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THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION

OF THE

STATE OF KANSAS.

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1891-'92.

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TOPEKA.

PRESS OF THE HAMILTON PRINTING COMPANY:

EDWIN H. SNOW, State Printer.

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# REPORT.

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*Hon. L. U. Humphrey, Governor of the State of Kansas:*

SIR—We have the honor to submit herewith our third biennial report, for the years 1891-'92, in accordance with section 1 of "An act for the protection of domestic animals," approved March 24, 1884.

The health of the domestic animals of the State is good. There is no disease now existing among the cattle of the State. There have been a few cases of Texas fever, but only one that caused any serious loss—the case in Lyon and Chase counties, in which some 800 head of cattle died. There are, in several counties of the State, some cases of glanders among horses and mules. For particulars, see Dr. Going's report.

During the two years since our last report, the work of this Board has more than doubled, as the farmers and stock men of the State become more and better acquainted with the quarantine laws and the rules of the Board, and the protection that has been and is now being rendered to the live-stock interests of the State. We here desire to say that, with the large shipments of Western and Southern cattle into the State for grazing and feeding purposes, if it had not been for the quarantine law and its strict enforcement, the breeding and raising of domestic cattle would have been practically ruined in all the southern part of Kansas, and men engaged in that industry would have been compelled to abandon cattle raising as a business.

The division of the stock yards at Kansas City, as shown in our report of two years ago, has proved very gratifying; and no cases of fever have been reported from cattle shipped from the yards there to interior points in the State as feeders or as range cattle. So much safety has been thrown around this class of cattle, that stock men now feel entirely safe in buying that kind of stock. Secretary Rusk, in his report, says the Kansas City stock yards are now the best-arranged yards in the world for handling Southern cattle and keeping them separated from native or domestic cattle, and has now a model of said yards prepared for exhibition at the Chicago World's Exposition. The different railroad companies in the State have rendered us a great deal of assistance in preventing illegal shipments of dangerous cattle from the South.

We have also been assisted greatly by the system of inspection adopted

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by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States. There is, however, one matter we desire to refer to here. On and along the southern border of the State farmers have suffered some loss by Texas fever, by reason of Southern cattle being pastured in the Indian Territory breaking fences and coming in contact with State cattle. Under the law we could do nothing with that class of cases, as the cattle were wild and undomesticated and could not be caught and held for damages done; and, the owners being non-residents of the State, there seems no way for the State to control this matter. We therefore think the General Government should protect citizens of the State against loss caused by the system of leases made and approved by authority of law in said Indian Territory, by compelling parties occupying said leased lands to keep their cattle confined to their own pastures. It seems very unjust, at least, that the Kansas farmer, having bought his farm from the United States, should be, partly at least, deprived of its use by the leasing of Indian lands for pasturing Southern cattle.

During the year 1891, this Board held 18 meetings, and 25 during 1892. These meetings were held to determine means to prevent shipments of dangerous cattle, and to place in quarantine any such cattle that may have got into the State, and in looking after other diseases of stock; and during the two years past this Board has received and answered 2,500 letters and some 600 telegrams, and made numerous visits in all parts of the State, and guarded the interests of the citizens, as we thought, the best we could. There have been, during this time, some 650,000 Southern and Western cattle shipped and driven into the State, besides several hundred native or State cattle, that were in pastures in the Indian Territory, were examined and permits given for their return to the home of the farmer for feeding purposes; and about 80,000 cattle were granted permits each year to go to Kansas farms from Kansas City stock yards to be fed; and in but one instance has any disease been communicated by such shipments. I now refer to the fever outbreak in Lyon and Chase counties during 1892, causing a very serious loss. We have, during all this time, acted in connection with the Bureau of Animal Industry in preventing the spread of contagious or infectious diseases of stock. There is at this time no disease of cattle existing in the State.

We most earnestly recommend that section 22 of the Laws of 1884, relating to quarantine stock, be repealed, as that section complicates matters and renders ineffective other parts of the quarantine laws.

