

# VETERINARY BLUE BOOK

1898

LIBRARY  
NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE  
ITHACA, N. Y.



---

This Volume is the Gift of

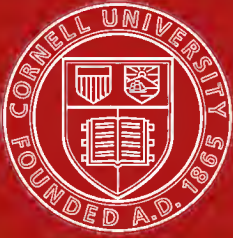
Cornell University Library  
SF 601.V58

Veterinary blue book, 1898.



3 1924 000 872 220

vet



Cornell University  
Library

The original of this book is in  
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in  
the United States on the use of the text.



# VETERINARY BLUE BOOK 1898.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF  
THE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

EDITED BY  
RUSH SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER, M.D., Veterinarian (Alfort),  
*President of the Association.*

---

PRINTED BY  
THE METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,  
NEW YORK CITY.  
1898.

COPYRIGHT, 1898,  
BY  
RUSH SHIPPIN HUIDEKOPF.

# CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK COUNTY.....	1
List of Members.....	4
NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY LAW.....	6
Veterinary Societies.....	16
VETERINARIANS IN NEW YORK CITY—	
Borough of Manhattan.....	17
Borough of Brooklyn.....	29
Borough of Queens.....	33
Borough of Richmond.....	34
Borough of the Bronx.....	35
New York State.....	36
NATIONAL VETERINARY SOCIETIES—	
United States Veterinary Medical Association.....	44
Association of Veterinary Faculties.....	44
Association U. S. Experiment Station Veterinarians.....	44
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	44
Veterinarians .....	45
ALABAMA—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	45
Veterinarians .....	45
ARIZONA—	
Veterinarians .....	45
ARKANSAS .....	46
CALIFORNIA—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	46
Veterinarians .....	46
COLORADO—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	47
Veterinarians .....	47
CONNECTICUT—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	47
Veterinarians .....	47
DELAWARE—	
Veterinarians .....	48
GEORGIA—	
Veterinarians .....	48
ILLINOIS—	
Veterinary Societies.....	49
Veterinarians .....	49
INDIANA—	
Veterinary Association.....	50
Veterinarians .....	50
IOWA—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	51
Veterinarians .....	51
KANSAS—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	53
Veterinarians .....	53

	PAGE
KENTUCKY—	
Veterinarians .....	54
LOUISIANA—	
Veterinarians .....	54
MAINE—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	55
Veterinarians .....	55
MARYLAND—	
Veterinary Law.....	56
Veterinary Board .....	59
Veterinary Medical Association.....	59
Veterinarians .....	59
MASSACHUSETTS—	
Veterinary Association.....	60
Board of Cattle Commissioners.....	60
Veterinarians .....	61
MICHIGAN—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	63
Veterinarians .....	63
MINNESOTA—	
Veterinary Law.....	63
Veterinary Medical Association.....	64
Veterinarians .....	64
MISSISSIPPI—	
Veterinarians .....	65
MISSOURI—	
Veterinary Societies.....	65
Veterinarians .....	66
MONTANA—	
Veterinarians .....	67
NEBRASKA—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	68
Veterinarians .....	68
NEW HAMPSHIRE—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	68
Veterinarians .....	68
NEW JERSEY—	
Veterinary Law.....	68
Veterinary Societies.....	70
Veterinarians .....	70
NEW MEXICO—	
Veterinarians .....	72
NEW YORK STATE ( <i>Vide Supra</i> —16 to 43).	
NORTH CAROLINA—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	72
Veterinarians .....	73
NORTH DAKOTA—	
Veterinary Law.....	73
Veterinary Examining Board.....	75
Veterinary Medical Association.....	75
Veterinarians .....	75
OHIO—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	75
Veterinarians .....	75
OREGON—	
Veterinarians .....	76

	PAGE
PENNSYLVANIA—	
Veterinary Law.....	76
Veterinary Societies.....	79
Veterinarians .....	79
RHODE ISLAND—	
Veterinarians .....	82
SOUTH CAROLINA—	
Veterinarians .....	83
SOUTH DAKOTA—	
Veterinarians .....	83
TENNESSEE—	
Veterinary Medical Association.....	83
Veterinarians .....	83
TEXAS—	
Veterinarians .....	84
UTAH—	
Veterinarians .....	84
VERMONT—	
Veterinarians .....	84
VIRGINIA—	
Veterinary Law.....	84
Board of Veterinary Examiners.....	86
Veterinary Medical Association.....	86
Veterinarians .....	87
WASHINGTON—	
Veterinarians .....	88
WEST VIRGINIA—	
Veterinarians .....	88
WISCONSIN—	
Veterinary Society.....	88
Veterinarians .....	88
BRITISH AMERICA—	
Canada—Veterinary Societies.....	89
Veterinary Law.....	89
Manitoba—Veterinary Association.....	90
Veterinarians .....	90
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY (Department of Agriculture)—	
Veterinarians employed.....	92
UNITED STATES ARMY (Department of War)—	
Veterinarians employed.....	97
UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT—	
Tariff on imports of live stock.....	99
Free list.....	99
Animals strayed across boundary line.....	100
Animals for exhibition purposes.....	102
Animals for breeding purposes.....	103
Stud Books recognized.....	104
American—	
Horses .....	104
Asses .....	104
Cattle .....	104
Sheep .....	105
Swine .....	105
Dogs .....	106
Foreign—	
Horses .....	106
Asses .....	106
Cattle .....	107
Sheep .....	108

	PAGE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—	
Rules and regulations.....	109
Wearing of badge.....	109
Inspection of live stock.....	109
Quarantine of cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine from South America.....	110
Inspection of cattle and sheep for export.....	118
Safe transport of cattle from the United States to foreign countries .....	121
Inspection and quarantine of neat cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine imported into the United States.....	128
Importation of sheep and lambs for immediate slaughter.....	129
Regulations concerning cattle transportation.....	134
Modifying Quarantine Line—	
State of Virginia.....	137
State of Texas.....	137
State of Arkansas.....	138
Territory of Oklahoma.....	139
State of North Carolina.....	140
State of Tennessee.....	141
Importation of cattle from Mexico.....	142
Suppression and extirpation of contagious, infectious and communicable diseases among the domestic animals of the United States.....	143
Prohibiting transportation of animals affected with hog cholera, tuberculosis or sheep scab.....	147
ACTS OF CONGRESS—	
41—Establishing Bureau of Animal Industry.....	149
247—Providing for the inspection of meat.....	152
521—Safe transport and humane treatment of export cattle .....	153
555—Inspection of live cattle and hogs, carcasses and products; Interstate commerce.....	156
102—Appropriations to Department of Agriculture.....	158
Postponing certification of export beef.....	159
Transportation of animals.....	161
NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LAW—	
State Board of Health.....	163
Nuisances .....	164
Employment of experts.....	164
Local Boards of Health.....	164
Adulterations .....	168
Suppression of tuberculosis.....	170
Destruction of animals affected with tuberculosis and glanders .....	171
Compensation to owners.....	171
Glanders .....	172
NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL LAW—	
Care and feed of cows.....	177
Suppression of infectious and contagious diseases.....	177
Employment of veterinary surgeons.....	178
Rights of Federal Inspectors.....	179
Prevention of diseases among bees.....	180
Condensed milk .....	181
NEW YORK STATE DOMESTIC COMMERCE LAW—	
Auctions and auctioneers.....	186
NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF HEALTH SANITARY CODE—	
Definitions .....	194
Medicines, adulterations and poisons.....	195
Food and drink.....	195

	PAGE
<b>NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF HEALTH SANITARY CODE—Continued.</b>	
Horses, cattle, etc., prohibited at large.....	197
Limiting number of cattle stabled.....	197
Slaughtering and slaughter-houses.....	197
Animals prohibited on sidewalks.....	198
Public pounds .....	198
Hydrophobia .....	199
Filth and dirt.....	199
Manure and its transportation.....	200
Diseased animals.....	201
Glanders .....	201
Sick and injured animals.....	201
Racing animals in street—Noises in street.....	202
Veterinarians must report glanders, farcy and contagious diseases .....	203
Adulterated milk.....	203
<b>STATE VETERINARY SANITARY LAWS—</b>	
Alabama .....	206
Maryland .....	206
Massachusetts .....	210
Montana .....	222
Stock Inspectors.....	222
Defacing brands.....	224
Grand larceny.....	224
Butchers and parties slaughtering cattle.....	225
Using illegal brands.....	225
Levy of tax.....	225
Recording brands.....	226
Live stock killed by railroads.....	227
Veterinary surgeons, stock indemnity, etc.....	229
Quarantine regulations.....	236
He goats and rams at large.....	237
Stallions running at large.....	238
Swine running at large.....	238
Mischievous animals at large.....	238
Cruelty to animals.....	238
Leaving carcasses in streams or highways.....	240
Auctioning stock.....	239
Driving without uniform brand.....	239
Driving from range.....	240
Branding out of season.....	240
Leaving carcasses in streams or highways.....	240
Driving fast on bridges.....	241
Selling glandered horses.....	241
Legal fences.....	241
Setting fires.....	243
Bounty law.....	243
Pennsylvania .....	245
Virginia .....	248
<b>THE JOCKEY CLUB—</b>	
Organization .....	251
Racing dates.....	252
Rules of racing.....	253
Interpretation of words and phrases.....	253
Calculation of time.....	254
Regulations for race meetings.....	254
Stewards .....	255
Officials of meetings.....	256
Racehorses .....	257
Entries, descriptions, declarations of forfeits and acceptance for races.....	258

	PAGE
<i>THE JOCKEY CLUB—Continued.</i>	
Form of entry or nomination.....	258
Produce races.....	259
Partnerships and assumed names.....	259
Entrance money, forfeits, stakes, etc.....	261
Unpaid forfeit list.....	262
Qualification of starters.....	262
Weights, penalties, allowances.....	263
Estimating winnings.....	264
Penalties.....	264
Allowances.....	264
Weighing out.....	265
Starting.....	265
Running and walking over.....	266
Weighing in.....	267
Dead heats.....	267
Selling races.....	268
Heat races.....	269
Disputes, objections, appeals, etc.....	270
Omitted conditions.....	271
Trainers' and jockeys' licenses.....	272
Jockeys betting.....	272
Stable employees.....	272
Jockeys' retainers.....	273
Racing colors.....	273
Corrupt practices and disqualifications of persons.....	273
Discretionary powers.....	274
New rules.....	274
Fees, fines.....	274
<i>AMERICAN TURF CONGRESS—</i>	
Organization.....	276
American racing rules.....	276
Definitions.....	279
Entries and subscriptions.....	280
Declarations.....	282
Forfeits.....	283
Weights.....	284
From post to finish.....	285
Weighing in.....	285
Starter and his duties.....	286
Heat races.....	286
Dead heats.....	287
Objections.....	288
Objections in selling races.....	289
Selling races.....	289
Sales, forfeits and transfers.....	290
Winnings.....	291
Omissions.....	291
Engagement of employees.....	291
Trainers.....	292
Jockeys.....	292
Corrupt practices.....	293
Regulations of the course.....	294
Judges, their duties and powers.....	295
Timers.....	295
Secretary.....	295
Rule 205. Towns of 500,000 or more.....	296
Steeplechases and hurdle races.....	297
Scale of weights.....	298
Betting rules.....	299



	PAGE
<b>NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE AND HUNT ASSOCIATION —</b>	
Organization .....	301
Rules of racing.....	301
Interpretation of rules and phrases.....	301
Regulations for race meetings.....	302
Omitted conditions and weights.....	302
For steeplechases less than three miles.....	302
For steeplechases of three miles and over.....	303
Hurdle races.....	303
Race horses.....	303
Jockeys' licenses.....	304
Racing colors.....	304
Disqualification of persons and horses.....	304
Special rules for steeplechases and hurdle races.....	304
Hunters' qualifications.....	305
<b>NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION—</b>	
Officers and Board of Review.....	307
Organization .....	307
Government .....	308
Membership .....	308
Rules and regulations.....	310
Mandate .....	310
Entries .....	310
Entrance fee.....	311
How many to enter.....	311
Horses to be eligible when entries close.....	311
Description and name of horse.....	311
Sex .....	311
Double teams.....	312
Identification .....	312
Protests .....	313
Stake .....	314
No purse for a "walk-over".....	314
In case of death, engagements void.....	315
Match races.....	315
Purse or money wrongfully obtained.....	315
Fraudulent entries.....	315
When horses shall not be drawn.....	315
Power of postponement.....	316
No trotting after dark.....	316
Weights and weighing.....	316
Handicaps .....	316
Selection of judges and timers.....	317
Clerk of course.....	317
Judges .....	318
Scoring .....	319
Breaking .....	320
Dead heats.....	321
Accidents .....	322
Placing horses.....	322
Distances .....	323
Time .....	324
Complaints .....	325
Fines .....	326
Suspensions and expulsions.....	327
Appeal .....	327
Age of horse, green horse.....	328
Special races.....	329
Export certificate.....	329
Betting rules.....	330

	PAGE
The American Trotting Association.....	332
Polo Association.....	333
Rules of Polo Association.....	334
Horse Breeders' Associations.....	336
Dog clubs.....	339
Transportation of animals by express.....	342
By railroads and steamships.....	348
Classification .....	351
To Europe.....	362
Records of horses' speed.....	364
New York City—Rules of the road.....	375
Licensing Dogs.....	379
American Society Prevention Cruelty to Animals.....	380
Barnyard manure.....	383
Live stock in the United States.....	384

## INTRODUCTION.

---

The Veterinary Blue Book is the product of the necessity which certain veterinarians felt they required to establish their profession upon a more definite basis than had existed a few years ago.

When legislation undertook the regulation of the practice of veterinary medicine in New York State, the only organized body of veterinarians in it was the State Society, to which only two or three practitioners in New York City belonged. Throughout the State men of all classes assumed any veterinary title which they saw fit, and when the law commanded the first registration of veterinarians, Patrick X O'Grady and an educated graduate from a four-years' course in a German university were peers in its eyes. The practice of veterinary medicine was equally deplorable. Many graduates and non-graduates competed in augmenting their trade by the sale of quack medicines. By familiar association with coachmen and grooms, and liberal division with them of the money charged the horse-owner, veterinary practices were supposed to be built up.

But this low standing of a portion of the veterinary profession is not to be attributed to any natural connection of dishonest methods with the calling. The ignorance and want of interest in his stable of the average American horse-owner is the origin of the lax methods exercised in connection with the horse in this country. When an owner knows nothing about horses, and allows his equipage to be run for him by whatever employé is styled his coachman, with power to buy horses, have them shod, clipped, fed and attended to by whoever gives the largest commission for the privilege of rendering the bills, it is not surprising that unscrupulous individuals rank as popular in many stables.

The statute requiring the registration of all veterinary practitioners made all such "qualified" in the law, but it brought before those members of the profession interested in its advancement the need of a further classification, and the requirement of an organized body to see that the law was properly executed.

In 1893 a meeting was called of the veterinary practitioners in New York City, and all who were desirous of placing the practice of veterinary medicine upon the basis of a profession and conducting it, as it should be, by reputable methods, were invited to join; from this meeting was formed the Veterinary Medical Association of New York County.

The veterinarians who joined in the organization, and those who became members later, agreed to live up to a code of ethics, such as has been established by the sister school of human medicine.

Difficulties were met with at the start, and have continuously hampered the progress of the work done by the Association. Registrations of self-styled veterinary surgeons, which were not anticipated, were found to have been received by the County Clerks. Laws in regard to contagious diseases of animals were found to be scattered and not easily accessible for reference. It was therefore determined to codify the information wanted, and the Blue Book was undertaken. A copy of the registration of veterinarians in the County Clerk's offices of New York, Kings, Queens, Westchester and Richmond counties was obtained, to learn who the legally licensed practitioners in these counties were. An accurate transcript of these, with their qualifications for practice, was made. Upon an attempt to verify the later addresses and actual location of the veterinarians entitled to practice, it was found that many had disappeared from public knowledge. By gradual elimination of those found to be dead or removed from the neighborhood of New York, a smaller list was formed, and the names of these, with their correct addresses, were verified by the City Directory and by a series of from one to five letters, by United States mail in return envelopes, addressed to the address given at the County Clerk's office and to the last-known address. The result of this verification is the list of "Veterinarians in New York City" (pages 1 to 55).

There may be a few others among the "not found" who are still in New York, and while they could not be found in the post office, or have not wished to return information as to their addresses, still are entitled to practice; and new names are added from time to time as now allowed only by license from the Board of Regents. Also removed veterinarians may return.

These veterinarians only are entitled to practice veterinary medicine in New York City.

Information as to the legal qualification of any veterinarian in New York City, whose name does not appear in the printed list, can always be obtained by application to the officers of the Veterinary Medical Association of New York County.

By a series of several hundred circulars, and later several hundred return postal cards, to the members of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society and of the United States Veterinary Medical Association, and by advertisements in the veterinary journals, and an issue of over five thousand circulars to all known veterinarians in the United States and Canada, the list was obtained which is published under "Veterinarians, New York State, and Other States" (pages 36 to 91). The information as regards diploma, positions, etc., of these latter is as furnished over his signature by each individual.

The list of veterinarians employed by the Bureau of Animal In-

dustry was kindly furnished by its Chief, Dr. D. E. Salmon, and that of those in the U. S. Army by the courtesy of Dr. Turner, Sixth Cavalry.

We have selected from the laws and regulations published by the Treasury Department and Department of Agriculture of the United States Government, from the Public Health Law, Agricultural Law and Domestic Commerce Law of the State of New York, and from the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health of the city of New York, such parts as are of direct and useful interest to the veterinarian and to the live-stock owner.

From the various State Veterinary Sanitary laws, we have selected a few of the most prominent in several sections of the United States as examples. While the laws of Alabama, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia represent the actual protection obtainable in those localities, the wide divergence of the laws of Massachusetts and Montana are interesting as showing the demand for detailed inspection of the products of milk and meat in the home market of the former, and the more general scope of protection of herds and animal commerce in the latter.

The rules and regulations of racing, of both the Jockey Club in the East and the American Turf Association in the West, are given for comparison—while the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association are given in full, only such rules of the Steeplechase and Hunt Association are given as apply directly to this form of racing.

In compiling the list of Horse Breeders' Associations and the clubs of the various breeds of dogs, space did not permit of more extended information than their titles and the addresses of the officers, from whom more detailed information can be obtained.

Other information which we deemed would be of value for reference has been included, but much, unfortunately, has had to be omitted in this first edition.

The Veterinary Blue Book started to be a small book, of a hundred pages perhaps, for the immediate use of the Association, by whose authority it is published. It unconsciously grew so rapidly that an abrupt limit to it had to be made.

We trust that it will be of value as a book of reference, and will show to the public the scope of collateral matters which interest the veterinary profession and the future which it has in view to develop.

RUSH SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER.

January 12, 1898.

## **VETERINARY COLLEGES.**

---

### **UNITED STATES.**

#### **NEW YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.**

154 East Fifty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.  
Founded, 1857 A. D.  
Course, three terms, six months each.  
Degree, Veterinary Surgeon (V. S.).  
Address, Dean H. D. GILL.

---

#### **AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE,**

139-141 West Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.  
Founded, 1875 A. D.  
Course, three terms, six months each.  
Degree, Doctor of Veterinary Surgery (D. V. S.).  
Address Professor A. LIAUTARD.

---

#### **NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE,**

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.  
Founded, 1894.  
Course, three terms, nine months each.  
Degree, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D. V. M.).  
Address Dean, Professor JAMES LAW.

---

#### **VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

Thirty-sixth and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Founded, 1883 A. D.  
Course, three terms, seven months each.  
Degree, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (V. M. D.).  
Address, Dean, LEONARD PEARSON.

---

#### **HARVARD SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.**

Harvard University, 50 Village Street, Boston, Mass.  
Founded, 1884.  
Course, three terms, nine months each.  
Degree, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D. V. M.).  
Address, Dean, CHARLES P. LYMAN.

---

#### **VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.**

New Jersey Avenue and O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Founded, 1892.  
Course, three terms, six months each.  
Degree, Doctor Veterinary Science (D. V. S.).  
Address, Dean, D. E. SALMON.

---

#### **UNITED STATES COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS,**

222 C Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Course, three terms, six months each.  
Degree, Doctor of Veterinary Science (D. V. S.).  
Address, C. BARNWELL ROBINSON.

## CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE,

2537 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Founded, 1883.

Course, three terms, six months each.

Degree, Doctor of Comparative Medicine (M. D. C.).

Address, Dean, A. H. BAKER.

---

## McKILLIP VETERINARY COLLEGE,

1639 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Founded, 1892.

Course, three terms, six months each.

Degree, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (M. D. V.).

Address, Secretary, L. A. MERILLAT.

---

## INDIANA VETERINARY COLLEGE,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Founded, 1892.

Course, two terms, six months each.

Degree, Veterinary Surgeon (V. S.).

Address, G. E. CASE.

---

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, IOWA STATE COLLEGE,

Ames, Iowa.

Course, three terms, seventeen weeks each.

Degree, Doctor Veterinary Medicine (D. V. M.).

Address, M. STALKER.

---

## KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE,

1404 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Course, three terms, six months each.

Degree, Doctor Veterinary Science (D. V. S.).

Address, Dean, S. STEWART.

---

**Canada.**

## SCHOOL OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE, MCGILL UNIVERSITY,

6 Union Avenue, Montreal, Canada.

Founded, 1866.

Course, three terms, six months each.

Degree, Doctor Veterinary Science (D. V. S.).

---

## ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE,

40 Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.

Founded, 1878.

Course, two terms, five months each.

Degree, Veterinary Surgeon (V. S.).

Address, Professor ANDREW SMITH.

## Abbreviations in List of Veterinarians.

---

Indicating the Colleges from which diplomas have been obtained and  
Societies of which the Veterinarian is a member.

- A. V. C.—American Veterinary College.  
B. A. I.—Bureau Animal Industry (Department of Agriculture).  
Chi. V. C.—Chicago Veterinary College.  
Col. V. C.—Columbia Veterinary College (defunct).  
Harv.—Veterinary School Harvard University.  
Ia. A. C.—Iowa Agricultural College.  
K. C. V. C.—Kansas City Veterinary College.  
McGill—School of Comparative Medicine McGill University.  
N. Y. C. V. S.—New York College of Veterinary Surgeons.  
N. Y. S. V. C.—New York State Veterinary College.  
Ont. V. C.—Ontario Veterinary College.  
R. C. V. S.—Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (Great Britain).  
V. D. U. P.—Veterinary Department University of Pennsylvania.  
Mo. V. V. M. A.—Missouri Valley Veterinary Medical Association.  
N. Y. S. V. M. S.—New York State Veterinary Medical Society.  
N. H. V. M. A.—New Hampshire Veterinary Medical Association.  
N. J. V. M. A.—New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association.  
S. V. G.—Society of Veterinary Graduates.  
U. S. V. M. A.—United States Veterinary Medical Association.  
V. M. A. N. Y. C.—Veterinary Medical Association of New York County.



# VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

OF

## NEW YORK COUNTY.

---

Incorporated May 29th, 1894.

---

### CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be known as the Veterinary Medical Association of New York County.

Art. II.—The objects of the Association are for the mutual improvement of its members, and the advancement and welfare of the veterinary profession.

Art. III.—The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a committee of five (5) members, who shall be known as the Board of Censors.

Art. IV.—The annual election shall take place on the evening of the first Wednesday in December.

### BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—The order of business shall be as follows:

- 1.—Roll call.
- 2.—Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
- 3.—Report of Comitia Minora.
- 4.—Papers and discussion.
- 5.—Reports of all other committees.
- 6.—Admission of new members.
- 7.—Application for membership.
- 8.—Election of officers.
- 9.—New business.

Art. II.—The President shall conduct all meetings in accordance with parliamentary usage.

The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered by special vote of the meeting. He shall appoint essayists to read papers for the regular meeting next succeeding.

Art. III.—The Vice-President, in the absence of or at the request of the President, shall perform the duties of his (the President's) office.

Art. IV.—The Secretary shall perform the usual duties pertaining to the office. The Secretary shall be exempt from payment of annual dues.

The Secretary shall be allowed an annual salary of fifty (50) dollars.

Art. V.—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys of the Association, and pay all bills duly audited and found correct by the President and Secretary.

The Treasurer shall present a detailed statement of the business of the Association at the Annual Meeting, or at any other time by special resolution.

Art. VI.—A Board of Censors shall be appointed by the President at each annual meeting. It shall be the duty of the Board of Censors to examine the credentials and vouchers of all applicants for membership.

They shall report in writing the result of their examination to the President of the Association.

The Board of Censors shall be invested with power to hear or determine upon complaints filed before them in writing, relative to the improper or immoral conduct of any member, and shall, if thought advisable, report upon such complaint to the Association at the next regular meeting, the offending member being duly notified of such complaint and allowed the privilege of defence; and such member, if deemed guilty by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, shall cease to be a member of the Association.

Art. VII.—Members to consist of:

1. Charter Members.—All those practitioners of veterinary medicine who were present at the first meeting to assist in the organization of the above Association, etc.

2. Future Members.—Applicants for membership shall submit their names upon one of the Association's application blanks, duly vouched for by two members of the Association. The initiation fee shall accompany such application, which is returnable should he not be elected to membership.

They shall be graduates of a regularly organized and recognized veterinary school, which has a curriculum of at least three years, of six months each, specially devoted to the study of veterinary science, and whose corps of instructors shall contain at least four veterinarians. Second, they shall be of good moral character and of reputable business methods.

3. A two-thirds vote is required for election to membership.

Art. VIII.—A member elect shall pay to the Treasurer his annual dues, which shall be five dollars.

Art. IX.—The form of certificate to be as follows:

Heading: The Veterinary Medical Association of New York County.

This is to certify that the Veterinary Medical Association of New York County, organized January 25, 1894, do hereby confer upon *John Doe* this, its certificate of membership, as required by the rules and by-laws of said Association.

<i>Censors</i> .....	<i>Pres.</i> .....
<i>L. S.</i> .....	<i>Sec'y.</i> .....

Art. X.—Honorary members may be proposed in writing by any three (3) members of the Association, stating the grounds

upon which such application is made. Honorary members must be persons who have aided in the advancement of the veterinary profession.

Honorary members in debate shall have the same privileges as other members, but shall have no vote.

Not more than three (3) honorary members shall be elected annually.

Art. XI.—The initiation fee shall be five dollars (\$5.00). The annual subscription shall be five dollars (\$5.00.)

Art. XII.—All members eighteen (18) months in arrears shall have their names stricken from the roll, after due notice, until such arrears are paid.

Art. XIII.—The Association shall meet upon the first Wednesday of each month, at the Academy of Medicine, except during July, August and September.

Art. XIV.—The Judiciary Committee shall consist of five (5) members, appointed by the President. They shall keep a record of veterinary surgeons as to their registration, have charge of legislation and other legal matters coming before them, with any prosecutions of those not duly registered according to law.

Art. XV.—Any motion for alteration of By-laws must be presented in writing, and must be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

All members of the Association shall be notified at least two weeks previous to any action thereon.

## CODE OF ETHICS.

ARTICLE I.—No member shall assume a title to which he has not a just claim.

Art. II.—No member shall endeavor to build up a practice by undercharging his brother member.

Art. III.—No member shall speak disrespectfully of another, or in any way attempt to lessen his professional reputation, particularly for his individual advancement.

Art. IV.—In all cases of consultation it shall be the duty of the veterinary surgeon in attendance on the case to give the opinion of the consulting veterinary surgeon (whether favorable to his own or otherwise) to the owner of the patient in the presence of all three.

In the case of the absence of the owner, the veterinarian consulted may, after giving his opinion to the attending veterinary surgeon, transmit it also in writing to the owner.

It shall be deemed a breach of this Code for a consulting veterinarian to revisit a patient without special invitation or agreement.

Art. V.—In advertising, the veterinary surgeon shall confine himself to his business address.

Advertising specific medicines, specific plans of treatment, advertising through the medium of posters, illuminated bills, newspapers or calendars, will not be countenanced by this Association.

Art. VI.—Any person who shall advertise or otherwise offer to the public any medicine the composition of which he refuses to disclose, or if he publicly proposes to cure disease by any such secret medicine, shall be deemed an unworthy member and be expelled from the Association.

Art. VII.—It shall be deemed a violation of the Code of Ethics for any member of this Association to contract with or through the officers of any live-stock insurance company, for the professional treatment of the members' stock so insured, but this rule shall not prevent any member from becoming the examiner of risks and to act in the capacity of an expert for the same.

Art. VIII.—Every member shall observe the Code of Medical Ethics adopted by this Association, and be answerable to the Board of Censors for any breach of the same.

Art. IX.—That all charges of a personal nature, or regarding breaches of professional etiquette, shall be made only in writing to the Secretary, by whom they shall be referred to the Board of Censors.

#### OFFICERS.

1897.

DR. R. S. HUIDEKOPER.....	President
DR. J. L. ROBERTSON.....	Vice-President
DR. ROBERT W. ELLIS.....	Secretary
DR. C. C. CATTANACH.....	Treasurer

---

#### BOARD OF CENSORS.

DR. H. D. GILL, Chairman.

DR. J. E. RYDER,	DR. R. R. BELL,
DR. H. D. HANSON,	DR. J. S. CATTANACH.

---

#### JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

DR. ARTHUR O'SHEA, Chairman.

DR. H. D. HANSON,	DR. W. JACKSON,
DR. HERBERT NEHER,	DR. J. E. RYDER.

---

#### PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

R. S. HUIDEKOPER, President.	H. D. GILL.
J. E. RYDER,	H. D. HANSON.

---

#### MEMBERS.

\*Amling, H., Jr., 1967, Arthur avenue, City.

Burget, E., 838 Greenwich street, City.

\*Bieser, W. V., 554 W. 54th street, City.

Burns, Patrick, 1206 Second avenue, City.

Birdsall, Theo., 159 Crosby street, City.

