

one or two years old—by this State or the United States fish commissioner for one year from date of said stocking, provided notice of said stocking is posted by authority of the State fish commissioner whenever a public highway crosses such stream.

Any violation of this section shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section 5 of this act.

SEC. 14. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent or in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the "Iowa State Register" and "Des Moines Leader," newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved April 1, 1890.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE VETERINARY SURGEON

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1892.

OFFICE OF STATE VETERINARY SURGEON, }
AMES, IOWA, June 30, 1892. }

HON. HORACE BOIES, *Governor:*

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 189, Laws of 1884,
the report of the Veterinary Surgeon, for the year ending June 30,
1892 is herewith submitted.

M. STALKER,
State Veterinary Surgeon.

REPORT.

In the report from this office for 1891, attention was called to the existence of an enzootic disease among cattle, the cause of which had not been determined. Since that report was issued, a number of additional cases have come under the observation of the veterinarians in the employ of the State. The history and symptoms of cases as then given hold true for more recent examinations made. There are present many of the general symptoms of hydrophobia, but all attempts at reproduction of the disease in canines and felines, the species most susceptible to this disease, prove futile though every precaution was taken to make careful inoculations. A number of carefully conducted experiments have been made and others are still in progress through which it is hoped at least a partial solution of the problem will be reached. Some progress has been made in this work of investigation, but there is still much of the subject remaining in obscurity. The post-mortem lesions are found to be quite uniform as well as the symptoms of the cases before death; engorgement and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the posterior bowel, with dark discoloration of the surface of the brain and its coverings are among the most characteristic lesions. The microscope reveals an organism in these darkened patches of the brain, which is constantly present. Cultures have been successfully made in the laboratory from these masses and the results show an organism differing from any disease producing germ yet studied.

The results of these organisms on the living animal are now being carefully tested. The work has not yet progressed far enough to predict, with certainty, what the final results will be, but enough is already in sight to justify a reasonable hope that at least a partial solution will be reached.

It is altogether probable that this work will be the most important part of the original investigation carried on for the next year. I have been enabled to employ the facilities afforded by the

Experiment Station in carrying out this work, and it is to the assistance of Dr. Niles, of the station, that I am largely indebted for the progress thus far made.

While this disease has not assumed such a degree of gravity as to occasion any alarm, it has, nevertheless, caused serious losses in a few instances to individual cattle owners.

Aside from the above, no disease of a contagious or enzootic nature has occurred within the borders of the State during the past year, the nature and cause of which are not pretty thoroughly understood.

The peculiar form of aptha which prevailed in many of the southeastern counties of the State during the summers of 1890 and 1891, has not reappeared this season so far as I have been able to learn.

Demands have been made on the office from various sections of the State to conduct examinations from time to time, but with the exception of the first mentioned disease, nothing has been found, for which the means of control are not well understood. The live stock owners of the State have reason to congratulate themselves that their flocks and herds are so entirely free from devastating diseases.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
DES MOINES, December 28, 1894. }

Pursuant to authority vested by Chapter 189, Laws of the Twentieth General Assembly, the State Veterinary Surgeon by and with the approval of the State Board of Health, the Governor, and the Executive Council, does hereby make and establish the following rules and regulations for the prevention and restriction of contagious diseases among domestic animals.

DISEASES.

RULE 1. All neat cattle that have been reared, or kept south of the parallel forming the north boundary of Indian Territory, or 37° north latitude, and have not subsequently been kept continuously at least one Winter north of said parallel, and which may be brought within the limits of this State between the first day of April and the first day of November following, except for transportation through the State on railways or boats, shall be subject to quarantine; and all land on which such cattle may have been kept or fed, within this State, shall in like manner be subject to quarantine.

RULE 2. All cattle, as defined in Rule 1, while in transit through this State, which may be removed from any car or boat, within this State, for the purpose of feeding, watering, re-shipment, or other cause whatsoever, shall be confined in yards, stables, or enclosures, separate and apart from all other animals, and no other cattle shall be permitted to come within such yards, stables, or enclosures, or in contact with such quarantined and enclosed cattle.

RULE 3. Between the first day of April and the first day of November following, no cattle whatsoever, except such as are defined in Rule 1, shall be placed within any stable, yard, or other enclosures where cattle have been quarantined under Rule 1, unless such yards, stables, and enclosures have been previously thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

RULE 4. All cattle brought within this State from any county or parish within the United States where pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist, shall be subject to quarantine for a period of not less than sixty days.

