabies infection being carried to points in states and territories not now infected by interstate shipments of infected breeding and dairy cattle, and to avoid the necessity of placing quarantines against the movement of such cattle; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this association that the sanitary authorities of states and territories in which cattle scabies infection exists should endeavor to protect the interests of other states and territories by enforcing regulations which will tend to prevent the shipment of cattle from such states and territories for breeding and dairy purposes that are liable to carry scabies infection.

WHEREAS, The Live Stock Sanitary Boards of some of the northern states grant permits for the shipment into their respective states of southern cattle originating below the quarantine line for the purpose of immediate slaughter or for feeding and grazing, and in the issuance of such permits do not require that the recipient thereof be compelled to clean and disinfect the cars which have transported such cattle and to report the same to the authority granting such permit; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in the judgment of this association such practice is dangerous inasmuch as cars thus used may be returned to cattle traffic without disinfection, and that the secretary of this association be directed to inform the live stock sanitary authorities of the various northern states issuing such permits that this association respectfully suggests and recommends that they incorporate in their rules and regulations the following:

"The shipper of any southern cattle without inspection, originating below the quarantine line, into this state under permit either for the purpose of immediate slaughter or for feeding or grazing, is required to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect each car so used before the same is removed from the unloading chute (using formula recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry) and to report the same immediately to the secretary of this board, and any person who shall fail thus properly disinfect shall be held responsible for any damage arising through or by reason of such omission."

W. J. MOORE, Chairman,
L. C. TIFFANY,
E. McCULLIS.

Resolution by L. C. Tiffany

RESOLVED, That this association in convention assembled hereby tender a vote of thanks to the United States Department of Agriculture and to the authorities of the state of Massachusetts and compliment them on their efforts and success in stamping out the foot and mouth disease in that state.

W. J. MOORE, Chairman,
E. McCULLIS,
L. C. TIFFANY.
WHEREAS, at the meeting of this Association held at Wichita, Kansas, last September, the name “Texas Fever,” was changed to “Tick Fever,” that being the proper designation thereof; and,
WHEREAS, the minutes of said meeting through a failure of the stenographer, have not been published; therefore,
BE IT RESOLVED, that the name, “Texas Fever,” be abrogated, and shall hereafter be designated “Tick Fever.”

Upon motion duly seconded and stated by the President, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary read the following resolution by Mr. Hankins:
WHEREAS, the disease of anthrax or charbon is prevalent in several of the states, and the control of the same is very necessary; therefore be it
RESOLVED, that this Association respectfully requests the Bureau of Animal Industry to investigate this disease and prohibit the interstate shipment of animals infected or exposed to such disease, also the hide taken off animals that die of said disease.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the resolutions; what will you do with them?

A motion, duly seconded, was made that the resolutions be adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any remarks? Dr. Lamb.

DR. LAMB: Mr. President, I would move to recommend in addition to that, that we recommend that the bodies of all animals dying of anthrax be cremated. It is not in the resolution, and I think it should be included.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion by Dr. Lamb, is there a second the motion? There seems to be no second to the motion to amend the resolution.

MR. SMITH: I will state the reason I did not second the motion was, while I think it is very desirable in our country and that we ought to do it, and can do it out of deference to the sentiments suggested by gentlemen who discussed this question yesterday, on the range, it looked to me as though it would be utterly impracticable for them to do it. For that reason I have been disposed to lay down on it unless we can sort of divide up the territory. If the Bureau will recommend that for these people, we would be awfully glad to do it. I would rather burn them up than do anything else with them.

DR. LAMB: I still insist that I think this association ought to recommend to the department of Agriculture that they recommend to the people at large that the cremation of bodics of animals dying from anthrax is the only way of disposing of them. I expect that even if we get an expression from them, that cremation is most necessary, it does not necessarily follow that it must be done in all cases, or that it can be done in all cases, but I would like to get the department to recommend to the people that cremation is the only proper way to dispose of animals dying of anthrax.

DR. ALLEN: Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Allen.

DR. ALLEN: Why wouldn't it cover the whole ground if we request the Secretary of Agriculture to make regulations to suppress this disease?
MR. MORRIS: That was just in line with a remark I was going to make.

DR. TIFFANY: I do not see how the Bureau of Animal Industry can take hold of a disease of that sort. I do not see how the people, or at least any recommendation of the Bureau of Animal Industry is going to get before the people nationally. The state authorities through their Sanitary Boards ought to take that matter up, and see that the matter is taken care of. I do not see how it would be of any effect, a recommendation here that the carcasses be burnt; there won't be one stockholder in ten thousand that will ever see it or hear about it. They will endorse it, no doubt, but it seems to me that the way to educate people is through their own Sanitary Boards.

THE PRESIDENT: Are you ready to vote on the question? These in favor of the adoption of the resolution, say aye.

There being no negative votes, the resolution was declared adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: Read the next resolution.

The Secretary then read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, that Whereas, many contagious diseases are spread by birds of carion, such as the buzzard and crow; and

WHEREAS, laws exist in many states protecting the buzzard; therefore, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Live Stock Sanitary Boards be asked to have the laws so protecting the buzzard repealed.

THE PRESIDENT: Read the next resolution.

The secretary then read the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the disease known as mange, itch or scabies affecting cattle, horses, sheep and other domestic animals has spread to such an alarming extent in the Western part of the United States, causing enormous losses, and making it necessary for the proper authorities as well as for live stock owners in general to take active and vigorous measures for the prevention and eradication of this disease; and whereas, it has been fully demonstrated that the disease in question can be cured and its further spread prevented by means of dipping in various commercial preparations known as "cattle or sheep dips," and

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Animal Industry is endeavoring to prevent the further spread of the disease by compelling the dipping of cattle which enter into inter-state trade, and an order known as B. A. I. Order No. 114, has been issued, making it obligatory upon owners of affected cattle to dip such cattle in a preparation known as lime and sulphur; and

WHEREAS, the said dip is difficult to prepare, is dangerous, if not properly prepared, must be used hot to be effective, and even then has been found to be no more effective than many of the recognized commercial preparations which are much more easily prepared and applied by inexperienced stockmen; and

WHEREAS, a large number of stock men have been using commercial preparations known as creosote or carbolic dips, and have demonstrated them to be effective, easily prepared, not difficult to apply, and more suitable to the use of laymen: therefore,
BE IT RESOLVED, that this association recommends to the Secretary of Agriculture that R. A. I. Order No. 114 be so amended as to allow the use of recognized commercial preparations for the dipping of cattle in interstate trade whenever it is demonstrated to the officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry, that such dips are effective in the eradication of this disease, and that the Bureau of Animal Industry be requested in specifying any such preparation to state the strength at which the mixture must be used.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the resolution and its motion to adopt by the committee. Is there a second?

The motion was duly seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted. Dr. Mayo of Kansas.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President I do not agree at all with the spirit of that resolution. In the first place, I believe that it is erroneous in its statement of facts. and I am tasing my opinion upon somewhat rather extensive experiments made both theoretically and practically in the dipping of cattle with commercial dips, and with lime and sulphur; and I am satisfied, and so is every cattle man that has watched and had the use of the dips, that there is no dip on the market—that is well known, at least—none of the commercial dips that in my judgment compare with lime and sulphur in effectiveness or in the effects upon the cattle.

