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REPORT

OF THE

KANSAS

Live-Stock Sanitary Commission

FOR

1895-'96.

TOPEKA.
THE KANSAS STATE PRINTING COMPANY:
J. K. HUDSON, State Printer.
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REPORT.

Hon. E. N. Morrill, Governor of Kansas:

In accordance with the provision contained in section 1 of the act of the legislature approved March 24, 1884, for the protection of domestic animals, we, the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission of the state of Kansas, have the honor to submit herewith our biennial report for the years of 1895 and 1896.

This board consisted, in 1895, of the following members: J. W. Johnson, of Hamilton; John I. Brown, of Delphos; and J. W. Moore, of Marion. The board organized March 26, 1895, by electing J. W. Johnson, chairman, and J. W. Moore, secretary.

It will be seen from this report that our state has been comparatively free from diseases of an infectious or contagious character during the years 1895 and 1896. The whole number of cattle quarantined in 1895 was 2,611, distributed in the following counties: Butler county, 2,100; Linn county, 106; Cowley county, 230; Miami county, 123; Labette county, 20; Franklin county, 32.

The cattle in Butler and Cowley counties were held temporarily only. They had been brought into the state in violation of the rules and regulations of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, without a permit, and were held for 60 days under quarantine, and found not to be infectious, and were released. The Butler county cattle were from old Mexico. The Cowley county cattle were from Oklahoma.

Permits were given for shipment into the state of Kansas for grazing and feeding purposes, in 1895, from safe districts where permits were required by our rules and regulations: From Texas, 29,372; from Arizona, 8,192; from New Mexico, 5,414; from Oklahoma, 13,216; from certain counties in Missouri, as follows: Jasper, Newton, McDonald, Lawrence, Barry, Stone, Christian, Taney, Douglas, Ozark, Howell, Oregon, Carter, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Mississippi, and Scott, 2,287. Total, 58,481.

Deaths resulting in the state in 1895, from Texas or splenic fever, were 8 in Miami county, and 12 in Franklin county.

The board organized April 1, 1896, by the election of J. W. Johnson, chairman, and J. B. Vincent, secretary. J. B. Vincent was appointed to fill vacancy caused by expiration of term of J. W. Moore.

Whole number of cattle quarantined for Texas or splenic fever

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in the state in the year of 1896 was 833, distributed in the following counties: Pottawatomie county, 33; Cherokee county, 298; Montgomery county, 53; Nemaha county, 99; Labette county, 255; Marion county, 95.

The cattle in Pottawatomie county, on investigation, were found to be cattle that had been stolen from Cowley county and driven into the Territory, where they picked up the infection, and then driven back into the state and shipped from Tisdale, Cowley county, to Kansas City stock-yards, and sold to Mr. Ryan, of Blaine, Pottawatomie county. Mr. Ryan shipped them to his home in Pottawatomie county. When the fever broke out in the herd the board was notified, and responded promptly, quarantining the pasture the cattle were in and confining the disease to that one place. Nine deaths resulted from the outbreak.

The cattle in Nemaha county were shipped by a Mr. Caldwell, of Dexter, from Hoosier, Cowley county, to Kansas City stock-yards, and sold to T. E. Rolfe, of Wetmore, Kas., who shipped them home. The board was notified of an outbreak of Texas or splenic fever. On investigation, it was found that a stray Texas cow has been turned into the pasture in Cowley county where the cattle had been pastured before shipping to Kansas City stock-yards, and it is believed had infected the pasture. The board promptly quarantined the pasture of Mr. Caldwell, also that of Mr. Rolfe. One death resulted from the outbreak for Mr. Rolfe, and five for Mr. Caldwell.

As to the cattle in Marion county, the board has been unable so far to find out from where the infection came. The cattle were shipped to Kansas City stock-yards from Wabaunsee county, where they had been kept since December, 1895, and there sold to Mr. Gilbert, of Lost Springs, Marion county. Eleven deaths resulted from this outbreak.

The cattle in Cherokee, Labette and Montgomery counties that were quarantined were cattle that were driven across the line out of Indian Territory in violation of the rules and regulations of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission. They were all promptly quarantined in the pastures where found in the state. Twenty deaths resulted from the outbreak in Cherokee county, and two in Labette. The total number of deaths in the state for the year of 1896, from Texas or splenic fever, was 43.