- Bretherton, W. C., 270 W. 126th street, City.
- \*Buckley, R. C., 223 E. 106th street, City.  
Bell, Roscoe R., Seventh avenue and Union street, Brooklyn.
- \*Cattanach, C. C., 221 W. 77th street, City.
- \*Cattanach, J. J., 36 W. 44th street, City.
- \*Cattanach, J. S., 36 W. 44th street, City.  
Cattanach, J. S., Jr., 36 W. 44th street, City.
- Caulfield, Chas. E., 1092 1st avenue, City.
- \*De laney, Thos., 138 W. 54th street, City.
- \*Dickson, R., 116 E. 75th street, City.  
Dair, M. J., 113 E. 77th street, City.  
Ellis, Robert W., 527 W. 152d street, City.  
Farley, O. C., 13 W. 60th street, City.  
Fagan, G. C., 232 E. 116th street, City.  
Foy, J. J., 31 W. 132d street, City.  
Gill, H. D., 154 E. 57th street, City.
- \*Huidekoper, R. S., 154 E. 57th street, City.  
Hanson, H. D., 160 Eldridge street, City.  
Hall, R. W., 224 E. 24th street, City.  
Jackson, W. H., 338 E. Fourth street, City.
- †\*Loomes, E., 53d street and Seventh avenue, City.  
Leighton, J. A., 505 W. 42d street, City.  
Lainkin, T. S., Yonkers, N. Y.  
Lellman, W., 37 E. 55th street, City.  
Machan, W., 230 W. 47th street, City.  
MacKeller, R. S., 349 W. 11th street, City.  
Miller, Frank H., 16 E. 42d street, City.
- \*Neher, Herbert, 350 W. 48th street, City.
- \*O'Shea, Arthur, 117 W. 46th street, City.  
Ogle, Thos., W. 69th street, City.  
Parsons, E. A., 118 W. 32d street, City.  
Robertson, Jas. L., 409 Ninth avenue, City.  
Ryder, J. E., 147 W. 66th street, City.  
Sherwood, T., 107 W. 37th street, City.  
Serling, J., 310 W. 125th street, City.  
Turner, F. W., 91 Lawrence street, City.  
Wolters, H. O., 325 E. 26th street, City.  
Wellner, H., 91 South street, Providence, R. I.  
Winslow, F. E., 219 Madison avenue, Flushing, L. I.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hoskins, W. Horace, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Sullivan, Hon. Timothy D., New York, N. Y.  
Lowe, W. Herbert, Paterson, N. J.

---

\* Indicates charter members.

† Deceased.

## NEW YORK STATE.

## VETERINARY LAW.

In 1886 the first veterinary law was passed requiring the registration of all practicing veterinarians at the County Clerk's office in their respective counties. Those holding diplomas were required to register the fact, and non-graduates were authorized to register "by affidavit" if they had been in continuous practice of veterinary medicine for three years prior to registration.

For the next seven years special acts of Assembly at Albany extended the time for registration of non-graduates, until in 1893 an act was passed allowing the registration of graduates only.

Neither the act of 1886 nor that of 1893 provided adequate means of punishment for practicing without registration, and the numerous evasions, and the arrogant special legislation proposed each winter at Albany made all previous legislation a farce.

In 1895 the following act was passed, and its conditions are now in force and will be rigidly enforced in the future:

## PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

*Laws of New York, 1893, ch. 661, as amended in 1895.*

## SEC. 170. Definitions.

171. Qualifications to practise.
172. State board of veterinary medical examiners.
173. Certificate of appointment; oath; powers.
174. Expenses.
175. Officers; meetings; quorum; committee.
176. Admission to examination.
177. Questions.
178. Examinations and reports.
179. Licenses.
180. Registry.
181. Registry in another county.
182. Certificate presumptive evidence; unauthorized registration and license prohibited.
183. Construction of this article.
184. Penalties and their collection.

## SEC. 170. DEFINITIONS.—As used in this article.

1. University means University of the State of New York.
2. Regents means Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.
3. Board means a board of veterinary medical examiners of the State of New York.

4. Veterinary medical examiner means a member of a board of veterinary medical examiners of the State of New York.

5. Veterinary school means any veterinary school, college or department of a university, registered by the regents as maintaining a proper veterinary medical standard and as legally incorporated.

6. Veterinary medicine means veterinary medicine and surgery, or any branch thereof.

7. Veterinarian means veterinary physician and surgeon.

SEC. 171. QUALIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICE.—No person shall practise veterinary medicine after July 1, 1895, unless previously registered and legally authorized, unless licensed by the Regents and registered as required by this article, nor shall any person practise veterinary medicine who has ever been convicted of a felony by any court, or whose authority to practise is suspended or revoked by the regents on recommendation of a State board.

SEC. 172. STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS.—There shall be a board of veterinary medical examiners of five members, each of whom shall hold office for five years from August 1 of the year in which appointed. The New York State Veterinary Medical Society shall at each annual meeting nominate twice the number of examiners to be appointed that year on the board. The names of such nominees shall be annually transmitted under seal by the president and secretary prior to May 1, to the regents who shall, prior to August 1, appoint from such lists the examiners required to fill any vacancies that will occur from expiration of term on July 31. Any other vacancy, however, occurring, shall likewise be filled by the regents for the unexpired term. Each nominee before appointment, shall furnish to the regents proof that he has received a degree in veterinary medicine from a registered veterinary medical school and that he has legally practised veterinary medicine in this State for at least five years. If no nominees are legally before them from the society, the regents may appoint from members in good standing in the veterinary profession without restriction. The regents may remove any examiner for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty.

SEC. 173. CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT; OATH; POWERS.—Every veterinary medical examiner shall receive a certificate of appointment from the regents, and before beginning his term of office shall file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. The board, or any committee thereof, may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. The board may, subject to the regents' approval, make all by-laws and rules not inconsistent with law needed in performing its duties, but no by-laws or rules by which more than a majority vote is required for any specified action by the board shall be amended, suspended or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for the action thereunder.

SEC. 174. EXPENSES.—From the fees provided by this article the regents may pay all proper expenses incurred by its provision,

except compensation to veterinary medical examiners, and any surplus at the end of the academic year shall be apportioned among the members of the board pro rata according to the number of candidates whose answer papers have been marked by each.

SEC. 175. OFFICERS; MEETINGS; QUORUM; COMMITTEES.—The board shall annually elect from its members a president and secretary for the academic year, and shall hold one or more meetings each year pursuant to the call of the regents. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum; but questions prepared by the board may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked by committees duly authorized by the board and by the regents.

SEC. 176. ADMISSION TO EXAMINATION.—The regents shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of \$10 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath if required, that he (1) is more than 21 years of age; (2) is of good moral character; (3) has the general education required in all cases after July 1, 1897, preliminary to receiving a degree in veterinary medicine; (4) has studied veterinary medicine not less than three full years, including three satisfactory courses, in three different academic years, in the veterinary medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard; (5) has received a degree as veterinarian from some registered veterinary medical school. The degree in veterinary medicine shall not be conferred in this State before the candidate has filed with the institution conferring it, the certificate of the regents that three years before the date of the degree, or before or during his first year of veterinary medical study in this State, he has either graduated from a registered college or satisfactorily completed an academic course in a registered academy or high school; or has a preliminary education considered and accepted by the regents as fully equivalent; or has passed regents' examinations equivalent to the minimum requirement in such preliminary education for candidates for medical or dental degrees in this State. Students who had matriculated in a veterinary medical school before October 1, 1895, shall be exempted from this preliminary education requirement, provided the degree be conferred before July 1, 1898. The regents may, in their discretion, accept as the equivalent for any part of the third and fourth requirements, evidence of five or more years' reputable practice in veterinary medicine, provided that such substitution be specified in the license.

SEC. 177. QUESTIONS.—Each member of the board shall submit to the regents, as required, lists of suitable questions for thorough examination in comparative anatomy, physiology and hygiene, in chemistry and in veterinary surgery, obstetrics, pathology and diagnosis and therapeutics, including practice and materia medica. From these lists the regents shall prepare question papers for all these subjects, which at any examinations shall be the same for all candidates.



SEC. 178. EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.—Examination for license shall be given in at least four convenient places in this State and at least four times annually, in accordance with the regents' rules, and shall be exclusively in writing and in English. Each examination shall be conducted by a regents examiner, who shall not be one of the veterinary medical examiners. At the close of each examination, the regents examiner in charge shall deliver the questions and answer papers to the board, or to its duly authorized committee, and such board, without unnecessary delay, shall examine and mark the answers and transmit to the regents an official report, signed by its president and secretary, stating the standing of each candidate in each branch, his general average and whether the board recommends that a license be granted. Such report shall include the questions and answers and shall be filed in the public records of the University. If a candidate fails on his first examination, he may, after not less than six months' further study, have a second examination without fee. If the failure is from illness or other cause satisfactory to the regents, they may waive the required six months' study.

SEC. 179. LICENSES.—On receiving from the State Board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed the examination and is recommended for license, the regents shall issue to him, if in their judgment he is duly qualified therefor, a license to practise veterinary medicine. Every license shall be issued by the University under seal and shall be signed by each acting veterinary medical examiner of the board and by the officer of the University who approved the credential which admitted the candidate to examination, and shall state that the licensee has given satisfactory evidence of fitness as to age, character, preliminary and veterinary medical education and all other matters required by law, and that after full examination he has been found properly qualified to practise. Applicants examined and licensed before July 1, 1897, by other State Examining Boards registered by the regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article, and applicants who matriculate in a New York State veterinary medical school before July 1, 1896, and who receive the veterinary degree from a registered veterinary medical school before July 1, 1897, may without further examination, on payment of \$10 to the regents, and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their license or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a regents license issued after examination. If any person, whose registration is not legal because of some error, misunderstanding or unintentional omission, shall submit satisfactory proof that he had all requirements prescribed by law at the time of his imperfect registration and was entitled to be legally registered, he may, on unanimous recommendation of the State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, receive from the regents under seal a certificate of the facts which may be registered by any county clerk and shall make valid the previous imper-

fect registration. Before any license is issued it shall be numbered and recorded in a book kept in the regents office, and its number shall be noted in the license. This record shall be open to public inspection, and in all legal proceedings, shall have the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of land.

SEC. 180. REGISTRY.—Every license to practise veterinary medicine shall, before the licensee begins practice thereunder, be registered in a book to be known as the "The Veterinary Medical Register," which shall be provided by and kept in the clerk's office of the county where such practice is to be carried on, with name, residence, place and date of birth, and source, number and date of its license to practise. Before registering, each licensee shall file, to be kept in a bound volume in the county clerk's office, an affidavit of the above facts, and also that he is the person named in such license, and had, before receiving the same, complied with all requisites as to attendance, terms and amount of study and examination required by law and the rules of the University as preliminary to the conferment thereof, and no money was paid for such license, except the regular fees, paid by all applicants therefor; that no fraud, misrepresentation or mistake in any material regard was employed by anyone or incurred in order that such license should be conferred. Every license, or if lost, a copy thereof, legally certified so as to be admissible as evidence, or a duly attested transcript of the record of its conferment, shall, before registering, be exhibited to the county clerk, who, only in case it was issued or indorsed as a license under seal by the regents, shall indorse or stamp on it the date and his name preceded by the words: "Registered as authority to practise veterinary medicine, in the clerk's office of . . . county." The clerk shall thereupon give to every veterinarian so registered a transcript of the entries in the register, with a certificate under seal that he has filed the prescribed affidavit. The licensee shall pay to the county clerk a total fee of one dollar for registration, affidavit and certificate.

SEC. 181. REGISTRATION IN ANOTHER COUNTY.—A practising veterinarian having registered a lawful authority to practise veterinary medicine in one county, and removing such practice or part thereof to another county, or regularly engaging in practice or opening an office in another county, shall show or send by registered mail to the clerk of such other county, his certificate of registration. If such certificate clearly shows that the original registration was of an authority issued under seal by the regents, or if the certificate itself is indorsed by the regents as entitled to registration, the clerk shall thereupon register the applicant in the latter county, on receipt of a fee of 25 cents, and shall stamp or indorse on such certificate the date and his name, preceded by the words: "Registered also in . . . county" and return the certificate to the applicant.

SEC. 182. CERTIFICATE AND PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE; UNAUTHORIZED REGISTRATION AND LICENSE PROHIBITED.—Every un-

revoked certificate and indorsement of registry, made as provided in this article, shall be presumptive evidence in all courts and places that the person named therein is legally registered. Hereafter no person shall register any authority to practise veterinary medicine unless it has been issued or indorsed as a license by the regents. No diploma or license conferred on a person not actually in attendance at the lectures, instructions and examinations of the school conferring the same, or not possessed at the time of its conferment of the requirements then demanded of veterinary medical students in this State as a condition of their being licensed so to practise, and no registration not in accordance with this article shall be lawful authority to practise veterinary medicine nor shall the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine be conferred *causa honoris* or *ad eundem*, nor if previously conferred shall it be a qualification for such practice.

SEC. 183. CONSTRUCTION OF THIS ARTICLE.—This article shall not be construed to affect commissioned veterinary medical officers serving in the United States army, or in the United States Bureau of Animal Industry while so commissioned; nor any person for giving gratuitous services in case of emergency; or any lawfully qualified veterinarian in other States or countries meeting legally registered veterinarians in this State in consultation; or any veterinarian residing on a border of a neighboring State and duly authorized under the laws thereof to practice veterinary medicine therein, whose practice extends into this State, and who does not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within this State; or any veterinarian duly registered in one county called to attend isolated cases in another county, but not residing or habitually practising therein. This article shall be construed to repeal all acts or parts of acts authorizing conferment of any degree in veterinary medicine, *causa honoris* or *ad eundem*, or otherwise, than on students, duly graduated after satisfactory completion of a preliminary and veterinary medical course, not less than that required by this article, as a condition of license.

SEC. 184. PENALTIES AND THEIR COLLECTION.—Every person who shall practise veterinary medicine within this State without lawful registration or in violation of any provision of this article shall forfeit to the county wherein such persons shall so practise, or in which any violation shall be committed, \$50 for every such violation and for every day of such unlawful practice, and any incorporated veterinary medical society of the State or any county veterinary medical society of such county entitled to representation in a State society, may bring an action in the name of such county for the collection of such penalties, and the expense incurred by such society in such prosecution, including necessary counsel fees, may be retained by such society out of the penalties so collected, and the residue, if any, shall be paid into the county treasury. Any person who shall practise veterinary medicine under a false or assumed

name or who shall falsely personate another practitioner of a like or different name, shall be guilty of a felony; and any person guilty of violating any of the other provisions of this act, not otherwise specifically punished herein, or who shall buy, sell or fraudulently obtain any veterinary medical diploma, license, record or registration, or who shall aid or abet such buying, selling or fraudulently obtaining, or who shall practise veterinary medicine under the cover of a diploma, or license illegally obtained, or signed or issued unlawfully or under fraudulent representation, or mistake of fact in material regard, or who, after conviction of a felony, shall attempt to practise veterinary medicine, and any person who shall, without having been authorized so to do legally, append any veterinary title to his or her name, or shall assume or advertise any veterinary title in such a manner as to convey the impression that he is a lawful practitioner of veterinary medicine or any of its branches, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 or imprisonment for six months for the first offense, and on conviction of a subsequent offense by a fine of not less than \$500 or imprisonment for not less than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSE TO PRACTISE VETERINARY MEDICINE IN NEW YORK STATE.

All requirements for admission should be completed at least one week before examinations. They are as follows:

1. Evidence that applicant is more than 21 years of age (Form 1).
  2. Certificates of moral character from not less than two veterinarians in good standing (Form 2).
  3. Evidence that applicant has the general education required, preliminary to receiving a degree in veterinary medicine in this State (Veterinary student certificate. See inclosed examination handbook).  
First exemption: "Students who had matriculated in a veterinary medical school before October 1, 1895, shall be exempt from this preliminary education requirement, provided the degree be conferred before July 1, 1898." (Form for exemption certificate furnished on application.)
  4. Evidence that applicant "has studied veterinary medicine not less than three full years, including three satisfactory courses, in three different academic years, in a veterinary medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard." (Form 1.)  
Second exemption: "The Regents may in their discretion accept as the equivalent for any part of the third and fourth requirement, evidence of five or more years reputable practice of veterinary medicine, provided that such substitution be specified in the license."
  5. Evidence that applicant "has received a degree as veterinarian from some registered veterinary medical school." (Form 3 or original credentials.)
  6. The candidate must pass examinations in comparative anatomy, physiology and hygiene, chemistry, veterinary surgery, obstetrics, pathology and diagnosis, and therapeutics, practice and materia medica.
- Third exemption: "Applicants examined and licensed before July 1, 1897, by other State examining boards registered by the Regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article,

and applicants who matriculate in a New York State veterinary medical school before July 1, 1896, and who receive the veterinary degree from a registered veterinary medical school before July 1, 1897, may without further examination, on payment of \$10 to the Regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a Regents' license issued after examination."

7. A fee of \$10, payable in advance.

#### LICENSE TO PRACTISE VETERINARY MEDICINE.

The new law regulating the granting of licenses to practise veterinary medicine in New York will take effect July 1, 1895. This law establishes a State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners and assimilates the licensing of veterinarians to the licensing of physicians.

Following are the requirements for admission to the licensing examination:

Satisfactory evidence verified by oath that the applicant—

1. Is more than 21 years of age.
2. Is of good moral character.
3. Has the general education required preliminary to receiving a degree in veterinary medicine in this State.

The requirement as regards preliminary education is either satisfactory evidence of the completion of at least a registered high school course, or, for the class matriculating in 1895, Regents' passcards for twelve academic counts, representing one year of academic work; for the class matriculating in 1896, Regents' passcards for twenty-four academic counts, representing two years of academic work; and for the class matriculating in 1897, Regents' passcards for forty-eight academic counts, or a full high school course.

First exemption: "Students who had matriculated in a veterinary medical school before October 1, 1895, shall be exempt from this preliminary education requirement, provided the degree be conferred before July 1, 1898."

4. Evidence that applicant "has studied veterinary medicine not less than three full years, including three satisfactory courses, in three different academic years, in a veterinary medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard."

Second exemption: "The Regents may in their discretion accept as the equivalent for any part of the third and fourth requirement, evidence of five or more years reputable practice of veterinary medicine, provided that such substitution be specified in the license."

5. Evidence that applicant "has received a degree as veterinarian from some registered veterinary medical school."

6. The candidate must pass examinations in comparative anatomy, physiology and hygiene, chemistry, veterinary surgery, obstetrics, pathology and diagnosis, and therapeutics, practice and materia medica.

Third exemption: "Applicants examined and licensed before July 1, 1897, by other State examining boards registered by the Regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article, and applicants who matriculated in a New York State veterinary medical school before July 1, 1896, and who receive the veterinary degree from a registered veterinary medical school before July 1, 1897, may without further examination, on payment of \$10 to the Regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a Regents' license issued after examination."

7. A fee of \$10 payable in advance.

(Veterinary form 1.)

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO PRACTISE VETERINARY  
MEDICINE.

I hereby apply for license to practise veterinary medicine in the State of New York, and inclose the following proofs and fee as required by Article 10 of the Public Health Law, as amended in 1895:

1. Required evidence as to age.
2. Certificates of moral character.
3. Required evidence of preliminary education.
4. Required evidence of veterinary education.
5. Certified check, post-office order, or express money order for \$10.  
(Cancel words not applying.)

(Make checks, drafts, etc., payable to the University of the State of New York.)

(Signature of applicant)

.....

P. O. address.....

EVIDENCE OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EDUCATION REQUIRED  
FROM CANDIDATES FOR LICENSE TO PRACTISE VETERINARY  
MEDICINE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. Full name.
2. Date of birth.
3. Give the date and source of each veterinary credential (diploma, license or degree) which you hold.
4. What diploma or license, if any, conferred on you full right to practise veterinary medicine?
5. How many years have you studied veterinary medicine?

(Veterinary form 2.)

## CERTIFICATES OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER.

(Signed by not less than two veterinarians in good standing.)

This certifies that I have been personally acquainted with Dr. ——— for ——— years; that I believe him to be of good moral character, and I hereby recommend him to the Regents of the University as entirely worthy to be licensed to practise veterinary medicine in the State of New York, pursuant to law.

P. O. address.....

Graduate (in the year 18..) of.....

P. O. address.....

Graduate (in the year 18..) of.....

P. O. address.....

Graduate (in the year 18..) of.....

(Veterinary form 3.)

## CERTIFICATE OF PRELIMINARY AND VETERINARY EDUCATION.

(Either this certificate properly made out, signed and sealed by the president or secretary of the veterinary school, or both preliminary and professional original credentials must accompany application for admission to a licentiate examination.)

It is hereby certified that.....  
holding veterinary student certificate No. ...., on.....189....,  
received from .....  
a diploma conferring on him a degree as veterinarian, and that he studied  
veterinary medicine at least three full years, including three satisfactory  
courses of lectures in different years as follows:

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Name of institution.</i>
..... to .....	18....	.....
..... to .....	18....	.....
..... to .....	18....	.....

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and the seal of.....  
.....this ..... day of .....

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—EXAMINATION  
DEPARTMENT. VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for license to practise veterinary medicine in this State  
will be held as follows:

## DATES.

January 25-28, 1898.	June 14-17, 1898.
April 5-8, 1898.	September 27-30, 1898.
May 17-20, 1898.	

## PLACES.

New York, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo.  
(Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

## DAILY PROGRAMME.

<i>Morning.</i>	<i>Afternoon.</i>
9.15—12.15.	1.15—4.15.
Tuesday.....Comparative anatomy.	Physiology and hygiene.
Wednesday...Chemistry.	Veterinary surgery.
Thursday....Obstetrics.	Pathology and diagnosis.
Friday.....Therapeutics, practice and materia medica.	

## BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Chairman, JAMES LAW, Ithaca.  
Secretary, WM. P. KELLEY, Albany.  
RUSH S. HUIDEKOPER, New York.  
NELSON P. HINKLEY, Buffalo.  
CLAUDE D. MORRIS, Pawling.

## NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

President, W. L. BAKER, Cortland.  
Vice-President, R. R. BELL, Brooklyn.  
Secretary-Treasurer, C. D. MORRIS, Pawlings.  
Meetings, annually in September.

## VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

President, R. S. HUIDEKOPER.  
Vice-President, JAS. L. ROBERTSON.  
Secretary, ROBERT W. ELLIS.  
Treasurer, C. C. CATTANACH.  
Meetings, first Wednesday of each month.

## NEW YORK GERMAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Thieraertzlicher Verein von New York und Umgegend.)

President, G. R. SATTLER, 22 Seventeenth Ave., Newark, N. J.  
Vice-President, RUD. LEISS, 38 Frederick St., Newark, N. J.  
Secretary, EDWIN ANCKER, 167 West Thirty-first St., New York.  
Librarian, OTTO LEISS, 38 Frederick St., Newark.  
Meetings, monthly.

## NIAGARA AND ORLEANS COUNTY VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

President, JAMES MARSH, Lockport.  
Vice-President, W. E. STOCKING, Medina.  
Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. THOMSON, Niagara Falls.  
Meetings, January, April, July and October.

## ONEIDA COUNTY VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

President, FRANK MORROW.  
Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. CURRIE, Rome, N. Y.  
Meetings, first Tuesday in February, May, August and November, at Rome.



# VETERINARIANS IN NEW YORK CITY.

## BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

---

- AMLING, HENRY, JR.,  
1967 Arthur Ave., cor. Tremont Ave.  
Reg., 1893. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1893.
- ANCKER, EDWIN,  
167 West Thirty-first St.  
Reg. by affidavit, 1889.
- ANDERSON, C. E.,  
Main St., City Island.  
8-9 a. m., 2-3 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.
- ANDERSON, WILLIAM,  
Center St., City Island.  
6-8 a. m., 3-8 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895  
Al. As. N. Y. C. V. S.; Trustee N. Y. C. V. S.
- ANDREWS, JOHN,  
629 Washington St.  
8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg. by affidavit, 1886.
- ASSING, JAMES E.,  
16 James Slip.  
9-11 a. m., 3-6 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.
- BECKET, GEORGE C.,  
145 West Sixty-sixth St.  
8-10 a. m. Reg., 1892. Dip., McGill, 1888; R. C. V. S., 1891.
- BEISER, W. V.,  
554 West Fifty-fourth St.  
8-9 a. m., 12-1 and 6-7 p. m. Reg., 1892. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.
- BIRDSALL, THEODORE,  
159 and 161 Crosby St., and New Rochelle.  
Tel., 656 Spring and 119 New Rochelle.  
12-1, 5-6 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1885.
- BOOTH, EPHRAIM  
443 West Nineteenth St.  
Reg., 1890. Dip., A. V. C., 1887.
- BOVERS, J. F.,  
913 Sixth Ave., City.  
Reg., 1894. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895.
- BRETHERTON, GEORGE C.,  
270 West 126th St.  
8-10 a. m., 12-1, 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.
- BRETHERTON, WILLIAM C.,  
128 West Third St., or 270 West 126th St.  
8-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1887. Dip., A. V. C., 1883.
- BROCK, WILLIAM E.,  
532 West Twentieth St.  
10-11.45 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

- BROWN, CHARLES H.,  
2662 Decatur Ave., Fordham.  
8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- BUCKLEY, JOHN M.,  
167 East Ninety-first St.  
8-12 a. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., A. V. C., 1891.
- BUCKLEY, RICHARD E.,  
Harlem Veterinary Hospital, 149 East Ninetieth St.  
Tel., 698 79th.  
Reg., 1888. Dip., A. V. C., 1887. Veterinarian Street Cleaning  
Department.
- BUDD, JOHN F.,  
15 Perry St.  
Reg., 1887. Certif., U. S. V. M. A., 1863.
- BULFORD, GEORGE F.,  
182 Thompson St.  
8-9 a. m., 12-1 and after 6 p. m. Reg., 1887, by affidavit.
- BURDEN, CHARLES,  
210 East Fifty-second St.  
7-9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1876.
- BURGET, EUGENE,  
31 Ninth Ave.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1833.
- BURNS, PATRICK,  
230 East Sixty-third St.  
8-10 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Reg., 1888. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1835.
- BURTIS, JOSEPH D.,  
244 West Fifty-sixth St.  
Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1890.
- CANDEE, JOHN S.,  
242 West Twenty-sixth St.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1886. M. D., University City of  
New York, 1891.
- CATTANACH, CHARLES C.,  
Cor. Amsterdam Ave. and Seventy-seventh St.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1879.
- CATTANACH, JAMES S.,  
36 West Forty-fourth St.  
8-9 a. m., 1-3, 5-6 p. m. Reg., 1886. Certif., N. Y. C. V. M. S., 1879.
- CATTANACH, JAMES S., JR.,  
36 West Forty-fourth St.  
Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.
- CATTANACH, JOHN J.,  
36 West Forty-fourth St.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1836.
- CAULFIELD, CHARLES E.,  
1092 First Ave., between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Sts.  
8-12 a. m., 3-6 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.
- CHAMBERS, EDGAR,  
65 and 67 West 118th St. Tel., 309 Harlem.  
7-9 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1890, by affidavit. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.
- CLAYTON, CHARLES E.,  
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 West Fifty-fourth St.  
Tel., 668 Thirty-eighth.  
8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.

- COATES, WILLIAM J.,  
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 West Fifty-fourth St.,  
Tel., 668 Thirty-eighth.  
8-10 a. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1877.
- COCHRANE, DAVID W.,  
19 Vestry St.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1880.
- COCHRANE, MATTHEW H.,  
349 West Broadway. Tel., 1521 Spring.  
7-9 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1889.
- COHEN, GEORGE,  
135-137 Division St. Tel., 336 Franklin.  
8-10 a. m., 1-2, 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1896.
- COHEN, JOSEPH,  
75 First Ave. Tel., 756 Spring.  
8-10 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.
- COLLINS, PATRICK C.,  
336 East Ninth St.  
8-10 a. m., 1-3, 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- CONKLIN, WILLIAM A.,  
160 Greenwich St.  
12-2 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit. Dip., Col. V. C.
- COSGROVE, JAMES R.,  
230 East Thirty-fourth St.  
7-9 a. m., 2-6 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., Col. V. C., 1886.
- COYLE, EDWARD F.,  
55 and 57 Goerck St.  
8-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1890.
- CRANE, LEMUEL M.,  
114 West Sixty-first St.  
Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1881.
- CRITCHERSON, WM. D.,  
200 East Twenty-seventh St. Tel., 151 Eighteenth.  
7-8 a. m., 12-1.30 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1883.  
M. D., University Med. Col.
- CUFF, WILLIAM E. A.,  
249 West Thirty-sixth St.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., Col. V. C., 1883.
- COOK, LOUIS P.,  
309 East Forty-second St.,
- DAIR, MARTIN J.,  
113 East Seventy-seventh St. Tel., 385 Seventy-ninth.  
8-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1895.  
Member V. M. A. N. Y. C.
- DELANEY, JAMES E.,  
233 East Thirty-second St.  
Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1891.
- DELANEY, TIMOTHY,  
138 West Fifty-fourth St.  
9-10 a. m., 2-3 p. m. Reg., 1894, by certificate, Albany Co.  
Member V. M. A. N. Y. C.
- DICKEY, W. W.,  
225b East 120th St.  
9-12 a. m., 2-6 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1884.

- DICKSON, ROBERT,  
116 East Seventy-fifth St. Tel., 121 Seventy-ninth.  
8-10 a. m., 2-6 p. m. Reg., 1892. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.  
Member V. M. A. N. Y. C.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.
- DODIN, ALPHONSE J.,  
586 East 145th St.  
11-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1886.
- DOUGHERTY, JOHN,  
191 Delancey St.  
8.30-9.30 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1887. Dip., A. V. C., 1887.
- DOYLE, JAMES L.,  
205 East 120th St.  
8-10 a. m., 6-10 p. m. Reg., 1890, by affidavit.
- DOYLE, THOMAS H.,  
1824 Lexington Ave., near 113th St.  
8-10 a. m., 12-1 and 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1886.
- DRUCKER, AUGUST H.,  
427 East Fifty-fourth St.  
9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.
- DU BOIS, CYRUS H.,  
211 West Seventy-sixth St.  
Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1896.
- DUMPHY, RICHARD,  
121 and 123 East Eighty-seventh St. Tel., 160 Seventy-ninth.  
8-9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- ELLIS, ROBERT W.,  
453 West 150th St. Tel., 2 Highbridge.  
8-9 a. m., 1.30-2.30 p. m. Reg., 1890. Dip., A. V. C., 1889.  
Memb. U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Sec'y V. M. A. N. Y. C.
- FAIRCHILD, ROBERT,  
202 West Fifty-eighth St. Tel., 186 Thirty-eighth.  
9-10 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- FAGAN, GULIAN C.,  
3 West 113th St.  
8-9 a. m., 1-2 and 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1889.
- FALLON, THOMAS F.,  
47 Duane St.  
9-11 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Reg., 1890. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.
- FARRELL, WILLIAM A.,  
1509 Second Ave.  
7-9 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- FARLEY, OLIVER C.,  
1668 Broadway.  
8-11 a. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., McGill Univ., 1876.  
Member V. M. A. N. Y. C. Veterinarian Nat'l Horse Show.
- FAUSNER, OSCAR,  
303 West Fifty-second St.  
8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.
- FERRIER, PETER J.,  
521 Seventh Ave.  
8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- FERSTER, JAMES H.,  
351 West Eleventh. Tel., 1293 Spring.  
7-8 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.  
U. S. Vet. Inspector.