Now, it says that they are dangerous. It is not true. It is false. They are not nearly as dangerous as these commercial dips. I know it. That is not any question of theory, and there is one thing I do not like about it, about this question of dipping. I am not disparaging the commercial dips because they all of them have more or less the good qualities, and some are better than others, and all of them are fairly good; at least those that I have tested are fairly good. But none of them are equal to lime and sulphur. Now, the commercial dip men, the agents, are all the time saying, "You must look out for lime and sulphur." Now, I have used lime and sulphur. I boil it up and use it, put the cattle right through it, and I will say that you need not be afraid to use it; it will not hurt the hair, the eyes, or the skin, but it will kill the itch and kill the mange.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, when doctors disagree, I don't know what we laymen are going to do. The reason that the people here in Colorado would like to have some of this kind pass is simply this: We are up against a condition, not a theory at all. I don't care whether the lime and sulphur dip is a better dip than commercial dips or not; the fact remains that we are using these commercial dips; using them very largely, while a great many on the other hand, use lime and sulphur and probably will use it very largely. At the present time we have got hundreds of vats which are primed with commercial dips. A man goes to the railroad station with some cattle for shipment and the Government Inspector meets him and says, "Before you can ship those cattle, you must dip them with lime and sulphur." Before the man can dip his cattle, he has got to empty out his vat and has got to throw off all the commercial dip there is in it and then prepare for the
handling of lime and sulphur; he has got to go to work and arrange the vat to handle the lime and sulphur, and I say: we are up against a proposition there which is very expensive.

We want to make this dipping proposition just as easy as we can make it. I am not talking for any commercial dip. I am just simply talking about the condition we are up against here. We want to have these commercial dips as long as they are using them to advantage, and we do not want the men who come up here for the government and say to us "That won't do, you must use the government dip, or you cannot ship your cattle." Of course all these dips, if they are applied properly, or almost any of them, will cure this disease. It is a disease which is very easily cured if it is gone at right; the only trouble is that a great many of these dips, even lime and sulphur was not properly applied. I know of many cases where lime and sulphur has not succeeded; they have not applied it right, and it takes time to educate the people up to this thing. Your lime and sulphur is a dip improperly applied that will give good results, in the meanwhile, if these other dips will do the business, why not let them use them?

MR. DEAN: Mr. Chairman, to be fair to the statement of the gentleman who has just had the floor, may be he has misunderstood. I want to explain to you that the government does not discriminate against whatever dip has been used to cure the animals if the animals are cured, and we do not care what recipe or what method they have, if they are cured; but if the dipping is to done under the supervision of the government inspectors lime and sulphur must be recognized. We do not say what the cattle owner shall dip his cattle with, but when he presents them for shipment and they are scabies, he can take them home and dip them and cure them, understand, but if he asks the inspector to inspect them, then we must say that you must use the lime and sulphur; and if he does so he will cure his cattle.

MR. McCRILLIS: Mr. President, I expect a few words from me would be in order since I introduced that resolution. I wish to say that I introduced that resolution particularly because it is along the lines of the rules and regulations adopted by our board, the Colorado State Inspection Board.

We now have a rule and regulation that all cattle east of the mountains —we have divided the state in two, an infected and non-infected territory and we have made the Rocky mountains the line; because why? Because we do not know of any mange on the west side of the Rocky mountain, and we are unable to find any cases in that territory; while in the eastern part of the state we have had plenty of it. And our board has issued a set of rules and regulations which require that all cattle or herds of cattle in which even one head of mangy stock can be found, must be dipped between the dates October 15th and November 15th in some one of the standard dips of the proper strength to cure the disease.

Now, this resolution, you will notice, is right along the line of that order; and when our people have done that which they are going to do; because we are every day at work on the machinery to have that done, and when they have done that we would like to have it known, or have the stockmen know,
that they have complied with the laws in regard to disinfecting their cattle; cleaning up the mange, and that they can be handled, and will be accepted anywhere, when they have been dipped in any of these dips as prescribed by this board.

Now, the reason our board made that order was because they have been working on this matter of mange for two or three years, and we know from experience that plenty of these dips will cure the mange, and we do not decry lime and sulphur in any way, shape or manner. If a man wants to use lime and sulphur we want him to use it, and if he does not want to use lime and sulphur but wants to cure the mange with some other dip, we want him to have the privilege to use that. But we want the government to accept the cure made by that dip, too, whatever it may be; and that is why this resolution is introduced. It is along the lines of the action of our board, as now expressed by them and on record; and I hope that the gentleman from Kansas will not so decry the other dips as to make it impossible for us to continue our work along the lines that we have mapped out and in accordance with the education that we have given our people for two or three years.

DR. THOMAS: Mr. President, in regard to the dip, I have used all dips. In the first place, I think that no professional man can endorse but the one dip, that is the lime and sulphur dip. We all know its composition. The professional man, veterinarian cannot endorse an inferior product, a product that he does not know its composition; but he has got to take some man's material and take his word for it that it is good, not knowing its composition.

I can give you illustrations sufficient on those things, that we have had in Nebraska. I feel and know—take for instance the illustration that Dr. Mayo has given, for in years past he has recommended different dips, three or four preparations, besides lime and sulphur. I am certainly very glad to hear him come out today here and make his statement in favor of lime and sulphur dip; it shows that he has done some work; that is, somewhere that he has experimented; that he knows what he is talking about, and that is what I feel in regard to those dips. They went on for years, or I might say, perhaps, two or three years, the stockmen in certain localities in Nebraska used proprietary dips, different ones. I can go to a number of places where men claim they have been damaged thousands of dollars using different proprietary remedies that have not succeeded.

I will just give you one illustration which serves very strongly as to what can be done, and where one dip succeeded and another failed. A man by the name of Acton, the president of the First National Bank, of Alliance, Nebraska, went out to his ranch one morning and prepared a lime and sulphur dip himself. He used a preparation or proportion that none of us would recommend; he took three barrels of lime, that would be about six hundred pounds, and three hundred pounds of sulphur; put it into what you might call a sorgum vat; put in a certain amount of water, slacked his lime and put in some of it; threw it into the bath and cooked it as he could; as his pan would hold up. A sorgum vat, I might describe, is a couple of plank with a
piece of sheet iron nailed at the bottom and turned up like a sled runner at each end and nailed two plank to the side, with a trench dug, and a fire laid under the vat.

Well, as I say, he himself cooked these proportions, three barrels of lime and three hundred pounds of sulphur, put them into the vat while the boys went after the cattle. In the afternoon they dipped seven hundred head of cattle. The results were that it destroyed the itch; it in no way hurt the cattle. We all know that there was a great deal more lime used than was necessary, but it shows how much could be used and not do damage.

After that what does he do? He had another bunch of cattle that he wished to dip, and he says they were pretty scabby. Some of the proprietary people wished him to use their remedy. "I did it," he says, "to please them; I used them three times as strong as they recommended to be used; I put the cattle through it, and," he says "they spread the disease; it did not destroy it; I had to empty my vat and fill it with lime and sulphur to cure the itch on those cattle." Go to the ranches of the men that are still using that very material and ask the foreman, and they say "We have used it repeatedly stronger than what it is recommended." They show a two per cent strength, but when they use it themselves they use it stronger.

MR. McCRILLIS: Mr. Chairman, I would ask the secretary to read the latter part of that resolution. The gentlemen do not seem to understand that we are not asking to be allowed to use any dips until they have been tested by the government and recommended by them as being a dip that will cure the disease. We do not want Tom, Dick and Harry to say "We have got a good dip here;" we want to know whether it is good or not.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read.