We also recommend that section 20 of the Laws of 1884, relating to duties of sheriffs, and providing that sheriff's fees for services be paid by the county in which such stock is held, when the same cannot be collected from a sale of said stock.

We also recommend that provision be made by law for paying some compensation for glandered horses and mules that may be ordered killed by this Commission. We herewith embody rules adopted by this Board, and make the same a part of this report.

## KANSAS QUARANTINE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

TOPEKA, KAS., May 18, 1892.

*To Whom it may Concern:* From and after this date, and until further notice, all cattle coming into Kansas from that portion of New York lying south of the north line of the State of Connecticut, all of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Dominion of Canada, will be required to enter the State at Kansas City, where they will be held in quarantine, at the risk and expense of the owner, for a period of 90 days, or until they shall receive a bill of health signed by the State Veterinarian of Kansas.

Cattle from all other districts (north of the quarantine) may enter the State, provided the shipper satisfies the State Inspector at Kansas City that they are healthy, and have not been exposed to any contagious or infectious diseases.

1. All persons driving or shipping cattle into the State from or through the Kansas City stock yards will be required to have a permit from the State Inspector stationed at said stock yards, and all railway companies are prohibited from shipping from said stock yards until permits are presented to the agent.

2. Cattle from south of the south line of the State of Kansas, that have been kept, since the first day of December of the previous year, west of the 23d meridian of longitude west from Washington, D. C., and north of the 34th parallel of north latitude, may be admitted to the State of Kansas under the following rules:

3. That the owner or manager shall first show, by his own and the affidavit of two reputable disinterested persons, that they are acquainted with the cattle sought to be shipped or driven, and that they have known said cattle since the first day of December last preceding, and that said cattle have been kept in the territory described above, and have not come in contact with any Southern cattle; and give number and kind of cattle, and of what brand or brands. And upon the presentation of such affidavits, if satisfactory to this Board or the State Inspector, permits will be issued to ship or drive such cattle to any point in the State of Kansas.

4. That where residents of Kansas own or control cattle that have been driven into the Indian Territory for grazing purposes, such cattle may be driven to the stations hereinafter named for shipment to market, under the regulations prescribed by the honorable Secretary of Agriculture January 11, 1892; provided, however, said cattle have been kept, since the 1st day of December of the previous year, west of the east line of the Indian Territory, and north of the 36th parallel of north latitude and east of the 22d meridian of longitude west from Washington, D. C.: Kiowa, Goss, Caldwell, Hunnewell, Silverdale, Cedar Vale, Hewins, Elgin, Caney, Tyro, Coffeyville, Edna, and Chetopa. All persons desiring to drive cattle to the above-named stations will be required to comply with the following rules:

5. That the owner or manager shall first show, by his own and the affidavit of two reputable disinterested persons, that they are acquainted with the cattle sought to be driven and shipped, and that they have known said cattle since the 1st day of December last preceding, and that said cattle have been kept in the territory described above; and give number and kind of cattle, and of what brand or brands. And upon the presentation of such affidavits, if satisfactory to this Board or the State Inspector, permits will be issued to drive such cattle to the stations above named.

6. Inspectors will be appointed by the State at the following points: One at Coffeyville, for Coffeyville, Caney, and Elgin; headquarters at Coffeyville. One at Arkansas City; headquarters at Arkansas City. One at Caldwell, for Caldwell and Hunnewell; headquarters at Caldwell. One at Kiowa; headquarters at Kiowa. One at Chetopa, for Chetopa and Baxter Springs. But no cattle will be permitted to be

driven to these stations unless first inspected. Address the above points, in care of railroad agent.

7. All cattle south of a line beginning at the southeast corner of the State of Kansas, and running west on the south line of the State to the 100th meridian, thence south to the 34th parallel, thence west to the east line of New Mexico, are prohibited from entering the State, except by special permit from this Board.