- FIELD, SAMUEL S.,**  
138 East Twenty-fifth St., and Hempstead, Long Island.  
8-10 a. m., 3-5 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1873.
- FIELD, HARRY S.,**  
138 East Twenty-fifth St., and Hempstead, L. I.  
8-10 a. m., 3-5 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.
- FISHER, ELIJAH M.,**  
343 West Eighteenth St.  
Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- FINLAY, RICHARD A.,**  
157 East Thirty-second St.  
8-9 a. m., 7-9 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1873.
- FINLAY, ROBERT W.,**  
219 West 122d St.  
9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1873.
- FLAGGE, FRANCES H.,**  
136 West 105th St. Tel., 200 Columbus.  
10 a. m., 5-6 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1836.
- FOX, JOHN J.,**  
1890 Washington Ave.  
9 a. m., 7-9 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.
- FOY, JOHN J.,**  
31 West 132d St.  
8-9 a. m., 1-2 and 7-8 p. m. Reg., 1887. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1886.
- FRENCH, A. C.,**  
1295 Broadway,  
10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., R. C. V. S., 1834.
- GIFFEN, THOMAS,**  
217 West Fifty-eighth St. Tel., 1844 Thirty-eighth.  
Reg., 1894. Dip., R. C. V. S., 1875. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.
- GILL, HARRY D.,**  
154 E. Fifty-seventh St. Tel., 1950 Thirty-eighth.  
8-10 a. m. Reg., 1887. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1884.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. J. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.;  
V. M. A. N. Y. C. Professor Practice of Medicine,  
N. Y. C. V. S.. Veterinarian to Health Dep't. Late State  
Inspector B. A. I.
- GLOVER H. CLAY,**  
1295 Broadway,  
10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- GRALEY, BENJAMIN F.,**  
124 Elizabeth St.  
7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- GRENSIDE, FREDERIC C.,**  
Durland's Riding Academy, Sixtieth St. and Eighth Ave.  
Dip., Ont. Vet. Col., 1879. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.
- HALL, CHARLES,**  
231-233 St. Nicholas Ave.  
8-10 a. m. Reg., 1889. Dip., A. V. C., 1839.
- HANIFIN, WILLIAM P.,**  
84 Mangin St. Tel., 1179 Spring.  
10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.

- HANSON, FRANK R.**,  
160 Eldridge St. Tel., 1082 Spring.  
9-10 a. m., 12-1 and 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1895.
- HANSON, HARRY D.**,  
160 Eldridge St. Tel., 1082 Spring.  
9-10 a. m., 12-1 and 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., A. V. C., 1889.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; V. M. A. N. Y. C.  
Associate Professor Theory and Practice and Clin. Med.,  
A. V. C.; Visiting Veterinarian to Am. Vet. Hospital.
- HARRISON, ROGER T.**,  
84 Cherry St.  
8-10 a. m., 5-8 p. m. Reg., 1894, by affidavit.
- HASSLOCH, A. C.**,  
227 West Forty-second St. Tel., 307 Thirty-eighth.  
9 a. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891. Instructor in  
Equine Dentistry and quizmaster in Materia Medica and  
Therapeutics at American Veterinary College.
- HAYES, JOHN J.**,  
416 East Fourteenth St.  
7-8 a. m., 12-2 and 8-10 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.
- HEARD, JOHN M.**,  
119 West Fifty-sixth St.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., R. C. V. S., 1871.
- HEFFERNAN, THOMAS**,  
457 West Thirty-eighth St.  
8-10 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- HENNING, HENRY**,  
502 East Seventeenth St.  
Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1888.
- HERR, THOMAS J.**,  
331 East Eighty-third St.  
8-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1889. Dip., A. V. C., 1879.
- HICKMAN, R. W.**,  
309 West Fifty-ninth St. Tel., 286 Columbus.  
Not registered. Dip., Univ. of Pa., 1885. Inspector in charge  
of U. S. Bureau Animal Industry in New York; Professor  
of Obstetrics and Cattle Practice, N. Y. C. V. S.
- HOOD, GEORGE W.**,  
Sylvan Stables, 121st St. and Lexington Ave. Tel., 362 Harlem.  
9-10 a. m., 6-7.30 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.
- HOUGH, ISAAC**,  
1119 Third Ave. Tel., 354 Seventy-ninth.  
8-12 a. m., 2-6 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- HUEPPE, FERDINAND**,  
Lion Brewery, 108 Columbus Ave. Tel., 208 Columbus.  
6-7 a. m., 6-7 p. m. Reg., 1892. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1892.
- HUIDEKOPER, RUSH SHIPPEN**,  
N. Y. C. V. S., 154 East Fifty-seventh St. Tel., 1950 Thirty-eighth.  
9-11 a. m., 4-5 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., M. D., Univ. of Pa., 1877.  
Veterinarian, Alfort, France, 1882; Hon. F. R. C. V. S. (Eng.);  
Mem. U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; V. M. A. N. Y. C.;  
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, New South Wales Govern-  
ment.; Professor Anatomy and Surgery, N. Y. C. V. S.

JACOBUS, J. H.,

547 and 549 West Thirty-fifth St.

Reg., 1886. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1883. Member U. S. V. M. A.

JOHNSON, AUGUSTUS,

1741 Broadway.

8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL K.,

N. Y. Veterinary Hospital, 117 West Twenty-fifth St.

Tel., 491 Eighteenth.

12-1 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1883. Veterinarian  
Health Department, New York City; Veterinarian  
A. S. P. C. A., N. Y. City.

JONES, ROBERT E.,

140 Christopher St.

9 a. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1893.

KAY, RICHARD,

365 West Fifty-sixth St. Tel., 795 Thirty-eighth.

7-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1883.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.

KEMP, JAMES L.,

536 Water St.

9-10 a. m., 1-2 and 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1886.

KENNY, JOHN A.,

408 East Thirteenth St. \*

8-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.

KENT, JOHN,

226 Mulberry St.

8-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.

KENNY, MICHAEL,

317 East Eighty-third St.

Reg., 1888. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1888.

KERR, CHARLES C.,

2183 Seventh Ave.

8-10 a. m., 6 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., Chi. V. C., 1891.

KONORBIS, H. W.,

West Disinfecting Co., 206-8 East Fifty-seventh St.

Tel., 865 Williamsburgh.

KRAHMER, AUGUST D.,

675 East 148th St. Tel., 20 Melrose.

7-9 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895.

KRAUS, LOUIS H.,

518 West Forty-eighth St.

8-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.

LAWTON, RUSSELL G.,

920 Seventh Ave.

8-12 a. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895.

LEAVY, EDWARD N.,

771 Lexington Ave. Tel., 690 Seventy-ninth.

11-12 a. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1896.

Member A. V. C. M. A.

LELLMAN, WILFRIED,

100 East Seventy-sixth St. Tel., 469 Seventy-ninth.

8-9 a. m., 2-3 p. m. Reg., 1893. Dip., Berlin, 1893, Giessen.

**LIAUTARD, ALEXANDER,**

A. V. C., 139 and 141 West Fifty-fourth St. Tel., 668 Thirty-eighth.  
 8-12 a. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., Imp., V. C., France, 1856.  
 For. Cor. Mem. Societe Centrale de Med. Vet. (France);  
 Hon. F. R. C. V. S. (Eng.); U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. C. V. M. S.;  
 N. Y. Path. S.; Soc. Vet. of Alsace-Lorraine; Hon. Penn.  
 V. M. S., etc., etc.

**MACHAN, WILLIAM,**

304 West Forty-ninth St. Tel., 590B Thirty-eighth.  
 8-9 a. m., 1-2 and 5-6 p. m. Reg., 1887. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1884.  
 Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.; V. M. A. N. Y. C.

**MACKEY, CHARLES A.,**

200 and 202 East Eighty-first St. Tel., 8 Seventy-ninth.  
 9 a. m., 1-2 and 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1889. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1889.  
 Member V. M. A. N. Y. C.

**MAGEE, WILLIAM J.,**

403 West 123d St.  
 524 Cedar Place. Tel., 68 Melrose.  
 Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1886.  
 524 Cedar St. Tel., 68 Melrose.  
 7-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1882.

**MARS, BRYCE,**

13 West 115th St. and Health Department.  
 Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.

**MARSHALL, JOHN J.,**

225 West Sixteenth St.  
 8-10 a. m., 5-8 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1893.

**MARTIN, CHARLES P.,**

29 Lexington Ave. Tel., 91 Eighteenth.  
 8-9 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.

**MASTERSON, WILLIAM,**

38 Willet St.  
 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

**MAYER, EMIL A.,**

4 West 135th St. and 498 East 148th St. Tel., 81 Harlem.  
 8-10 a. m. Reg., 1890. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.

**MEEHAN, JOHN J.,**

394 Broome St.  
 9-11 a. m., 3-4 and 7-8.30 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., A. V. C., 1891.

**MEYER, GEORGE W.,**

528-530 Washington St. Tel., 1166 Spring.  
 8-10 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., A. V. C., 1891.

**MILLER, HARRY K.,**

117 West Twenty-fifth St.  
 7-8 a. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.

**MOONEY, NICHOLAS G.,**

120 East Eighty-fourth St.  
 9-12 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

**MONK, HARRISON P.,**

207 Thompson St.  
 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1896.

**MOSEDALE, JAMES,**

153-155 West Fifty-fourth St.  
 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., M. R. C. V. S., 1876.



- MULLEN, JAMES H.,**  
110-112 West Fiftieth St. Tel., 1872 Thirty-eighth.  
11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Reg., 1892. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.
- MULLINS, JOHN,**  
12 Broome St.  
8-12 a. m. Reg., 1890, by affidavit.
- MURPHY, MICHAEL J., JR.,**  
758 First Ave.  
8-9 a. m., 4-5 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1896.
- MURPHY, MICHAEL,**  
625 West Forty-second St.  
Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- MURPHY, WILLIAM J.,**  
230 West Fifty-eighth St.  
Reg., 1891. Dip., A. V. C., 1891.
- McAULIFFE, DENNIS F.,**  
57 New Chambers St.  
8-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1893.
- McDORMAN, DANIEL W.,**  
522 West Twenty-second St. Tel., 1166 Eighteenth.  
9-10 a. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1886.
- McDOUGALL, ROBERT P.,**  
150 West 100th St.  
Reg., 1895. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.
- McGARR, HUGH,**  
West Kingsbridge Road between 170th and 171st Sts.  
7-9 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- McGOWAN, DAVID C.,**  
498 West 152d St.  
10-12 a. m., 2 and 5-8 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895.
- McINERNEY, P.,**  
Keystone Veterinary Hospital, 651 Water St.  
Tel., 71 Franklin.  
Reg., 1890. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895.
- MACKELLAR, ROBERT S.,**  
351 West Eleventh St. Tel., 1293 Spring.  
8-9 a. m., 7-8 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895.  
Member V. M. A. N. Y. C.; Al. A. N. Y. C. V. S.
- McNICOL, JAMES E.,**  
141 West Seventeenth St.  
8-9 a. m., 12-2 and 5-6 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1881.
- NEHER, HERBERT,**  
350 West Forty-eighth St. Tel., 633 Thirty-eighth.  
9 and 11.30 a. m. to 1.30 p. m., 5 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1887.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; V. M. A. N. Y. C.;  
N. Y. Micro. S.; M. A. A. V. C. Veterinarian to Metro-  
politan Traction Co.
- OGLE, THOMAS,**  
245 West Sixty-ninth St.  
8-10 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1886. Certif., N. Y. C. V. S., 1886.
- OGLE, RALPH,**  
336 West Fifty-ninth St.  
8-8.30 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1886. Certif., N. Y. C. V. S., 1886.

- ORTGIES, WILLIAM S.,  
404 West Thirty-third St. Tel., 2201 Thirty-eighth.  
Until 9 a. m., and after 6 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1887.
- O'SHEA, ARTHUR,  
117 West Forty-sixth St. Tel., 864 Thirty-eighth.  
10 a. m. Reg., 1887. Dip., Col. V. C., 1884.  
Member N. Y. V. M. S.; V. M. A. N. Y. C.
- PALMER, GEORGE G.,  
326 West Fifteenth St.  
Reg., 1886. Certif., N. Y. C. V. M. A., 1879.
- PARKERSON, CHARLES A.,  
213 East Eighty-fourth St.  
Reg., 1893. Dip., A. V. C., 1893.
- PARONT, BENJAMIN,  
275 Rivington St.  
8-9 a. m., 12-1 and 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1887, by affidavit.
- PARSONS, EDWIN A.,  
118 West Thirty-second St.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., Col. V. C. Veterinarian N. Y. Cab Co.  
U. S. Inspect. B. A. I.
- PEYSER, NATHAN,  
18 East 106th St.  
8-9 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.
- PROVOST, JOSIAH W.,  
37 South Fifth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
8-12 a. m., 3-6 p. m. Reg., 1890. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.
- QUINN, THOMAS M.,  
348 East Eighty-sixth St.  
Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.
- RICHARDS, ROBERT,  
850 Seventh Ave.  
8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1890. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1889.
- ROBERGE, FRANKLIN P.,  
231 West Fifty-fifth St.  
8-10 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1880.
- ROBERTSON, JAMES L.,  
409 Ninth Ave.  
Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1876.
- ROSE, W. H., JR.,  
18 Broadway.  
Dip., A. V. C., 1880. Bureau of Animal Industry.
- ROSEKRANS, WILLIAM R.,  
117 West Twenty-fifth St.  
Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1895.
- RYDER, JOHN ELMER,  
American Horse Exchange, 1634 Broadway.  
Tel., 2484 Thirty-eighth.  
8-9 a. m., 1-2 and 5-6 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1884.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; V. M. A. N. Y. C.;  
Professor of Obstetrics and Cattle Pathology, A. V. C.  
Late Inspector B. A. I.
- SANDER, EDWARD L.,  
434 East Fifty-seventh St.  
8-10 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., A. V. C., 1890.

- SAVAGE, JAMES, JR.,  
226 Seventh St. 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- SCATTERGOOD, CHARLES R.,  
132 West Thirty-first St.  
12-1 and 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.
- SCHNARMACHER, JOSEPH,  
503-505 East Eighty-second St. Tel., 443 Seventy-ninth.  
Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.
- SCHRIEBER, RUDOLPH J.,  
Harlem Veterinary Hospital, 223 East 106th St.  
Tel., 698 Seventy-ninth. Reg., 1895. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895.
- SERLING, JACOB,  
235 St. Nicholas Ave. Tel., 46 Harlem.  
9 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1887. Dip., R. V. C., Stuttgart, 1886.
- SHAW, CHARLES WYMAN,  
273 Amsterdam Ave. Tel., 96 Columbus.  
7-9 a. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.
- SHERWOOD, THOMAS G.,  
107 West Thirty-seventh St. Tel., 1363 Thirty-eighth.  
11-12 a. m. Dip., R. C. V. S., 1888.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. A.; V. M. A. N. Y. C.  
Veterinarian National Horse Show.
- SHIFFERT, JOHN C.,  
Kingsbridge.  
Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1886. Vet., Police N. Y. City.
- SIELMANN, CHARLES,  
467 West Fourteenth St. Reg., 1892. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.
- SILKMAN, AARON K.,  
82 Jane St. 7-9 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1887, by affidavit.
- SOULE, WILLIAM A.,  
153 East Twenty-eighth St.  
8-9 a. m., 5 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., Col. V. C., 1882.
- STRAUSS, ELI,  
167 East Fifty-first St.  
8-10 a. m. Reg., 1892. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.
- STRANGE, ANDREW,  
322 West Fifteenth St. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1886.
- STEELE, H. F.,  
120-122 West Fifty-sixth St.  
8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1893.
- STOKES, JAMES R.,  
47 Lexington Ave. 8-10 a. m. Reg., 1886. Certif., N. Y. C. V. M. S.
- STOTT, WILLIAM,  
149 Avenue D. 7-9 a. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- SWAN, WARREN,  
393 East Tenth St. 6-9 and 7-10 a. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

TAVARES, EMANUEL L.,

631 Eleventh Ave.

9-11 a. m., 3-5 p. m. Reg., 1891, certif. N. Y. C. V. M. S., 1879.

TAVARES, HUBERT A.,

631 Eleventh Ave.

9-11 a.m., 3 and 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM J.,

First Avenue Dog Infirmary, 581 First Ave.

8-10 a. m., 1-2 and 6-9 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895.

TAYLOR, WALTER W.,

561 St. Ann's Ave.

8-9 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

THOMPSON, JOSEPH B.,

113 and 115 East Fifteenth St.

9-10 a. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., Ont., V. C., 1883.

VANS, JAMES R.,

2204 Seventh Ave.

8-9.30 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

VAN TINE, WILLIAM H.,

123 East Twelfth St.

Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

VOLGENAU, ERNEST LEWIS,

509 West Fifty-ninth St.

Reg., 1893. Dip., A. V. C., 1893.

Member Eric C. V. M. A.; Al. Ass. A. V. C.

Inspector U. S. Bureau A. I.

VON BOTHMER, ALBERT,

136 and 138 West Fourth St.; 22 Borevem St., Jersey City.

Tel., 304 Spring.

9-12 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., Imp. V. C., Vienna, 1866.

Veterinarian Jersey City Police and Health Departments.

WALLACE, JOHN C.,

253 East Fifty-first St.

5-7 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., Col. V. C., 1881.

WALTON, FRANK,

158 East Thirty-fourth St. Tel., 1862 Thirty-eighth.

8-9 a. m., 6-7 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., Col. V. C., 1879.

WARNER, GEORGE L.,

323-329 West Twenty-fifth St. Tel., 1013 Eighteenth.

8-10 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1886.

WOLTERS, HENRY O.,

325 East Twenty-sixth St.

7-10 a. m., 12-2 and 6 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.

Veterinarian N. Y. Department of Street Cleaning.

YAGER, HENRY,

171 Avenue B.

Reg., 1890, by affidavit.

YARD, WILLIAM W.,

28 West 105th St.

8-10 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.

Member A. V. C. V. M. A.

## NEW YORK CITY.

## BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN (KINGS COUNTY).

- ABEL, LOUIS,  
475 Broadway. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896. U. S. Inspector B. A. I.
- ACKERMAN, EDWIN B.,  
358 South Second St. Tel., 733 Williamsburgh.  
9.30 a. m., and 5-6 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1891.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; V. M. A. N. Y. C.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.  
Veterinary Inspector Department of Health; Consult.  
Vet. A. S. P. C. A.
- ASHE, FREDERICK W.,  
666 Bedford Ave.  
9-12 a. m., 2-6 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., Chi. V. C., 1890.
- ATCHISON, SAMUEL,  
987 Herkimer St. Tel., 228 Bedford.  
7-8 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1887. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1887.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.
- ATTFIELD, WILLIAM A.,  
261 Twelfth St.  
9-12 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1893.
- BAKER, WELLS,  
135 Madison St.  
7-9 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1886, by order Court.
- BELL, ROSCOE R.,  
Seventh Ave. and Union St. Tel., 1 Prospect.  
8-9.30 a. m., 2-3 and 6 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1887.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. A.; V. M. A. N. Y. C.;  
Long Island V. S.  
Veterinarian Brooklyn Dep't Police; Prof. Mat. Med., A. V. C.;  
Editor Am. Vet. Review.
- BENNETT, JAMES E.,  
198 Columbia St.  
Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- BERNS, GEO. H.,  
74 Adams St. Tel., 245.  
7-8 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., Col. V. C., 1879.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. A.; Long Island V. S.
- BISHOP, E. LYMAN,  
505 Evergreen Ave.  
10 a. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., A. V. C., 1891.
- BOLLINGER, ALFRED F.,  
24 Grant St., 29th Ward.  
8-9 a. m., 12-1 and 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1896.
- BOWEN, WEST,  
230 State St.  
10-12 a. m., 3-5 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- BOWERS, GEO. F.,  
102 Putnam Ave.  
9 a. m., 1-3 and 6-10 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1885.

- BRAENTIGAM, CONRAD W.,**  
201 Wyckoff Ave.  
Reg., 1890. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.
- BRITTON, PATRICK,**  
102 Steuben St.  
8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- BROOKS, SAMUEL S.,**  
Hamilton Ave., cor. Eighteenth St.  
7-9 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1890. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.
- BROOKS, WILLIAM H.,**  
58 Moore St.  
Reg., 1891. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.
- BROTHERIDGE, H. J.,**  
130 Cumberland St.  
9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1894.
- BRUNN ARMIN E.,**  
430 Grand Ave., and South Woodstock, Conn.  
Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1894. Conn. V. M. A.
- BUCKLEY, THOMAS M.,**  
771 Union St. Tel., 285 Prospect.  
8-10 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1888. Dip., A. V. C., 1888.,  
M. D., Long Island College, 1890.  
Member Brooklyn Path. S.; N. Y. S. Med. Progress.
- BUSH, JOHN A.,**  
320 Schenck Ave., 26th Ward.  
8-10 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- BRYAN, PATRICK J.,**  
117 India St.  
7-9 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1892. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1892.
- COCORAN, ALEXANDER,**  
41 Summit St. Tel., 125 Hamilton.  
8-9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., Col. V. C.
- CONWIN, GROTIUS S.,**  
Jamaica Ave. and Wyona St., East New York.  
Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- CURRAN, JAMES,**  
152 North Eighth St.  
Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- CURRY, STEPHEN A.,**  
1696 Putnam Ave.  
7-9 a. m. Reg., 1887. By affidavit.
- DANIELSON, LEOPOLD,**  
1170-1172 Fourth Ave.  
Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895.
- ENGEMAN, WILLIAM A.,**  
5 Court Square.  
9-10 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1888. Dip., A. V. C., 1888.  
President Brighton Beach Racing Association.
- FINN, WILLIAM J.,**  
250-252 Pearl St. Tel., 1374.  
Reg., 1894. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1893.
- FINNEGAN, THOMAS E.,**  
85-87 Franklin St.  
8-9 a. m., 2-3 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., Col. V. C., 1883

- FORDHAM, EDWARD A.,  
310 Twelfth St.  
8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1887, by affidavit.
- GOODMAN, MARK,  
512 Hamilton Ave. Tel., 284 South.  
8-9 a. m., 1-2 and 7-9 p. m. Reg., 1887, by affidavit.
- GOUBEAUD, GEORGE J.,  
850 Atlantic Ave.  
9 a. m., 12-1.30 and 6 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1895.
- HANSHEW, E., JR.,  
318 Warren St. Tel., 13.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1859.
- HODGSON, JOS. R., JR.,  
367 Flushing Ave.  
Reg., 1893. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.
- HODGSON, JAMES K.,  
93 Keap St.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1883.
- JAMIESON, CHARLES,  
120 Williams Ave.  
8-9 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1880.
- KEENAN, ROBERT,  
40 Jamaica Ave.  
8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Reg., 1890. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.
- KERN, GEORGE F.,  
144 Gwinnett St. Tel., 1044 Williamsburgh.  
9-12 a. m., 2-5 and 7-9 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895.
- KOCH, EDWARD F.,  
530 Bushwick Ave.  
8-10 a. m., 1-3 and 7-9 p. m. Reg., 1890. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.
- KOCK, HERMANN,  
767 Bushwick Ave. Tel., 43 Bushwick.  
9-12 a. m., 2-5 and 7-9 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., A. V. C., 1890.
- KOKE, WILLIAM A.,  
377 Third St.  
8-9 a. m., 2-3 and 7-9 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.
- KORNOBIS, HARRY W.,  
896 Bedford Ave.  
Until 9 a. m. and after 1 p. m. Reg., 1893. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1893.
- KROOS, WILLIAM A.,  
Cor. Ross St. and Kent Ave.  
8-10 a. m., 6-7 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., A. V. C., 1891.
- LITTLEFIELD, ECKFORD S.,  
Bedford Ave.  
8-10 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.
- MEINCK, LOUIS J.,  
1064 De Kalb Ave.  
8-10 a. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.
- MOADINGER, CHARLES F.,  
65 Pennsylvania Ave.  
8-9.30 a. m., 12-1.30, 7-8 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.

- MOELLER, AUGUST D.**,  
190 Baltic St. Tel., 1867 Brooklyn.  
Dip., Royal Vet. Coll. of Hanover, M. D., 1893, and Stuttgart,  
Germany, 1895.
- MULCAHY, M. F.**,  
232 Fifty-second St.  
Reg., 1890, by affidavit.
- McKINNEY, WILLIAM J.**,  
653 Driggs Ave.  
9-10 a. m., 12-1, 5-6 p. m. Reg., 1890. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.
- McLEAN, LACHLAN**,  
14 and 16 Nevins St.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., Edinburgh.
- McTAMMANY, JOHN**.  
451-453 Madison St.  
8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1892. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1892.
- NEWMAN, PHILIP**,  
292 Hayward St. Tel., 38 Williamsburgh.  
7-9 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.
- O'CONNELL, DANIEL G.**,  
1170-1172 Fourth Ave.  
Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.
- PENDRY, BRYER**,  
288 Flushing Ave.  
12-1 and 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1895.  
Food Inspector Department of Health.
- PENDRY, W. H.**,  
Office, 288 Flushing Ave; Hospital, Monroe St. and Broadway.  
Tel., 55 Bushwick and 628 Williamsburgh.  
8-10 a. m., 12-1, 5-7 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1883.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; L. I. V. M. A.  
Dairy Inspector, Department of Health; Veterinary  
Sergeant Troop C, N. Y. S. N. G.
- PLAGEMAN, L. V.**,  
63 Prospect Place.  
7-9 a. m., 12.30-1.30 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., R. C. V. S., 1863.
- PLAGEMAN, RUDOLPH B.**,  
1432 Bedford Ave.  
8-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1893.
- PORZER, OSCAR**,  
552 and 554 Van Buren St.  
7-9 a. m., 12.30-1.30 p. m. Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.
- ROTHAUG, CHRISTIAN**,  
294 Marion St. Tel., 1536 Bedford.  
1-2 and 6-7 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., A. V. C., 1896.
- RUDDY, JAMES J.**,  
1554 Pacific St.  
Reg., 1887, by affidavit.
- SACKETT, HUBERT S.**,  
318 Warren St.  
Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1890.
- SCHRODER, CHARLES**,  
1130 De Kalb Ave. Tel., 227 Bushwick.  
9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1893. Dip., A. V. C., 1893.  
Al. A. A. V. C.; Med. A. A. V. C.



**SHEPPARD, WM.,**

Neck Road, Sheepshead Bay. Tel., 4 B, Coney Island.

9-12 a. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., R. C. V. S., 1870.

Veterinarian National Horse Show A., Lim.

**SIMMONS, EDWARD H.,**

111 Prospect Place.

9-11 a. m., 6-7 p. m. Reg., 1892. Dip., R. C. V. S., 1891.

**TJADEN, JOHN,**

474 Pacific St.

8-10 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.

**WALRATH, JAMES A.,**

691 Quincy St.

8-9 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., A. V. C., 1886.

**WATERS, E.,**

113 Ashland Place.

6-8 a. m., 12-2 and 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

**WATERS, G. W.,**

113 Ashland Place.

6-8 a. m., 12-2 and 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

**WEAVER, J. J.,**

185 Franklin St.

8-10 a. m., 3-5 p. m. Reg., 1887, by affidavit.

**WEST, SAMUEL,**

260 North Fifth St.

11-12 a. m. and 2 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

**YOUNG, JOHN J.,**

Hospital, Berry and North Fourth St.; Office, 597 Driggs Ave.

7-8 a. m. and 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1886, by affidavit.

**NEW YORK CITY.****BOROUGH OF QUEENS (QUEENS COUNTY).****ASTORIA.****DONNELLY, JOHN T. D.,**

133 Fulton Ave., Long Island City. Tel., 52 Fulton.

Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1886.

**FAR ROCKAWAY.****DECKER, E. J.,**

Crescent and William Sts. Tel., 16 A, F. R.

Dip., A. V. C., 1888.

**FREEPORT.****UTZ, CHARLES ROBERT,**

Tel., 1 B, Freeport.

8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.

**FLUSHING.****SCHWARZKOPF, OLOF,**

60 Linden Ave. Tel., 77 Flushing.

Dip., R. V. C., Berlin. Member U. S. V. M. A.; Ass. Vet. Fac.;

Illinois S. V. M. A.; Chicago V. S.

**WINSLOW, F. E.,**

Cor. Madison Ave. and Union St. Tel., 68 Flushing.

Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1893. Member V. M. A. N. Y. C.;

Al. A. N. Y. C. V. S.

## GREAT NECK.

SMITH, I. EDGAR,  
 Tel., Hicks Bros.  
 Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1888.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A.; Al. A. N. Y. C. V. S.

## HEMPSTEAD.

FIELD, S. S. (*Vide* New York City.)  
 Hospital. Tel., 39 Hempstead.

FIELD, HARRY. (*Vide* New York City.)  
 Hospital.

## LONG ISLAND CITY.

WRIGHT, J. W. II.,  
 72 Third St.

Dip., A. V. C., 1888.

## MIDDLE VILLAGE.

WENDEL, GEORGE,  
 Tel., 853 Williamsburgh.  
 7-9 a. m., 7-8 p. m. Reg., by affidavit.  
 Veterinarian Board Health, Newtown.

WENDEL, MAX,  
 Metropolitan Ave. Tel., 18 B, Newtown.  
 Reg., 1896. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.

## OYSTER BAY.

McCOUN, WILLIAM J., Jr.,

Dip., A. V. C., 1893.

## WOODBURY.

DOUGHTY, DAVID B.,  
 Tuesdays and Fridays at Oyster Bay.  
 Until 8 a. m., and 12-1 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1891.

## NEW YORK CITY.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND (RICHMOND COUNTY,  
 STATEN ISLAND).

## NEW BRIGHTON.

BATH, HENRY U.,  
 150 Lafayette Ave. Tel., 44 A, New Brighton.  
 9 a. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1883.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A.; Al. A. A. V. C.

## STAPLETON.

McKEE, JAMES,  
 10 Thompson St. Tel., 58 B, Tompkinsville.  
 Dip., N. Y. C. V. S.

ROSE, WM. II.,  
 8 Broad St.

Reg., 1886. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1885.

## NEW YORK CITY.

## BOROUGH OF BRONX (WESTCHESTER COUNTY).

## IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.

TEWEY, M. J.,

Reg., 1889. Dip., A. V. C., 1889.

## MT. VERNON.

NICOLAS, LOUIS JOSEPH,  
15 South Fifth Ave.

Dip., A. V. C., 1889; Alfort, France, 1893.

PROVOST, JOSIAH U.,  
37 South Fifth Ave.  
8-12 a. m., 3-6 p. m.

## NEW ROCHELLE.

FOOTE, HUBERT T.,  
Hospital and Boarding Farm.  
9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Reg., 1891. Dip., A. V. C., 1880.

## PEEKSKILL.

DUTCHER, HENRY M.,  
Office, 1002 Main St.; Hospital, U. S. Cavalry, West Point.  
Tel., 46.  
7-9 a. m., 2.30-5 p. m. Reg., 1890. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1892.  
Contract Veterinarian, U. S. Army, Q. M. Dept.