The secretary here read the resolution as introduced by the committee.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the reading of the resolution.

DR. LUCKY: Mr. Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Lucky.

DR. LUCKY: I think that this resolution is worthy of adoption, but it ought to be changed a little. Of course, we understand that professional men do not use proprietary remedies; that is, they do not prescribe medicines of which they do not know the contents, but these cattlemen are placed in a position where they are glad to use anything that they can find successful, and I would not want to take the position that they could not use any dip that they care to choose. On the other hand, I must object to the resolutions as they stand, for two reasons: We do not want to put ourselves on record as recommending any proprietary medicines; especially we do not want to go on record as virtually condemning the lime and sulphur dip, which that resolution does. If you will cut out the remarks derogatory to the lime and sulphur dip, and draw that in a candid way stating the facts exactly as they are, there would be no harm in a resolution passing that such dips as the government finds effective be allowed to be used. That is fair.

MR. McCRILLIS: There is no objection, Mr. Chairman, in cutting out any-
thing that looks to be derogatory to lime and sulphur; we do not intend it to read that way.

MR. LUCKY: Lime and sulphur has been tried by a number of us and found eminently satisfactory.

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no objection the Committee on Resolutions, will withdraw this resolution and amend it to suit the objection.

Whereupon the resolution was amended by striking out the following paragraph: "Whereas, the said dip is difficult to prepare, is dangerous if not properly prepared, must be used hot to be effective, and even then has been found to be no more effective than many of the recognized commercial preparations which are much more easily prepared and applied by inexperienced stock men."

THE PRESIDENT: Now, is there any objections to the passage of that resolution?

DR. LUCKY: I understand there is a provision there that certain dips are recommended if found to be effective.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, I have been informed, I do not know how true it is, that the bureau has already undertaken this line of work. It seems to me it is time that the stock men advance a little along this line. I am not speaking for any of these commercial dips; some of them are not very good, some of them have a great deal of merit. Whether they have or not, the companies that are promoting these dips are doing a great deal of work among stock men in this state as well as in other states introducing their dips to show how they use them. Now, if the Bureau of Animal Industry here is able to put as many men in the field to show them how to use lime and sulphur I have no doubt but what lime and sulphur would speedily become the dip. But here are hundreds of men out all over the country to show the people how to use their dips, and get successful results from, and now if the same thing can be shown to the Bureau I have no doubt that the Bureau in the above section of the country that are not affected with scabies and would insist on knowing before they would recommend such a dip—why I cannot see any objection to letting them be used, and I really think that a resolution of that kind would be very beneficial, and would be received in the right spirit by the Bureau.

THE PRESIDENT: Those in favor of the resolution will say aye.

There being apparently a majority of the votes cast in favor of the resolution the same was declared to be adopted, as amended, and is as follows:

WHEREAS, The disease known as Mange, Itch or Scabies affecting cattle, horses, sheep and other domestic animals has spread to such an alarming extent in the western part of the United States, causing enormous losses and making it necessary for the proper authorities as well as for live stock owners in general to take active and vigorous measures for the prevention and eradication of this disease; and

WHEREAS, It has been fully demonstrated that the disease in question can be cured and its further spread prevented by means of dipping in various commercial preparations known as cattle or sheep dips; and
WHEREAS, The Bureau of Animal Industry is endeavoring to prevent the further spread of the disease by compelling the dipping of cattle which enter into inter-state trade, and an order known as B. A. I. Order No. 114 has been issued making it obligatory upon owners of affected cattle to dip such cattle in a preparation known as lime and sulphur; and

WHEREAS, A large number of stockmen have been using commercial preparations known as Creosote or Carbolic dips, and have demonstrated them to be effective, easily prepared, not difficult to apply and more suitable to the use of laymen;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That this Association recommends to the Secretary of Agriculture that B. A. I. Order No. 114 be so amended as to allow the use of recognized commercial preparations for the dipping of cattle in interstate trade whenever it is demonstrated to the Officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry that such dips are effective in the eradication of this disease and that the Bureau of Animal Industry be requested in specifying any such preparation to state the strength at which the mixture must be used."

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the next resolution.

Here the secretary read the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, George S. Hickox, Special Agent in charge of the inspection for the Bureau of Animal Industry, has issued the following circular letter to general freight agents of western railroads in states named therein.

'Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 4, 1903.

General freight agent:—

Sir:—I enclose herewith B. A. I. Order 114 in reference to shipping cattle from infected districts. The infected districts known at present in my territory (which does not include Kansas,) are Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Montana (the northern portion), Wyoming and Colorado.

Railroads may ship from these states for immediate slaughter by complying with the requirements of said order without Federal inspection. But where cattle are for feeders, or stockers, they must be inspected by a Federal inspector, and all must be considered as exposed (from these infected districts), and dipped once as exposed, and twice if found infected, as prescribed in said order 114. Very truly yours, (Signed) George S. Hickox, agent in charge.

And whereas, by the construction of B. A. I. Order No. 114, Colorado and other western states are practically quarantined against the shipment of any cattle except for immediate slaughter; therefore

Resolved, that the Bureau of Animal Industry is requested by this association to modify the construction placed upon B. A. I. Order No. 114 by Mr. Hickox so as to permit the free movement of healthy cattle without Federal inspection in the territory to which said order applies."

MR. McCULLIS: Mr. Chairman, as I introduced that resolution, I would like to explain it a little. You heard me make a few remarks yesterday on this subject and I wish to follow it up today by saying that—by stating for the benefit of all present the condition of affairs as we find them right here today, in regard to this B. A. I. Order No. 114.
In the first place, there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the construction of B. A. I. Order No. 114, between Colonel Dean of Kansas City, who is with us, and Dr. Hickox of Salt Lake City. Dr. Howe, the Government Inspector, who is located here in the city, has a letter from Dr. Hickox, which instructs him to consider all cattle in the State of Colorado, as having been exposed. To the best of my ability that is the only place that such wording exists. I cannot find that the Department has issued an order of that kind. I cannot learn that it has been issued; but nevertheless Dr. Howe has that instruction from Dr. Hickox.

Now, let us see how that works. This state Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners, as the gentleman remarked a moment ago, has drawn a line through the center of this state from north to south; making an infected and non-infected territory for mange. Why did they do that? Because we were satisfied there was no mange on the west side of that line. Now, Dr. Hickox comes in and quarantines the state of Colorado. Why? Because, a shipper comes to the railroad today with a train load of cattle, and the railroads, at least some of them, the U. P. Railroad, for instance, has issued a circular, number 36, to all of their agents, and they quote B. A. I. order 114, and they wind up in a type-written letter by saying, “You will carry out the above instructions to the letter in every instance.” Now, this is what we are up against. They had a train load of cattle delivered to the railroad station, and the agent says, “Well, these must be inspected by a Government inspector,” so they get Dr. Howe down there to inspect, and Dr. Howe says, “Well, are these feeders?” “Yes, sir, they are feeders.” “They are not fat cattle, not for immediate slaughter?” “No, sir.” “Then you will have to dip them in lime and sulphur before ever they can go forward, because nothing can be allowed to go forward without dipping unless these cattle are for immediate slaughter, and then the cars must be placarded on each side with the words, ‘Scabby cattle.’”