Permits were given for shipment into the state of Kansas for grazing and feeding purposes, in 1896: From safe district of Texas, 88,192; from safe district of Oklahoma, 14,375; from Arizona, 62,538; from New Mexico, 16,852; from the counties in Missouri, as

follows: Jasper, Newton, McDonald, Lawrence, Barry, Stone, Christian, Taney, Douglas, Ozark, Howell, Carter, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Mississippi, and Scott, 1,888. Total, 183,845.

The work of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission in the state of Kansas is a matter of ever-increasing interest and developments, and during the past two years it has engaged public attention to a greater degree than at any previous time. The commission men, the packers, the shippers and the farmers are realizing the importance of this work, and are uniting to carry the work to its highest degree of usefulness and efficiency. It should be a matter of pride to all Kansans to know that Kansas is the pioneer, the leader almost, in the movement to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals.

In a report issued by the bureau of animal industry, at Washington, D. C., dated February 6, 1893, a great deal of light has been thrown upon the much-talked-of cattle disease, Texas fever. Previous to the appearance of the above-mentioned report, nothing authentic was known of the pathology or etiology of this disease, but, thanks to the investigation made by the bureau of animal industry, the phenomena of the mysterious workings of this disease are plainly and lucidly explained, robbing it of its mysterious aspect and placing it upon a truly scientific basis; and, since the medium of infection is well understood, Texas fever loses a great deal of its terror to the cattlemen. To be sure, the tick theory is new yet, but as soon as one commences to study the life-history of the tick and makes one or two investigations of an outbreak of fever, he has not long to remain in doubt as to the correctness of the theory.

The investigation mentioned above was commenced in the year of 1888, and was continued until the spring of 1893, when the above-mentioned report was issued. It has always been a great mystery to investigators why the period of incubation in Texas fever was so very uncertain; that is to say, why it was that after susceptible northern cattle were exposed to the infection of Texas fever, in some cases 60 or 80 or even 90 days would elapse before an outbreak of fever, while in other cases less than half the time would develop the disease.

There seem to be two forms of this disease: the acute, fatal type, and a rather prolonged, usually nonfatal type. The acute disease usually appears in the hot summer months, and as a rule at the same time in all animals of a herd which have been exposed together to the same infection. Generally, for three or four days previous to any outward symptoms, there will be an elevation of

the bodily temperature from four to six degrees. Loss of appetite always, and cessation of rumination usually, accompany the high fever after the third or fourth day. In the acute stage, the number of respirations may rise to between 60 and 100, and the pulse to between 90 and 110 per minute.

Among the most marked symptoms of Texas fever are the discharge of bloody urine and the extreme thinness of the blood, as easily noticed by picking the skin with a penknife, and, without going into the pathology of this disease, it will perhaps be sufficient to mention that the want of coloring matter in the blood and the presence of bloody urine are both due to the rapid destruction of the red blood-corpuscles. By the destruction of the red blood-corpuscles the coloring-matter of the blood is liberated and passed off with the urine from the kidneys. Thus we see the Texas-fever germ confines itself entirely to the destruction of the red blood-corpuscles, and in an acute attack right well do they perform their mission, reducing the number, in some instances, nearly four-fifths from a normal condition.

The mild form is caused by the animal picking up only a few ticks—not enough to give the animal the fever in an acute form.

MEDIUMS OF INFECTION.

At the investigation made by the bureau of animal industry, experiments were made in every possible way of conveying the infection of Texas or splenic fever, and in every instance the germ was conveyed only by direct inoculation or through the medium of the tick.

HISTORY OF THE TICK, AS GIVEN BY THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The life-history of the splenic-fever tick (*Boophilus bovis*) is as follows: After a young tick has attached itself to cattle, it takes about two weeks for the tick to grow and become sexually mature. At this time it is found that each female is provided with a male, and fertilization takes place, after which the female enlarges very slowly until from the nineteenth to the twenty-second day, when she swells up very rapidly, a day or two producing a great change in size. When the proper time arrives, she loosens her hold upon the skin and drops to the ground, where the laying of eggs begins in a few days. A full-grown female tick will lay from 1,500 to 2,500 eggs at a single laying, and in from 20 to 45 days these eggs will be hatched out ready to begin another life-history.

