

Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and the Province of Ontario. The main points established by the evidence adduced at the Convention in regard to the malady, are as follows:—

"The Texas cattle are not, probably, affected by the disease in Texas. Cattle taken from the north to the central and southern parts of the State die of the disease, and a similar disease is common among the horses in Texas. Texas cattle brought north, either by water or rail, or driven on foot, may communicate the disease to native cattle, but, probably, proper treatment while on the way would decrease the danger of such communication. Texas cattle do have the disease, and die from it, in the north, but much more rarely than do native cattle. Old native cattle are much more susceptible to the disease than young ones. Comparatively few sucking calves die from it; in some cases calves drew milk from the cows until the death of the latter, but still did not take the disease. Unless in very rare instances, the disease has not been communicated to native cattle kept in enclosures in which Texas cattle have not been. Eating where Texas cattle have grazed, drinking where they have drank, or, at least, passing over the ground where they have been driven, seems necessary to communicate the disease to native cattle, although apparent exceptional cases have been known. There is scarcely a doubt that severe frosts remove danger of communication of the disease, and that after Texas cattle have been wintered in Northern States they will not communicate the disease. In very rare cases, if at all, have native cattle communicated the disease to others. Generally no evil effects are known to have followed the use of the milk or flesh of the diseased cattle. Rabbits have taken the disease from being fed on the diseased flesh. The disease as seen in New York is of a more aggravated character than in the West. The enlargement of the spleen is, perhaps, the only easily detected internal symptom of the disease which is found in all cases. In all cattle affected with this disease a minute fungus, or cryptogamic plant or spores are found in the blood corpuscles which are disorganized. They are also found to a less extent in the blood of healthy Texas cattle, but are not found in healthy native cattle. Whether they are a cause or effect of the disease is not settled. Ticks are found on all cattle with this disease, and on at least a very large proportion of the healthy Texas cattle. Scientific men, perhaps without exception, discard the theory that the ticks cause or communicate the disease. No certain cure for the disease has been found. Carbolic acid is highly valuable as a disinfectant or a preventive, and in the treatment of the disease, but it should be used with caution, as injury results from the use of strong solutions."

The following recommendations were adopted by the Convention:—

SEC. I. Three commissioners, or such other

number as the Legislatures shall deem proper, shall be appointed by some competent authority, to hold their offices five years, and report annually to their Legislatures.

2. Such commissioners shall watch over the general welfare of animals within the State for which they are appointed, and particularly to prevent the spread of dangerous diseases among them, and of protecting the people of the State against the dangers arising from the consumption of diseased meat.

3. They may from time to time appoint such assistant commissioners to aid them in the discharge of these duties as the welfare of the public may require.

4. They should have power to administer oaths and to prescribe from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary to accomplish the objects of their appointment.

5. They shall give public notice of the outbreak of any dangerous disease, and such practical directions for its avoidance as they may deem necessary.

6. They may either place such diseased cattle in quarantine, or cause them to be killed, as may seem necessary for the public protection, but in the latter case they shall cause an appraisal of such cattle to be made, and the county or State shall pay such proportion of the appraised value as may be provided by law.

SEC. II. The commissioners, or any assistant commissioners, located on the frontiers of the State, shall, at such times as may be prescribed by the commissioners, have power to inspect all the animals brought into such State, whether by railroad cars, vessels or common roads, and shall have power to detain such railroad cars, vessels, drovers or animals on common roads long enough to make a proper inspection of them, for the purpose of ascertaining their sanitary condition.

2. No animal shall be permitted to enter the State which shall be deemed diseased by such assistant commissioner, and which shall be capable of diffusing dangerous diseases, or of injuring the health of the inhabitants, but an appeal shall be allowed to the majority of the commissioners in all such cases.

3. No train shall be allowed to proceed unless the animals contained therein have been supplied with food, water and rest, within twenty-four hours next preceding the time of such inspection.

4. All animals shall rest and have access to food and water for a similar period.

5. The railroad companies shall provide suitable yards for feeding, watering and resting the animals travelling on the trains, and for quarantine purposes, which shall be kept in a clean and wholesome condition, to the satisfaction of the commissioners.

6. Each train on leaving its point of departure shall have certificates signed by an assistant commissioner, which shall certify that all the animals therein were in a healthy condition at the time of departure, and also the exact time of its leaving, and such certificate and indorsements thereon of the time of resting and the