Now, this forenoon I was unable to be here, or until after 11 o’clock, for the reason that I had a string of men in my office from off the road who said, “McCrillis, we are up against it.” One man puts like this. He says, “I have got a string of cattle that are feeders; I want to send them down to Missouri; I want to send them to the river; I can’t do it.” I said, “Why?” He says, “On account of this order that the U. P. Railroad has issued.” He says, “I haven’t got any scabby cattle.” “I don’t want to dip my cattle, they are all free of disease, and in good shape and smooth as shoats,” as he worded it. I said: “Have you had any mange in your cattle at all?” “Yes,” he says, “last winter I had some mange in my cattle.” “What did you do to cure it?” He said, “I dipped these very cattle twice since last spring, since last winter; I dipped these cattle twice and I have cured the mange, and the cattle are all right, and now I cannot ship them without I dip them in lime and sulphur because they are not fat cattle.” “Well,” I said, “I asked you the question, but I knew what you would say, and you are up against it; you will have to turn your cattle out on the prairie and let them go, because if you dip them in lime and sulphur and load them on cars, and send them down there, why,
it will ruin every one of them, and even if you don't tell them, the men will say, "What has been done with these cattle?" 'Why they have been dipped.' 'What for?' 'For the mange.' 'Why I don't want them.'"

Now, gentlemen that is what we are up against out in the state of Colorado under the instructions of Dr. Hickox of Salt Lake, who is the authorized agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to Dr. Howe, the local inspector here at Denver. A week ago I consulted Dr. Dean of Kansas City, and I have his reply, and he is here himself to say that what I say is so. He does not construe this order as Dr. Hickox; his construction of course may be right, or Dr. Hickox' may be right. We don't know which, but what we want to get at is a way to ship our healthy cattle without federal inspection, and the privilege of dipping these healthy cattle in any dip—we don't care whether it is lime and sulphur or anything else, we want to be permitted to ship those cattle any place we see fit, and if they are not healthy cattle we do not want to be allowed to ship them anywhere until we make them healthy.

MR. DEAN: Mr. Chairman, I move to amend that resolution by directing it against the Hickox order. I contend that the Bureau order 114 does not place any restrictions whatever against healthy cattle or cattle that are not exposed to disease, to go anywhere. Our office corresponded with the Chief of the Bureau for over two months before this order was out. We have a Webster's Dictionary on our table at our office, and we consulted that, and if we understand the English language as defined by Webster, why, we understand the meaning of this order, because the very article which is embodied here, nearly word for word, was written from our office, and it says cattle have not been exposed to its contagion may be removed without restriction, except as may be provided by other regulations of this department, or such as may be lawfully imposed by the authorities of the state or territory to which destined. Cattle that are affected with scabies or exposed to its contagion may not be shipped or trailed out of any state or territory or stockyards for grazing or stocking until they have been dipped in some preparation approved by this department.

Now, nearly word for word of that paragraph following was written in our office, and I think we understand it. If Mr. Hickox has a different instruction from the department of Agriculture, why it is well enough to attack that order. I suggest an amendment to that resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. McCrillis, would you care to offer an amendment on the suggestion of Colonel Dean?

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, I would like to ask Colonel Dean, how do you construe that section 4 there, the words "exposed to disease?"

MR. DEAN: Of course, that is the only room for this misconception, is on the words, "exposure." We have instructed our inspectors from the Kansas City office to let men through that simply drive through an infected range; to keep the cattle moving is not exposure; but if they bed or stay over night on an infected range they must be considered exposed; that they must go to the railroad without being exposed to the disease. Understand that scabies is not communicated as easily as other disease; they must come
in contact with where an animal has bedded or run or scratched off these scabies and hair with the lice on; it is the live mite from one animal that must get onto the body of another animal to convey the disease; consequently we do not consider animals exposed that are simply driven through an infected range, or even loaded in the yards where infected animals have been, unless it is allowed to drop and stay all night there, allowed to bed there.

MR. JOHNSON: Then Colonel Dean, if you would not construe cattle to be exposed simply from the fact that they had come from a section of the country where the disease had been known to exist, that would not necessarily mean that they had been exposed.

MR. DEAN: Not unless the disease was known to exist in the herd; if they are simply selected and cut out of a scabby herd I would consider them exposed.

MR. JOHNSON: Last summer there was not a suspicion of disease. We followed out your lines in this way: The cattle were not allowed to bed on the same bedding ground; not allowed to go through the gates; nor not allowed to go through the same parts of fences, to remove the possibility of suspicion of disease after that order was issued, and precautions were taken on the supposition that the germ was left on their bedding ground, or on the pasture on which no cattle were allowed to stand.

MR. DEAN: Now, of course the live mite must come off of the infected animal on to another animal in order to affect it, and anything that avoids that would free the animal or herd from exposure under our rules.

MR. JOHNSON: Another question, Colonel Dean. You assume that this order does not necessarily mean that any cattle coming from an infected district, as we call it must have federal inspection before it can be moved.

MR. DEAN: No, I understand that—this Bureau order 114 is simply a continuance or a furtherance of a basic order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture last March, which is numbered 106, that places the whole responsibility on the owner or manager of the animals as to healthfulness. We require that every person who owns or manages cattle to know that the animals are not infected with a contagious disease before they offer them for movement from one state or territory to another, and consequently we rely considerably on the honesty of the shipper; we place the responsibility on the shipper.

DR. LAMB: Are these remarks being made on the resolution which is now before the house?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, I really do not see how we can amend this resolution in order to make it apply directly to the order of Dr. Hickox. Dr. Hickox has based the order that he has issued upon this 114. Now, we cannot look at anything excepting that order, of course, taken in connection with the versions he gives of it and the interpretation he puts upon it, or construction, if you please. That being so, I do not see how we can change this resolution in any way. The order issued by Dr. Hickox was addressed to the freight agents of the railroads, instructing them, calling their attention
to this order 114, and stating what it means. Now, if that is his version, he is the Bureau of Animal Industry, as far as we are concerned, and that is the construction he places upon this order, we simply ask to have that order modified, so that it means what Colonel Dean says it means. Now, it is up to the Bureau of Animal Industry, if we adopt that resolution. If it means that, why all they have got to do is to call down Dr. Hickox. If it does not mean that, why we want them to make it mean that.

DR. NORTON: Mr. Chairman, in order to simplify this matter, include in these resolutions to the Secretary of Agriculture, a reference to Dr. Hickox construction of B. A. I. Order No. 114—that is really what we want.

THE PRESIDENT: It might be all right to put in a whereas in there and preamble to that resolution to cover that point.

DR. NORTON: "Whereas, Dr. Hickox has construed it as follows," etc.

MR. JOHNSON: That would be a good idea. We would be willing to consent to that.

MR. DEAN: Now, I asked that these resolutions be amended and directed against the order issued by Hickox, or the construction. I would have no objection if it was worded say the construction placed on 114 by the Hickox order, but in order to make it intelligent then it would be necessary to incorporate a copy of the Hickox order. Now, if that change is made, why, you can have our vote.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, allow me to make a suggestion that occurred to me in a conversation I had with Colonel Dean that would simplify this whole matter, and simply put it just exactly where you want it. Why not pass a resolution asking Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to put the whole state of Colorado under the supervision of Colonel Dean.

MR. JOHNSON: We shall do that through our own state board; that is not a matter to come up here.