RULE 5. The carcasses of all animals that have died from Anthrax, shall, without removal of the hide, or any part of said carcass, be burned or buried not less than four feet deep in the ground, and thoroughly covered with kerosene before covering with earth.

Reasons for Rule 5. To prevent the possibility of a recurrence of this disease from germs existing in the grave, which if not destroyed by some powerful agent will retain their vitality for a number of years, so as to impart the disease.

As Anthrax is communicable by inoculation to human beings, great precaution should be used in handling animals affected with this disease.

RULE 6. No person owning or having the care or custody of any animal affected with glanders or farcy, or which there is reason to believe is affected with said disease, shall lead, drive, or permit such animal to go on or over any public grounds, unenclosed lands, street, road, public highway, lane, or alley; or permit it to drink at any public water-trough, pail, or spring; nor keep such diseased animal in any enclosure, in or from which such diseased animal may come in contact with, or close proximity to, any animal not affected with such disease.

RULE 7. Whenever notice is given to the trustees of a township, or to the health officer of a local board of health, of animals suspected of being affected with glanders or farcy, said trustees, or health officer shall immediately require such suspected animals to be isolated and kept separate and apart from all other animals until released by order of the State Veterinary Surgeon or some person acting by his authority.

RULE 8. An animal must be considered as "suspected" when it has stood in a stable with, or been in contact with an animal known to have the glanders; or if placed in a stable, yard or other enclosure where a glandered animal has been kept.

RULE 9. Whenever any animal affected with glanders or farcy, shall die, or shall be killed, the body of such animal shall be immediately burned, or buried not less than four feet deep, without removing the hide from the carcass.

RULE 10. No animal diseased with glanders or farcy shall be deemed to have any property value whatever, and no appraisal thereof will be made.

Reasons for Rule 10. Glanders is an incurable disease, and there is no warrant for expending public money in appraising property manifestly worthless, and which can be compensated for only at "its actual value in its condition when condemned." Also to prevent the introduction of diseased animals into the State, and the inoculation of worthless ones for speculative purposes.

RULE 11. Whenever the owner, or person having in charge any animal declared by the State Veterinary Surgeon or other authorized person to have the glanders, shall neglect or refuse to destroy said animal, the premises whereon such animal is kept, shall be quarantined until such animal is destroyed, and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

QUARANTINE.

RULE 12. The term "quarantine" shall be construed to mean the perfect isolation of all diseased or suspected animals from contact with healthy animals; as well as the exclusion of such healthy animals from the yards, stables, enclosures, or grounds wherever said suspected or diseased animals are, or have been kept.

DISINFECTION.

Among the most efficient and convenient agents for destroying disease germs, are heat, solutions of carbolic acid, sulphate of iron, caustic soda, or sulphate of copper; fumes of chlorine; chloride of lime, slaked lime, lime water, whitewash and kerosene oil.

HEAT. This conveniently applied by means of boiling water or oil, and is especially recommended for disinfecting fabrics of all kinds, leather or wood. Articles of iron or other metals may be purified by heating in a fire. All bedding, litter, excrement, etc., that have accumulated about animals affected with any form of contagious disease, and the carcasses, together with all blood, or other fluid elements that have escaped from such carcasses should be burned, as surest means of eradicating the disease.

Dirt or earth floors of stables wherein animals affected with glanders or anthrax have been kept, should be removed to the depth of four inches and burned.

SOLUTIONS.

Carbolic Acid. Add one part of the acid to five or ten parts of water or oil.

Sulphate of Iron, Copper and Caustic Soda. Add as much of the substance to a given quantity of warm water as will be dissolved.

Whitewash. For disinfecting interior walls of buildings, feed-boxes, mangers, yard-fences, etc., the application of a coating of whitewash prepared from lime in the ordinary way, so thoroughly done as to completely cover every part of the surface designed to be cleansed, is an economical method.

FUMIGANTS.

Chloride of Lime. Chloride of lime and slaked lime for disinfecting floors, yards, carcasses and ground where dead or diseased animals have lain should be scattered thickly, in fine powder over the surface of the object to be disinfected, so as to form a complete covering.