Now, the infection of Texas fever is conveyed to the susceptible

northern cattle by the small, recently-hatched tick, and the germ is taken from the southern-coast cattle into the parent tick and is conveyed by them into the little tick through the medium of the egg.

Thus we find that the splenic-fever germ is found in the blood of almost all of the southern-coast cattle, and what is strange about it is that it does not seem to inconvenience them in the least, the supposition being that they become immured in early life, as it has been long known that extremely young animals seldom, if ever, die with splenic fever. As soon as some means has been discovered by which the Texas-fever tick can be destroyed without injury to the cattle, just so soon can cattle from infected territory be brought north and mixed with natives with impunity and without the least possible chance of any danger, providing they are not allowed to come in contact with any ticks in transportation.

For the protection of the live stock of the state of Kansas, the Commission adopted the following rules and regulations, which are made a part of this report:

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION QUARANTINING CERTAIN LOCALITIES ON ACCOUNT OF TEXAS FEVER.

State of Kansas, Executive Department,

Topeka, March 17, 1896.

Whereas, as per "Regulations concerning cattle transportation," by the United States department of agriculture, under date January 27, 1896, that a contagious and infectious disease, known as "splenic or Southern fever," exists among cattle in the area of the United States hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, I, E. N. Morrill, governor of the state of Kansas, for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of said disease in this state, do, by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby proclaim that any cattle imported from the said area or district shall be brought in subject to the regulations hereinafter following.

The area or district referred to is defined as follows:

All that country lying south, or below a line beginning at the northwest corner of the state of California; thence east, south and southeasterly along the boundary-line of said state of California to the southeastern corner of said state; thence southerly along the western boundary-line of Arizona to the southwest corner of Arizona; thence along the southern boundary-lines of Arizona and New Mexico to the Rio Grande river; thence southeasterly along the Rio Grande river to the southwestern corner of the county of Foley, state of Texas; continuing along the Rio Grande river in a northeasterly direction to the southwestern corner of the county of Pecos; thence following the western boundary of Pecos county to the southeast corner of Reeves county; thence following the boundary-line between the counties of Pecos and Reeves to the Pecos river; thence southeasterly following the said Pecos river to the northwest corner of Crockett county; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of Crockett and Schleicher counties to the southeastern corner of Irion county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Irion county to the

northeast corner of said county; thence northerly to the southern boundary of Coke county; thence westerly to the southwestern corner of Coke county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Coke county to the southern boundary of Mitchell county; thence easterly to the southeastern corner of Mitchell county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Nolan county to the northwest corner of Nolan county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of said county to the southwestern corner of Jones county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Jones county to the southern boundary of Stonewall county; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of Jones and Shakelford counties to the southwestern corner of Throckmorton county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Throckmorton, Baylor and Wilbarger counties to the Red river; continuing along the Red river in a southeasterly direction to the southeast corner of the county of Greer, territory of Oklahoma; thence northerly, following the course of the north fork of the Red river to its intersection with the southern boundary-line of Roger Mills county; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Roger Mills and Washita counties to the southeastern corner of Washita county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Washita county to the northeast corner of said county; continuing in a northerly direction along the eastern boundary of the county of G to the southwestern corner of the county of Blaine; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Blaine county to the southeast corner of said county; thence north on the eastern boundary of said county to the northwest corner of Canadian county; thence east on the northern boundary of said county to the northeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary of Kingfisher county to the northeastern corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary of O county to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary of O county to the northeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary of K county to the west line of the Ponca Indian reservation; thence north on the west line of said reservation to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence east along the northern boundary of the Ponca reservation to the Arkansas river; thence in a northerly direction, following the course of said river, to its intersection with the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude at the southern boundary-line of Kansas; thence east along the southern boundary of the state of Kansas to the southeastern corner of the state of Kansas; thence southerly along the western boundary-line of Missouri to the southwestern corner of Missouri; thence easterly along the southern boundary-line of Missouri to the Mississippi river; thence southerly along the Mississippi river to the southern boundary-line of Tennessee; thence easterly along said boundary-line to the southwestern corner of Polk county, Tennessee; thence northerly along the eastern boundary-line of Tennessee to the southern boundary-line of Virginia; thence west along said boundary-line to the boundary-line of Kentucky at the western point of Virginia; thence northerly along the said boundary-line to the northernmost point of Virginia; thence southerly along said boundary-line to the northeast corner of Virginia, where it joins the southeastern corner of Maryland at the Atlantic ocean.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO THIS
STATE FROM LOCALITIES SCHEDULED BY THE GOVERNOR'S
PROCLAMATION WITH REFERENCE TO SPLENIC
OR TEXAS FEVER.