DR. LAMB: May I just have a moment to read a resolution which I shall ask to present as soon as this discussion is over, which covers the point, or suggestion by Mr. Smith. You see the confusion that has arisen on the part of Colorado shippers by having the state of Colorado under two different agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry, one agent constructing an order to mean one thing, and another agent construing the order to mean another, and as our shippers only want one construction to be placed upon this, I have prepared this resolution for presentation to the Association:

"Whereas it is the opinion of this Association that the division of states and placing one portion of said state in charge of another agent of the Department of Agriculture and another portion of said state in charge of another agent of said Department is objectionable on account of the confusion which may result.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Association respectfully suggests to the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture that whenever possible all states in their entirety should be under the direction of one agent of the Department of Agriculture."

Now, we propose to follow that up by a personal letter from our Board,
and other influences that we may bring to bear upon our Honorable Secretary of Agriculture to see if this thing cannot be accomplished, and instead of having one agent in Kansas City, and another agent in Salt Lake or some other place directing the affairs of our shippers and construing orders of the Department in different ways, if we cannot have our entire state under one agent of the Bureau, and consequently have one construction of the same B. A. I. Order. Now, of course I realize that I am out of order in presenting this.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you move this as a substitute?

DR. LAMB: Not by any means; but I am going to introduce this.

MR. JOHNSON: I make a motion Mr. President, with Mr. McCrillis' permission that Mr. McCrillis be appointed a committee of one to draft a preamble to proceed this resolution.

MR. MCCRILLIS: No. Refer it back to the committee.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. McCrillis says refer it back to the committee; he is on the committee.

MR. JOHNSON: With instructions to refer in the preamble to the construction of that Hickox order.

THE PRESIDENT: If there are no objections the order will be so made. There being no objections it is so ordered, and the same is referred back to the committee.

Read the next resolution.

Here the secretary read the following resolution:

"Resolved, that whereas many contagious diseases are spread by birds of carrion, such as the buzzard and crow; and whereas laws exist in many states protecting the buzzard: therefore, be it resolved, that the live Stock Sanitary Boards be asked to have the laws so protecting the buzzard repealed."

DR. FOREMAN: Mr. President, I would suggest there that you include the carrion crow with the buzzard. He is just as dangerous a bird as the buzzard and will carry the germ just as far. I know where the woods are full of them and they go from one state into other states and I would suggest that you include the word "crow."

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no objection "crow" will be included.

DR. MAYO: Mr. Chairman, so far as the buzzard is concerned, I do want to say a good word for him, and I would suggest that live stock people bury their dead stock and not leave them out where the crows can get at them. I know that it is so in the southern states, that there is no bird anywhere that is so generally a good scavenger as the buzzard, and I am satisfied that any resolution of this Association would not have a tendency to obstruct the measures which have been enacted to prevent their destruction. And, in a general way I am rather a heretic so far as resolutions go, I am opposed to resolutions, unless they come right to the point and have something definite. I believe it is a waste of time and energy to pass a lot of resolutions that are not so arranged.

DR. TIFFANY: Isn't that to the point closely enough for each state to repeal the law protecting buzzards? If you approve of the burial of carcasses,
no one will object to that, but your buzzards will not help you to do it.

DR. MAYO: I think they do a great deal more good than they do harm.

DR. TIFFANY: They will eat up the carcass.

THE PRESIDENT: Those in favor of the resolution will say aye.

There being no negative votes cast the resolution was declared to be carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Read the next resolution.

The secretary here read the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Live Stock Sanitary Board of some of the northern states grant permits for the shipments into their respective states of southern cattle originating below the quarantine line for the purpose of immediate slaughter, or for feeding and grazing, and in the issuance of such permits do not require that the recipient thereof be compelled to cleanse and disinfect the cars which have transported such cattle and to report the same to the authority granting such permits:

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the judgment of this Association such practice is dangerous inasmuch as cars thus used may be returned to cattle traffic without disinfection, and that the Secretary of this Association be directed to inform the Live Stock Sanitary Authorities of the various northern states issuing such permits that this Association respectfully suggests and recommends that they incorporate in their rules and regulations the following:

‘The shipper of any southern cattle without inspection, originating below the quarantine line, into this state under permit, either for the purpose of immediate slaughter, or for feeding or grazing, is required to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect each car so used before the same is removed from the unloading chute (using formula recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry) and to report the same immediately to the Secretary of this Board, and any person who shall fail to thus properly disinfect shall be held responsible for any damage arising through or by reason of such omission.’"

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the resolution, what will you do with it?

DR. NORTON: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask a question, whether that prevents the railroad entirely from ever disinfecting cars.

DR. TIFFANY: This does not apply to railroad companies or shippers of cattle to points like Kansas City, East St. Louis or Chicago; wholly to farmers or slaughterers who act under a special permit. This places the responsibility for the disinfection of those cars on the shippers themselves. But if the railroad company is expected to do it, they will move the car back to their cleaning tank, and oftentimes it will get back into the service without getting cleaned. We have this rule in Illinois and it works well.

DR. LUCKY: Mr. Chairman, if I understand the reading of that resolution correctly, it would mean that every man who shipped a bunch of cattle, for instance from Arkansas to Missouri, where the cattle had been inspected and a permit issued, he would be required on unloading his cattle to disinfect his car. Is that the fact?

DR. TIFFANY: Well, it probably would if he came from a state where
MR. JOHNSON: Mr. President, by request of Mr. McCrillis, I have this resolution as amended, which was referred to the committee.

THE PRESIDENT: Read the resolution.

Mr. Johnson then read the resolution, as amended, which is as follows:

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard read the resolution, as amended by the committee. Is there a motion to adopt?

MR. JOHNSON: I move the adoption of it.

MR. SMITH: I second the motion.

The motion was put by the President and was declared adopted as read, with the addition of the verbatim copy of the letter.

DR. LAMB: Mr. President, I move the adoption by this Association of the following resolution. I would pass it to the secretary to read, but I have too much respect for him to ask him to read my handwriting when written on a window seat.

THE PRESIDENT: Read the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the reading of the resolution and motion to adopt. Is there a second?

The motion being duly seconded, was put by the President and declared to be unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further resolutions to be offered by any one? This completes the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

DR. NORTON: Mr. Chairman, I hardly know whether to introduce this resolution after what has been said on scable in cattle or not. But if it is desired I will read it.

THE PRESIDENT: Read the resolution.

Dr. Norton then read the following resolution:

"Whereas, there is danger of cattle scabies infection being carried into points in States and Territories not now infected by interstate shipments of infected breeding and dairy cattle, and to avoid the necessity of placing quarantines against the movement of such cattle:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Association that the Sanitary Authorities of States and Territories in which cattle scabies infection exists should endeavor to protect the interests of other States and Territories by enforcing regulations which will tend to prevent the shipment
of cattle from such States and Territories for breeding and dairy purposes that are liable to carry scabie infection."

My reason for giving this is that I have talked with several authorities in these particular states and they think that such a resolution as that would give them encouragement in enforcing regulations, especially upon the breeders of thoroughbred bulls.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you move the adoption of that?

MR. JOHNSON: I will move the adoption of it, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the resolution read and motion to adopt. Is there a second?

The motion was duly seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: It is not open for discussion.