Chlorine. To generate, take peroxide of manganese (to be obtained at any drug store), place in an earthen dish and add one pound of hydrochloric acid (sometimes called muriatic acid), to each four ounces of the peroxide of manganese. Care should be taken not to inhale the gas.

After the floors, walls, etc., of a contaminated building have been cleansed, they should be fumigated by some of the foregoing agents. The doors should be closed, and the building otherwise made as tight as possible. Fumes should then be evolved in the building for not less than half a day, and the doors kept closed not less than twenty-four hours, when air and sunlight should be freely admitted.

BURIALS.

Kerosene Oil. Carcasses buried in the earth, where there is danger of exhumation by other animals, should previous to burial be thoroughly saturated with kerosene oil. This will tend to destroy the virus, and will prevent carnivorous animals disturbing the carcass and thereby spreading the disease.

FREEZING. It has been demonstrated repeatedly in Iowa, that the frosts of Winter thoroughly disinfect pasture lands that have been poisoned with the virus of Texas Fever by herds of Southern cattle during the Summer months. From the first of April to the first of November, the virus is likely to retain its vitality, and the strictest precaution is necessary to prevent communication of the disease to Northern cattle. The purifying effect of frost, however, cannot be relied upon for destroying the virus of any other disease than Texas Fever, liable to attack live stock in Iowa.

It is for the interest of every community, on the appearance of contagious or infectious disease among animals, to adopt speedy measures to eradicate the same, and to cooperate with the State Veterinary Surgeon in securing such result in the shortest possible time.

M. STALKER,
State Veterinary Surgeon.

Approved:

W. S. ROBERTSON,
President State Board of Health.

L. F. ANDREWS,
Acting Secretary State Board of Health.

B. R. SHERMAN,
Governor.

J. A. T. HULL, }
J. L. BROWN, } *Executive Council.*
E. H. CONGER, }

CHAPTER 189.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

AN ACT for the appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon and Defining his Duties.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint a State veterinary surgeon who shall hold his office for the term of three years unless sooner removed by the governor; he shall be a graduated of some regular and established veterinary college and shall be skilled in veterinary science; he shall be a member of the State board of health, which membership shall be in addition to that now provided by law. When actually engaged in the discharge of his official duties he shall receive from the State treasury as his compensation the sum of five dollars per day and his actual expenses, which shall be presented under oath and covered by written vouchers before receiving the same.

SEC. 2. He shall have general supervision of all contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals within, or that may be in transit through the State, and he is empowered to establish quarantine against animals thus diseased or that have been exposed to others thus diseased, whether within or without the State, and may, with the concurrence of the State board of health, make rules and regulations, such as he may deem necessary for the prevention, against the spread, and for the suppression of said disease or diseases, which rules and regulations, after the concurrence of the governor and executive council, shall be published and enforced, and in doing said things or any of them, he shall have power to call on any one or more peace officers whose duty it shall be to give him all assistance in their power.

SEC. 3. Any person who willfully hinders, obstructs or resists said veterinary surgeon or his assistants, or any peace officer acting under him or them when engaged in the duties or exercising the powers herein conferred, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

SEC. 4. Said veterinary surgeon shall, on or before the 30th of June of each year, make a full and detailed report of all and singular his doings since his last report to the governor, including his compensation and expenses, and the report shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pages of printed matter.

SEC. 5. Whenever the majority of any board of supervisors, city council, trustees of an incorporated town or township trustees, whether in session or not, shall in writing notify the governor of the prevalence of, or probable danger, from any of said diseases, he shall notify the State veterinary surgeon, who shall at once repair to the place designated in said notice and

take such action as the exigencies may demand, and the governor may in case of emergency appoint a substitute or assistants with equal powers and compensation.