## PORTCHESTER.

MITCHELL, A.,  
Regents' License. Dip., A. V. C., 1895.

## PURDY STATION.

BLAKE, AUGUSTUS H.,  
Also at Brewsters and Ridgfield Corners. Tel., Purdy.  
9-11 a. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1895. Member M. A. A. V. C.

## RYE.

GLEASON, CHARLES A.,  
Hospital and Shoeing Shop.  
8-12 a. m. Reg., 1889, by affidavit.

## SING SING.

BRADLEY, SEAMAN,  
Stevens' Livery Stable. Tel., 122 B.  
8-10 a. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., A. V. C., 1886.

## TARRYTOWN.

MOORHOUSE, W. B.,  
37 West Main St. Tel., 99 A.  
Reg., 1894. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.

## WESTCHESTER.

FLEISCHMAN, WILLIAM M.,  
Main St.  
8-10 a. m., 1-2, 6-8 p. m.MARS, ALFRED W.,  
Union Ave., cor. Westchester Ave.

## NEW YORK STATE.

## ALBANY COUNTY.

## ALBANY.

HECKER, ALBERT B.,  
Dip., Ont. V. C.; N. Y. C. V. S., 1896.

KELLY, WILLIAM HENRY,  
195 Western Ave. Tel. 636.  
8-9 a. m., 1-2, 6-8 p. m. Reg., 1889-1891. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Secretary State  
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners.

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

## LITTLE GENESEE.

SPENCER, M. L.,  
Spencer Farm.  
Reg., by affidavit.

## CAYUGA COUNTY.

## AUBURN.

GOWLAND, GEORGE,  
36 Clark St.  
7-9 a. m., 6-10 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C.  
Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Sec. Cayuga Co.

## KELLOGGSVILLE.

KILBORNE, FRED. L.,  
Cornell Univ., 1885.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S. Director U. S. Exp.  
Station, Dep't Agri.

## MORAVIA.

CURTICE, COOPER,  
Dip., Columbia Vet. Coll., 1883.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; B. S. Cornell, 1881; M. D. Nat'l  
Med. Coll., Washington, D. C., 1887.

## TONAWANDA.

WENDE, H. S.,  
Cor. Adam and Seymour Sts.  
Tel., 11.  
Dip., Ont. Vet. Coll., 1886.  
Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.  
Board of Education.

## CLINTON COUNTY.

## MOORES.

MULVEY, CHARLES JOHN,  
Tel., N. N. Y., Rouse's Point division.  
Reg., 1894. Dip., McGill Univ., 1894.  
Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## PLATTSBURGH.

McCRANK, J. A.,  
Dip., McGill Univ., 1891.  
Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

*CHENANGO COUNTY.*

## NORWICH.

STURGES, W. L.,  
Court and Fair Sts.

*COLUMBIA COUNTY.*

## CENTRAL SQUARE.

AMBLER, H. B.,  
8-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Reg., 1888. Dip., A. V. C., 1888.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Vet. Inspector  
U. S. B. A. I.

## GREENPORT.

OGLE, JOSEPH,  
First and North Sts.  
Dip., A. V. C., 1889.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.

*CORTLAND COUNTY.*

## CORTLAND.

BAKER, W. L.,  
19 Port Watson St.  
10-12 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Reg., 1888. Dip., Ont. V. C.  
Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.; U. S. V. M. A.; Inspector Board  
of Health.

*DUTCHESS COUNTY.*

## PAWLING.

MORRIS, CLAUDE DE CAMP,  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1888.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; Sec'y N. Y. S. V. M. S.  
Sanitary Inspector for New York Condensed Milk Co.,  
Veterinarian for N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.; Member  
of the N. Y. State Vet. Med. Examining Board.

## POUGHKEEPSIE.

FAUST, JOHN,  
209 Division St. Tel., 80.  
Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1881.  
Member U. S. V. M. A., State Cattle Inspector.

FAUST, OTTO,  
A. V. C., 1889.

*ERIE COUNTY.*

## BUFFALO.

BLANK, C. J.,  
153 East Eagle St. Tel., 34 Seneca St.  
8-10 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.

BLOCK, DAVID EUGENE,  
322 Oakland and Stock Yards.  
Tel., 43 Bryant St.  
8-9 a. m., 2-4 p. m.  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1892.  
Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

GANGLOFF, GEO. E.,

395 Ellicott St. Tel., 376 Tupper St.

Dip., McGill Univ., 1892. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

HINKLEY, N. P.,

395 Ellicott St. Tel., Bryant 98.

7-10 a. m., 2-8 p. m. Reg., 1886. Dip., McGill Univ. 1880.

President N. Y. S. V. M. S.; U. S. V. M. A.; Chief Inspector

B. A. I.; State Veterinary Medical Examiner.

WENDE, JOIIN,

1593 Main St. Tel., 213 Bryant.

Reg., 1886. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1884.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Ont. V. A.;

Microscopical C. B. S. Natural Sciences.

WILLYOUNG, L. E.,

395 Ellicott St. Tel. Tupper 376.

8-10 a. m., 1-3, 7-9 p. m. Dip., McGill Univ.

#### FULTON COUNTY.

##### JOHNSTOWN.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM H.,

23 South Market St. Tel., 22—3.

7-9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1887.

Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

#### GENESEE COUNTY.

##### LE ROY.

SUTTERBY, J. K.,

12 Lake St. Tel., 43—1.

7-9 a. m., 1-3 and 6-9 p. m. Reg., 1889. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1889.

Member Ont. V. M. S.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.

#### HERKIMER COUNTY.

##### LITTLE FALLS.

ROWE, DANIEL H.,

58 Albany St.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1890. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

##### MOHAWK.

INGALLS, E. B.,

Mohawk Valley, Hotch Block.

Dip., Ont. V. C. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.; U. S. V. M. A.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY.

##### CARTHAGE.

CORLIS, WILSON S.,

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1891. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

##### WATERTOWN.

BELL, JOHN A.,

58 Court St. Tel., 107.

7.30 a. m., 9 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1880.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.

Inspector U. S. B. A. I. and Board of Health.

#### KINGS COUNTY. (*Vide* NEW YORK CITY.)

## LEWIS COUNTY.

## LOWVILLE.

SANKEY, CHARLES A.,

Dip., Ont. V. C. Member Agri. and Arts Ass., Ont.  
Inspector export cattle to Conn.

## PORT LEYDEN.

MARKHAM, F. D.,

Fair View Stock Farm.

7-9 a. m., 12-2 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., Ont. V. C.

Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Oneida County V. M. S.  
Deputy Sheriff Lewis County.

## MADISON COUNTY.

## ONEIDA.

MORROW, FRANK,

18 James St.

Dip., Ont. V. C. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.  
President Oneida County V. M. S.

## MONROE COUNTY.

## HENRIETTA.

TAYLOR, J. H.,

12-2 p. m. Reg., Rochester V. M. A. Member R. V. M. A.

## HONEOYE FALLS.

FRENCH, O. B.,

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1879.

## SCOTTSVILLE.

PALMER, LEWIS I.,

Corner Church and Main St.

Reg., 1891. Dip., A. V. C., 1891.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

## AMSTERDAM.

CARNRITE, JAMES,

101 Florida Ave. Tel., 27.

Reg., 1886. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1886. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## FORT PLAIN.

DARBY, JAMES W.,

Washington St.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1890. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## NIAGARA COUNTY.

## LOCKPORT.

CROWFORTH, A.

Lockport Veterinary Hospital. Tel., 276.

Reg., 1891. Dip., Ont. V. C.

Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Ont. V. A.; Niagara and Orleans V. M. S.

## MIDDLEPORT.

WILLIAMS, MARK D.,

8-9 a. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., National V. C.

Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Niagara and Orleans Co. V. S.;

M. A. N. V. C.

Publisher N. Y. S. Breeders' Directory.

## NIAGARA FALLS.

THOMPSON, J. P.,  
Pine Ave. and Sixth St.

## WILSON.

MOORE, JOHN O.,  
7-10 a. m., 4-9 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1892. Mem. N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## ONEIDA COUNTY.

## CAMDEN.

FINDLAY, ALEXANDER,  
Dip., Ont. V. C. Member Oneida Co. V. M. S.

## DEANSBORO.

SKERRITT, H. W.,  
6-9 a. m., 7-10 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C.  
Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Oneida Co. V. M. S.

## ROME.

HUFF, WILSON,  
8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1885.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Oneida Co. V. M. S.  
Meat and Milk Inspector.

## TRENTON.

MOORE, L. G.,  
Barnevelt Ave.  
8-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1893.  
Member Oneida Co. V. M. S.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## UTICA.

HOLLINGWORTH, W. G.,  
221 Jefferson St. Tel., 750.  
11-1 a. m., 5-6 p. m. Dip., A. V. C.  
Mem. U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Oneida Co. V. M. S.  
Utica Path. and Mic. S.  
Veterinarian to Board of Health.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY.

## SYRACUSE.

OLBETER, RUDOLPH,  
1120 Burnett Ave.  
7-11 a. m., 4-8 p. m. Reg., 1895. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1895.

## TULLEY.

DEAN, G. G.,  
7-9 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## ORLEANS COUNTY.

## HOLLEY.

KESLER, G. C.,  
Dip., Ont. V. C.  
Mem. N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Niagara and Orleans Co. V. M. S.

## MEDINA.

STOCKING, W. E.,  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1892.  
Mem. N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Vice-Pres. Orleans and Niagara V. M. S.



## SHELBY.

LIDDLE, JOHN T.,  
West Shelby.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1888. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

## MIDDLETOWN.

GLASSON, SAMUEL, JR.,

## OSWEGO COUNTY.

## FULTON.

KENNEDY, W. W.,

First St. Tel., 24.

Reg., 1892. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1890. Mem. N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## PHOENIX.

PENDERGAST, JAMES A.,  
Canal St.

Reg., Regents' license No. 3. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1897.  
Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## OTSEGO COUNTY.

## COOPERSTOWN.

JAMES, V. L.,

Dip., Ont. V. C.

Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.; U. S. V. M. A.; Ont. V. M. S.

## ONEONTA.

BAKER, A. W.,

16 Broad St.

Dip., Ont. V. C.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Ont. V. M. A.

QUEENS COUNTY. (*Vide* NEW YORK CITY.)

## RENSSELAER COUNTY.

## TROY.

FLEMING, WILLIAM R.,  
73 Ferry St.

8-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1894.

RICHMOND COUNTY. (*Vide* NEW YORK CITY.)

## SARATOGA COUNTY.

## SARATOGA SPRINGS.

CHILDS, THOMAS S.,

6-9 a. m., 1-2 and 7-9 p. m. Reg., 1889. Dip. N. Y. C. V. S., 1891

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

## SCHENECTADY.

AUSTIN, ROBERT D.,

115 White St. Tel., 236.

8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. McGill Univ., 1889.

Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Montreal Psychological Society.

WICKS, A. G.,  
126 White St.  
Reg., 1889. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1888.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.

*SCHOHARIE COUNTY.*

## COBLESKILL.

WADSWORTH, W. J.,  
9-11 a. m., 2-6 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1891.  
Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

*ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.*

## OGDENSBURG.

COWIE, CHAS.,  
39 South Water St.  
Reg., 1886. Dip., R. C. V. S., 1884.  
Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Ogdensburg Med. S.  
Inspector Bureau of Animal Industry.

*STEUBEN COUNTY.*

## CORNING.

RONAN, Y. L.,  
Dip., Ont. V. C. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

*SUFFOLK COUNTY.*

## GREENPORT.

OGLE, JOSEPH, JR.,

## HUNTINGDON.

BIEDERMAN, CHARLES R.,  
8-10 a. m., 12-2 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1893.

## PORT JEFFERSON.

JONES, P. C.,  
Tel., Port Jefferson.  
Dip., A. V. C. County Secretary N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## PECONIC.

PATE, JOSIAH CORWIN,  
Dip., A. V. C., 1889.

*TOMPKINS COUNTY.*

## ITHACA.

LAW, JAMES,  
N. Y. S. V. C., Cornell Univ.  
Reg., Regents' License. Dip., R. C. V. S.  
Mem. N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Am. Pub. Health Ass.; Sigma Chi;  
Tompkins County Med. S., etc.  
Veterinarian to N. Y. S. Agricultural Soc. and Cornell Agri.  
Experiment Station; Director N. Y. S. V. C.

WILLIAMS, W. L.,  
Cornell University.  
Not registered. Dip., McGill Univ., 1879.  
Mem. U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Hon. Indiana and  
Illinois St. Ass.  
Professor Surgery and Obstetrics N. Y. S. V. C., Cornell.

## ULSTER COUNTY.

## KINGSTON.

HUHNE, J. A.,  
 20 Hunter St. Tel., 66—2, H. R. Y. Co.  
 12-1 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1889.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.  
 Veterinarian Ulster Co. S. P. C. A.

## SAUGERTIES.

O'DEA, THOMAS F.,  
 127 Partition St. Tel., 172.  
 Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1893. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## WARREN COUNTY.

## GLENS FALLS.

SAYLOR, DAVID S.,  
 Tel., 82—2.  
 Dip., Ont. V. C., 1889. Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

## CLYDE.

NODYNE, E. H.,  
 Dip., Ont. V. C.  
 Mem. N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Wayne Co. V. M. S.; County Secretary  
 N. Y. S. V. M. S.

## WILLIAMSON

SWITZER, WM. B.,  
 West Main St.  
 7-9 a. m., 12-2 and 7-8 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C.  
 Member N. Y. S. V. M. S.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY. (*Vide* NEW YORK CITY.)

## WYOMING COUNTY.

## HARDYS.

PERKINS, ROMANZO,  
 Tel., 7.  
 Dip., Ont. V. C.  
 Member Toronto V. S.; N. Y. S. V. M. S.; Board of Health.

## United States.

### United States Veterinary Medical Association.

President, D. E. SALMON, Washington, D. C.  
 Vice-Presidents, A. T. PETERS, Lincoln, Nebraska.  
                     W. C. RAYEN, Nashville, Tenn.  
                     J. B. RAYNER, Westchester, Penn.  
 Secretary, S. STEWART, Kansas City, Kan.  
 Treasurer, Dr. W. HERBERT LOWE, Patterson, N. J.  
 Meetings, first Tuesday in September, annually.

### Association of Veterinary Faculties.

President, Dr. LEONARD PEARSON, Pennsylvania.  
 Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. D. GILL, New York.

### Association U. S. Experiment Station Veterinarians.

President, Dr. C. A. CARY, Alabama.  
 Secretary, Dr. A. T. Peters, Nebraska.

## District of Columbia.

### District of Columbia Veterinary Medical Association.

President, H. W. Acheson.  
 DISTRICT VETERINARIAN, Dr. C. Barnwell Robinson.

### WASHINGTON.

- H. W. ACHESON,  
 Cor. Twenty-sixth and D Sts., N. W. Tel. 495.  
 8-12 a. m., 2-5 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.  
 Pres. Veterinary Association of the District of Columbia.
- ARTHUR M. FARRINGTON,  
 1436 Chapin St.,  
 Dip., Cornell Uni., 1879.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A.  
 Chief Miscellaneous Division, Bureau of Animal In-  
 dustry U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- CECIL FRENCH,  
 Practice confined to canine diseases.  
 Office, 714 Twelfth St., N. W. Hospital, Klinge Rd, N. W.  
 Tel. 2010 Third. 10.30-12.30 a. m., 3-5 p. m. Dip., McGill Uni., 1894.  
 Certif. from Munich P. G. Montreal V. M. A., V. M.  
 A. of District of Columbia.  
 Prof. Canine Med. in Vet. Dept. Columbian University.
- C. BARNWELL ROBINSON,  
 222 C St., N. W. Tel. 1056.  
 All hours. Dip., McGill Univ., D. of C. Vet. Ass.  
 District Veterinarian.
- JESSE D. ROBINSON,  
 815 Nineteenth St., N. W. Tel. 1605.  
 7-9 a. m., 12-2 p. m. Dip., Chi. V. C., 1887.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A.

- D. E. SALMON,  
 Department of Agriculture,  
 Dip., Cornell Univ., 1872.  
 Honorary Associate Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons;  
 Eng., U. S. V. M. A.; Fellow A. A. A. S.; A. Public  
 Health A., etc.  
 Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.
- JOHN POLLARD TURNER,  
 1423 Thirty-fifth St., N. W.  
 Dip., Univ. of Penn'a, 1890.  
 U. S. V. M. A.; V. A. Dist. of Columbia; V. M. S. U. of Pa.  
 Veterinary Surgeon 6th U. S. Cav., Fort Meyer, Va.
- ELIAS S. WALMER,  
 1050 Thirtieth St., N. W.  
 Dip., Ont. V. C., 1885.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A., Virginia V. M. A., Ont. Veterinary  
 Association, D. C. V. A.  
 Chair of Canine Pathology U. S. Vet. Col.

### Alabama.

No veterinary laws.

#### Alabama State Veterinary Medical Association.

President, C. A. CARY, Auburn.  
 Secretary-Treasurer, GEORGE A. JOLLY, Montgomery.  
 Meetings, first Tuesday after first Monday, October, annually.  
 No State Veterinarian.

#### AUBURN.

- C. A. CARY,  
 Dip., Iowa A. and M. Coll., 1887.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A.; Iowa V. M. A.; Alabama V. M. A.; U. S.  
 Association of Experiment Station Veterinarians.  
 Professor Vet. Sc. and Physiology, Alabama Polytechnic In-  
 stitute, and Veterinarian to the Experiment Station, Au-  
 burn, Ala.

#### MONTGOMERY.

- GEORGE O. JOLLY,  
 133 Lee St. Tel. 215.  
 Dip. Univ. of Pa., 1893; Alabama V. M. A.

### Arizona.

TERRITORIAL VETERINARIAN, Dr. J. C. Norton, Phoenix.

#### FORT GRANT.

- D. LEMAY,  
 Dip., McGill University, 1879.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A.  
 Senior Veterinary Surgeon, 7th U. S. Cavalry.
- C. D. McMURDO,  
 Dip., A. V. C., 1889. Member U. S. V. M. A.  
 Junior Veterinary Surgeon, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

#### PHOENIX.

- J. C. NORTON,  
 140 W. Washington St.  
 10-12 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Dip., Iowa S. Coll., 1890.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A. Territorial Veterinarian.

**Arkansas.**

No veterinary society.  
No State veterinarian.

**FAYETTEVILLE.**

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Arkansas Industrial University.

Laboratory of Animal Pathology and Baeteriology.

R. R. DINWIDDIE, M. D., in charge.

**California.**

Veterinary laws unobtainable.

**California State Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, R. A. ARCHIBALD, Oakland.

Vice-President, J. GRAHAM, Fresno.

Secretary, D. F. FOX, Sacramento.

Treasurer, C. L. MCGOWEN, Sacramento.

Meetings, second Wednesdays March, June, September and December.

State Veterinarian.

**BAKERSFIELD.**

F. W. SAWYER,  
Dip., Chi. V. C., 1893.

**FRESNO.**

JAMES GRAHAM,  
1228 I St. Tel. 142 Main.  
7 a. m., 6 p. m. Dip. Ont. V. C., 1872.  
Member Cal. V. M. A., Veterinary Medical Board of the  
State of California.  
Veterinary Inspector and Health Officer of Fresno Co., Cal.

**OAKLAND.**

R. A. ARCHIBALD,  
1724 Webster St. Tel. Main 681.  
7-9 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Dip., Chi. V. C., 1891.  
Member U. S. V. M. A., Cal. S. V. M. A.

**SACRAMENTO.**

D. F. FOX,  
1115 Tenth St. Tel. Capitol 304.  
8-10 a. m., 1-2 and 7-8 p. m. Dip., Chi. V. C., 1891.  
Secretary of the Cal. S. V. M. A.  
County Veterinary Inspector for Sacramento County.

C. L. MEGONAN,  
1015 Eleventh St. Tel. 541.  
10-12 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1895.  
Member Cal. S. V. M. A.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

WILLIAM F. EGAN,  
1117 Golden Gate Ave. Tel. West 128.  
8-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., R. C. V. S., 1888.  
Member U. S. V. M. A., Ex-President of Cal. S. V. M. A.,  
Fellow Edinburgh V. M. S.  
Prof. of Equine Medicine and Vet. Surgery Vet.  
Dept. Uni. of Cal., V. S. San Francisco Fire Dept.

**Colorado.**

No veterinary laws.

**Colorado State Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, SOLOMON BOCK.

Vice-President, F. W. HUNT.

Secretary, D. P. FRAME.

Treasurer, CHARLES G. LAMB.

Meetings, semi-annually, first Tuesday in January and July.

STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. Charles Gresswell, Denver.

**COLORADO SPRINGS.**

D. P. FRAME,

11 South Wahsatch Ave. Tel. 50.

12-1.30 p. m. Dip. Chi. V. Col., 1894.

Member Col. S. V. M. A.

Food Insp. Colo. Springs, Meat, Milk and Dairy Insp.

**DENVER.**

CHARLES G. LAMB,

1845 Welton St. Tel. 500.

Dip., McGill Univ., 1885.

EMELE E. FOUPPIRT,

1818 Arapahoe St. Tel. 869.

7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Dip., K. C. V. C., 1894.

Member Colo. M. A. and U. S. V. M. A.

**PUEBLO.**

H. R. THOMPSON,

304 West Third St. Tel. 121.

9-12 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Dip., Kansas City V. C., 1895.

Member Mis. Val. V. A.

**Connecticut.**

No veterinary laws.

No State Veterinarian.

**Connecticut Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, HARRISON WHITNEY, New Haven.

First Vice-President, E. R. STORRS, Willimantic.

Second Vice-President, R. P. LYMAN, Hartford.

Secretary, H. W. ELIOT, Ansonia.

Treasurer, J. H. KELLEY, New Haven.

**BRIDGEPORT.**

E. A. McLELLAN,

43 Park St. Tel. 322-5.

7-9 a. m., 2-3.30, 7-8.30 p. m. Dip., Col. V. C., 1881; Col. Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, 1894.

Medical Inspector Board of Health, Bridgeport.

FREDERICK W. McLELLAN,

144 Noble Ave. Tel., 674-2.

Dip., McGill Univ., 1878.

Member U. S. V. M. A.

**HARTFORD.**

RICHARD P. LYMAN,

443 Main St. Tel. 1048-5.

8-9 a. m., 1-2 and 7-8 p. m. Dip., Harvard V. S., 1894.

Member Conn. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

NEW HAVEN.

DR. EDWARD C. ROSS,  
Hospital. Tel. 432-5.  
Dip., A. V. C., 1865.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; Conn. S. V. S.

NORTH HAVEN.

H. W. ELIOT,  
Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1892; Secretary Conn. V. M. S.

NOROTON.

J. A. BOICE,  
8-9 a. m., 6-7 p. m.

NORWALK.

HIRAM E. BOOMER,  
Hospital, 42 Prospect Ave.

STAMFORD.

GEORGE O. PALMER,

SOUTH WOODSTOCK.

ARMIN E. BRUNN,  
Dip., A. V. C., 1894.

WATERBURY.

THOMAS BLAND,  
Hospital, Phoenix Ave. Tel. Connection.  
8-9 a. m., 1-2 and 7-9 p. m. U. S. V. M. A.; Conn. V. M. A.

PETER T. KEELEY,  
325 Bank St. Tel. Connection.  
8-9 a. m., 1-2 and 7-9 p. m. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S.; Conn. V. M. A.

**Delaware.**

No Veterinary Laws.  
No veterinary society.  
No State Veterinarian.

DOVER.

CALVIN C. COLE,  
Priscilla Block. Telephone 88.  
9 a. m., 5 p. m. Dip. Uni. of Pa., U. S. V. M. A.

WILMINGTON.

H. P. EVES,  
507 W. Ninth St. Telephone 243.  
8 a. m., 12.30-1.30-6.30-7.30 p. m. Dip. V. D. Uni. of Pa., 1887.  
Member U. S. N. M. A., Keystone V. M. A., Phila. V. M. A.  
Lecturer on Veterinary Science Delaware College.

**Georgia.**

No veterinary laws.  
No veterinary society.  
No State Veterinarian.

ATLANTA.

C. R. JOLLY,  
33 Ivy St.



**Illinois.**

No veterinary laws.

**Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, M. R. TRUMBOWER, Sterling.

Vice-President, J. L. TYLER, Chebause.

Secretary, ALBERT BABB, Springfield.

Treasurer, R. G. WALKER, Chicago.

Meetings, annually at Chicago in November; semi-annual in February.

**Chicago Veterinary Society.**

President, ROBERT G. WALKER.

First Vice-President, O. E. DYSON.

Second Vice-President, JAS. HENDERSON.

Third Vice-President, JAS. G. FISHL.

Secretary, LAWRENCE CAMPBELL.

Treasurer, GEORGE E. McEVERS.

Meetings, second Thursday of each month.

STATE VETERINARIAN, a non-graduate.

**AURORA.****PORTE CREGO,**

171 Oak Ave.

Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1889.

**CHEBAUSE.****JOHN L. TYLER,**

County Line St.

Dip., Chicago V. C., 1891; Barnes Med. Coll., 1894.

Ex-Vice-President Ill. S. V. M. A. Ass't State Veterinarian.

**CHICAGO.****S. G. BURKHOLDER,**

4193 Halstead St.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1891. Member Schuylkill Valley V. M. A.  
U. S. Government Meat Inspector.

**A. E. FLOWERS,**

1246 Michigan Ave. Tel., Harrison 333.

Until 9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip., Chicago V. C., 1895.

Member Ill. S. V. M. A.; Chicago V. S.

Professor Vet. Dentistry, Chicago V. C.; Professor Comparative Anatomy, Northwestern Univ. Dental School.

**MATHEW H. McKILLIP,**

1639 Wabash Ave. Tel., So. 430.

8-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1879; N. W. Univ. M. C., 1879.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Chicago V. S.

President McKillip Vet. Coll.

**LOUIS A. MERILLAT,**

1639 Wabash Ave. Tel., So. 430.

7-9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1883.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Ill. V. M. A.; Chicago V. S.

Secretary McKillip Vet. Coll.

**EDWIN L. QUITMAN,**

556 Jackson Boulevard. Tel., West 989.

Dip., Chicago V. C.

Mem. U. S. V. M. A.; Ill. S. V. M. A.; Chi. V. S.

Professor of Mat. Med. and Therapeutics in Chicago V. C.

N. P. VALERIUS,  
84 Washington St.  
Dip., A. V. C., 1884.

ROBERT G. WALKER,  
95 Aberdeen St. Tel., West 332.  
1-2 p. m. Dip., Chicago V. C., 1886.  
Member Ill. S. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.; Chicago V. S.  
Treasurer Ill. S. V. M. A.; President Chicago V. S.

#### EUREKA.

N. I. STRINGER,  
Dip., Chicago V. C., 1890. Member Ill. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

#### GARDNER.

NATHANIEL P. WHITMORE,  
Dip., Chi. V. C., 1890. Member U. S. V. M. A.; Ill. S. V. M. A.

#### MENDOTA.

MATTHEW WILSON,  
Dip., R. C. V. S. (Eng.), 1889. Member Ill. S. V. M. A.  
Member State Board of Examiners of Horseshoers.

#### MORRIS.

F. S. SCHOENLEBER,  
Cor. Liberty and Jackson Sts. Tel., 18.  
Dip., Ia. A. C., 1885, and Chicago V. C., 1890. Mem. U. S. V. M. A.  
Dean McKillip Vet. Coll., Chicago. Ass't St. Veterinarian.

#### NEPONSET.

THOMAS J. GUNNING,  
Dip., Chicago V. C., 1890. Mem. Ill. S. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

#### SPRINGFIELD.

ALBERT BABB,  
320 South Eighth St. Tel., 674.  
Dip., Chicago V. C., 1893. Secretary Ill. S. V. M. A.  
City Veterinarian of Springfield.

### Indiana.

No veterinary laws.

#### Indiana State Veterinary Association.

President, F. A. BOLSER, New Castle.  
Vice-President, L. A. GREINER.  
Treasurer, O. L. BOOR.  
Secretary, J. C. RODGER.  
Meetings, at Indianapolis in January and July.

#### Indiana Association of Veterinary Graduates.

President, F. A. BOLSER, New Castle.  
Vice-President,  
Secretary,  
Treasurer,  
STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. F. A. Bolser.

ANDERSON.

J. C. RODGER,  
30 West Eighth St. Tel., 158.  
10-12 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1887.  
Secretary Indiana St. V. A.

HAMMOND.

FRED BRAGINTON,  
With the G. H. Hammond Co.  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1892. Mem. U. S. V. M. A.; Ind. A. of V. G.  
U. S. Inspector B. A. I.

INDIANAPOLIS.

L. A. GREINER,  
Indianapolis Veterinary Infirmary. Tel., 905.  
8-9 a. m., 1:30-3 p. m. Dip., Indiana Coll., 1895.  
Member Indiana S. V. A. City Veterinarian.

KOKOMO.

J. O. GREESON,  
12 East Walnut St. Tel., 4.  
8-12 a. m. Dip., Univ. of Pa., 1893.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; Indiana A. V. G.

MUNCIE.

O. L. BOOR,  
225 North Walnut St. Tel., 53-66.  
8-10 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1890.  
Treasurer Indiana S. V. A.

NEW CASTLE.

F. A. BOLSER,  
West Broad St. Tel., 88.  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1885.  
President Indiana V. S. State Veterinarian.

WINCHESTER.

WALTER C. CLEVINGER,  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1891. Member U. S. V. M. A.

**Iowa.**

No veterinary laws.

**Iowa State Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, G. A. JOHNSON, Sioux City.  
First Vice-President, S. H. KENGERY, Creston.  
Second Vice-President, J. H. McLEOD, Charles City.  
Secretar-Treasurer, JOHN E. BROWN, Oskaloosa.  
Meetings, annually at call of President.

STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. J. J. Gibson, Denison.

AMES.

W. B. NILES,  
Dip., Iowa V. C.  
Member U. S. V. M. A., Iowa S. V. M. A.; West. I. V. M. A.;  
Iowa Acad. of Sci.; Assistant Vet., Ia. St. Coll.  
Assistant State Veterinarian.

## CHARLES CITY.

**J. HALLEY McLEOD,**

Clark St. Tel., 40; night, 173.

Dip., McGill Univ., 1894. Second Vice-Pres. Ia. S. V. M. A.  
Assistant State Veterinarian.

## CLARINDA.

**JOHN McBIRNEY,**

Dip., Ia. Ag'l. Coll. 1889.

Member Iowa S. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

Inspector B. A. I., in charge of experiments for the eradication of hog cholera and S. P. in Page Co., Iowa.

## CRESTON.

**S. H. KINGERY,**

8-12 a. m., 2-6 p. m. Dip., Chicago V. C., 1888.