MR. JOHNSON: I do not think Mr. President, there can be any objection whatever to that resolution. There are not so very many cattle going from here west, breeding cattle. There are a few; Kansas sends a great many, and I believe Nebraska does, and I do not think either one of them has objection to requiring their people who are sending their cattle down into the southwest or into the west to have them inspected and secure a bill of health. It seems to me that will prevent the western states and territories from putting a quarantine against us.

Mr. Chairman, with reference to this subject, it has been held, for instance, by Dr. Knowles of Montana that the buffalo carries the mange. But there are many of the owners of large ranches that are agreeing that they get the mange in with imported bulls. But if we look at the matter right we will see that heretofore the big concerns who began early to import bulls for the improvement of their herds, they are the ones which afterwards formed the hotbed of mange. For that reason I think that Dr. Norton's resolution is a good one.

DR. NORGAARD: Mr. Chairman, with reference to this subject, it has been held, for instance, by Dr. Knowles of Montana that the buffalo carries the mange. But there are many of the owners of large ranches that are agreeing that they get the mange in with imported bulls. But if we look at the matter right we will see that heretofore the big concerns who began early to import bulls for the improvement of their herds, they are the ones which afterwards formed the hotbed of mange. For that reason I think that Dr. Norton's resolution is a good one.

MR. McCRLILIS: As far as it goes, it is all right, Mr. Chairman.

DR. NORTON: I will say for Arizona, and I think there is no question but that the Sanitary Board of Arizona will accept a certificate with cattle from these infected states, provided it is signed by the state or government veterinarian familiar with the conditions in that particular state.

THE PRESIDENT: Those in favor of the adoption of the resolution will say aye.

There being no negative votes cast the resolution was declared to be unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any more resolutions? If not, we will proceed to the next order of business, which is the election of officers for the coming year.

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. President, may I be indulged a moment? There is a question that has been suggested in reference to what, known as the 28 hour humane law, and that it is a matter that might come before the Sanitary Board for at least an expression of opinion. I will mention Rev. Jenkin Loyd Jones of Chicago and Dr. H. W. Thomas—excuse me for bringing that class of men here—but they have expressed for the last several years, at
least two or three, a desire to know more on the subject of humane handling of live stock. Their attention has been called to public spirited men, and men whom everybody knows are interested in questions humane, and in something about the conditions surrounding that class of transportation.

The question comes up in the most pointed form, and one of the most pointed forms is in its relative form and in changing freights, time considerations; the kind of crews that are carried; they are all taken into consideration, and at the end of time and cycle of statistics, evolution, it is all regarded as part of the cost of transportation of live stock, especially cattle. And I would ask, if this body would allow the thought, so far as formulated, to confer with some of these gentlemen on this subject matter at some future time, at your next meeting, or to provide for a committee, to confer with them, and answer such questions as they may formulate concerning classification of dry cattle and the green cattle, or the calf.

Now, we have from the Pan Handle, Texas, this fall probably, consignments of ten thousand calves, suckling calves that go into the feeding list, or maybe show cattle, that go to expositions; three or four thousand by one firm were exported to Ohio last year. Everybody that knows anything about a corral and range knows that suckling calves will drool around the pens for at least two or three days without eating, and enter cars for transit they are taken off the grass and water—they will drool around stock yards for six hours without eating anything.

Now, as a humane proposition—there is not a better way to wean a calf than in a car; they can be got away—they can be carried twelve hours without water, to such convenient places for watering as the owner might suggest. I just simply mention this as the subject matter that sooner or later the Sanitary Boards have got to deal with. And now these people are in line to get what information they can from this source and it is the only source where it can be referred. I would like to have an expression of opinion from somebody that knows about it. It has been asked of me to ask if such a conference could be brought about.

THE PRESIDENT: The matter is before the house; what action will you take on this matter, gentlemen? You have heard the statement by Mr. Anderson—I would like to have an expression from the body, as to whether it would be proper to appoint a committee to confer with these gentlemen.

MR. SMITH: I am somewhat under the impression that the matter is a new one to all of us. I presume that we have not any of us given it any considerable thought, although when our attention is called to it we are all familiar with the fact that such a regulation exists, that such a statute is on the books. In fact I ran up against it last week myself. That law provides that cattle shall not be kept in the cars in transit without feed and water, without being unloaded for resting purposes, longer than 28 hours at a stretch. And by reason of that fact agents at certain points up in our state unload southern cattle in the shipping pens for feed and watering purposes, claiming that they were justified—that they had to comply with the law—that the cattle had been on board 28 hours, and had to be unloaded, as they had
no other place to handle them they unloaded them in those pens. Of course
the cattle were placarded southern cattle, and the cattle had ticks on them.
And there was nothing else in the world for the Sanitary authorities of Illi-
nois to do but to quarantine those pens until agents cleansed and disinfected
those pens.

The live stock agent of the road suggested the idea, instead of unloading
those cattle the agent should have put some hay in the car and sent them along.
Well, that is a question now that is up to us. It is a violation of the law to
keep them on board longer than 28 hours; it is a violation of the law to unload
them in pens, the only places they have in the world to unload them. So,
what are you going to do about it? It is damned if you do and damned if
you don't.

THE PRESIDENT: It occurs to me that some action might be taken to
appoint a committee to submit a report on this matter at the next meeting,
inasmuch as it is a new matter too, and it is just at the closing of the day.

MR. MORRIS: Mr. President, wouldn't it come more under the supervision
of the Live Stock Association than the Secretary Board?

THE PRESIDENT: That is for you to determine. We might appoint a
committee to confer or be ready to act with any other organization on earth,
on anything that touches the interests of this organization, and if you desire
to appoint a committee to report at the next meeting, we would be glad to
have an expression from you. Or, if you do not desire to appoint a committee,
we would be glad to have the matter discussed.

DR. MAYO: In order to bring this before the Association, I move that
a committee of three be appointed by the President to consider this question
of handling and unloading of cattle.

The motion of Dr. Mayo was duly seconded, and upon being put by the
President was unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT: I will appoint on that committee Dr. Mayo of Kansas,
Dr. Tiffany of Illinois and Mr. Austin of New Mexico; and Mr. Anderson of
the Santa Fe as an advisory member.

The next order of business will be the election of officers. First in the
election will be the presiding officer for the ensuing year. Nominations are in
order for President for the ensuing year.

DR. LUCKY: Mr. Chairman, I will place in nomination Dr. Norton of
Arizona.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Norton of Arizona is placed in nomination. Any
other nominations? If not we will declare the nominations closed and proceed
to the election of Dr. Norton by acclamation.

Hearing no other nominations, the nominations are closed. Those in
favor of Dr. Norton acting as president for the ensuing year will say aye;
opposed no.

There being no nays cast, Dr. Norton was declared unanimously elected for
the ensuing year.

Nominations for vice-president are in order. Who will you have, gentle-
men? There is a whole lot of good material in the house.
MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, in order to kind of pass the honors around, I would respectfully place in nomination Mr. Moore of Texas for Vice President.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. W. J. Moore of Texas is nominated as Vice-President for the ensuing year. Are there any other nominations? Hearing none, without taking a formal ballot, we will vote by acclamation. Those in favor will signify it by saying aye.

Mr. Moore was declared unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Nominations for Secretary-Treasurer are now in order.

DR. NORTON: Mr. President, as the success of any Association, as a rule, largely depends upon the secretary of that association, or at least the program for the meetings, and its reports, etc., do, and as the present secretary has certainly been a grand success and is familiar with the various representatives, and conditions, in the various states I certainly think we will want to retain him as secretary. I therefore nominate Mr. W. P. Smith of Monticello, Illinois.