I. That no cattle from above-described infectious area are to be brought into the state of Kansas between February 1 and the first day of December of each year, and, in addition thereto, no cattle from the county of Kingfisher, Oklahoma Territory, shall be admitted into the state of Kansas from February first to December first of each year. Nor shall any cattle from the townships of Lowell and Garden in Cherokee county, Kansas, be admitted into any other part of the state of Kansas between the first day of February and the first day of December of each year, except when shipped by railroad for immediate slaughter, and when so shipped shall be governed by the following rules:

II. Each car carrying cattle, and carrying the same in the course of transportation from said infectious area into or through the state of Kansas must have a placard firmly attached stating in bold letters, "This car contains southern cattle"; and the stock-yard slip or stub and way-bill of the said car shall be marked plainly on the face thereof the words "Southern cattle." All railroad trains containing such car or cars transporting the said cattle will be required to stop at one of the following points: Kiowa, Caldwell, Arkansas City, Parsons, Coffeyville, and Herington, and submit the way-bills or manifests of the said car for inspection to an agent duly authorized by this Commission.

III. On unloading southern cattle at points of destination, or for feed, water and rest, at any stock-yards in Kansas, certain chutes, alleys and pens must be set apart for their exclusive use until after December 1 each year.

IV. Whenever any southern cattle that have been unloaded in Kansas shall be reshipped to other points of destination, the cars in which said cattle are to be reloaded must be placarded and the way-bills thereof marked "Southern cattle," and the said way-bills submitted for inspection to the agent of this Commission, in the same manner as heretofore provided for in original shipments.

V. All cattle coming from the counties of Jasper, Newton, McDonald, Lawrence, Barry, Stone, Christian, Taney, Douglas, Ozark, Howell, Oregon, Carter, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Mississippi, and Scott, in the state of Missouri, are hereby prohibited from entering Kansas without a special permit from the Live Stock Commission or its authorized agent, except those cattle shipped to quarantine or southern pens of an established stock-yard for immediate slaughter; and no permit shall issue for the admission of cattle into Kansas from the above-named counties in Missouri until the owner or manager of said cattle shall have complied with the requirements mentioned in rule VI, and shall furnish in addition thereto a certificate of inspection from the Missouri state inspector, certifying that the cattle to be admitted are non-infectious and free from any disease. Such certificate of inspection shall accompany the required affidavit and shall be attached thereto.

VI. All cattle coming from Arizona and New Mexico and from that portion of Texas and Oklahoma lying north and west of the U. S. government quar-

antime line are hereby prohibited from entering Kansas without a special permit from this Commission or its authorized agent. The owner or manager of cattle to enter Kansas from the area hereinbefore described in this paragraph and the counties in Missouri mentioned in paragraph V must show by his own and the affidavits of two reliable disinterested persons whose reliability is certified to by a county clerk or a notary public who has personal knowledge of the character of said persons, that the cattle to enter Kansas are free from cattle-ticks (*Boophilus bovis*), have been exclusively kept ever since February 1, 1896, north and west of the quarantine line designated in paragraph I, and that the cattle have not come in contact with southern cattle or trail made by same since February 1, 1896. Also give number, kinds, and brands or marks of cattle. This rule shall not apply to cattle shipped to quarantine pens for immediate slaughter.

VII. Cattle that have been exposed in any manner to Texas-fever infection shall be yarded only in southern cattle-pens in stock-yards in Kansas.

VIII. Cattle from the Dominion of Canada will be required to enter the state of Kansas at Kansas City, where they will be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner for 90 days, or until they shall receive a certificate of health from a veterinarian selected by this Commission.

IX. Agents of railroad or live-stock transportation companies are hereby forbidden to receive from or bill any cattle out of any public stock-yards to interior points in Kansas without first obtaining a permit from the authorized agent of this Commission for such shipments.