8. All railroads, express or other transportation companies or individuals are forbidden to transport or drive any cattle into this State, except in compliance with the foregoing rules and regulations, under the penalties of the following statute:

[EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 2, SPECIAL 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 provisions of this act, or 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."

And it is hereby ordered, that on and after this date all cars, of whatsoever description, that are used or offered to be loaded with native Northern cattle for transportation in the State of Kansas, that said cars first, before being loaded with native cattle, *be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected*, as follows: All litter and old bedding to be removed, and, in the case of stable cars, all hay left in the racks from former shipments must be removed, and the watering-troughs cleansed. The floor and walls of the cars must be washed until clean, with water; then disinfect the car by saturating the walls and floor with a solution of four ounces of chloride of lime to one gallon of water, using at least four gallons of this preparation per car.

All stock-yard companies doing business in the State of Kansas are hereby ordered not to load native Northern cattle into any cars that have not first been cleaned and disinfected according to the above order.

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

"SEC. 8. 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 may designate, whenever, in the opinion of the Commission, any such order may be necessary to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases. 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."

By order of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, State of Kansas.

W. H. GOING, *Secretary.*

The inspection of the south line of the State provided by this Board has been of great benefit in protecting cattle of the farmers in all parts of Kansas, as they were guards against Southern cattle coming into the State. By this means several thousand cattle were prevented from entering Kansas that were dangerous to our home cattle, while many that were driven into the State were caught and placed in quarantine before damage was done, thereby saving thousands of Kansas cattle from the exposure that would have occurred. The plan adopted in compelling cattle that had been shipped from south of the quarantine to be reshipped when caught, before leaving trains, we found to be a good rule, as the expense was so heavy on

the cattle, that their owners would not try the experiment again, and has caused cattle men in Texas to regard our laws more than ever before.

We desire to call attention to the fact that the tax levy made and collected in 1885, for meeting the necessary expense of this Board, has been exhausted by the appropriation of the last session of our Legislature, and we therefore recommend that provisions made by law for the payment of the expenses of this Board be made to apply to any State fund that is not otherwise appropriated, at the same per diem as heretofore allowed, and that the same commence as soon as the last appropriations may be exhausted or consumed.

The large number of cattle being shipped through Kansas, amounting to 22,989 cars, containing 61,083 head of Southern cattle, passing through the stock yards at Kansas City for Eastern markets, make 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, and also the report of Dr. W. H. Going is hereto attached and made a part of this report.

K. HURST,  
J. T. WHITE,  
CHAS. COLLINS,  
*Commissioners.*

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR.

KANSAS CITY, KAS., December 1, 1891.

*To the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit my third annual report as Cattle Inspector for the State of Kansas at the Kansas City stock yards.

From January 1, to November 30, 1891, permits have been issued for transportation of cattle from these stock yards to interior points in Kansas, as follows:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company.....	17,878	head.
Union Pacific Railway Company.....	18,537	“
Missouri Pacific Railway Company.....	16,505	“
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.....	7,142	“
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company.....	3,250	“
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company.....	1,402	“
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company.....	1,540	“
Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway Company.....	3,753	“
To drive out.....	6,140	“
Total.....	76,147	head.

Permits have been given from this office for the transportation of cattle into Kansas from south of 37° north latitude and west of the 22d parallel west from Washington, and north of 34° north latitude, as follows:

From New Mexico.....	11,378	head.
“ Panhandle, Texas.....	10,711	“
“ Arizona.....	4,371	“
“ Indian Territory, west of 22d parallel.....	3,800	“
“ Beaver county, O. T. (No Man's Land).....	1,500	“
Total.....	31,760	head.

I regret to note a growing disposition on the part of some of the railroad agents at this point to disregard the regulations of your Commission in the matter of requiring permits from parties shipping cattle from these yards to Kansas, for which I find no adequate recourse.

The continued disregard of the State laws and the regulations of your Commission for the control of Southern cattle by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company during the past year demands that prompt and efficient measures be taken to prevent the repetition of these shipments of Southern cattle into Kansas after February 1, 1892.