Vice-President Iowa S. V. M. A.

Assistant State Veterinarian.

## DAVENPORT.

**CHARLES M. DAY,**

Tri City Pe. and Pv. Co. Tel., 69.

8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Dip., Ames, Iowa, 1893.

Member Iowa S. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

Assistant Inspector Bureau of Animal Industry.

## DENISON.

**JAMES I. GIBSON,**Dip., Ont. V. C., 1887. Member Iowa S. V. M. A.; N. W. Iowa V. A.  
State Veterinarian.**C. H. WHITWELL,**

Tenth St., bet. Main and Iowa Sts. Tel., 23.

8-12 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Dip., Chicago V. C.

Member Iowa S. V. M. A. City Veterinarian.

## HARLEM.

**D. H. MILLER,**

Dip., Chicago V. C., 1894. Member Chi. V. M. A.; Ia. S. V. M. A.

## IOWA CITY.

**FREDERICK H. P. EDWARDS,**

300 South Dubuque St. Tel., 29.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1889. Member Ia. S. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.  
Veterinarian for the Humane Society.

## OSKALOOSA.

**JOHN E. BROWN,**

303 and 305 South First St. Tel., 91.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1887. Member Iowa S. V. M. A.

Assistant State Veterinarian; Secretary of Ia. St. V. M. A.

## SIOUX CITY.

**G. A. JOHNSON,**

Dip., Ames, Iowa, 1886.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Ia. S. V. M. A.; W. Ia. V. M. A.;  
Mo. Val. V. A.; Sioux City Scientific Assoc.Assistant State Veterinary Surgeon; Assistant Inspector  
B. A. I., stationed at Kansas City, Mo.

## STORM LAKE.

**GEORGE M. WALROD,**

9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1894.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Iowa S. V. M. A.

**Kansas.**

No veterinary laws.

**Kansas Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, S. L. HUNTER, Leavenworth.

First Vice-President, R. C. MOORE, Kansas City, Mo.

Second Vice-President, V. B. McCURDY, Topeka.

Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. SCHAFFTER, Kansas City, Mo.

STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. Paul Fischer, Manhattan.

**ATCHISON.**

R. H. HARRISON,

Tel., 184—182.

8-10 a. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1881.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Mass. V. A.; Mo. Valley V. M. A.

Professor Canine Pathology and Vet. Dentistry, Kansas City Veterinary College.

**EL DORADO.**

CHARLES SAUNDERS,

South Main St. Tel., 100.

Dip., Kansas City, 1893.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Kansas V. M. A.; Mo. Val. V. M. A.

**FORT LEAVENWORTH.**

S. L. HUNTER,

The Fort. Tel., 309.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1887; Hon. from K. C. V. C., 1896.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; President Mo. Valley V. A.

Instructor U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School; Veterinarian of Post, U. S. Army.

**FORT RILEY.**

WM. HENRY GOING,

Dip., R. C. V. S., 1870; Physician and Surgeon, Topeka, Kans., 1893.  
Veterinarian 1st U. S. Cavalry.

**MANHATTAN.**

PAUL FISCHER,

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Dip., Ohio St. Univ., 1892. Member U. S. V. M. A.

Professor Vet. Sci., Kansas St. Agri. College; State Veterinarian.

NELSON S. MAYO,

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Dip., Chicago V. C., 1889; Mich. Agri. Coll., 1888.

Member Mo. Valley V. A.; Kansas V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

Veterinarian Kansas Exp. Station; Professor Vet. Sci. S. A. C.; Late Veterinarian to State Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

**KANSAS CITY.**

C. J. SIHLER,

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1888. Mem. U. S. V. M. A.; Mo. Val. V. M. A.  
Inspector Bureau of Animal Industry.

S. STEWART,

7½ South James St.

Dip., Iowa Ag. C., 1885.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Mo. Val. V. M. A.; Ia. St. V. M. A.;  
Mo. St. V. M. A.

Microscopist, B. A. I.; Dean of K. C. V. Coll.; Secretary  
U. S. V. M. A.

## WICHITA.

W. C. BARTH,  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1893. Member Mo. Val. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.  
Inspector Bureau of Animal Industry.

**Kentucky.**

No veterinary laws.  
No veterinary society.  
No State Veterinarian.

## COVINGTON.

JOHN GRAESSEL,  
19 East Eleventh St. Tel., 4063.  
Dip., Veterinary Univ. of Vienna, Austria, 1884.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.

## LEXINGTON.

Dr. BLAKELY,

Dr. BRYANT,

JOHN R. HAGYARD,  
103 East Short St. Tel., 29.  
7-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1875.

Dr. MACFARLAND.

## LOUISVILLE.

C. A. MILLER,  
Hospital. Tel., 1619.  
7-9 a. m., 12-3 p. m. Dip., Chicago V. C., 1890.

ALBERT J. PAYNE,  
Care Louisville Packing Co. Tel., 1.  
Dip., Chicago V. C., 1893. Mem. Mo. Valley V. S.  
Assistant Inspector B. A. I.

**Louisiana.**

No veterinary laws.  
No veterinary society.  
No State Veterinarian.

## BATON ROUGE.

WILLIAM HADDOCK DALRYMPLE,  
Dip., R. C. V. S. (Eng.), 1886.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; Hon. Fellow Glasgow (Scotland)  
V. M. S.  
Professor Vet. Sci., La. St. Univ. and A. and M. Coll.; Veterin-  
arian La. St. Exp. Station.

## HOUMA.

S. B. STAPLES,  
Dip., A. V. C., 1893. Member U. S. V. M. A.

## NEW ORLEANS.

CHARLES W. HEIZMAN,  
1410 Thalia St. Tel., 651.  
8 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., Chicago V. C., 1890.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.  
Chief Meat Inspection Service, La. St. Board of Health.

## Maine.

No veterinary laws.

## Maine Veterinary Medical Association.

President, F. L. RUSSELL, Orono.  
Vice-President, A. L. MURCH, Bangor.  
Secretary, W. L. WEST, Ellsworth.  
Treasurer, A. JOLY, Waterville.  
Meetings, January and July.  
STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. George H. Bailey, Deering.

## BANGOR.

C. FRANK DWINAL,  
Bangor House Stables. Tel., 139—4.  
8-10 a. m., 2-3 and 7-9 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.  
Member Maine V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.; City Veterinarian.

## BIDDEFORD.

CHARLES W. PURCELL,  
20 Western Ave. Tel., 33—2.  
8-10 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1889.  
Mem. Maine V. M. A.; Acad. of Med. and Sc., Portland.

## DEERING.

GEORGE H. BAILEY,  
Tel., L. D.  
Dip., A. V. C., 1879. Member U. S. V. M. A.; Acad. Med. and Sc.  
State Veterinarian.

## LEWISTON.

H. H. CHOATE,  
Maine Veterinary Hospital. Tel., 147—2.  
Until 9 a. m., 12-2 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1891.  
Member Maine V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

## PORTLAND.

WILLIAM S. LORD,  
36 Deering Ave. Tel., 154—5.  
2-3 p. m. Dip., Harvard Univ., 1890.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; Maine V. M. A.

## WATERVILLE.

A. JOLY,  
Percival Court. Tel., 53—4.  
10-12 a. m., 3-5 p. m. Dip., Laval Univ., Montreal, 1890.  
Member Montreal V. M. A.; Maine V. M. A.  
Milk Inspector and Secretary of Board of Health.

## Maryland.

### VETERINARY LAW.

Chapter 273, Laws of 1894.—An Act to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of Maryland.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland:*

SECTION 1. That a commission is hereby established to be known under the name and style of "The State Veterinary Medical Board," to consist of five commissioners who shall be members in good standing of some school of veterinary medicine, who shall be appointed by the Governor every four years, and who shall hold their office until their successors are duly appointed and qualified with power in and to said Board to adopt by-laws and regulations, such as they may deem advisable to carry into effect the provisions of this act, provided the said by-laws shall not conflict with the Constitution or laws of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of Maryland without having previously obtained a diploma from a college duly authorized to grant such to students of veterinary medicine and surgery or to those who have passed satisfactory examinations before the State Veterinary Medical Board or as herein provided for.

SEC. 3. The said State Veterinary Medical Board shall hold their meetings at such times and places as they may deem best, which times and places shall be set out fully and regularly in their by-laws.

SEC. 4. The said State Veterinary Medical Board shall examine all diplomas as to their genuineness, and each applicant not holding a diploma shall submit to a theoretical and practical examination before the State Veterinary Medical Board, said examination to be written, oral or both, which examination, if passed to the satisfaction of the said Board, shall entitle the applicant to practice veterinary medicine and surgery, subject to provisions and regulations of this act, and regulations of the said Board.

SEC. 5. All examinations of persons not graduates shall be made directly by the State Veterinary Medical Board, and the certificates given by the said Board shall authorize the possessors to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of Maryland. All examinations of ungraduated practitioners must take place before the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-four. After that date no certificate shall be granted except to persons presenting diplomas from legally chartered colleges.

SEC. 6. Any person shall be regarded as practicing veterinary medicine and surgery, within the meaning of this act, who shall have received a license as mentioned in Section 4. But nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit members of the medical profession from prescribing for domestic animals in case of emergency and collecting a fee therefor, nor to prohibit gratuitous services in an emergency, nor to prevent any person from practicing veterinary medicine and surgery on any animal belonging to himself or herself. And this act shall not apply to commissioned veterinary surgeons in the United States Army.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of such Board to keep a register of all practitioners qualified under this act practicing veterinary medicine and surgery, to be published at least once a year in two newspapers published in the city of Baltimore.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted,* That the said Board shall, within six months from the date hereof, prepare said register, in which the names of all



graduate practitioners in the State at the time and in actual practice shall, on application to the said Board, be inserted without examination, and shall also, on application, insert the names of such persons as are practitioners in actual practice, without a diploma or certificate of qualification from a recognized school, who have been in practice for five years and upwards prior to the passing of this act, upon proof to the said Board that they have been so practicing; that all persons practicing at this time, and not having been so practicing for five years antecedent to this act, shall undergo an examination before the said Board, and if found by said Board competent to practice, the persons so examined and approved shall be entitled to registration.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That the said Board shall have power to reject any applicant for registration whose examination papers or diploma are not satisfactory.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That on and after six months from the date of the approval of this act, no person shall be permitted to practice veterinary medicine or surgery, or any branch thereof, in the State of Maryland, who does not possess a diploma issued from a college or school of veterinary medicine, duly incorporated and legally licensed to issue diplomas, and if said diploma shall be issued after the first day of January, 1895, it shall be received only from a college or school of veterinary medicine which shall require a three years' course of study before issuing said diploma, and shall have passed such examination or test, as the case may be, from time to time, instituted as a test of qualification by such Board, and persons producing such certificates or diplomas, who pass such test examinations, shall, on payment of such fees as herein-after are provided for, be registered as veterinary practitioners.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That no moneys shall be paid out of the State Treasury for the use or purposes of said act.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That any person not registered who shall practice veterinary medicine and surgery, or any branch thereof, within the State of Maryland, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, or imprisonment in the House of Correction for any term not less than three months, nor more than twelve months, for each and every offense.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted*, That the said Board shall be the prosecutor in all cases under this act, and that such fine and imprisonment may be imposed by any justice of the peace of the city of Baltimore, or any county where such offense may be committed.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That a moiety of the fine imposed under this act shall be paid to the informer, and the other moiety shall be paid into the county treasury wherein the offense shall be committed.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in any part of any election district of any county in the State where in may not, in the judgment of the owner of the animal, be advisable to secure the services of a duly authorized veterinary surgeon, then the person or persons desiring to obtain advice as to the physical condition of any animal or animals belonging to him or her may procure the services of any person that he or she may desire, to give such advice or to perform any services for the relief of his or her animal or animals that may be necessary.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6th, 1894.

FRANK BROWN,  
Governor.

JAMES H. PRESTON,  
Speaker of the House of Delegates.  
JOHN WALTER SMITH,  
President of the Senate.

.....  
: THE GREAT SEAL :  
: OF THE STATE. :  
:.....

*State of Maryland, Sec.:* I, J. Frank Ford, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland of which it purports to be a copy, as taken from the original law belonging to and deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand as  
(Seal.) clerk, and affixed the seal of the said Court of Appeals this  
13th day of April, A. D., 1894.

J. FRANK FORD.

Clerk Court of Appeals of Maryland.

#### EXTRACTS FROM BY-LAWS OF THE STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD.

ARTICLE IV., EXAMINATIONS.—SEC. 1. An examination of applicants for registration, as provided for in Section 8 of the act constituting the Board, shall be held on the second Tuesday of September, 1894, at noon, and continue for four days. The examinations shall be written and oral, theoretical and practical, and upon such subjects as the Board may deem necessary as evidence of qualification to practice veterinary medicine and surgery. Successful candidates must obtain an average of 60 per cent. in all the branches examined upon, and not less than 45 per cent. in any one branch.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall give legal notice of the time for holding the examinations by publishing said notice for three days in the *Baltimore Sun* and the *Baltimore American*.

ARTICLE V., REGISTRATION.—SEC. 1. Candidates for registration without examination as existing practitioners of over five years' standing must produce an affidavit sworn to before a justice of the peace or notary public that they have been engaged in actual practice for such a length of time. Candidates in this class who may wish to take the examination as provided for in Article IV., are informed that failure to pass such examination will not prevent them from registering, as provided for in this Article V.

SEC. 2. Candidates for registration as non-graduates who have successfully passed the examination as provided for in Article IV. of these By-Laws, will be allowed to register upon presentation of their certificate of examination.

SEC. 3. Candidates for registration without examination as graduates of a recognized school of veterinary medicine must present their diplomas and leave them with the Board for examination as to their genuineness.

SEC. 4. Candidates for registration under Section 2 who fail to pass the examination shall be eligible for registration under Section 1, provided the requirements of Section 1 have been complied with.

ARTICLE VI., CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.—All persons who have registered under the provisions of the act to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery shall be entitled to receive a certificate of registration, stating the class under which they have registered, signed by all or a majority of the Board, for which a charge of ten dollars shall be made, payable at the time said certificate is issued.

ARTICLE VII., PUBLICATION OF THE REGISTER.—SEC. 1. A list of the registered practitioners in this State shall be published on the 3d day of October in the *Baltimore Sun* and the *Baltimore American*. And the same shall be evidence of the said registration.

SEC. 2. A copy of the register shall be printed in book form, by authority of the Board, on the first day of January in each year, which shall be taken as evidence of registration under this act. A copy of the act and of the By-Laws of the Board shall be printed in connection with the copy of the register. This copy may be obtained from the Secretary, postage prepaid, for one dollar.

**State Veterinary Medical Board.**

President, DR. ROBERT WARD, 213 W. Fayette St., Baltimore.  
 Secretary, DR. A. W. CLEMENT, 916 Cathedral St., Baltimore.  
 DR. F. H. MACKIE, Fair Hill, Cecil County.  
 DR. A. AIKENHEAD, Easton.  
 DR. WM. H. MARTINET, Baltimore.  
 CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR, DR. A. W. CLEMENT, 916 Cathedral St., Baltimore.

**Maryland State Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, F. H. MACKIE.  
 Vice-President, W. H. MARTINET.  
 Secretary and Treasurer, WM. C. SIGMUND.  
 STATE VETERINARIAN, DR. A. W. CLEMENT, 916 Cathedral St., Baltimore.

**BALTIMORE.**

HENRY H. BYE,  
 219 North St. Tel., 1750.  
 8-10 a. m., 1-3 and 7-9 p. m. Dip., National V. C., 1894.  
 Member National V. A.

A. W. CLEMENT,  
 916 Cathedral St. Tel., 2164.  
 8-10 a. m. Dip., McGill Univ., 1883.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A.; Maryland S. V. M. A.  
 State Veterinarian.

WM. DOUGHERTY,  
 1035 Cathedral St. Tel., 2457.  
 8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1874.; A. V. C., 1876.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A.; Maryland S. V. M. A.

JOSEPH P. GROGAN,  
 909 Ashland Ave. Tel., 2451.  
 8-10 a. m., 1-3 and 7-9 p. m. Dip., Univ. of Pa., 1894.  
 Member Maryland S. V. M. A.

WM. H. MARTINET,  
 2205 Madison Ave. Tel., 1231.  
 8-10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1882.  
 Member Maryland S. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.  
 Member State Board of Veterinary Examiners.

HARRY A. MEISNER,  
 1133 and 1135 Harford Ave. Tel., 1112.  
 8-10 a. m., 1-3 and 6-8 p. m. Dip., Univ. of Pa., 1890.  
 Member U. S. V. M. A.; Maryland St. V. M. A.

THOMAS WM. SPRANKLIN,  
 1311 to 1321 Harford Ave. Tel., 1565.  
 9-11 a. m., 8-10 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1884.

ROBERT WARD,  
 213 W. Fayette St. Tel., 2061.  
 Before 10 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Dip., R. C. V. S., 1878.  
 Ex-State Veterinarian of Maryland; ex-Professor Veterinary Science, Maryland State Agricultural College.

**CATONSVILLE.**

ALEXANDER S. HILL,  
 630 Frederick Road.  
 8-10 a. m. Dip., R. C. V. S., 1890.  
 Mem. Glasgow V. M. A.; S. Wales and Monmouthshire V. M. A.

## CECILTON.

R. MARKLEY BLACK,  
Dip., Univ. of Pa., 1895.

## CHESTERTOWN.

G. ALLEN JARMAN,  
Calvert and Kent Sts.  
Dip., A. V. C., 1889.

## COLLEGE PARK.

SAMUEL S. BUCKLEY,  
Dip., A. V. C., 1896. Member Maryland St. V. M. A..  
Veterinarian Maryland Agricultural Coll. and Exp. Station.

## EASTON.

J. AIKENHEAD,  
Corner West and Federal Sts.  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1874.  
Member State Board of Veterinary Examiners.

## FAIR HILL.

F. H. MACKIE,  
Fair Hill and Elkton.  
Until 8 a. m. and after 6 p. m. Dip., V. D. U. P., 1889.  
Member Maryland S. V. M. A.; National V. M. A.  
State Veterinary Examining Board.

## FREDERICK.

ROBERT V. SMITH,  
42 South Market St. Tel., 149.  
7-9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1888.  
Member Ontario V. M. S.

## FROSTBURG.

GEORGE A. SMITH,  
Dip., A. V. C., 1888. Member Maryland S. M. V. A.

## RISING SUN.

GURDON G. SILL,  
Before 9 a. m. and after 4 p. m. Dip., National College, 1893.

## TAYLORSVILLE.

CYRUS L. GROSNICKLE,  
Tel., Winfield. Member Maryland S. V. M. A.

**Massachusetts.**

No veterinary laws.

**The Massachusetts Veterinary Association.**

President, JOHN M. PARKER, D. V. S.  
First Vice-President, MADISON BUNKER, D. V. S.  
Second Vice-President, DANIEL EMERSON, M. D. V.  
Secretary and Treasurer, HENRY S. LEWIS, M. D. V.  
No State Veterinarian.

**State Board of Cattle Commissioners.**

DR. AUSTIN PETERS, Chairman.  
DR. JOHN M. PARKER, Secretary.  
DR. MAURICE O'CONNELL,  
LEANDER F. HERRICK,  
CHARLES A. DENNEN.

## AMHERST.

JAMES B. PAIGE,

42 Lincoln Ave.

Dip., McGill Univ., 1888. Mem. Mass. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.  
Veterinarian Mass. Agri. Coll.; Mass St. Bd. of Agriculture.

## BOSTON.

ALEXANDER BURR,

Boston Board of Health. Tel., 995.

Dip., Harv. V. S., 1889. Mem. Mass. M. V. A.; Boston S. M. S.  
Veterinarian to Boston Board of Health.

LANGDON FROTHINGHAM,

Dip., Harv. V. S., 1889. Mem. Mass. V. A.; Boston S. M. S.  
Assistant in Pathology, Harv. V. S.; Assistant in Pathology,  
Harv. Med. S.; Pathologist to Mass. Cattle Commission.

CHARLES HENRY HALL,

116 Charles St.

Dip., A. V. C., 1877; Univ. City N. Y., 1881; Reg., Med., Mass., 1894.

L. H. HOWARD,

67 West Newton St. Tel., 296.

9-10 a. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1882.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Mass. V. A.

Clinical Lecturer Vet. Department, Harvard University.

CHARLES P. LYMAN,

50 and 52 Village St. Tel., Tremont 138—2.

9-11 a. m. Dip., Edin., 1874; by exam. F. R. C. V. S., Lon., 1880.

Mem. U. S. V. M. A.; Fellow Edin. V. M. A.

Dean School Vet. Med., Harvard University.

FREDERICK HUNTINGTON OSGOOD,

50 Village St. Tel., 138—2 Tremont.

Dip., R. C. V. S., 1881.

Member F. Edin. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.; Mass. V. A.

Professor Vet. Surgery, Harvard University.

AUSTIN PETERS,

Jamaica Plain. Tel., Jamaica 227—2.

Dip., A. V. C., 1883; R. C. V. S., 1885.

Member Mass. V. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

Chairman Mass. Cattle Commission.

HOWARD P. ROGERS,

24 Chardon St.

Dip., Harvard, 1891. Member Mass. V. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

J. H. STICKNEY,

American Stables, Sudbury St.

R. C. V. S. (Eng.)

## CAMBRIDGE.

WILLIAM M. BALMER,

21 Church St. Tel., 505—2.

8-9 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Dip., Harvard, 1892.

Inspector U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

## CHELSEA.

WILLIAM STINSON,

Dobbs' Stable. Tel., 153—3.

2-4 p. m. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.

Member Mass. V. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

Inspector of Animals and Provisions.

## HAVERHILL.

- JOHN M. PARKER,  
24 Essex St. Tel., 139—4.  
Dip., McGill Univ., 1889.  
Member Mass. V. A.; U. S. V. M. A.; Haverhill Med. Club.  
Secretary Mass. St. Bd. of Cattle Commissioners.

## LAWRENCE.

- J. F. WINCHESTER,  
Lawrence St.  
Dip., A. V. C., 1878. Mem. Mass. V. A.; U. S. V. M. A.  
City Inspector.

## LOWELL.

- WALTER A. SHERMAN,  
340 Central St. Tel., 221—2.  
9-10 a. m., 2-3 p. m.  
Dip., A. V. C., 1881. Member U. S. V. M. A.; Mass. V. A.  
Inspector of Animals for city.

## LYNN.

- DANIEL ENERSON,  
23 Farrar. Tel., 392—3.  
Dip., Harv., 1887. Member Mass. V. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

## NEWTON.

- MADISON BUNKER,  
4 Baldwin St. Tel., 5—2.  
Until 10. Dip., A. V. C., 1881.  
Member Mass. V. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

- JAMES R. McLAUGHLIN,  
31 Emerson St. Tel., 146 Newton.  
Dip., McGill Univ., 1877.  
Member Mass. V. A.; Al. Montreal Vet. Coll.  
Inspector of Animals and Provisions for city.

## PALMER.

- S. H. ELLERY,  
5 Walnut St. Tel., 26—2.  
Dip., Chicago V. C.

## SPRINGFIELD.

- E. H. HOLDEN,  
22 Harrison Ave., rear. Tel., 423—2.  
Dip., A. V. C., 1890. Member Mass. V. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

- BENJAMIN D. PIERCE,  
27 Sanford St. Tel., 824—3.  
Dip., McGill Univ., 1881; R. C. V. S., 1882. Mem. Mass. V. A.

## SOUTH ACTON.

- ALVORD H. ROSE,  
7-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., A. V. C. Member U. S. V. M. A.  
TAUNTON.

- CHARLES R. BORDEN,  
Rear 3 Broadway. Tel., 114—23.  
8-9 a. m., 5-6 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; V. M. A. A. V. C.

## WALTHAM.

- W. E. PETERSON,  
16 Lyman St. Tel., 55—3.  
Dip., Harvard, 1886.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; Mass. V. A.; Harvard V. M. S.  
City Veterinarian and Inspector.

## WESTFIELD.

MICHAEL F. HOUR,  
Tel., 15—3.

8-10 a. m., 1-2 and 7-9 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1893.

**Michigan.**

No veterinary laws.

**Michigan State Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, ANDREW CAMPBELL, Jackson.  
First Vice-President, JUDSON BLACK, Richmond.  
Second Vice-President, W. A. GIFFEN, Detroit.  
Third Vice-President, H. M. GOHN, St. Johns.  
Secretary and Treasurer, WM. JOPLING, Owosso.  
Meetings, Tuesday after first Monday in February annually.  
STATE VETERINARIAN, E. A. A. Grange, Detroit.

## DETROIT.

S. BRENTON,

121 Alexandrine Ave., W. Tel., 969.

8-9.30 a. m., 1-3 p. m.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1880. Member U. S. V. M. A.; Mich. St. V. M. A.

E. A. A. GRANGE,

Mullet Ave. Tel. 1437.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1873.

Member Mich. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.; Michigan Association Advancement of Science.

State Veterinarian; Principal Veterinary Department Detroit College of Medicine.

## MANISTEE.

MAGNUS NELSSON,

H. Rademaker's Livery Barn. Tel., 16 and 159.

Dip., Royal Veterinary Institute, Sweden, 1876.

## OWOSSO.

WM. JOPLING,

210 West Main St. Tel., 48.

8-10 a. m., 2-4 p. m.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1883. Memb. Mich. St. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.  
Secretary State Veterinary Association.

## RICHMOND.

JUDSON BLACK,

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1894. Vice-President Mich. St. V. M. A.

## ST. JOHNS.

HORACE M. GOHN,

Tel., Crowley system, No. 29.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1893. Member Mich. St. V. M. A.

**Minnesota.**

## VETERINARY LAW.

An Act to amend Sections 3 and 8 of Chapter 31 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1893, relating to the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.*

SECTION 1. That Section 3 of Chapter 31 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1893 be and the same is hereby amended.

so as to read as follows: Section 3.—The Governor of the State shall appoint a board of examiners within thirty days after the passage of this act, said board to be known as the "State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners." This board shall consist of five (5) qualified veterinarians, each of whom shall be graduates of a legally authorized veterinary college or university, who shall hold office for two years after such appointment, or until their successors are appointed.

SEC. 2. That Section 8 of Chapter 31 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1893 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 8.—All persons commencing the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery or dentistry in this State after the passage of this act shall be graduates of a legally authorized veterinary college or university, and shall pass the examination required by said State Board of Veterinary Examiners.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

### Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Association.

President, S. D. BRIMHALL, Minneapolis.

First Vice-President, J. P. ANDERSON, Rochester.

Second Vice-President, A. YOUNGBERG, Lake Park.

Secretary, LEOPOLD HAY, Faribault.

Treasurer, K. J. MCKENZIE, Northfield.

No State Veterinarian.

#### DULUTH.

I. G. HARRIS,

9 West First St. Tel., 328.

9-11.30 a. m., 2-4 p. m.

Dip., Montreal V. C. and McGill Univ., 1889.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Minn. V. M. A.; Montreal V. M. A.;

Psychological Society, Montreal.

#### FARIBAULT.

LEOPOLD HAY,

S. E. Cor. Main and Third Sts. Tel., 88.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1896. Secretary Minn. S. V. M. A.

#### MINNEAPOLIS.

S. D. BRIMHALL,

Tel., 1264.

Dip., V. D. Univ. of Pa., 1889.

Member Minn. St. V. M. A.; General Al. As., Univ. of Pa.

J. S. BUTLER,

310 Twelfth St., South. Tel., 936.

8-12 a. m., 1-6 p. m.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1881. Member U. S. V. M. A.

Member State Board Veterinary Examiners.

CHARLES C. LYFORD,

821 Third Ave., So. Tel. 1097.

7-11 a. m., 2-5 p. m. Dip. McGill, 1877.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Minn. S. V. M. A.

#### NORTHFIELD.

K. J. MCKENZIE,

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1892.

Member Minn. S. V. M. S.



ROCHESTER.

JOHN P. ANDERSEN,  
315-317 South Main St. Tel. 166.  
8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Dip. Ont. V. C.  
1st V. P. Minn. S. V. M. A.; Sec.-Treas. So. Minn. V. A.

ST. ANTHONY PARK.

M. H. REYNOLDS,  
Univ. Vet. Hospital, State Farm. Tel., 662—6.  
Dip., Ia. S. Agric. Coll., 1886; O. V. M., 1889; Ia. C. P. and S.,  
(M. D.), 1891; (Ph.G.), 1891.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; Minn. S. V. M. A.; Hon. Ia. S. V. M. A.  
Professor Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, University  
of Minnesota; Veterinarian State Agricultural Ex-  
periment Station; Veterinarian State Board of Health.

Mississippi.

No veterinary laws.  
No veterinary society.  
No State Veterinarian.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

J. C. ROBERT,  
Agricultural College, Miss.  
Dip., Vet. Dept., Univ. Penn., 1895. Member U. S. V. M. A.  
Professor Vet. Science, Miss. A. and M. College, and Veterin-  
arian to Miss. State Exp. Station.

NATCHEZ.

DAVID KING,  
Corner Main and Canal Sts. Tel. 16.  
10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Dip., Mem. U. S. V. M. A.; Ont. V. C., 1887.

STARKVILLE.

TAIT BUTLER,  
Main St. Tel., 7.  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1885. Mem. U. S. V. M. A.; Hon. Ia. S. V. M. A.

Missouri.

No veterinary laws.

Missouri State Veterinary Medical Association.

President, T. E. WHITE, Columbia.  
Vice-President, L. M. KLUTE, Clinton.  
Secretary and Treasurer, CHARLES ELLIS, St. Louis.

Missouri Valley Veterinary Medical Association.

President, S. STEWART, Kansas City.  
Vice-President, G. C. PRITCHARD, Topeka.  
Second Vice-President, T. J. TURNER, Kansas City.  
Secretary and Treasurer, S. L. HUNTER, Fort Leavenworth.  
Meetings, second Wednesday in February, June, September and De-  
cember.  
STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. T. E. White, Columbia.

## COLUMBIA.

JOHN W. CONNOWAY,

Biology Building, State University.

Dip., Chicago V. C., 1890; Medical Dept. University of Missouri.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Missouri V. M. A.; Linton District

Medical Society; Scientific Assoc., University of Mo.

Veterinarian to Mo. Agr. Exp. Station; Professor Veterinary

Science in College of Agriculture; Professor Physiology in

the Mo. State University.

T. E. WHITE,

State Agricultural Building.

Dip., A. V. C., 1884. Pres. Mo. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

State Veterinarian and Vet. Ed. Colman's Rural World.

## HANNIBAL.

F. W. O'BRIEN,

104 South Fourth St. Tel., 46.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1884. Member Missouri. S. V. M. A.

Mayor of city.

## KANSAS CITY.

W. A. HECK,

Dip., Iowa S. C., 1891. Memb. Ia. S. V. M. A.; Mo. V. V. M. A.