X. It shall be the duty of the managers or persons in charge of public stock-yards in Kansas to keep the said yards in proper sanitary condition for the protection of the health of live stock intrusted to their care, and to cleanse and disinfect all yards and pens, chutes and alleys, at such times as may be deemed necessary by this Commission or its authorized agent.

XI. All railroad, live-stock transportation and stock-yard companies and their employees are hereby forbidden to transport, drive or in any way handle cattle in Kansas, except in compliance with the foregoing rules, under the pains and penalties of the following statute:

(Extract of Chapter 2, Session Laws of 1884.)

Sec. 21. Except as otherwise provided in this act, any person who shall violate, disregard, or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard, or evade any of the . . . rules, regulations, orders or directions of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000.

XII. Cars that have carried infectious cattle shall be thoroughly disinfected before being loaded with non-infectious cattle. Such disinfection shall be by removing all litter and manure, washing the cars, the feeding and watering troughs with water until clean; saturating the walls and floors of the cars with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water. Or, disinfect the cars with a jet of steam under a pressure of not less than 50 pounds to the square inch.

XIII. All stock-yard companies doing business in the state of Kansas are hereby ordered not to load non-infectious cattle into any cars that have carried infectious cattle before they have been cleaned and disinfected according to the above orders.

This order will be enforced under the provisions of section 8, chapter 2, Laws of Special Session of 1884, which is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the railway corporations doing business in this

state to cleanse and disinfect the cars used by them in transporting stock in this state, at such times and places as the Commission designate, whenever in the opinion of the Commission any such order may be necessary to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease. Any such corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$500 for each offense, to be recovered in a civil action, to be prosecuted under the direction of the attorney-general in the name of the state of Kansas."

XIV. Cattle from the Republic of Mexico may be admitted into Kansas by rail for immediate slaughter, but cars containing said Mexican cattle must have a placard firmly attached, stating in bold letters, "This car contains southern cattle," and the stock-yard slip or stub on way-bill of the said car shall be marked plainly on the face thereof the words "Southern cattle." But cattle from said Republic of Mexico shall not be admitted into Kansas for any other purpose than immediate slaughter except by special permit from the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas, and no permit shall be issued except for cattle free from splenic or Texas fever or contact therewith during the three months preceding the issuance of said permit, and which have been grazed in a locality free from infection of such fever.

XV. The Live-Stock Sanitary Commission is hereby directed to enforce these regulations, and to arrest all parties who may be guilty of violation thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state. Done at the city of Topeka, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1896.

E. N. MORRILL.

May 6, 1896.

The board met in Kansas City, Kas., and passed the following supplement to quarantine rules and regulations for 1896.

The following rule was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A malignant, contagious and infectious disease of swine, known as hog cholera and swine plague, is very prevalent throughout the state, causing a great loss of property and making the raising of swine a very precarious business, and as the bureau of animal industry, at Washington, has declared all public stock-yards permanently infected with the germs of the above-mentioned disease:

Therefore we, the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas, do hereby declare a permanent quarantine on all swine entering the state of Kansas that have been unloaded or housed in any public stock-yards; and agents of railroads or live-stock transportation companies, or any other person, are hereby forbidden to receive from or bill any swine out of any public stock-yards to interior points in Kansas.

The Live-Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas also declare a permanent quarantine against all sheep entering the state of Kansas that have been unloaded or housed in any public stock-yards; and agents of railroads or live-stock transportation companies, or any other person, are hereby forbidden to receive from or bill out any sheep from public stock-yards to interior points in Kansas, unless the following rules and regulations have been complied with:

Any sheep that have been unloaded or housed in public stock-yards have been exposed to scab infection. Before being shipped out they must have a

certificate from the government agent that they have been dipped once. Any sheep that are infected with scab must have the same certificate that they have been dipped twice, and at least six days have intervened between the first and last dipping.

All railroad, live-stock-transportation and stock-yard companies and their employees are hereby forbidden to transport, drive or in any way handle hogs or sheep except in compliance with the foregoing rules, under the pains and penalties of section 21, chapter 2, Session Laws of 1884.

The Commission recommend that section 1, chapter 201, of the Session Laws of 1891, be so amended that cattle may be admitted into the state on and after the 15th day of November.

The large number of cattle being shipped through Kansas, amounting to 11,673 cars, containing 337,948 head, of southern cattle, passing through the stock-yards at Kansas City for immediate slaughter, and shipped to other points for slaughter, makes the guarding of this interest of great importance to the state. We hereto attach and make a part of this report the report of Albert Dean, inspector at Kansas City stock-yards.