DR. LUCKY: Second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. W. P. Smith is nominated. I do not think we want to wait for any other nominations, but we will through courtesy.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman—

THE PRESIDENT: I do not think Mr. Smith has any right to make any remarks, until after the election.

DR. NORTON: Mr. Smith, you are out of order.

The question was called for, and the nomination of Mr. Smith was stated by the President, and he was unanimously elected Secretary-Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Dr. Norton was called upon for a speech.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Norton, you are called upon to respond in a speech.

President Norton.

DR. NORTON: Mr. Chairman, I certainly am wonderfully surprised to think of being elected President of this Association, because I hail from the extreme west of all—only one Sanitary officer employed by any state or territory, is farther from the center of the United States than myself; and he is not very much farther.

I have been able to attend but two of your sessions. It is impossible to say whether I can, be present another year, but certain it is that I will try hard to be on hand. I think the work of the association during the past seven years has been a grand success, and from the way this meeting has been attended, and from the interest that has been manifest by all present, we certainly can go home feeling that we have done some good for the cause we represent. I only can say that during the coming year I will do the best I can to serve the Association in any way possible, and hope that the meeting that will be held a year from now,—we know not where as yet,—will be even more successful and better attended than this one. I thank you.

Vice-President elect Moore was then called upon for a speech.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Moore.
MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, it is unexpected to me that I should have this honor bestowed. I do not think that speechmaking would be very necessary. I thank you for the honor, and will try and assist, to do what I can in furthering the interests of the Association.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Smith, was called upon for a speech.

MR. SMITH: Mr. President, as the late lamented and very much revered President Lincoln was wont to say on every occasion when he got the opportunity, "this reminds me of a little story". My position of being repeatedly re-elected Secretary-Treasurer reminds me of a little story, and if it is old, let it go; if it is new, you will probably appreciate it.

A little boy was noted for his fondness for pancakes and all the members of the family knew this boy was the greatest lover of that particular dish, and that of different articles of diet none were relished by him so well as pancakes. So the family wanted to perpetrate a little joke upon the boy one morning, and they said among themselves,—as Johnny was out of doors,—that for that day at least they would give Johnny all of the pancakes he wanted. So, they called him in and told him that his breakfast was ready. He took his seat at the table, and the cakes were brought in nicely buttered and covered with syrup. Cake after cake was devoured by Johnny and still they came, something that was entirely unheard of in his previous history and Johnny ate until he could eat no more. Still the supply kept coming, and finally Johnny got up walked off a little ways, but glancing back, and there were more cakes there. His father said, "Well, Johnny, don't be in a hurry to go, have some more cakes. With a look of disgust on his face Johnny said, "No, I don't want no more; I don't want what I is got."

You have got my condition exactly. I don't want what I is got, but as you have forced it upon me, I cannot take it other than as a compliment. I think you must be pleased with my poor efforts, and I cannot reward your confidence in any other way than by accepting the job and doing my best. I certainly thank you for this mark of confidence and shall try, as in the past, to do my duty. (Applause).

THE PRESIDENT: Just one more order of business now before we turn over to the next administration, which we hope will be very successful, and to which we all pledge our best efforts. That is the selection of the next place of meeting. Where will we meet in 1904?

DR. LUCKY: Mr. Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Lucky of Missouri.

DR. LUCKY: I want to invite the Association to meet in St. Louis next year, and urge the selection of that place for several reasons. We find it necessary to try and hold the Association meetings at points where we can secure the attendance of those who are probably most directly interested in the diseases that are prevalent. I was in favor of Denver last year on account of the prevalence of Scabby sheep and cattle. We have got the western people together and interested in matters of sanitary work, and we notice that there are not present here today representatives of any of the states further east than Illinois. The representatives of the State of Illinois have
always been faithful to attend. That state has probably had representatives in every Association meeting since this Association was organized. And I believe that especially on next year the Association meeting ought to be held where we can count on an attendance from every state and territory in the Union, and by having that attendance we can reach a consummation that we certainly wish; that is, getting together and working together, all of the Sanitary Boards and veterinarians of the Sanitary Boards in controlling the contagious diseases of the United States; and I know of no place where we could be more apt to get a full attendance than we would in St. Louis.

We have over in St. Louis a very convenient place to meet, and one which I have no doubt can be secured for this Association without any expense; the Board of Education rooms I was tendered the use of at our State Veterinarian Association meeting, and I have no doubt but what we can get that room, and it is a very convenient room and will accommodate as large a meeting as we have had here—it will accommodate all those who are to attend. I urge the holding of the meeting there, because it can be held there at this time next year when the greatest live stock show that the earth has ever witnessed will be in progress, and we can have, besides the members of the Sanitary Boards in attendance, those who raise and exhibit cattle and horses and other live stock. We even feel that if we had representatives of the Live Stock Association in our meeting they would better understand what we are guided by in making quarantine regulations, and what motives we have in view, and that is another reason I should give for asking the Association to meet at St. Louis. It is possible that at some time or other each of us will want to attend the World's Fair, and all of the others who should be here today, as well, and by arranging for meeting in St. Louis, and setting the day as early as possible for the meeting, those who are interested in this Association can arrange to attend the World's Fair at the same time, and do it with profits to themselves and states they represent.

For those reasons, and others that I might mention, I want to invite the Association next year to meet in St. Louis.

THE PRESIDENT: We have an invitation from St. Louis presented by Dr. Lucky. Are there any others?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Mayo.

DR. MAYO: Although I did not come from that state, I would like to second Dr. Lucky's invitation. This Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which is commemorative of the Purchase of this great southwest that raises most of the live stock that feeds the world, almost, it seems to me, the industry that we are all so closely associated with—we ought to try and make our annual meeting there at that great exposition and show to the people from all of the states that are interested, the endeavors that we are making to protect the live stock, and to furnish healthy, vigorous animals for the markets of the world. I second Dr. Lucky's invitation.

DR. NORTON: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Lucky and I have not consulted today, and I am sure we did not agree to trade honors with regard to officers, or re-
garding the meeting place, or anything of that kind; but I wish heartily to endorse that invitation for another reason. If the meeting can be held a few days earlier than this year—and I think the time of meeting is left to the Executive Committee—it will be possible to secure the attendance of almost every state veterinarian, and many other veterinarians at least, who will be interested in our work, because the American Veterinarian Association which met this last year at Ottawa, will quite likely meet next year in St. Louis. If Dr. Lucky is successful, and I hope he will be, in getting this meeting to be held in St. Louis, and we can hold the meeting, say from about the 9th to the 12th of September, many of us who come from a long distance can attend both meetings, and then attend the great live stock show and meet many of the stockmen and others who are not here today that will be attending the exposition. They will come early enough to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, which is the largest and most important organization of veterinarians in the world. And in this way we certainly will have a good attendance. Dr. Lucky will certainly have my support in having the meeting held at St. Louis.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any other invitations?

MR. MORRIS: Mr. President, I have an invitation from Oklahoma, the home of the tick, and adjoining the home of the tick anyway, where we can get right down into Kansas. We are the newest and brightest territory in the Union, and we may be a state there at any time. But it does not matter, we will give you a good time, and a good attendance. It is as easily reached now as any other portion of the United States, and I have an invitation from the Commercial Club of Guthrie, which I wish to read, at the meeting:

"Guthrie, Oklahoma, Spetember 5, 1903.