Government Meat Inspector.

FREDERICK WM. HOPKINS,

Dip., A. V. C., 1886. member U. S. V. M. A.; Mo. V. M. A.

Late Vet. 7th U. S. Cavalry.

Inspector B. A. I.

RICE P. STEDDOM,

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1886. Member U. S. V. M. A.; Ill. V. M. A.

Assistant Inspector Bureau of Animal Industry.

## LEWISTOWN.

T. F. ARNOLD,

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1890. Member Missouri V. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

## MEMPHIS.

E. BRAINERD,

Dip., McGill Univ., 1893. Memb. U. S. V. M. A.; N. E. Mo. M. A.

## MEXICO.

R. A. RAMSAY,

11½ East Monroe St. Tel., 138.

8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Dip., McGill Univ., 1892.

## ST. JOSEPH.

JOHN FORBES,

Stockyards.

Dip., R. C. V. S., 1888. Member U. S. V. M. A.

Inspector Bureau of Animal Industry.

## ST. LOUIS.

W. S. CASS,

Union Stock Yards. Tel. 3004.

8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1892.

Member Mo. S. Med. A.; St. Louis Med. A.

U. S. Inspector.

CHARLES W. CROWLEY,

116 North Ninth St. Tel., 2950—3936.

2-3 p. m.

Dip., A. V. C., 1876. Member U. S. V. M. A.; Mo. V. M. A.

**CHARLES ELLIS,**

32-30 Locust St. Tel., 7429.

7-9 a. m., 1-2 and 4-8 p. m.

Dip., Ohio S. U., 1889.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; St. Louis V. M. S.; Mo. V. M. A.  
Veterinarian to the St. Louis Board of Health.**ARTHUR J. HAMMERSTEIN,**

2437 Lemp Ave. Tel., 165 Sidney.

8-10 a. m., 12-2 p. m.

Dip., A. V. C., 1892. Member Mo. V. M. A.; St. Louis V. M. A.  
Veterinarian to the St. Louis Fire Department.**W. F. HEYDE,**

2918 Rutger St. Hospital, 1215 S. Jefferson Ave. Tel., 4326.

Dip., Ont. V. C. Member Mo. State V. M. A.

**J. M. PHILLIPS,**

3146 Easton Ave. Tel., 2935.

Until 8 a. m., 12-2 and after 6 p. m.

Dip., Chi. V. C., 1887. Member U. S. V. M. A.; Mo. V. M. A.

Resident State Secretary of Missouri of the U. S. V. M. A.

**S. E. T. PHILLIPS,**

1325 Market St. Tel., 1299.

8-12 a. m., 1.30-5 p. m.

Dip., Chi. V. C., 1888. Member Mo. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

**R. J. SOLLBERGER,**

1412 South Eighth St. Tel. 2390.

8-10 a. m., 2-3 p. m. Dip., Berne, Switz., 1883.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Mo. S. V. M. A.

**A. W. SWEDBERG,**

Union Stock Yards. Tel. 3098.

8 a. m., 6 p. m. Dip. Ont. V. C., 1890.

Member St. Louis V. M. S.; Ont. V. M. S.

Inspector B. A. J.

**Montana.**

No veterinary laws.

No veterinary society.

**STATE VETERINARIAN,** Dr. Morton Edmund Knowles, Helena.**FORT ASSINIBOINE.****FRED. FOSTER,**

Dip., R. C. V. S., 1881. Member Glasgow V. M. A.

Veterinarian 10th U. S. Cavalry.

**FORT CUSTER.****S. W. SERVICE,**

Fort Custer, U. S. Army.

7-12 a. m., 1-6 p. m. Member Butte Creek A.

Senior Veterinarian 10th U. S. Cavalry.

**HELENA.****MORTON EDMUND KNOWLES,**

55 Baily Block.

9-12 a. m., 2-5 p. m.

Dip., A. V. C. Member Indiana V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

## Nebraska.

No veterinary laws.

### Nebraska Veterinary Medical Association.

Organized January, 1891.

President, A. T. PETERS.

Vice-President, JOHN ANDERSON.

Secretary, A. T. EVERETT.

Treasurer, J. E. BLACKWELL.

Meetings, two annually: one during State Fair; one shall be fixed by the President.

No State Veterinarian.

OMAHA.

HUGO L. RAMACCIOTTI.

1810-1812 Hamey St. Tel., 539.

Dip., Col. V. C., 1883. Member U. S. V. M. A.; Neb. S. V. M. A.

City Veterinarian and Food Inspector.

## New Hampshire.

No veterinary laws.

### New Hampshire Veterinary Medical Association.

President, T. G. LILICO.

Vice-President, F. C. WILLSINSON.

Secretary and Treasurer, L. POPE, JR., Portsmouth.

Meetings, first Tuesday of each month.

No State Veterinarian.

MANCHESTER.

RICHARD GEBBITT.

48 West Central St. Tel., 138 2.

Dip., R. C. V. S., 1881. Member U. S. V. M. A.

HERMANN WELLNER.

338 Granite St. Tel., 211-2.

9-11 a. m., 2-5 and 7-9 p. m. Dip., Royal Coll., Dresden, 1888.

N. Y. C. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.; Mass. S. M. A.;

New Jersey S. V. M. A.

PORTSMOUTH.

LEMUEL POPE, JR.,

101 State St. Tel., 53-2.

8-9 a. m., 1-2 and 7-8 p. m. Dip., Harvard, 1894.

Member Mass. Vet. Asso.; U. S. V. M. A.; N. H. V. M. A.;

Portsmouth Board of Health.

State Board of Health Association.

## New Jersey.

### VETERINARY LAWS.

Chapter 24.—An Act to protect the title of veterinary surgeons and to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in New Jersey.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

SECTION 1. That every person who shall assume, or use, or cause to be used, any title pertaining to the practice of veterinary medicine or surgery, shall be a graduate of a legally chartered veterinary college or university, having the power or authority to confer the degree of veterinary surgeon or analogous title, except as provided for in section

two; and for such practitioner shall be required to register in the book kept for that purpose, in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That any person who has assumed the title of veterinary surgeon or analogous title, in this State, for the five years preceding the passage of this act, without being entitled to the degree of veterinary surgeon or analogous title, shall be allowed to continue the use of the title; but such person shall appear before the county clerk of the county in which he resides and make affidavit of that fact; he shall then be recorded as an "existing practitioner."

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the county clerk shall purchase a book of suitable size, to be known as the "veterinary medical register" of the county, and shall set apart one full page for the registration of each practitioner; and when any practitioner shall die or remove from the county, the county clerk shall make a note of the same, and shall perform such other duties as are required by this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That every practitioner who shall be admitted to register shall pay to the county clerk the sum of one dollar, which sum shall be compensation in full for registration; the county clerk shall give a receipt for the same, and such registration shall take place within six months from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any veterinary surgeon (if legally qualified to use the title) from using the title of "veterinary surgeon" or analogous title, in this State; but if such veterinary surgeon opens an office or uses the title for the transaction of business, he shall be deemed a "sojourner," and shall conform to the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That any person who may desire to commence the practice of veterinary surgery or medicine, or any of its branches, in this State, after the passage of this act, and who holds a veterinary diploma, issued, or purporting to have been issued, by any veterinary college or university in this State, another State or foreign country, shall first make affidavit before the county clerk that his diploma has been regularly issued by a legally chartered veterinary college or university, after which such person will be allowed to register as provided for in this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That any person who shall present to a county clerk a veterinary diploma which has been obtained fraudulently, or which is, in the whole or in part, a forgery, or shall make affidavit to any false statement, intended to be filed or registered, or shall use the title of veterinary surgeon or analogous title, without conforming to the requirements of this act, or shall otherwise violate or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be punished for each and every offense by a fine of one hundred dollars, one-half to be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid to the county, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county for a term not exceeding one year, or both or either, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That no person shall recover in any court in this State any sum of money whatever for any veterinary, medical or surgical services, unless he shall have complied with the provisions of this act, and is one of the persons authorized by this act to practice as a veterinary surgeon or veterinarian.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That in order to secure to the veterinary associations and societies of the State and the State Board of Health a full record of all veterinary physicians and surgeons in this State, it shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county of the State to furnish to all incorporated veterinary associations and societies of the State and to the State Board of Health a list of the names of all the veterinary physicians and surgeons who have deposited with him copies of their diplomas, and the name and place of the institution purporting to confer such diploma, and each county clerk shall yearly

furnish to the veterinary associations and societies of the State and to the State Board of Health a similar list of those veterinary physicians and surgeons hereafter depositing diplomas with him, and shall include in such list also the names of those veterinary practitioners filing affidavits with him as mentioned in the foregoing section of this act; and each county clerk shall keep in a suitable book an index of the names of all veterinary physicians and surgeons depositing diplomas or filing affidavits in pursuance of the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.  
Approved March 4, 1889.

### **Veterinary Medical Association of New Jersey.**

President, J. W. HAWK, Newark.  
First Vice-President, J. GERTH, Jr., Newark.  
Second Vice-President, R. O. HASBROUCK, Passaic.  
Secretary, S. LOCKWOOD, Woodbridge.  
Treasurer, B. F. KING, Little Silver.  
Meetings, second Thursday in April and October.

### **New Jersey State Veterinary Society.**

President, DR. J. D. HOPKINS, Newark.  
Secretary, DR. A. T. SELLERS, Camden.  
STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. W. Herbert Lowe, Paterson.

#### **BAYONNE.**

ARTHUR G. CARTER,  
7-8 a. m., 12-1.30 and 6-8 p. m. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1890.

#### **CAMDEN.**

W. E. B. MILLER,  
527 Penn St.  
Dip., A. V. C. Chief Quarantine Station, Garfield.

#### **ELIZABETH.**

FREDERICK ADOLPH ZUCKER,  
251 Morris Ave. Tel. 285.  
Dip., A. V. C., 1896.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. J. S. V. S.  
Deputy Health Inspector S. P. C. A.

#### **HACKENSACK.**

FREDERICK W. TURNER (*Vide New York City*.)  
70 Essex St.  
9-6 a. m.

#### **JERSEY CITY.**

W. S. ARROWSMITH,  
Res., 374 Bergen Ave.; Hospital, Boulevard and Communipaw Ave.  
Tel. 26a and 26b.  
8-9 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1883.  
Member Al. A. V. C.; Pres. N. J. V. M. A.  
Vet. to Fire Dept., Co. Bd. of Health, S. P. C. A.

THOMAS EMMET SMITH,  
Hospital, 307-313 Banvee St. Tel. 754b.  
8-10 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S.  
Member Al. N. Y. C. V. S.

## LAKEWOOD.

CHAS. H. PERRY,  
LeCompote Stable. Tel. Com.  
Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1889.  
In Summer Manasquan. Buckelew Stable.

## MATAWAN.

WILLIAM GALL,  
Hospital, Broad St. Tel. 3 F.  
7-9 a. m., 12-2 and 7-9 p. m. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S.; Al. A. N. Y.  
C. V. S.; V. M. A. of N. J.

## MOORESTOWN.

A. E. CONROW,  
Near Moorestown.  
Until 8 a. m., after 6 p. m. Dip., U. Pa. Vet., 1891, M. D., 1892.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. J. S. M. S.  
Vice-Pres. Burlington Co. Med. Soc.; Physician to  
Delran Board of Health; Member of Bur. Co.  
Board of Chosen Freeholders; Treas. of Delran  
Township.

## NEWARK.

W. RUNGE,  
Hospital, 130 Union St. Tel. 90.  
Member V. M. A. of N. J. Veterinarian Board of Health.

DR. LUDWIG R. SATTLER,  
Hospital, 104-112 Boyd St. Tel. 360.  
7-9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip., Royal Vet. Col., Dresden, 1883.  
Pres. of the V. S. of the S. of N. J. and vicinity.  
Veterinarian Newark Fire Dept.

ANDREW G. VOGT,  
119 and 121 Plane St. Tel. 401.  
Until 9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1884.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.

## PASSAIC CITY.

DR. R. O. HASBROUCK,  
106 Jefferson St. Tel. 137 V.  
7-9 a. m., 1-3 p. m.  
Member V. M. A. N. J.

J. PAYNE LOWE,  
8-9 a. m. and 1-2 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1891; Nat. V. C., Wash., D. C., 1893.  
Member U. S. V. M. A. City Vet. Passaic Board of Health.

## PATERSON.

F. E. BROOKS,  
412 East Thirtieth St. Tel. 168 B.  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1881.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.

WM. HERBERT LOWE,  
188-190 Ellison St. Tel. 127.  
8.30-9.30 a. m., 1.30-2.30 p. m. Dip., Col. V. C., 1883; A. V. C., 1888.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; N. J. S. S. M. A.; Al. A. A. V. C.;  
Hon. V. M. A. N. Y. C.; Trustee A. V. C.; S. Vet. Insp.;  
Treas. U. S. V. M. A.; S. Vet. Insp.; Vet. of Paterson.

ALEXANDER MACHAN,  
69 and 71 River St. Tel. 464.  
8-10 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1891.  
Member U. S. V. M. A. and Ont. V. M. A.  
Veterinarian S. P. C. A.

PLAINFIELD.

**M. O. M. KNOTT,**

153 North Ave. Tel. 41.

7-9 a. m. Dip. N. Y. C. N. S., 1895.

**JAMES H. LAWLER,**

171 North Ave.

8-10 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip. N. Y. C. V. S., 1891.

RIDGEWOOD.

**JOHN B. HOPPER,**

Maple Ave. Tel. 2 F.

Dip., A. V. C., 1892.

Member U. S. V. M. A.

U. S. Quarantine Ins. Port N. Y.

SALEM.

**RICHARD G. WEBSTER,**

194 East Broadway. Tel. 18.

Until 9 a. m. Dip., Univ. of Pa., V. D., 1887.

SOMERVILLE.

**EDWIN R. VOORHEES,**

Tel. 12.

8-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., Chi. V. C., 1887.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Associate Mem. Somerset Co. M. S.

Vet. to Somerset Co. S. P. C. A.

WOODBIDGE.

**S. LOCKWOOD,**

At residence. Tel. 120 A.

Until 9 a. m., after 6 p. m.

Member N. J. V. M. A.

**J. EARLE BUDD,**

309 South Broad St. Tel. 36.

Until 9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1892.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Phila. V. M. A.

**New Mexico.**

No veterinary laws.

No veterinary society.

No State Veterinarian.

FORT WINGATE.

**WILLIAM V. LUSK,**

Dip., Ohio S. Univ., 1893.

Member O. S. U. V. M. S.; Ex Mem. Ohio S. Bd. V. Ex.

Veterinary Surgeon 2d United States Cavalry.

**NEW YORK (Vide first of Directory.)**

**North Carolina.**

No veterinary law.

**North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, C. R. ELLIS, Charlotte.

Vice-President, T. R. CARROLL, Wilmington.

Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. PETTY, Greensboro.

No State Veterinarian.



BILTMORE.

ARTHUR S. WHEELER,  
Biltmore Estate. Dip., Univ. of Pa., 1891.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.

RALEIGH.

W. C. McMACKIN,  
122 Harrington St. Tel. 350.  
9 a. m. till 4 p. m. Member N. C. V. M. A.

## North Dakota.

### VETERINARY LAW.

An Act Entitled An Act to Regulate the Practice of Veterinary Science  
in the State of North Dakota.

*Be it enacted, etc..*

SECTION 1. That every person practicing veterinary medicine, surgery or dentistry in any of its departments in this State, shall possess the qualifications required by this act.

SEC. 2. Any person who has practiced veterinary medicine, surgery or dentistry as a profession in this State for three years immediately preceding the passage and approval of this act, and who shall further be a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intentions to become such, shall be deemed eligible to registration and shall receive a certificate upon presentation of a sworn affidavit and letters of recommendation from five reputable freeholders in his locality, or upon presentation of a diploma from a legally authorized veterinary school, college or university, if made before July 1st, after the passage and approval of this act.

SEC. 3. The Governor of the State shall appoint a Board of Examiners within thirty days of the passage of this act, said board to be known as the State Board of Medical Examiners. This board shall consist of three practicing veterinarians, who shall be each the holder of a diploma granted by a legally authorized veterinary school, college or university, who shall hold office for one year, one for two years and one for three years after such appointment, or until their successors are appointed. Thereafter each year the Governor shall appoint one member of said board to fill vacancy occurring by the expiration of the term of office of those previously appointed, and it is further authorized to fill such vacancies as may occur.

SEC. 4. Said board of veterinary medical examiners shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer. They shall have a common seal, and the president and secretary shall have power to administer oaths. Said board shall hold meetings for the examination of candidates on the second Wednesday of April and on the second Wednesday of October of each year, and such other meetings as may be deemed necessary at such place and time as said board may appoint, each session not to exceed two days. Said board shall issue a certificate of qualification to all applicants who shall pass required examinations, and who shall be citizens of the United States, or have legally declared their intention to become so, and to all applicants who are eligible to registration under Section two (2) of this act, signed by the president and secretary of the board. Such certificate or diploma shall be conclusive as to the right of the lawful holder of the same to practice veterinary medicine, surgery or dentistry in this State.

SEC. 5. Any person wishing to practice veterinary medicine, surgery or dentistry, who is qualified under Section ten (10) of this act, may apply to the president of the Board of Examiners for a permit to practice.

The president shall, upon payment of \$5, if satisfied that the applicant is qualified, and a suitable person, issue to him a permit to practice until the next meeting of the board, and such permit shall have the same force as a certificate from the board, but shall expire upon the adjournment of the next meeting of the Board of Examiners.

SEC. 6. Said board shall keep a record of all the proceedings thereof, and also a record or register of all applicants for a license, together with his age, name and time spent in the study and practice of veterinary medicine, surgery or dentistry; and if a graduate, the name and location of the school, college or university granting such diploma. Said books and records shall be *prima facie* evidence of all the matter therein recorded.

SEC. 7. Persons presenting diplomas or certificates for registration, shall pay to the treasurer of said board a fee of ten dollars in advance; and the fees received by said board shall be paid over to the State treasurer within thirty days after receipt of same. Said fees shall constitute a special fund for the payment of the expenses of said board of examiners. Each member of said board shall receive from the State treasury all necessary traveling expenses actually incurred attending such meetings. The secretary of the board shall certify to the State Auditor after each meeting of such board the amount due each member for necessary expenses in attending such meeting, and other necessary expenses of the board. The State Auditor shall thereupon issue his warrant on the State Treasurer for such sum provided there has been a sufficient amount paid into the treasury in fees to redeem said warrants; but if there is not amount equal to said certified expenses to the credit of such fund he shall issue his warrant for the amount in said special fund, and deficiencies in the payment of said expenses may be made up from subsequent receipts.

SEC. 8. Any person practicing veterinary medicine, surgery or dentistry in this State without compliance of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in case of the non-payment of such penalty the party so offending shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. All fines received under this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county in which such conviction takes place.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall wilfully and falsely claim or pretend to have or hold a certificate of registration of this board or who shall wilfully and falsely, with intent to deceive the public, claim or pretend to be graduated of, or hold a diploma granted by a legally authorized veterinary school, college or university, shall be subject to the penalties provided for in Section eight (8) of this act, to be sued for and recovered and paid out as in said section provided.

SEC. 10. All persons commencing the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery or dentistry in this State after the passage and approval of this act shall be graduates of legally authorized veterinary school, college or university, and they shall subject themselves to such examination as the board may require.

SEC. 11. Every person holding a certificate from the Board of Examiners shall have it recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county in which he resides, within thirty days after the date of said certificate, and the record shall be endorsed thereon. Any person removing to another county to practice shall record within thirty days the certificate in a like manner in the county to which he removes, and the holder of the certificate shall pay to the Register of Deeds a fee of one dollar for making the record.

SEC. 12. Gratuitous services in cases of emergency, dehorning of cattle and castration of animals shall not be construed as coming within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 13. Any person complying with the provisions of this act shall be entitled to expert fees as a witness in all cases relating to the veterinary profession in any case of law or equity.

(Emergency clause.)

Approved March 5, 1895.

### **Veterinary Examining Board.**

F. H. FARMER, Wahpeton.

T. H. SHEPPARD, Park River.

E. T. DAVIDSON, Grand Forks.

### **North Dakota Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, B. C. TAYLOR, Hillsboro.

Vice-President, E. H. RISHEL, Mayville.

Secretary-Treasurer, T. B. HINEBAUCH, Fargo.

Meetings, December, annually.

### **DEVILS LAKE.**

W. F. CREWE,

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1891.

Member North Dak. V. M. S. and U. S. V. M. A.

State Veterinarian, 2d District.

### **FORT YATES.**

R. B. CORCORAN,

Sen. Vet. Surg. 8th Cav. U. S. A.

### **FARGO.**

W. C. LANGDON,

Huntington Block.

Prof. Vet. Sci., N. D. Agri. Col.

### **HILLSBORO.**

B. C. TAYLOR,

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1887. Member U. S. V. M. A.; No. D. V. M. A.

### **MAYVILLE.**

E. H. RISHEL,

Dip., Chi. V. C., 1891.

Member N. Dak. V. M. A.

## **Ohio.**

Veterinary laws unobtainable.

### **Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, E. H. SHEPARD, Cleveland.

First Vice-President, W. E. WIGHT, Delaware.

Second Vice-President, W. R. HOWE, Dayton.

Secretary, W. H. GRIBBLE, Elyria.

Treasurer, T. B. HILLOCK, Columbus.

No State Veterinarian.

### **CINCINNATI.**

JOHN C. MEYER, JR.,

1111 Walnut St. Tel. 1439.

7-9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1874.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Ohio V. M. A.; Al. Ohio M. C.

Veterinarian to the Bd. Live Stock Comm'rs.

WALTER SHAW,

18 North Ludlow St. Tel., 672.

7-9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1881.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Ohio S. V. M. A.; Ont. V. M. A.;

Board of Examiners Ont. V. C.

## DAYTON.

WILLIAM R. HOWE,

Dayton Veterinary Hospital, west side Jefferson St. Canal Bridge.  
Tel., 469.

7-9 a. m., 1-2 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1889.

Member O. V. M. A. Surgeon to Ohio S. Live Stock Co.

## ELYRIA.

WM. H. GRIBBLE, D. V. S.,

68 W. Broad St. Tel., 104.

Dip., Col. V. C., A. V. C., 1883.

Secretary of the Ohio S. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M.

Examiner for Ohio Board of Live Stock Commissioners.

## LIMA.

DAVID MACHAN,

## MIAMISBURG.

H. H. MANLEY,

51 North Main St.

6-9 a. m., 12-2 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1891. Mem. Ohio V. M. A.

## MOUNT VERNON.

T. BENT COTTON,

408 East Front St. Tel., 228.

9-12 a. m., 2-5 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1882.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Ohio S. V. M. A., National V. M. A.

**Oregon.**

## PORTLAND.

S. J. CARNEY,

409 Columbia St.

**Pennsylvania.**

## VETERINARY LAW.

An Act to establish a State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of Pennsylvania.

*Be it enacted, etc.:*

SECTION 1. That a State Board of Examiners, known as the State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, is hereby established, to consist of five members, who shall be of good standing in the veterinary profession, shall be graduates of a recognized veterinary college or colleges, and who shall hold office until their successors are appointed and duly qualified. Said Board shall have power to adopt by-laws and regulations such as they may deem advisable to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The members of said Board shall serve for a term of three years from the first Monday of September after their appointment, with the exception of those first appointed, who shall serve as follows: One for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, from the first Monday in September, 1895. Each one of said appointees shall have practiced veterinary medicine and surgery for at least five years immediately preceding such appointment.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall, in his appointments, designate the number of years for which each appointee shall serve. The appointments of successors to those members whose term of office will expire on the first

Monday in September of each year shall be made by the Governor during the month of June of such year upon the same conditions and requirements as hereinbefore specified. Every person who shall be appointed to serve on said Board shall receive a certificate of appointment from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Governor shall fill vacancies from death or otherwise for unexpired terms of said Examiners, and may remove any member of said Board for continued neglect of the duties required by this act, for incompetence or for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct.

SEC. 4. From the fees provided for by this act, the Board may pay, not to exceed said income, all proper expenses incurred by its provisions, and if any surplus above said expenses shall remain, such Examiners shall receive a reasonable remuneration from the said surplus for their work.

SEC. 5. The first meeting of the Examining Board shall be held on the first Monday in September, 1895, suitable notice in the usual form being given with the notice of their appointment by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to each of the members thereof, specifying the time and place of meeting. At the first meeting of the Board an organization shall be effected by the election, from their own membership, of a president and secretary. For the purpose of examining applicants for license, said Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners shall hold two or more stated or special meetings in each year, due notice of which shall be made public at such time and places as they may determine. At said stated or special meetings a majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum thereof, but the examination may be conducted by a committee of one or more members duly authorized by said Board.

SEC. 6. The said Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners shall examine all diplomas as to their genuineness, and each applicant for a license shall submit to a theoretical and practical examination, said examination to be written, oral, or both. Such examinations shall include the following subjects: Veterinary anatomy, surgery, practice of medicine, obstetrics, pathology, chemistry, veterinary diagnosis, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, zootechnics, sanitary medicine and meat and milk inspection.

SEC. 7. Said Board shall issue, forthwith, to each applicant who has passed such examination successfully, and who shall have been adjudged to be duly qualified for the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, a license to practice the same in the State of Pennsylvania. Such license, issued pursuant to this act, shall be subscribed by the officers of the Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners. It also shall have affixed to it, by the person authorized to affix the same, the seal of this Commonwealth. Before said license shall be issued, it shall be recorded in a book to be kept in the office which said Board shall establish, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; and the number of this book and the page therein containing said recorded copy, shall be noted upon the face of said license. Such records shall be open to public inspection with proper restrictions as to their preservation.

SEC. 8. From and after the first Monday in September, 1895, any person not heretofore authorized to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in this State, and desiring to enter upon such practice, may deliver to the secretary of the Veterinary Medical Board, upon the payment of a fee of ten (\$10.00) dollars, a written application for license, together with satisfactory proof that the applicant is more than twenty-one years of age, is of good moral character, has obtained a competent common school education, and has received a diploma conferring the degree of veterinary medicine from some legally incorporated veterinary college of the United States, or a diploma or license conferring the full right to practice all the branches of veterinary surgery in some foreign country; applicants who have received their degree in veterinary medicine after the first day of July, 1896, must have pursued the study of veterinary medicine for at least three years, including three regular courses of

lectures of at least six months each in different years, in some legally incorporated veterinary college or colleges, prior to the granting of said diploma or foreign license. Such proof shall be made, if required, upon affidavit. Upon making the said payment and exhibiting the before-named proof, the Examining Board, if satisfied with the same, shall issue to such applicant an order for examination. In case of failure at any such examination, the candidate, after the expiration of six months and within two years, shall have the privilege of a second examination by the same Board to which application was first made, without the payment of an additional fee; and it is further provided that applicants examined and licensed by State Boards of Veterinary Medical Examiners of other States, on payment of a fee of ten (\$10.00) dollars to the Examining Board, and on filing in the office of said Board a copy of said license, certified by the affidavit of the president or secretary of the Board of such other State, showing also that the standard of examinations and other requirements adopted by that State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners is substantially the same as that provided for by this act, shall, without further examination, receive a license conferring upon the holder thereof all the rights and privileges provided by Sections 8 and 9 of this act.

SEC. 9. From and after the first Monday in September, 1895, no person shall enter upon the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of Pennsylvania, unless he has complied with the provisions of this act, and shall have exhibited to the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in the county in which he desires to practice veterinary medicine and surgery, a license duly granted to him as hereinbefore provided; whereupon he shall be entitled, upon the payment of one (\$1.00) dollar, to be duly registered in the office of the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in the said county; and any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the offense shall have been committed, shall pay a fine of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for each offense; said Examining Boards shall be the prosecutor in all cases.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with or punish commissioned veterinarians in the United States Army, or any lawfully qualified veterinarian residing in other States or countries meeting registered veterinarians of this State in consultation, or any veterinarian residing on the border of a neighboring State and duly authorized under the laws thereof to practice veterinary medicine and surgery therein whose practice extends into the limits of this State: provided, that such practitioner shall not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within the limits of Pennsylvania. And nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery within this Commonwealth by any practitioner who shall have been duly registered before the first Monday in September, 1895, and one such registry shall be sufficient warrant to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in any county in this Commonwealth. Nothing in this act shall apply to persons who castrate domestic animals, or to persons gratuitously treating diseased animals.

SEC. 11. All acts or parts of acts of Assembly inconsistent herewith shall be and are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 16th day of May, A. D. 1895.

DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the act of the General Assembly, No. 55.

FRANK REEDER,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**Pennsylvania State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners.**

President, W. HORACE HOSKINS.

Secretary, S. J. J. HARGER.

J. C. McNEIL.

HARRY WALTERS.

J. W. SALLADE.

**Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, W. H. RIDGE, Trevoze, Bucks Co.

1st Vice-President, JAS. B. RAYNER, West Chester.

2d Vice-President, JAS. T. McANULTY, 1447 S. Eighth St., Phila.

3d Vice-President, J. T. FERLEY, 1431 S. Sixth St., Phila.

Treasurer, FRANCIS BRIDGE, Phila.

Recording Secretary, W. G. BENNER, Doylestown, Bucks Co.

Corresponding Secretary, F. S. ALLEN, 800 N. Seventeenth St., Phila.

Meetings, Tuesday after first Monday in March and September.

**PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.****Keystone Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, JOHN R. HART (deceased).

Vice-President, JAMES E. RAYNER.

Secretary, WARREN L. RHOADS, Landsowne.

Treasurer, FRANCIS BRIDGE.

Meetings, second Tuesday each month, except July and August.

**Schuylkill Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, OTTO G. NOACK, Reading.

Vice-President, F. H. SCHNEIDER, Ashland.

Recording Secretary, U. S. BIEBER, Kutztown.

Corresponding Secretary, JAMES W. SALLADE, Pottsville.

Treasurer, F. T. McCARTHY, Pottsville.

**Wyoming Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, DR. BUTTERFIELD, Montrose.

Secretary, DR. CHURCH, Luzerne.

STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. Leonard Pearson, Philadelphia.

**ALLENTOWN.**

JOHN C. FOELKER,

119 S. Seventh St.,

Second Vice-President. Member Penn. S. V. M. A.

**ARDMORE.**

LOUIS OLEY LUSON.

Telephone 12.

9 a. m., 1.30-3-6-8 p. m. Dip. Vet. Dept. U. of Pa.

Member Penn. S. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M. A.

**BRYN MAWR.**

CHAS. T. GOENTNER.

9 a. m., 1-2-6 p. m. Dip., A. V. C. Penn. S. V. M. A.; U. S. V. M.

A., Keystone V. M. A., Phila. U. S.