J. W. JOHNSON,
J. B. VINCENT,
JOHN I. BROWN,
Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR.

Kansas City, Kas., December 15, 1896.

To the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission:

Gentlemen: During the cattle-quarantine season of 1896, 11,673 cars, containing 337,948 cattle, originating below, south of quarantine line, were yarded in the southern division of the Kansas City stock-yards; 257,857 cattle were driven out of the above-named yards for immediate slaughter at Kansas City; and 3,008 cars, containing 80,091 cattle, were shipped to other points for immediate slaughter, each car placarded and way-bills marked in compliance with rule IV, Kansas regulations.

The 8,150 cars that had carried the southern cattle above described were cleaned and disinfected at the railroad yards in the vicinity of Kansas City, and 3,523 cars from which southern cattle had been delivered at these yards by the M. K. & T. Rly. Co. were cleaned and disinfected at Parsons, Kas.; in addition, 921 cars that had contained cholera hogs and scabby sheep were cleaned and disinfected at Kansas City, and 102 cars, for the same reason, were cleaned and disinfected at Parsons, Kas.

Twelve hundred and forty-two cars that had unloaded southern cattle at Elgin and Davidson, Kas., by the A. T. & S. F. Rly. Co., were returned to Arkansas City, and cleaned and disinfected. The Missouri Pacific Rly. Co. unloaded 538 cars at Silver Dale, Kas., for grazing in the Indian Territory, 87 cars at Caney, Kas., for the same purpose; total, 625 cars. Of this number, 529 cars were cleaned and disinfected at Coffeyville, Kas., leaving 96 cars unaccounted for, alleged to have been returned to M. K. & T. Rly. Co. at points south of quarantine line.

Under rule VII, Kansas regulations, six car-loads of Texas-fever infected cattle from Jasper county and two cars from McDonald county, Missouri, five cars from Cherokee county, four cars from Labette county, one car from Chautauqua county, Kansas, and one car from Kingfisher county, Oklahoma, were removed from the "native" to the "southern" division of the Kansas City stock-yards.

Permits were issued, under rule IX, for the shipment of 148,591 stockers and feeding cattle from the native division of Kansas City stock-yards to interior points in Kansas. Of this number, three shipments developed Texas fever, two of which, however—the Caldwell cattle, from Hoosier to Nemaha county, and the Johnson cattle, from Tisdale to Pottawatomie county, were infected previous to

entering these yards. The origin of the outbreak at Lost Springs still remains unaccounted for.

In compliance with rule VI, permits have been issued for cattle to enter the state of Kansas, for grazing and feeding purposes, as follows:

From state of Texas via A. T. & S. F. Rly.....	64,493
From state of Texas via C. R. I. & P. Rly.....	1,440
From state of Texas via M. K. & T. Rly.....	1,025
From state of Texas via Missouri Pacific Rly.....	800
From state of Texas via trail	3,319
From territory of Arizona via A. T. & S. F. Rly.....	61,335
From territory of New Mexico via A. T. & S. F. Rly.....	15,650
From territory of New Mexico via C. R. I. & P. Rly.....	2,000
From territory of Oklahoma via A. T. & S. F. Rly.....	5,159
From territory of Oklahoma via C. R. I. & P. Rly.....	1,876
From territory of Oklahoma via Missouri Pacific Rly.....	275
From territory of Oklahoma via trail	1,385
Total	158,757

From the proscribed counties in Missouri (rule V), 1,525 cattle were permitted to enter Kansas for grazing purposes, from which it is alleged that one slight outbreak of fever resulted; 8,606 cattle from the states of Chihuahua and Sonora, republic of Mexico, were permitted (rule IX) to be shipped to points in the state of Kansas for grazing purposes.

The number of outbreaks of Texas fever and fatal cases resulting therefrom in 1896, in Cherokee and Labette counties, Kansas, show an increase over the previous season of a fraction over three to one, and unless the coming winter should be one of unusual severity, heroic measures on the part of your board will be required to eradicate the infection from these counties.

Investigations made at different times during the past season in regard to Texas fever in Kingfisher county, Oklahoma, failed to develop any signs of permanent infection.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT DEAN, Inspector.

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