SEC. 6. Whenever in the opinion of the State veterinary surgeon the public safety demands the destruction of any stock under the provisions of this act he shall, unless the owner or owners consent to such destruction, notify the governor, who may appoint two competent veterinary surgeons as advisors, and no stock shall be destroyed except upon the written order of the State veterinary surgeon, countersigned by them and approved by the governor, and the owners of all stock destroyed under the provisions of this act, except as herein provided, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable compensation therefor, but not more than its actual value in its condition when condemned, which shall be ascertained and fixed by the State veterinary surgeon and the nearest justice of the peace, who, if unable to agree, shall jointly select another justice of the peace as umpire, and their judgment shall be final when the value of the stock does not exceed one hundred dollars, but in all other cases either party shall have the right to appeal to the circuit court, but such appeal shall not delay the destruction of the diseased animals. The State veterinary surgeon shall, as soon thereafter as may be, file his written report thereof with the governor, who shall, if found correct, endorse his finding thereon, whereupon the auditor of State shall issue his warrant therefor upon the treasurer of State, who shall pay the same out of any moneys at his disposal under the provisions of this act; *provided*, that no compensation shall be allowed for any stock destroyed while in transit through or across the State, and that the word stock, as herein used, shall be held to include only neat cattle and horses.

SEC. 7. The governor of the State, with the State veterinary surgeon, may cooperate with the government of the United States for the objects of this act, and the governor is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for any moneys receivable by this State under the provisions of any act of congress which may at any time be in force upon this subject, and to pay the same into the State treasury to be used according to the act of congress and the provisions of this act as nearly as may be.

SEC. 8. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for use of 1884 and 1885, and three thousand dollars annually thereafter, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the uses and purposes herein set forth.

SEC. 9. Any person, except the veterinary surgeons, called upon under provisions of this act, shall be allowed and receive two dollars per day while actually employed.

Approved April 14, 1884.

ACTS PASSED BY THE TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT to amend chapter 11, title 24, of the Code. Relating to Contagious Diseases in Domestic Animals.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That sections 4058 and 4059 in chapter 11, title 24, of the Code, be hereby repealed, and sections 2 and 3 of this act be substituted therefor, and be known hereafter as sections 4058 and 4059 of the Code.

SEC. 4058. Any person or persons driving any cattle into this State, or any agent, servant or employe of any railroad or other corporation who shall carry, transport or ship any cattle into this State, or any railroad company, or other corporation, or person who shall carry, ship or deliver any cattle into this State, or the owners, controllers, lessees, or agents or employes of any stock yards, receiving into such stock yards or in any other inclosure, for the detention of cattle in transit or shipment, or reshipment, or sale, any cattle brought or shipped in any manner into this State, which at the time they were either driven, brought, shipped or transported into this State, were in such condition as to infect with or communicate to other cattle pleuro-pneumonia, or splenic, or Texas fever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4059. Any person who shall be injured or damaged by any of the acts of the persons named in section 4058, and which are prohibited by such section, in addition to the remedy therein provided, may bring an action at law against any such persons, agents, employes or corporations mentioned therein, and recover the actual damages sustained by the person or persons so injured, and neither said criminal proceedings, nor said civil action, in any stage of the same, shall be a bar to a conviction or to a recovery in the other.

ACTS PASSED BY THE TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CHAPTER 67.

RELATING TO DISEASED ANIMALS.

AN ACT to amend section 1 of chapter 79 of the Acts of the Twenty-first General Assembly of Iowa, Relating to Diseased Swine.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That section one of chapter 79 of the acts of the Twenty-first General Assembly is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof, the following: It shall also be unlawful for any person, negligently or willfully to allow his hogs or those under his control, infested with hog cholera or other plague or contagious disease, to escape his control or run at large.

Approved April 3, 1888.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The following statement shows the amount of warrants drawn from June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1892, for which itemized bills are on file with the Auditor of State.

	Number of days.	Per diem.	Expenses.	Total.
M. Stalker.....	178	\$ 890.00	\$ 359.37	\$ 1,249.37
John McBurney	34	170.00	145.35	315.35
S. Stewart.....	19	95.00	47.64	142.64
J. H. Piatt.....	25	125.00	123.12	248.12
E. E. Sawyer.....	73	365.00	419.75	784.75
John Wright.....	5	25.00	23.30	48.30
Louis Thomas.....	3	15.00	12.37	27.37
G. A. Johnson.....	47	235.00	245.17	480.17
T. A. Brown.....	19	95.00	96.90	191.90
John A. Campbell.....	12	60.00	34.07	94.07
George Howell.....	2	10.00	5.05	15.05
N. H. Reynolds.....	16	50.00	34.13	84.13
R. P. Steddom.....	1	5.00	5.66	10.66
Total	428	\$ 2,140.00	\$ 1,551.28	\$ 3,691.28