I think it a matter of highest importance that the State regulations should be issued at an early date, and inspectors stationed at the different points on the southern border of the State at the commencement of the quarantine season.

I congratulate your Commission on the fact that their labors are being rewarded by a gradual decrease in the number of cases of Texas fever in the State; and I see no good reason why the “Southern cattle plague” cannot be entirely prevented by the employment of competent inspectors, and the prompt execution of the State laws.

From February 1 to December 1, 1892, permits have been issued from this office for the shipment of cattle from the native division of the Kansas City stock yards into the State of Kansas, as follows:

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.....	25,775 head.
Union Pacific Railway .....	25,254 "
Missouri Pacific Railway.....	13,312 "
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.....	6,601 "
Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway.....	3,765 "
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad.....	2,697 "
Burlington & Missouri River Railroad .....	1,750 "
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.....	1,561 "
To drive out.....	4,485 "
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>85,200 head.</b>

Permits for the shipment of cattle have been issued from this office under the provisions of articles 2 and 3 of the Kansas quarantine rules and regulations of May 18, 1892, as follows:

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.....	51,601 head.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.....	8,662 "
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.....	1,800 "
To be driven into Kansas.....	1,610 "
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>63,673 head.</b>

All these proved to be entirely safe from Texas fever infection except permits given in April for 1,501 cattle from Pecos county, Texas, and shipped from Midland, Texas, via Texas & Pacific railroad and M. K. & T. Ry., to Hartford, Kas., and permits given in June for 500 cattle from and to same point as above.

The establishment of separate feed yards at Fort Worth, Texas, for cattle from the safe area in Texas, consigned to Kansas for grazing purposes, proved to be entirely safe, no Texas fever infection resulting therefrom.

This office has cognizance of more than 20,000 cattle that have been shipped into Kansas by the various railway companies between February 1 and December 1, 1892, in violation of the Kansas quarantine rules and regulations.

Respectfully submitted,                      ALBERT DEAN, *Inspector.*

## REPORT OF STATE VETERINARIAN.

*To the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith the biennial report of the State Veterinarian, covering the time from the 31st of December, 1890, to the 31st of December, 1892.

During this time about 2,500 communications have been received at this office. Most of those letters relate to diseases among domestic animals. Among the contagious diseases reported, were Texas fever among cattle, and farcy and glanders among horses and mules. One donkey was reported glandered. All communications have been promptly answered in writing, or given personal attention by visiting the locality where contagious disease was reported, inspecting the same, establishing quarantine where such was necessary, and recommending sanitary regulations, etc., for the prevention of the spread of disease. Quarantine regulations and rules have been sent to the different railroad companies doing business in the State, and also to the Live Stock Inspectors and to individuals, when asked for.

Copies of important letters sent out have been kept on file.

Upon the request of county sheriffs, and of responsible persons, or by orders given me by members of your honorable Board, I have made personal visits to 58 counties, in order to inspect stock reported suffering with malignant disease. Some of the counties I have been obliged to visit more than once.

Eighty-six horses and 40 mules, which I pronounced glandered after inspection, have been reported to me as having been killed and the carcasses buried or burned. In some cases when I found animals glandered, the owners refused to allow them to be destroyed. In those cases I placed a temporary quarantine upon the diseased animals, and reported the facts in the case to the President of your Board. Ninety-seven horses have been temporarily quarantined on account of having been exposed to either glandered or farcied animals; and 18 mules have been quarantined for a short time for the same reason as above.

In making my last report, I stated that four-fifths of the cases of glanders and farcy reported to this office were from the counties bordering upon Nebraska, in the north, and upon the Indian Territory, in the south. The few cases which were reported from the more central part of the State were almost always traceable to some diseased animal which had been got from some traveling trader who came either from Nebraska or from the Indian Territory.