Dear Sir:—The Board of Directors of the Guthrie Commercial Club extend to you and your organization a hearty invitation to have your meeting to be held at Guthrie, Oklahoma, in 1904.

We trust your Association can see its way clear to give Guthrie the privilege of having your organization meet here in convention at that time. The citizens in general, as well as this organization, will with pleasure use every effort to make it comfortable and pleasant for you. We have all the conveniences for the holding of conventions, and do not hesitate to say that we are in a position to take good care of you.

Trust ing that we may be favorably considered, yours truly,

(Signed) C. M. Barnes, President.

THE PRESIDENT: The invitation from Guthrie is before you. Are there any others wishing to give an invitation?

Now, if the members will indulge me just a moment. This invitation to Guthrie was fixed up before we come over here, but I recognize, with Dr. Norton Dr. Lucky, Dr. Mayo and others, the advisability of meeting at St. Louis; and I also recognize the utter inability—to my mind it appears so now—of securing the acceptance of our invitation to Guthrie next year. I wish there
was some way in which we could pledge the support of all of you for year after next for Guthrie, so we can go to St. Louis. If we can get even the moral support—if you even think you would like to go to Guthrie year after next, we will withdraw our invitation.

DR. TIFFANY: I will move that we make the recommendation in that way, whether we carry it out in full or not.

MR. MOORE: Mr. President, I will speak for Texas, that you can have our support year after next. We want to go to St. Louis.

DR. LAMB: I think I am perfectly safe in pledging you our support for Guthrie in 1905.

MR. SMITH: I want to say for Illinois that I believe the members here represented, have got about a two year's hold on their job, and that Illinois is in favor of Guthrie for 1905.

MR. THIEMANN: Mr. Chairman, since the Secretary is somewhat burdened with the work that has been piled on him, I think I am in favor of St. Louis next year, although we would all like to go to Oklahoma. But I am in favor of going to St. Louis next year to begin with, because I am reasonably sure if Guthrie was named at this meeting that the secretary would be requested from all over the Union by people who take an interest in this Association, and who wish to see the World's Fair at St. Louis—"Let us not go to Guthrie but please try and change it to St. Louis." In order to spare him that extra work I am in favor of St. Louis and Guthrie next.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, with your kind assurance, I hope Mr. Morris will withdraw the invitation.

MR. MORRIS: I certainly will, gentlemen, with kind appreciation for all your kind words. I move you, Mr. President that we accept St. Louis' invitation by a unanimous vote.

THE PRESIDENT: At a time to be fixed hereafter by the President and Secretary. Those in favor signify their consent by saying aye.

The invitation extended by St. Louis to hold the meeting of the Association in that city in 1904 was unanimously accepted.

DR. NORTON: Mr. Chairman, in order to save the Secretary some more writing next year, I would like to know if there is any objection to meeting from one to two weeks earlier than this year. If there is no objection nothing need be said about it.

MR. MOORE: I can speak for Texas. It would suit our Board very much better if it would be a couple of weeks earlier.

THE PRESIDENT: I think that would be desirable so far as I have heard. I think this year that it was a little bit earlier than we wanted to meet, although we had intended to fix the date in October this year.

DR. KOTO: Mr. Chairman, I believe if you hold this meeting too early it may interfere with the attendance at some of the state fairs; at least if you meet in the first week in September. Now, that is the usual date of the Minnesota State Fair, and Iowa State Fair. The Iowa state fair is usually the last week in August and the Minnesota State Fair following, and some other large fairs of considerable importance. If we meet too early I think
it would have a tendency to keep back a few. I know, in my case, I will be unable to attend because of my desire to attend our state fair.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the Secretary and the President will take that into consideration, will look up the dates and announce it early enough so that every one may be fully advised in advance.

Now, gentlemen, this concludes our labors for this session and for this year, this annual session of the Inter-State Association of Live Stock Sanitary Board, and as retiring President, I wish to thank you one and all for the courtesy that you have extended to me, and to assure you of my appreciation of the help you have given me and the honor you have bestowed upon me, and I pledge to you my very best efforts in the future in any thing which I can do to assist.

I once heard a story about a haunted house in which every one was afraid to go to make repairs on the house, till finally a carpenter, having some bit of nerve, concluded to take a job, and stay out there all night. It was two miles from town and he took his kit of tools out and his pallet to stay all night. But about the hour of midnight he heard a rattling and groaning and fussing around such as are usually credited to spooks. He didn't stop to get his dinner basket or anything else or his hat, but he lit out for town two miles away, and he ran as hard as he could. When he got a mile he looked around over his shoulder, and there was the ghost, and the ghost said to him, "It was pretty tight race wasn't it?" and he said, "Yes, but it will be a damned sight tighter between here and town." And, in my connection with this Association, having been elected President at its organization, and having reached the seventh mile-stone, I am ready to say, that it will be "a damned sight tighter" at least until the fourteenth mile-stone is reached and passed. I am with you now and forever. (Applause.)

MR. MOORE: Mr. President, I would like to introduce a resolution thanking the citizens of Denver, the Brown Palace Hotel here, for their kindly feeling, and the Chamber of Commerce.

THE PRESIDENT: And Wolf Leninger. The Secretary is instructed to prepare a suitable resolution thanking the City of Denver for its entertainment, the Hotel for its courtesies, the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Wolf Leninger—I believe he is to be included in that—and the railroads—and the Colorado & Southern for the trip tomorrow. If there is no objection that resolution will be written by the Secretary and incorporated in the minutes. Hearing none it is so ordered.

MR. McCRILLIS: Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I have listened to our worthy President's, or ex-President's remarks and his ghost story, and I would like to tell a little story. If you think it is applicable you can apply it; if you do not that is all right.

A few days ago a newspaper correspondent—I believe he is called here, in Washington he is called an Associated Press correspondent—came out into this country—there were several of them, and they stopped at a town about 100 miles east of here for a cow-boy's supper and dance, and the Honorable John W. Springer, who addressed you today, addressed them, and as an in-
troductory to his remarks, he told how glad he was to be with them, and made the usual remarks of that kind. Before he got well started they all burst out "It sounds like a lie to me, it sounds like a lie to me; it may be so, but I don't know, for it sounds like a lie to me."

THE PRESIDENT: Now, I believe the initiating or the installing of the new officers is in order. President Norton, will you take the chair and dismiss this assembly?

Here President Norton takes the chair.

The retiring President then said:

Gentlemen, I have pleasure in introducing to you your new presiding officer, Dr. J. C. Norton of Arizona (applause).

PRESIDENT NORTON: Gentlemen, you called on me for a speech a few moments ago, and I could say but a very few words. I can only say at the present time that I feel very loose in this position (laughter). I think you can all understand why, who are acquainted with Mr. Bolton. (Laughter).

A VOICE: Do you have reference to the size of the chair?

ANOTHER VOICE: Or the clothes?

PRESIDENT NORTON: I can only say to you that I hope I may have your co-operation, as you have given it to your officers in the past, and that I will see that the position of President is filled as best I can.

If there is no further business—a motion to adjourn is in order.

MR. BOLTON: I move you, Mr. President that we do now adjourn without day.

The motion to adjourn being duly seconded, and put by the President, the convention was declared adjourned sine die, to meet at St. Louis during the year 1904.