## DOYLESTOWN.

- W. G. BENNER,  
Doylestown Veterinary Sanitarium. Telephone 19.  
8.30 a. m., 12-2, 7-9 p. m. Dip. Ont. V. C., 1890.  
Member Penn. S. V. M. A.

## EASTON.

- WILLIAM MOCK,  
53 North Fourth St. Tel. Com.  
Dip. Ont. V. C. 1892.  
Member Ont. V. M. S.

## KIRKWOOD.

- EDWIN HOGG,  
6-8 a. m., 6 p. m. Dip. Univ. of Pa.  
Member U. S. V. M. A., V. M. S. Univ. Pa.

## LANCASTER.

- SAMUEL E. WEBER,  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1883.  
Member U. S. V. M. A.; Penn. S. V. M. A.

## MEADVILLE.

- C. COURTNEY McLEAN,  
Hospital, 1001-1003 Water St. Tel 35.  
Until 9 a. m., 4-6 p. m. Dip. Ont. V. C., 1883.  
Member U. S. V. M. A. Penn. S. V. M. A., Ont. V. A.  
Veterinarian to Board of Health, Meat and Milk Inspector.

## NORTH WALES.

- E. MAWLEW MICHENER,  
128 Main St. Tel. 1.  
6-8 a. m., 12, 2-6 and 6-8 p. m. Dip., Univ. of Pa., 1890.  
Member Penn. G. V. M. A., U. S. V. M. A.  
Vet. and Secty. N. Wales Bd. Health.

## PHILADELPHIA.

- JOHN W. ADAMS,  
Vet. Dept. Univ Phila., Pa. Tel. 8409.  
Dip. Univ. of Pa., 1892.  
Member Penn. S. V. M. A., U. S. V. M. A., Phila. V. M. A.  
Prof. Surgery and Obstet., Univ. of Pa., V. D.; Con-  
sult. Vet. Bus. Inspt.

- FRANCIS S. ALLEN,  
Seventeenth and Brown Sts. Tel. 6930.  
Until 9 a. m., 1-2, 6-7 p. m. Dip. A. V. C., 1884.  
Member U. S. V. M. A., Penn. V. M. A., Keystone V. M. A.

- FRANCIS BRIDGE,  
228 N. Fifty-third St. Tel. 8520 D.  
7-9 a. m., 12-2 p. m. and after 6 p. m.  
Member U. S. V. M. A., P. V. M. A., K. V. M. A.  
Veterinarian State Board Agriculture.

- JOHN T. FERLEY, Jr.,  
1431 S. Sixth St.  
7-9 a. m., 1.30-2.30-6-8 p. m. Dip. A. V. C., 1892.  
Member Penn. S. V. M. A.

- ROBERT FORMAD,  
1005 North Sixth St.  
Dip. V. D. Univ. of Pa.  
Member, U. S. V. M. A.  
Lecturer Vet. Sci. and Demonstrator Normal and Path.  
Histology. Univ. Pa.



ALEXANDER GLASS,  
2125 Sansom St.

9 a. m., 12-2 and 6-7.30 p. m. Dip., McGill Univ.

Lecturer on Canine Pathology Univ. of Pa.

JOHN R. HART,  
2577 Amber St.

Dip. Univ. of Pa.

Member U. S. V. M. A., Penn. V. M. A., Keystone V. M. A.  
Veterinarian Fire and Police, Phila.

W. HORACE HOSKINS,

Philadelphia Veterinary Sanitarium, 3452 Ludlow St.

Until 9.30 a. m., 1-2-6-7 p. m. Dip. A. V. C., 1881.

Member, U. S. V. M. A., Penn. V. M. A., Keystone V. M. A.  
Editor Journal C. M. and V. A.

CLARENCE J. MARSHALL,

2022 Pine St. Tel. 5604.

Dip. Univ. of Penn., 1894.

Member U. S. V. M. A. and Penn. V. M. A.

JAS. T. McANULTY,

1445 South Eighth St. Tel. 56-57 D.

7-9 a. m.

Member Penn. S. V. M. A. and Keystone V. A.

Member of Committee on Literature, Science and  
Anatomy, Horse Shoers National Protective Ass'n  
of America.

LEONARD PEARSON,

Veterinary Hospital, Univ. of Pa., 3608 Pine St. Tel., 8525.

Dip. Univ. of Pa. V. B.

Member U. S. V. M. A., Penn. V. M. A., Keystone V. M. A.  
State Veterinarian of Penn. Dean V. D. Univ. of Pa.

THOMAS B. RAYNER,

Highland Ave. and Twenty-seventh Sts.

6-9 a. m., 5-8 p. m. Dip. Vet. Col. of Phila., 1864.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Penn. S. V. M. A.; Keystone  
V. M. A.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

1321 Thompson St. Stable 1520 North Thirteenth St. Tel. 6123.

Until 8 a. m., 1-2 and after 6 p. m. Dip., Penn. Univ., 1887.

Member Penn. State Ass'n, Penn. S. of V. M.

#### PITTSBURG.

JAMES C. McNEIL,

26 Fourth St.

Dip., V. D. Univ. of Pa.

Veterinarian to Police and Fire Departments.

N. RECTENWALD,

89 Washington Ave. Tel., 7.

Penn. S. V. M. A., Vet. Humane Ass.

HARRY N. WALLER,

East Liberty Stock Yards.

Dip. Ont. V. C., 1889.

Member V. S. V. M. A.

Ass't Insp. in charge B. of A. I.

#### POTTSTOWN.

A. K. DAVIDHEISER,

Hanover St.

Dip., N. Y. C. V. S., 1892.

## READING.

OTTO G. NOACK,

Corner Sixth and Cherry Sts. Tel. connection.

7-9 a. m., 6-9 p. m. Dip. Berlin, 1890.

Member Penn. V. M. A.

Pres. of Schuylkill Valley Soc.; Reading Med. Lib. A.;

Hon. Mem. of Goorhaer Ass'n of Reading.

## SCRANTON.

JACOB HELMER,

Hospital. Tel. Connection.

7-9 a. m., 1 to 2.30. Dip. A. V. C., 1894.

Rec. Sec. State of Penn. V. A.; Wyoming Val. V. M. A.;

Sec. of Scranton Lit. and Sci. A.

## SHAMOKIN.

H. J. S. WEICKSEL,

Mansion House Stables. Tel. 153.

7.30-9.30 a. m. Dip. U. of Pa., 1894.

Member U. S. V. M. A.

## TOWANDA.

R. G. RICE,

Park Hotel.

Dip. N. Y. C. V. S. and Reg. Pharmacist.

Deputy State Veterinarian.

## TREVOSE.

WM. HODGSON RIDGE,

Dip. V. D. Univ. Penn., 1888.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Penn. S. V. M. A.; Keystone V. M. A.;

Natural Science Bucks Co.

## WESTCHESTER.

JAMES B. RAYNER,

Until 9 a. m., after 6 p. m. Dip. Phila. Col., 1864.

Member U. S. V. M. A.; Pres. Penn. S. V. M. A.;

Pres. Keystone V. M. A.

Ex-member of Neuro-Pneumonia Commission;

Vive Pres. U. S. V. M. A.

## WILKESBARRE.

J. H. TIMBERMAN,

86 Union St. Tel. 94 L. D.

7-9 a. m., 1-2 and 7-9 p. m.

Member Penn S. V. M. A. and Wyo. V. M. A.

City Vet. and Pres. Wyo. V. M. A.

**Rhode Island.**

No veterinary laws.

No State society.

STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. Arthur L. Parker, Providence.

## NEWPORT.

J. M. HEARD. (*Vide* New York City.)

During summer.

Hospital, 43 Bath Road. Tel., 6734—3.

**CHRISTOPHER HORSEMAN,**

Hospital, Hayden Court. Tel., 6730.  
Dip., A. V. C., 1893.

**R. S. HUIDEKOPER.** (*Vide* New York City.)

July, August, September.

Office and Telephone, Shanahan's, Weaver Ave.

**PROVIDENCE.**

**WALTER L. BURT,**

26 Taber Ave. Tel., 234.

9 a. m., 2 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1881.

Member U. S. V. M. A.

**JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN,**

56 Benefit St. Tel., 942.

8-9 a. m., 1-3 p. m. Dip., Col. V. C., 1880.

**ARTHUR L. PARKER,**

224 Benefit St. Tel., 1855.

8-9 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C., 1891.

State Veterinarian.

**A. A. TUTTLE,**

77 Sabin St.

8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1885.

**HERMAN WELLNER,**

91 South St.

8-10 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Dip., Royal Saxon, Dresden.

**South Carolina.**

**CHARLESTON.**

**BENJAMIN McINNES, Jr.,**

57 Queen St. Tel., 430.

Dip., R. C. V. S., 1874 V. S. M. A.

**South Dakota.**

No veterinary laws.

No State society.

STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. Elliot, Aberdeen.

**FORT MEADE.**

**M. J. TREACY,**

Dip., R. C. V. S., 1874. Member U. S. V. M. A.

Veterinarian Cavalry U. S. Army.

**Tennessee.**

No veterinary laws.

**Tennessee State Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, Dr. J. W. SCHEIBLER,

Vice-President, Dr. JAMES GOOD.

Secretary, Dr. F. W. SCOTT.

STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. Julius W. Scheibler, Memphis.

**MEMPHIS.**

**JULIUS WALTER SCHEIBLER,**

310 Third St. Tel., 333.

8-9 and 11-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. Dip., A. V. C., 1885.

Member U. S. V. M. A. State Veterinarian.

NASHVILLE.

W. C. RAYEN,

529 Broad St. Tel., 198.

Dip., Chi. V. C., 1890. Mem. U. S. V. M. A.; Tenn. S. V. M. A.  
Inspector Quarantine Service, Bureau of Animal Industry.

**Texas.**

No veterinary laws.  
No veterinary society.  
No State Veterinarian.

COLLEGE STATION.

MARK FRANCIS,

Dip., Ohio St. Univ., 1887. Member U. S. V. M. A.

Veterinarian Texas Experiment Station.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

GERALD E. GRIFFIN,

Tel., 351.

Dip., A. V. C., 1889. Member U. S. V. M. A.  
Veterinarian 5th Cavalry, U. S. Army.

**Utah.**

No veterinary laws.  
No veterinary society.  
No State Veterinarian.

FORT DU CHESNE.

A. MACDONALD.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1882. Member U. S. V. M. A.  
Veterinarian 9th U. S. Cavalry.

**Vermont.**

No veterinary laws.  
No veterinary society.  
No State Veterinarian.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

WM. J. WAUGH,

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1882.

Veterinarian 3d Cavalry, U. S. Army.

**Virginia.**

VETERINARY LAW.

Chapter 509.—An Act To Regulate the Practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery in the State of Virginia. Approved February 27, 1896.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:*

1. That from and after the first day of May, 1896, the following persons, and no others, shall be permitted to practice veterinary medicine or surgery in this State: *First*. All persons who, prior to the first day of May, 1896, are practicing veterinary medicine or surgery in this State: provided, that before the first day of November, 1896, they shall apply in writing to the State Board of Veterinary Examiners created by this

act and furnish satisfactory proof that they have been in practice in this State prior to the first day of May, 1896. The State Board of Veterinary Examiners shall thereupon issue to such persons a certificate, without fee, allowing them to continue in practice without having to undergo an examination as provided by Section 7 of this act. *Second.* All persons who shall hereafter receive certificates from the State Board of Veterinary Examiners of this State as provided by Section 7 of this act, and who shall also in all other respects have complied with the provisions of the same.

2. All persons who begin the practice of veterinary medicine or surgery in this State on or after the first day of May, 1896, and all persons who neglect to comply with the requirements of the first clause of Section 1 of this act shall comply with the provisions of Section 7 before a certificate to practice shall be issued to them.

3. Any person shall be regarded as practicing veterinary medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act who shall profess publicly to be a veterinary surgeon and offer for practice as such, or who shall prescribe for sick domestic animals, or for domestic animals needing medical or surgical aid, and shall charge and receive therefor money or other compensation, directly or indirectly. But nothing in this act shall apply to residents of this State who confine their practice to the castration and spaying of live stock, nor shall it prevent any person from prescribing for live stock who does not claim to be a veterinarian or veterinary surgeon.

4. There shall be for this State a State Board of Veterinary Examiners, consisting of five members, whose term of office shall be four years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. The term of office of the board first appointed after this act takes effect shall commence on the first day of May, 1896.

5. The said board shall consist of men learned in veterinary medicine and surgery, and shall be appointed by the Governor on or before the first day of May, 1896, and every fourth year thereafter, from a list of ten names to be recommended by the Virginia State Veterinary Medical Association every four years. Vacancies occurring in such board for unexpired terms shall be filled by the Governor by selection from the five names not appointed from the ten last recommended by the Association. Such recommendation shall be by vote of a majority present at some meeting of the said Association, and shall be certified to the Governor by the President and Secretary of said Association: provided, if said Association fail to make such recommendation prior to the time of appointment, the Governor shall appoint such board, either in whole or in part, without regard to such recommendations. If any of said examiners shall cease to reside in the State, his office shall be deemed vacant.

6. The members of said board shall qualify by taking the usual oath of office before the County or Corporation Court of the county or corporation in which they respectively reside, or before the judge of such court in vacation. The officers of said board shall be a President, Vice-President, and Secretary (who shall also act as Treasurer), said officers to be members of and selected by the board. Regular meetings of the board shall be held at such times and places as the board may prescribe, and special meetings may be held upon the call of the President and any two members, but there shall not be less than one regular meeting each year. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum. The board may prescribe rules, regulations, and by-laws for its own proceedings and government, and for the examination by its members of candidates for the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery.

7. It shall be the duty of said board, at any of its meetings, to examine all persons making application to them who shall desire to commence the practice of veterinary medicine or surgery in this State, and who shall not, by the provisions of this act, be exempt from such examination; and when an applicant shall have passed an examination satisfactory

as to efficiency before the board in session the President thereof shall grant to such applicant a certificate to that effect. A fee of five dollars shall be paid to said board, through such officers or members as it may designate, by each applicant before such examination is held. In case any applicant shall fail to pass a satisfactory examination he shall not be permitted to stand any further examination within the next six months thereafter, or until the next meeting of said board, nor shall he have again to pay the fee prescribed as aforesaid: provided, however, no applicant shall be rejected upon his examination on account of his adherence to any particular school of medicine or system of practice, nor on account of his views as to the method of treatment and cure of disease; and provided, further, that when, in the opinion of the president of the board, any applicant has been prevented by good cause from appearing before the board the president of the board shall appoint a committee of three members who shall examine such applicant, and may, if they see fit, grant him a certificate, which shall have the same force and effect as though granted him by the full board.

8. The fund realized from the fees aforesaid shall be applied by the board to the payment of its expenses and to making a reasonable compensation to the president and secretary.

9. The Secretary of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners shall record in a book to be kept for such purpose the names of all practitioners of veterinary medicine or surgery in this State to whom certificates are issued allowing them to practice as provided for in this act. Said book shall be styled and recognized as the register of the practitioners of veterinary medicine and surgery in Virginia, and it shall be admissible evidence. Said register shall be accurately kept by the secretary of said board, who shall at any time during business hours allow it to be inspected in his presence by any person interested, either at his office or at any meeting of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners. Said secretary shall insert in said register any alteration in the name or address of any registered person which may come to his knowledge, and he shall also record the decease of any registered person as soon as he receives satisfactory proof thereof.

10. Any person who shall practice veterinary medicine or surgery in this State in violation of the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence, and it shall not be lawful for him to recover by action, suit, motion, or warrant any compensation for services which may be claimed to have been rendered by him as such practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery.

11. This act shall be in force from and after the first day of May, 1896.  
Approved February 27, 1896.

#### **State Board of Veterinary Examiners.**

President, CHAS. McCULLOCH.  
Vice-President, A. J. BURKHOLDER.  
Secretary, E. P. NILES.  
GEORGE C. FAVILLE.  
THOS. M. SWEENEY.

#### **Virginia State Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, GEORGE C. FAVILLE, Norfolk.  
First Vice-President, W. T. GILCHRIST, Norfolk.  
Second Vice-President, CHARLES McCULLOCH, Howardsville.  
Secretary, THOMAS M. SWEENEY, Richmond.  
Treasurer, A. J. BURKHOLDER, Staunton.  
Meetings, fourth Wednesday of June, annually; first Tuesday of January, semi-annual.

STATE VETERINARIAN, Dr. E. P. Niles, Blacksburg.

## BLACKSBURG.

E. P. NILES,

Dip., Iowa S. C., 1886. Member U. S. V. M. A.; Va. V. M. A.  
 Professor Vet. Sc., Va. A. and M. Coll.; State Veterinarian  
 and Sec. Va. State Board of Vet. Examiners.

F. SIDNEY ROOP,

Dip., Iowa State Coll., 1895, Univ. of Penn'a, 1896.

Member Va. St. V. M. A.

Assistant Veterinarian Va. St. Coll.; Ass't St. Veterinarian.

## HARRISONBURG.

JOHN A. MEYERS,

8-11 a. m., 2-4 p. m.

Dip., A. V. C., 1883.

## HOWARDSVILLE.

CHARLES McCULLOCH,

7-12 a. m., 3-6 p. m.

Dip., A. V. C., 1894, Col. Med. Col., 1897.

Member Va. St. V. M. A.

President of Virginia State Board of Veterinary Examiners.

## LEESBURG.

H. S. DRAKE,

6-9 a. m., 4-7 p. m.

Dip., National V. C., 1894. Mem. Va. V. M. A.; National M. A.

## NORFOLK.

GEO. C. FAVILLE,

70 Plume St. Tel., II 482, O 50.

8-12 a. m., 2-4 p. m.

Dip., Iowa Agricultural Coll., 1880.

U. S. Inspector Bureau of Animal Industry.

WM. T. GILCHRIST,

231 Church St. Tel., 266.

8-10 a. m., 3-6 p. m.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1889. Member Va. St. V. M. A.

## RICHMOND.

THOMAS M. SWEENEY,

9 South Eighth Street. Tel., 1017.

8-11 a. m., 4-5 p. m.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1895. Member Va. St. V. M. A.

## ROANOKE.

HARRY BANNISTER,

Tel., 32 and 212.

Dip., Univ. of Pa., 1890. Mem. Va. St. V. M. A.; Pa. Univ. M. S.

## STAUNTON.

A. J. BURKHOLDER,

Central Ave. Tel., 49 and 245.

7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Dip., A. V. C., 1893. Mem. U. S. V. M. A.; Va. V. M. A.

Member Veterinary Medical Board of Examiners.

### Washington.

No veterinary laws.  
No veterinary society.  
No State Veterinarian.

#### WALLA WALLA.

ALEXANDER PLUMMER,  
Dip., Chicago V. C., 1888. Veterinarian 4th U. S. Cavalry.

### West Virginia.

No veterinary laws.  
No veterinary society.  
No State Veterinarian.

#### CLARKSBURG.

TRUMAN E. GORE,  
Pike St. Tel., 63.  
9-11 a. m., 6-8 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C.  
Member Ont. V. M. S. Veterinarian Humane Society.

#### WHEELING.

LEON REEFER,  
Dip., University of Pennsylvania.

### Wisconsin.

No veterinary laws.

#### Society of Veterinary Graduates of Wisconsin.

President, L. A. WRIGHT, Columbus.  
Vice-President, J. F. ROUB, Monroe.  
Secretary, W. G. CLARK, Beaver Dam.  
Treasurer, J. P. LAWS, Madison.  
Meetings, February and August.  
No State Veterinarian.

#### COLUMBUS.

L. A. WRIGHT,  
Water St.  
Dip., Ont. V. C., 1890. Pres. Society of Veterinary Graduates.

#### JANESVILLE.

E. D. ROBERTS,  
15 South Bluff St. Tel., 120.  
Dip., Chicago V. C., 1888.  
Member S. V. G. of Wis.; U. S. V. M. A.

#### MADISON.

J. P. LAWS,  
Tel., 569.  
8-11.30 a. m., 1.30-5.30 p. m.  
Dip., Chicago V. C., 1891. Member S. V. G. of Wis.  
MENOMONEE FALLS.

C. RIEGER.

#### MONROE.

J. F. ROUB,  
Tel., 46-3.  
Dip., Chicago V. C., 1890. Member S. V. G. of Wis.

#### PORT WASHINGTON.

JOSEPH J. OBERST,  
7-9 a. m., 6-9 p. m. Dip., Chicago V. C.  
Hon. member Chicago V. Coll. A.; S. V. G. of Wis.



**BRITISH AMERICA.****Canada.****Montreal Veterinary Medical Association.**

Hon. President, DUNCAN McEACHRAN.  
 President, M. C. BAKER.  
 First Vice-President, WESLEY MILLS.  
 Second Vice-President, CHARLES McEACHRAN.  
 Secretary and Treasurer, B. A. SUGDEN.  
 Meetings, every other Thursday.

**Ontario Veterinary Association.**

President, MAJOR LLOYD.  
 First Vice-President, MR. SISSON.  
 Second Vice-President, MR. H. S. WENDE.  
 Secretary-Treasurer, MR. C. M. SWEETAPPLE, 40 Temperance St.,  
 Toronto.

**Ontario Veterinary Medical College Society.**

Hon. President, PROF. A. SMITH, F. R. C. V. S.  
 Hon. Vice-President, DR. L. SWEETAPPLE.  
 Secretary, W. W. RICHARDS.  
 Assistant Secretary, A. C. CLIFF.  
 Treasurer, A. E. TROUDIE.  
 Meetings, every Friday.

**Western Ontario Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, DR. GIBB, St. Mary's.  
 Vice-President, DR. CAMPBELL, Berlin.  
 Secretary, DR. JACOB WAGNER, Tavistock.  
 Treasurer, WM. STEELE, Stratford.

**Perth County Veterinary Medical Association.**

President, DR. GIBB, St. Mary's.  
 Vice-President, DR. HODINGS, Stratford.  
 Secretary-Treasurer, DR. WAGNER, Tavistock.

**VETERINARY LAWS.**

Vict. 58, Chapter 30.—An Act respecting veterinary surgeons.—Assented to April 16th, 1895.

1. The present Veterinary College, established by the Agriculture and Arts Association, is hereby continued for the instruction and examination of pupils in anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, and as to the breeding of domestic animals, and may exercise such powers as have been delegated to the said College by the said Agriculture and Arts Association.

2. The present president of the Agriculture and Arts Association is hereby declared to be president of the said association from the first day of January, 1896, until the first day of April of the same year, for the purpose of signing the diplomas of all such pupils as are recommended by the examiners appointed under Sub-section 1 of Section 34 of the Agriculture and Arts Act, as being competent to practice as veterinary surgeons.

3. Veterinary practitioners holding the diplomas of the Agriculture and Arts Association shall be entitled to professional fees in attending any court of law as witnesses in such cases as relate to the profession; and no person who does not possess a diploma or proper certificate from some duly authorized veterinary college, within or without this Province, shall append to his name the term veterinary surgeon, or an abbreviation thereof.

4. Any person who wilfully and falsely pretends to be, or who wilfully and falsely takes or uses any name, title, addition, abbreviation or description implying or calculated to lead people to infer that he is, or is recognized by law as a veterinary surgeon, within the meaning of the foregoing section of this act, or that he possesses a diploma or proper certificate from some duly authorized veterinary college within or without the Province, shall, upon summary conviction before any justice of the peace, pay a penalty not exceeding \$100, and not less than \$25.

5. All prosecutions under this act may be brought and heard before and by any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the locality where the offense is alleged to have been committed, and such justice shall have power to award payment of costs in addition to the penalty; and, in case the penalty and costs awarded by him are not upon conviction forthwith paid, to commit the offender to the common gaol there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months, unless the penalty and costs are sooner paid.

6. All penalties recovered under this section shall be paid to the convicting justice, and be paid by him to the treasurer of the Ontario Veterinary Association, and shall thereupon form part of the funds of the said Association, and be accounted for as such.

7. Any person convicted under this act who gives notice of appeal against the decision of the convicting justice shall, before being released from custody, give to the said justice satisfactory security for the amount of the penalty and costs of conviction and appeal.

8. Any person may be prosecutor or complainant under this section, and every prosecution thereunder shall be commenced within one year from the date of the alleged offense.

## Manitoba.

### Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

President, W. J. HINMAN, Winnipeg, Man.

Vice-President, F. TORRANCE, Brandon, Man.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. DUNBAR, Winnipeg, Man.

### WINNIPEG.

W. J. HINMAN,

277 James St. Tel., 262.

9-11.30 a. m., 3-6 p. m. Dip., Ont. V. C.

Pres. Manitoba V. M. A.; Director Prov. Exhib. Bd.;

U. S. V. M. A. City Veterinarian, Dairy and Meat Insp.

## Nova Scotia.

### HALIFAX.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN,

Cor. Doyle and Hastings Sts. Tel., 589.

7-9 a. m., 12-2 and 6-10 p. m. Dip., McGill Univ., 1880.

Member U. S. V. M. A. Inspector of Stock for Province.

**Ontario.**

ST. MARY'S.

**WM. GIBB,**

Dip., Boston, 1859; Ont. V. C., 1876.

Member Ont. V. A.; Pres. West. Ont. V. M. A. Insp. Prov.

TAVISTOCK.

**JACOB WAGNER,**

Woodstock St., South.

Dip., Ont. V. C., 1895.

Member Ont. V. M. A.; Sec'y West. Ont. V. M. A.; Treas.

Perth Co. V. M. A.

Government Inspector Export Cattle.

TORONTO.

**ANDREW SMITH,**

Ont. Vet. Coll., Temperance St.

Dip., V. S., Edin.; R. C. V. S.

Member Ont. V. A.; Metropolitan V. A. (Scot.); Can. Inst.

Dominion Vet. Inspector; Principal Ont. V. C.

# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

---

VETERINARIANS OFFICIALLY EMPLOYED.

---

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

---

### BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

---

Appointments are made as assistant inspectors at \$1,200 per annum, and promotions are made from this grade to other salaries and titles in accordance with the requirements of the work.

This Department has no special form of application for veterinary positions, as all such applications must be made to the Civil Service Commission. Those who pass the examinations are placed upon the eligible list of the Commission and are certified to this Department in the order of their standing when appointments are to be made.

#### VETERINARIANS EMPLOYED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chief of Bureau, Dr. E. D. Salmon.

Melvin, A. D.,  
Norgaard, Victor A.,  
Farrington, A. M.,

Dawson, Chas. F.,  
Schroeder, E. C.,  
Hassall, Albert,

#### MEAT INSPECTION AND INSPECTION EXPORT ANIMALS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Devoe, W. S.,  
Burt, S. W.,  
Dyson, O. E.,  
Clancy, Joseph B.,  
Brutette, William A.,  
Fish, J. G.,  
Lanigan, O. J.,  
Siggins, E. L.,  
Casper, Adolph M.,  
Sorensen, Niels C.,  
Wake, Arthur R.,  
Day, L. Enos.

Hawley, Hiram W.,  
Fleming, James,  
Zink, Charles H.,  
Stewart, Walter J.,  
Treacy, Robert H.,  
McCall, Frank B.,  
Kiernan, John A.,  
Atherton, Onesimus G.,  
Houck, Ulysses G.,  
Burkholder, Samuel G.,  
Paxson, Harry D.,

## KANSAS CITY, MO.

Bennett, Samuel E.,	Allen, Leslie J.,
Kaupp, Benj. F.,	Steddum, Rice P.,
Hopkins, Fred'k W.,	Heck, Wm. A.,
Schaffter, Ed. P.,	Stewart, S.,
Milnes, John C.,	Brooking, S. L.,
Patton, Don W.,	Davies, C. H.,
Cooper, W. Ross,	Johnson, George A.

## SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

Ayer, Don C.,	Everett, A. T.,
Blackwell, J. E.,	Cosford, Samuel E.,
Schirmer, E. W.,	Clarke, Lowell.

## NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hickman, R. W.,	Cook, Louis P.,
Ferster, Jas. H.,	Abcl, Louis,
Parsons, E. A.,	Rose, Jr., W. H.,
Murphy, Wilbur J.,	Brister, Henry,
Reagan, Wm. J.,	Letts, R. R.

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

Hinkley, Nelson P.,	O'Leary, John P.,
Wende, Bernhard P.,	Green, Louis K.,
Robinson, Louis A.,	Castor, Thomas,
Rushworth, Wm. A.,	Volgenau, E. L.

## BOSTON, MASS.

Lee, Daniel D.,	Dowd, Edward P.,
Pope, George W.,	Slee, John G.
Balmer, William M.,	

## NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS.

Brougham, James J.,	Davison, Elwin T.,
De Wolf, Frank L.,	Baldwin, Boyd.
Ditewig, George,	

## JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Huelsen, Julius,	Fegley, Nathan K.
------------------	-------------------

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Schaufler, Chas. A.,	Johnston, James.
----------------------	------------------

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cass, Wm. P.,	Swedberg, A. W.
---------------	-----------------

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Behnke, Albert E.,	Snyder, Orrin W.,
Moore, Harry G.,	Tufts, Frank S.
Ketchum, Frank D.,	

## HAMMOND, IND.

Baker, Lewis R.,	Braginton, Frederick.
------------------	-----------------------

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Turner, Thomas J.,	Netherland, Wm. H.
Wooden, Morris,	

## LINCOLN, NEB.

Robbins, Wilfred D.

## NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.

Gibbs, W. H.

## OTTUMWA, IOWA.

Miller, Joshua.

## SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Thompson, William.

## CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Stuart, James T.

## CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Richardson, A. G. G.

## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Forbes, John,	Kelly, James S.
Wilson, James,	

## SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.

McBride, Archibald.

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Baker, George S.

## BALTIMORE, MD.

Hederick, H. A.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Ryder, James F., Liverpool.      Wray, W. H., London.

## NORFOLK, VA.

Faville, Geo. C.

## PITTSBURG, PA.

Waller, Harry N.

## PORTLAND, ME.

Huntington, Fred. W.

## NEW ORLEANS, LA.

McQueen, Asa N.

## CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Shipley, Trajan A.

## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Hess, Orlando B.

## DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Day, Chas. M.

## PLANO, ILL.

Geddes, T. A.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Payne, Albert J.

## MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Atherton, Ira K.

## WICHITA, KANSAS.

Barth, W. C.

## DES MOINES, IOWA.

Morse, Arthur B.

## PORTLAND, OREGON.

Hutchinson, Ernest N.

## INSPECTION OF IMPORT ANIMALS.

## WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Bell, John A.

## PORT HURON, MICH.

Cumming, D.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

Cowie, Charles.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

Ward, G. W.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

Mayne, H. D.

ISLAND POND, VT.

Linehan, J. H.

DETROIT, MICH.

Parker, Chas. E.

HOULTON, ME.

Perry, F. M.