I should also wish to state that the "field-work" of this office could be much more efficiently and economically done were a clerk allowed to the State Veterinarian, as the clerk could advise the State Veterinarian by wire to go from point to point, when his services were required, without returning to his office after each separate trip of inspection to examine his mail and find out where to go next, as under the existing order of things he is obliged to do.

After two more years of experience in this business, I found nothing to add to or take from the above.

## GLANDERS AND FARCY.

Glanders and farcy being both malignant diseases, and due to the same micro-organism (*Bacillus mallei*), and differing only in location and degree of severity,

should be handled with extreme caution, as the disease is readily communicated from the horse to man by inoculation, and from animal to animal by contagion, and by infection when the hygiene is defective. In the climate of this State it is the exception to find the disease spread by infection. I have met with cases where the disease had been communicated to man from glandered animals. In my last report, I gave a synopsis of the course to be pursued to avoid contagion, and where premises had been contaminated, recommended measures for the removal of the virus from places where diseased animals had been kept. As this report may reach persons who may not be able to procure the last one, I shall state fully in this article what I therein said on the subject.

"My experience is, that unless glandered animals are kept in badly ventilated and badly-drained stables, and healthy animals are crowded in with them, they are not very likely to take the disease by infection in the dry climate of this State. Of course, no sensible person would place an animal known to be glandered with healthy stock, as there is always danger of inoculation by the discharge from the nose of a glandered animal becoming attached to the feed box, hitching post, etc., and virus being afterwards taken up by the healthy animal.

"Glanders, in its mild, chronic form, is not always easily diagnosed even by an expert. But when an animal has been exposed to this disease, and afterwards shows even negative symptoms of glanders, it is always safest and best to isolate such suspicious animal for several months, if it is not seen fit to destroy it. In my judgment, this latter course would be the proper course to follow.

"I have seen a case, quite recently, in which a horse that had been herded with glandered stock for some time, but showed no symptoms at all of the disease himself, was placed in quarantine 90 days on account of having been exposed to the disease. When the 90 days' quarantine expired, and he still appeared to be all right, he was allowed to go free. Two months later, however, he started to discharge from the nose; ulceration of the lining membrane of the nose took place, enlargement and induration of the sub-maxillary glands followed, and a clear case of sub-acute glanders was developed. This shows how very cautious we should be in turning loose suspicious animals or those which have been exposed to this dread disease. When ulceration of the lining membrane of the nostrils takes place, we should not hesitate at all in destroying the animal so affected, as this ulceration of the Schneiderian membrane is a pathognomonic symptom of glanders. That is a symptom which belongs to glanders only. So many able descriptions of glanders have been given by authors on veterinary science, that I do not see any necessity to take up space with an additional description here. As there is no successful treatment for this disease known, nothing need be said upon the subject."

Farcy I have found to be amenable to treatment in the first stage of the disease, but I do not advise any person to make this experiment, as the risk of spreading the disease, or of the operator getting inoculated, is too great; of course, in case a very valuable animal was so affected, and strict precautions were observed, an effort might be made to save the animal. I will repeat, this is an experiment that no other than a professional man should undertake, on account of the danger attending it.

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in the State at this time, nor has it existed during my term of office.

#### BLACKLEG.

This disease has appeared in several localities, and all persons who have requested advice have been furnished with information as to how to treat it when present, and the most effectual preventive measures to take for the benefit of those animals which might be attacked by the disease.

## HOG CHOLERA.

No cases of this nature have demanded attention. The disease appeared among hogs in some localities, but no report of the exact number lost has been received. I have not been requested to investigate any of the outbreaks of the disease that have occurred, owing to the fact that no appropriation has been made for the purpose of buying disinfectants, etc., and furnishing assistance to stamp out the disease. The subject of an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out sanitary regulations will, no doubt, receive attention at your hands.

## TEXAS FEVER.

I have given attention to this branch of the department when so directed by your Board, and in such cases have rendered a report of the result of such investigation to your chairman.

As the subject will receive due consideration at your hands, I shall make no further reference to it.

W. H. GOING, M. R. C. V. S., *State Veterinarian.*



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