ORONO, ME.

Russell, F. L.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

Blemer, Chas. H.,

Shannon, Frank T.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Mohler, John R.

EAGLE PASS, TEXAS.

Kershner, Peter I.

NOGALES, TEXAS.

Adair, Harry B.

SOUTHERN CATTLE INSPECTION.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Bray, Thomas A.

PARSONS, KANSAS.

Adams, Abram M.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Rayen, W. C.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Armstrong, Thomas L.

ANIMAL QUARANTINE STATION, PORT OF NEW YORK.

GARFIELD, N. J.

Miller, W. B. E.

EXPERIMENTS ERADICATION HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE.

CLARINDA, IOWA.

McBirney, John.

HICKMAN CO., TENN.

Sihler, C. J.



# DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

---

## UNITED STATES ARMY—CAVALRY.

The veterinarians in the United States Cavalry have the rank of Sergeant-Major for the purpose of retaining quarters and other allowances, but in reality they are civilians employed for duty with the cavalry regiments, and they wear no uniform and have no authority beyond that granted them by the variable whim of the commanding officer under whom they serve for the moment.

They are appointed by the Secretary of War, upon recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment. The veterinarian must take the oath of allegiance to the United States before entering upon his duties. The position is permanent during good conduct.

## ARTILLERY.

Civil veterinarians are employed by the visit at posts where one or more light batteries are stationed, except when contracts have been entered into with Veterinary Surgeons, to attend at certain rates.

At posts where light artillery and cavalry are stationed together the Veterinary Surgeon of Cavalry usually attends to all horses at the post.

Sometimes when the Veterinary Surgeon of Cavalry is stationed at some other post a Veterinary Surgeon is employed by the Quartermaster Department under authority from the Quartermaster-General, either by visit or by contract depending entirely on the number of horses on the post.

There are no regular Veterinary Surgeons in the artillery, and the method of employing a veterinarian depends mostly on circumstances, such as the size of the garrison and the number of horses, etc.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department employs one civil veterinarian at \$1,500 a year and several at \$1,200 a year. These positions are semi-political and temporary, being appointed by the Quartermaster-General.

At small posts the Quartermaster's Department employs Veterinary Surgeons by the visit.

## VETERINARIANS EMPLOYED IN UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

	Pay Per Month.
1st Regt. of Cavalry...W. H. Going, Fort Riley, Kan.....	\$75
2d Regt. of Cavalry...W. V. Lusk, Fort Wingate, New Mexico....	75
3d Regt. of Cavalry...W. J. Waugh, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	75
4th Regt. of Cavalry...Alex. Plummer, Fort Walla Walla, Wash....	75
5th Regt. of Cavalry...Gerald E. Griffin, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex. ....	75
6th Regt. of Cavalry...John P. Turner, Fort Myer, Va.....	75
7th Regt. of Cavalry...Senior, Daniel Zemay, Fort Grant, Ariz.....	100
Junior, C. D. McMurdo, Fort Sill, Okla.....	75
8th Regt. of Cavalry...Senior, R. B. Corcoran, Fort Gates, N. Dak..	100
Junior, M. J. Treacy, Fort Meade, S. Dak..	75
9th Regt. of Cavalry...Senior, John Tempany, Fort Robinson, Neb.	100
Junior, Alexander MacDonald, Fort Du Chesne, Utah .....	75
10th Regt. of Cavalry....Senior, S. W. Service, Fort Custer, Mont....	100
Junior, Fred. Foster, Fort Assinaboine, Mont. ....	75

**THE TARIFF**  
ON  
IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES  
AND THE  
**FREE LIST,**  
AS  
CONTAINED IN ACT OF JULY 24, 1897.

An Act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on and after the passage of this act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:

SCHEDULE G.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

ANIMALS, LIVE:

- 218. Cattle, if less than one year old, two dollars per head; all other cattle if valued at not more than fourteen dollars per head, three dollars and seventy-five cents per head; if valued at more than fourteen dollars per head, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.
- 219. Swine, one dollar and fifty cents per head.
- 220. Horses and mules, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars or less per head, thirty dollars per head; if valued at over one hundred and fifty dollars, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 221. Sheep, one year old or over, one dollar and fifty cents per head; less than one year old, seventy-five cents per head.
- 222. All other live animals, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

SEC. 2. That on and after the passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

473. Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: *Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted

free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed: *And provided further*, That certificate of such record and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury what are recognized breeds and pure bred animals under the provisions of this paragraph. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision. Cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, may be brought back to the United States within six months free of duty under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

*\*Free Entry of Animals Which Have Strayed Across the Boundary Line, or Have Been Driven Across Such Boundary Line  
For Temporary Pasturage Purposes.*

1897.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR No. 114.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Division of Customs.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON D. C., July 31, 1897.

*To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:*

Paragraph 473 of the act of July 24, 1897, contains the following provision:

"Cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, may be brought back to the United States within six months free of duty under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Under this provision of law the following instructions are issued:

I. The words "domestic animals," as used in said paragraph, are held to mean *domesticated* animals, like the horse, sheep, cow, ox, etc., as distinguished from wild animals; consequently, in passing upon applications for the free entry of animals claimed to have

strayed, or to have been driven across the boundary line for pasturage purposes, the question of the place of origin of the animals need not be taken into consideration.

2. The above provision is held to apply only to animals owned in the United States which have been driven by their owners across the boundary line for temporary pasturage purposes, or which have strayed across from ranches, farms, or premises in the United States.

3. The animals on return must either be owned by the parties owning them at the time of their departure, or a bill of sale to a resident of the United States from the owner at such time must be produced.

4. The animals and offspring must be returned together within six months from date of departure from the United States; otherwise duty will be assessed thereon.

5. An export entry must be made of all animals driven across the boundary line for pasturage purposes, and fac simile marks and brands must be filed with the collector at the time of exportation.

6. The identity of such animals and their offspring must, on their importation, be established to the satisfaction of the collector of customs by the best evidence obtainable, such as brands, distinguishing marks, oath of importer, extract from the export entry, etc., and the following oath or affirmation will be exacted in all cases from the owner, viz.:

\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, 18 .

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear (or affirm) that I am a resident or citizen of the United States; that the (number) animals mentioned in the entry hereto annexed are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly and bona fide "domestic" animals, owned at the time of their departure from the United States by \_\_\_\_\_, and now owned by \_\_\_\_\_, and that said animals strayed across the boundary line or were driven to \_\_\_\_\_ solely for temporary pasturage purposes on the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 , except certain of the animals described in said entry, which are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the offspring of a portion of the said animals.

\_\_\_\_\_,

Sworn (or affirmed) before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
18 .

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Collector or Deputy Collector.*

If dissatisfied with the action of Collectors of Customs, importers have their remedy under section 14 of the act of June 10, 1890. Circular No. 17 of February 2, 1895. Synopsis 15929 is hereby revoked.

W. B. HOWELL,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

474. Animals may be brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

500. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

501. Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign Governments.

502. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

503. Books, maps, music, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use or by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

638. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instru-

ments, and preparations, including bottles and boxes containing the same, specially imported in good faith for the use and by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

15,589.—Importation of animals for breeding purposes under the provisions of Paragraph 373 of the Act of August 28, 1894.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 1, 1895.

*To Officers of the Customs and Others:*

Circular No. 45, March 18, 1893, in regard to the importation of animals for breeding purposes, is hereby revoked, and the following rules will be observed in lieu thereof by officers of the customs and all others concerned in the importation of live animals for breeding purposes under the provisions of Paragraph 373 of the Act of August 28, 1894.

It having been ascertained that animals which are crossbred, and others with unknown pedigrees, have been recorded in certain registers, with the sole object of making them eligible for free entry into the United States, and as Paragraph 373 of the Act of August 28, 1894, provides that no animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, the object of the law being, in the opinion of this Department and the Department of Agriculture, to exclude from free entry animals not absolutely pure bred, it is hereby directed that on and after this date no animal imported for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty unless the importer furnishes a certificate of the record and pedigree in the form hereafter given in the appended list of registers, showing that the animal is pure bred, and has been admitted to full registry in a book of record established for that breed, and that its sire and dam and grandsires and granddams were all recorded in a book of record established for the same breed. An affidavit by the owner, agent or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree must be presented.

In the case of sheep, females are frequently recorded by flocks, and not individually; therefore, whenever the aforesaid requirements as to pedigree cannot be complied with, the animal will be admitted on the certificate of the secretary of one of the recognized associations named in the circular to the effect that it is pure bred, and has been registered in the flock book of that association.

Unless the certificate of record and pedigree herein provided for is produced, the animal shall be considered dutiable as not being pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed.

In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animals, duties should be estimated thereon and deposited, and the animals delivered to the importer, who may, within ten days, file a written stipulation with the collector to produce the requisite certificate within six months from date of entry; whereupon final liquidation of the entry will be suspended until the production of the certificate or the expiration of the six months. Upon the production of the requisite certificate in due form within six months from entry, the amount deposited shall be refunded as an excess of deposit.

Applications for relief should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision.

CHARLES S. HAMILTON, Acting Secretary.

## AMERICAN BOOKS.

## HORSES.

Name of Breed.	Name of Book of Record.
Thoroughbred...	American Studbook.
American Trotter	American Trotting Register.
Morgan.....	American Morgan Register.
Saddle Horse.....	Register of the National Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.
Hackney.....	Studbook of the American Hackney Horse Society. Register of the American Hackney Studbook Association.
Cleveland Bay....	American Cleveland Bay Studbook.
Clydesdale.....	American Clydesdale Studbook.
Select Clydesdale.	Studbook of the Select Clydesdale Horse Society of America.
Shire.....	American Shire Horse Studbook.
Suffolk.....	American Suffolk Horse Studbook.
Shetland Pony...	American Shetland Pony Club Studbook.
Percheron.....	Percheron Studbook of America.
French Coach....	French Coach Studbook of America.
German Coach....	German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Studbook of America.
Oldenburg.....	Register of the Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America.
Belgian Draft....	Register of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses.
French Draft....	National Register of French Draft Horses.

## ASSES.

Jacks and Jennets	American Jack Stock Studbook.
-------------------	-------------------------------

## CATTLE.

Shorthorn.....	American Shorthorn Herdbook.
Hereford.....	American Hereford Record.
Devon.....	American Devon Record.
Sussex.....	American Sussex Register.
Jersey.....	Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club.
Guernsey.....	Herd Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.
Red Polled.....	Red Polled Herdbook.
Ayrshire.....	Ayrshire Record.
Aberdeen-Angus.	American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook.
Galloway.....	American Galloway Herdbook.
Holstein-Friesian	Holstein-Friesian Herdbook.
Dutch Belted....	Herdbook of the Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America.
Polled Durham..	American Polled Durham Herdbook.
Brown Swiss	Swiss Record.
(Schwytz).....	



## SHEEP.

---

Merino (Spanish)	Register of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.
Do.....	Register of the Vermont Atwood Merino Sheep Club.
Do.....	Register of the New York State American Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.
Do.....	Register of the Standard American Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.
Do.....	Register of the Ohio Spanish Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.
Do.....	Register of the United States Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.
Do.....	Register of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.
Do.....	Register of the National Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.
Do.....	Register of the Missouri Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.
Do.....	American Merino Sheep Register.
Do.....	Wisconsin Merino Sheep Register.
Merino (French).	American Rambouillet Register.
Merino (Delaine)	National Delaine Merino Register.
Do.....	Improved Delaine Merino Register.
Do.....	Dickinson Spanish Merino Sheep Register.
Do.....	Black Top Spanish Merino Sheep Register.
Do.....	Improved Black Top Merino Record.
Do.....	Standard Delaine Merino Register.
Merino (Saxony).	National Improved Saxony Sheep Register.
Shropshire.....	American Shropshire Sheep Record.
Hampshire Down.	Record of Hampshire Down Breeders' Association of America.
Oxford Down....	American Oxford Down Record.
Southdown.....	American Southdown Record.
Cheviot.....	Flock Book of the American Cheviot Sheep Breeders' Association.
Lincoln.....	American Lincoln Record.
Do.....	Register of the Michigan Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association.
Cotswold.....	American Cotswold Record.
Leicester.....	American Leicester Record.
Dorset Horn.....	Flock Record of the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America.
Suffolk.....	Register of the American Suffolk Flock Registry Association.

---

## SWINE.

---

Berkshire.....	American Berkshire Record.
Poland-China....	American Poland-China Record.
Do.....	Central Poland-China Record.
Do.....	Ohio Poland-China Record.
Do.....	Standard Poland-China Record.
Do.....	Northwestern Poland-China Swine Record.
Chester White...	Chester White Record.
Do.....	Todd's Improved Chester White Record.
Duroc-Jersey....	American Duroc-Jersey Record.
Do.....	Record of the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association.
Essex.....	American Essex Record.
Cheshire.....	Cheshire Herdbook.
Victoria.....	Record of the Victoria Swine Breeders' Association.
Small Yorkshire.	Record of the Small Yorkshire Club.

---

## DOGS.

Fifty-seven recognized breeds...	American Kennel Club Studbook.
----------------------------------	--------------------------------

## FOREIGN BOOKS.

## HORSES.

Name of Breed.	Where Bred.	Name of Book of Record.
Thoroughbred.	Great Britain.	The General Studbook.
	France.....	Le Studbook Français.
Hackney.....	Great Britain.	Hackney Studbook.
Shire.....	do.....	Shire Horse Studbook.
Suffolk Punch.....	do.....	Suffolk Studbook.
Clydesdale.....	Great Britain.	Clydesdale Studbook.
Select Clydesdale.	do.....	Studbook of the Select Clydesdale Horse Society of Scotland.
Cleveland Bay.....	do.....	Cleveland Bay Studbook.
Yorkshire Coach.....	do.....	Yorkshire Coach-Horse Studbook.
Shetland Pony.....	do.....	Shetland Pony Studbook.
Polo Pony.....	do.....	Polo Pony Studbook.
Percheron.....	France.....	Studbook Percheron de France.
French Draft.....	do.....	Studbook des Chevaux de Trait Français.
		Le Studbook Français des Chevaux Demi-Sang.
French Coach....	France.....	Studbook des Eleveurs Français de la Race des Chevaux Demi-Sang.
Oldenburg Coach.	Germany.....	Stammregister für den starken, eleganten Schlag des Oldenburgischen Kutschpferdes.
Oldenburg.....	do.....	Oldenburger Gestütbuch.
Holstein Coach...	do.....	Gestütbuch der Holsteinischen Marschen.
East Friesland Coach.....	do.....	Ostfriesisches Stutbuch.
Hanoverian.....	do.....	Hanoverian Studbook.
Trakehnen.....	do.....	Ostpreussisches Stutbuch für edles Halbblut Trakehnen Abstammung.
Do.....	do.....	Stutbuch des Königlich. Preuss. Haupt-Gestüts Trakehnen.
Belgian Draft....	Belgium.....	Studbook des Chevaux de Trait Belges.
Orloff.....	Russia.....	Record of the Imperial Russian Horse Breeding Society.
Arab*.....	Ottoman Emp.	
Barb.....	Algeria.....	Le Studbook Algerien.

## ASSES.

Jacks & Jennets	France.....	Studbook des Animaux de l'espece Mulassiere, Race Chevaline et Race. Asinine.
	Spain.....	Studbooks of Jacks and Jennets of Spain.

\* Pedigrees of pure-bred Arab horses of five recognized breeds are carefully preserved. A certificate duly attested by a sheik is the best evidence of pure breeding. The recognized breeds are the Kehilan, Seglawi, Hamdani, Abeyan and Managhi.

## CATTLE.

Shorthorn.....	{ Great Britain. France.....	Coates's Herdbook. Le Herdbook Français pour les ani- maux de la Race Bovine de Durham.
Hereford.....	New Zealand..	New Zealand Shorthorn Herdbook.
Devon.....	Great Britain..	Herdbook of Hereford Cattle.
South Devon or Hams.....	.....do.....	Davy's Devon Herdbook.
Sussex.....	.....do.....	Herdbook of South Devon Cattle.
Jersey.....	.....do.....	Sussex Herdbook.
Guernsey.....	.....do.....	Jersey Herdbook.
Red Polled.....	.....do.....	English Jersey Herdbook.
Welsh.....	.....do.....	Guernsey Herdbook.
Ayrshire.....	.....do.....	English Guernsey Herdbook.
Aberdeen-Angus..	.....do.....	Red Polled Herdbook of Great Britain and Ireland.
Galloway.....	.....do.....	North Wales Black Cattle Book.
Highland.....	.....do.....	Welsh Black Cattle Herdbook.
Kerry and Dexter	G't Britain and	Ayrshire Herdbook.
Kerry.....	Ireland.....	Polled Herdbook.
Norman.....	France.....	Galloway Herdbook.
Brittany.....	.....do.....	Highland Herdbook.
Friesian.....	Netherlands..	Kerry and Dexter Herdbook.
Brown Swiss (Schwytz).....	Switzerland..	Herdbook de la Race Normande Pure.
Simmenthal (Ber- ner-Fleckvieh)..	.....do.....	Herdbook de la Race Bretonne Pienoïre
Oldenburg.....	Germany.....	Friesian Herdbook (Friesch Rundvee Stamboek).
Holsteinische Elbmarsch.....	.....do.....	Schweizerisches { Braunvieh Race. Heerdebuch.... } Berner Fleckvieh.
Jeverland.....	.....do.....	Herdbuch für die Oldenburgischer Wesermarschen.
Hollander.....	{ East Prussia.. West Prussia.. Pomerania...	Herdbuch für die Marschen des Jever- land.
Ostfriescher....	East Friesland	Herdbuch für die Viehzucht-Vereins für die Holsteinische Elbmarsch.
Breitenberger und Whilster- marsch.....	East Prussia..	Ostpreussisches Herdbuch. Westpreussisches Herdbuch. Baltisches Herdbuch.
		Stammbuch Ostfriesischer Rindvieh- schläge.
		Ostpreussisches Herdbuch für der Breitenberger und Whilstermarsch- Rases.

## SHEEP.

Hampshire Down.	Great Britain.	Hampshire Down Flock Book.
Oxford Down.....	do.....	Oxford Down Flock Book.
Shropshire.....	do.....	Shropshire Flock Book.
Suffolk.....	do.....	Suffolk Flock Book.
Wensleydale.....	do.....	Wensleydale Flock Book.
Do.....	do.....	Wensleydale Blue-Faced Sheep Flock book.
Cheviot.....	do.....	Cheviot Sheep Flock Book.
Dorset Horn.....	do.....	Dorset Flock Book.
Southdown.....	do.....	Southdown Flock Book.
Lincoln.....	do.....	Lincoln Long Wool Sheep Breeders' Flock Book.
Cotswold.....	do.....	Cotswold Flock Book.
Leicester.....	do.....	Improved Leicester Flock Book.

## SWINE.

Berkshire.....	Great Britain.	British Berkshire Herdbook.
Black or Suffolk	do.....	Herdbook of the National Pig Breeders' Association.
Large White...		
Middle White...		
Small White....		
Tamworth.....		

## DOGS.

Fifty-seven recognized breeds...	Great Britain.	Kennel Club Studbook.
Greyhound.....	do.....	Greyhound Studbook.

*Form of certificate of record and pedigree to be used for imported animals.*

[In filling up this blank give registry number of each recorded animal, or, in case there is no number, the volume and page of register where the animal is recorded. All blanks must be filled, except in the case of sheep, which animals will be admitted on the certificate of registry as provided in the regulations.]

Pedigree of _____	Sire _____	{	Sire _____
	No _____		No _____
_____	Dam _____	{	Dam _____
	No _____		No _____
No _____	Sire _____	{	Sire _____
	No _____		No _____
_____	Dam _____	{	Dam _____
	No _____		No _____

I hereby certify that the above is a correct pedigree of ....., No....., and that this animal is pure bred and has been duly registered in the book of record established by this association for the .... breed of.....

(Signed) .....

Dated at .....

Secretary of the.....

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

### Order Requiring the Wearing of a Badge while Inspecting.

JUNE 21, 1895.

*To Employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry:*

Hereafter each inspector, assistant inspector, live-stock agent, stock examiner, and tagger shall be required to wear a badge in a conspicuous manner while in the performance of his official duties, and it must not be allowed to leave his possession. Such badge, properly numbered, will be furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry on application through the officer to whom the employee reports.

Each employee furnished with a badge must deposit with the inspector in charge a receipt for the said badge and the sum of \$2, which amount must be transmitted by New York draft (without expense to the Department), together with the said receipt, to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and be duly receipted for by the disbursing clerk of the Department, who will be the custodian of this guarantee fund. On return of this receipt and badge by the employee at the expiration of his service the deposit shall be immediately refunded to him.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

### Regulations for the Inspection of Live Stock and their Products.

JUNE 14, 1895.

The following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed for the inspection of live cattle, sheep, hogs, and their carcasses by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate commerce, and for other purposes," and amendments thereto approved March 2, 1895, and will supersede all former regulations for the inspection of live stock and their products:

I. Proprietors of slaughterhouses, canning, salting, packing, or rendering establishments, engaged in the slaughter of cattle, sheep, or swine, the carcasses or products of which are to become subjects of interstate or foreign commerce, shall make application to

the Secretary of Agriculture for inspection of said animals and their products.

2. The said application must be in writing addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and shall state the location and address of the slaughterhouse or other establishment, the kind of animals slaughtered, the estimated number of animals slaughtered per week, and the character and quantity of the products to go into interstate or foreign commerce from said establishment; and the said applicant in his application shall agree to conform strictly with all lawful regulations or orders that may be made by the Secretary of Agriculture for carrying on the work of inspection at such establishment.

3. The Secretary of Agriculture will give said establishment an official number by which all its inspected products shall thereafter be known, and this number shall be used both by the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and by the owners of said establishment to mark the products of the establishment as hereinafter prescribed.

5. All neat cattle imported into the United States from any part of the world except Mexico, Central and South America, shall be subject to a quarantine of ninety days, counting from date of arrival at the quarantine station. All sheep and other ruminants, and swine, from any part of the world except North, Central and South America, shall be subject to a quarantine of fifteen days, counting from date of arrival at the quarantine station.

---

[Amendment to Import Regulations.]

**Order for Quarantine of Cattle, Sheep and other Ruminants  
and Swine from South America.**

DECEMBER 12, 1895.

Reliable information having been received that "foot-and-mouth" disease, contagious pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases, are prevalent in South America, it is hereby ordered that Section 5 of the Regulations of this Department, dated *February* 11, 1895, be amended by striking out the words "South America," and that all neat cattle hereafter imported into the United States from any part of South America shall be subject to a quarantine of ninety days, counting from the date of arrival at the quarantine station; and all sheep, and other ruminants, and swine from South America shall be subject to a quarantine of fifteen days counting from the date of arrival at the quarantine station. Any person contemplating the importation of animals from South America shall obtain a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, as provided in Section 6 of the Regulations above mentioned.

J. STERLING MORTON,

*Secretary.*

6. Any person contemplating the importation of animals from any part of the world except North, Central, and South America, or of cattle from the Dominion of Canada, must first obtain from the Secretary of Agriculture two permits, one stating the number and kind of animals to be imported, the port and probable date of

shipment, which will entitle them to clearance papers on presentation to the American consul at said port of shipment; the other, stating the port at which said animals are to be landed and quarantined, and the approximate date of their arrival, and this will assure the reception of the number and kind specified therein at the port and quarantine station named, at the date prescribed for their arrival, or at any time during three weeks immediately following, after which the permit will be void. These permits shall in no case be available at any port other than the one mentioned therein. Permits must be in the name of the owner of, or agent for, any one lot of animals. When more persons than one own a lot of animals for which permits have been issued, a release from quarantine will be given each owner for the number and kind he may own, and this release will be a certificate of fulfillment of quarantine regulations. Permits will be issued to quarantine at such ports as the importer may elect, so far as facilities exist at such port, but in no case will permits for importation at any port be granted in excess of the accommodations of the Government quarantine station at such port. United States consuls should give clearance papers or certificates for animals from their districts intended for exportation to the United States only upon presentation of permits as above provided, with dates of probable arrival and destination corresponding with said permits, and in no case for a number in excess of that mentioned therein. When such shipments originate in the interior of a foreign country, these permits should be submitted to the consul of that district and through the forwarding agent to the consul at the port of embarkation.

7. Cattle and sheep from the Dominion of Canada for export from the United States may be entered at the ports of Island Pond and Beecher Falls, Vt., in bond for Portland, Me., for export from the latter port only, provided said animals are accompanied by the health certificate and affidavits required by section 3, and provided, further, that suitable pens are furnished by the railroad companies at the ports of entry for their unloading and proper inspection.

4. The Secretary of Agriculture will designate an inspector to take charge of the examination and inspection of animals and their products for each establishment which has been officially numbered, and will detail to such inspector such assistants or other employees as may be necessary to properly carry on the work of inspection at said establishment. The inspector and all employees under his direction shall have full and free access to all parts of the building or buildings used in the slaughter of animals and the conversion of their carcasses into food products.

(a) Each employee engaged in inspection under these regulations will be furnished with a numbered badge, which must be worn in a conspicuous manner while in the performance of his official duties, and which must not be allowed to leave his possession.

(b) Each employee furnished with a badge must deposit with the inspector in charge a receipt for the said badge and the sum of \$2, which amount must be transmitted by New York draft (without

expense to the Department), together with the said receipt, to the Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry and be duly receipted for by the Disbursing clerk of the Department, who will be the custodian of this guarantee fund. On return of this receipt and badge by the employee at the expiration of his service the deposit shall be immediately refunded to him.

5. An ante-mortem examination of all animals arriving at the stock-yards for slaughter shall be made when they are weighed, or if not weighed this inspection shall be made in the pens. Any animal found to be diseased or unfit for human food shall be marked by placing in the ear a metal tag bearing "U. S. Condemned" and a serial number. Such condemned animals shall be placed in pens set apart for this purpose and removed only by a numbered permit, signed by the inspector, to an abattoir or rendering works designated by the said inspector, where they shall be killed under the supervision of an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry and rendered in such manner that their products will be made unfit for human food.

Animals rejected on account of their pregnant or parturient condition must be held in the said pens during gestation and for ten days thereafter, unless removed by permit either for stockers or for rendering in the manner above specified.

TO ALL INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF MEAT INSPECTION:

It is hereby ordered that Section 5 of the regulations of this Department dated *June 14, 1895*, for the inspection of live stock and their products be suspended if State and local authorities fail to co-operate in enforcing the provisions of this section, and in such cases the following provisional substitute shall be adopted:

5. An ante-mortem examination of all animals arriving at the stock yards for slaughter at abattoirs killing for the interstate trade shall be made when said animals are weighed, or, if not weighed, this inspection shall be made in the pens. Any animals found to be diseased or unfit for human food shall be marked by placing in the ear a metal tag bearing "U. S. Condemned" and a serial number. Such condemned animals shall be at once removed by the owner from the pens containing animals which have been inspected and found to be free from disease and fit for human food, and must be disposed of in accordance with the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the State and municipality in which said condemned animals are located.

J. STERLING MORTON,

*Secretary.*

6. The inspector in charge of said establishment shall carefully inspect all animals in the pens of said establishment about to be slaughtered, and no animal shall be allowed to pass to the slaughtering room until it has been so inspected. All animals found on either ante-mortem or post-mortem examination to be affected as follows are to be condemned and the carcasses thereof treated as indicated in section 7:



- (1) Hog cholera.
- (2) Swine plague.
- (3) Charbon or anthrax.
- (4) Rabies.
- (5) Malignant epizootic catarrh.
- (6) Pyæmia and septicæmia.
- (7) Mange or scab in advanced stages.
- (8) Advanced stages of actinomycosis or lumpy-jaw.
- (9) Inflammation of the lungs, the intestines, or the peritoneum.
- (10) Texas fever.
- (11) Extensive or generalized tuberculosis.
- (12) Animals in an advanced state of pregnancy or which have recently given birth to young.
- (13) Any disease or injury causing elevation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal which would make the flesh unfit for human food.

Any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, cancer, abscess, suppurating sore, or tapeworm cysts must be condemned.

7. The inspector or his assistant shall carefully inspect at the time of slaughter all animals slaughtered at said establishment and make a post-mortem report of the same to the Department. The head of each animal shall be held until the inspection of the carcass is completed in order that it may be identified in case of condemnation of the carcass. Should the carcass of any animal on said post-mortem examination be found to be diseased and unfit for human food, the said carcass shall be marked with the yellow condemnation tag, and the diseased organ or parts thereof, if removed from said carcass, shall be immediately attached to same. The entire carcass shall be at once removed, under the supervision of the inspector or that of some other reliable employee of the Department of Agriculture, to tanks on the premises, and deposited therein, and rendered in such manner as to prevent its withdrawal as a food product. Should the establishment have no facilities for thus destroying the said carcass, it must be removed from the premises by numbered permit from the inspector to rendering works designated by him, and there destroyed under his supervision in such a manner as to make it unsalable as edible meat.

(a) Carcasses may be taken to the cooling rooms after marking with the yellow condemnation tag, in cases where only a portion of the carcass is condemned, and when such portion can not be removed without damage to the carcass, until it is properly chilled. After chilling, the condemned portions must be cut out and removed to the tank as provided for whole carcasses. Condemned parts that can be removed without damage to the carcass must be tanked immediately after condemnation.

(b) The inspector, or the employee detailed for such purpose, must remove the numbered stub of the condemnation tag at time of placing the carcass or part of carcass in the tanks, and return it

to the office of the inspector in charge, with a report as to the number of carcasses or parts of carcasses destroyed, the reason for destruction, and also state that they were tanked in his presence.

(c) Should the owners of such condemned carcasses not consent to the foregoing disposition of them, then the inspectors are directed to brand the word "Condemned" upon each side and quarter of said carcasses, and keep a record of the kind and weight of the carcasses, and they shall, under supervision of the inspector, be removed from the packing house where meats are prepared and stored for the interstate and foreign trade; and said firm or corporation shall forward, through the inspector, to the Secretary of Agriculture a sworn statement, monthly, giving in detail the disposition of the carcasses so condemned, and, if the same have been sold, showing to whom, whether for consumption as food or otherwise, with what knowledge, if any, by the purchasers, of their condemnation by this Department, and whether or not before such sale said carcasses have been cooked or their condition at the time of inspection by this Department altered, and, if so, in what way.

The inspectors shall, when authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, give notice by publication to the express companies and common carriers at the place of condemnation of the fact of condemnation, giving the name of the owner of such carcasses, the time and place of slaughter, the reason for rejection, and a description of the carcasses, and warning them not to transport them out of the State.

8. All persons are warned against removing the tags so attached to condemned carcasses, and are notified that they will be prosecuted under the acts of Congress of March 3, 1891, and March 2, 1895, for any such attempt to tamper with the device for marking condemned carcasses or parts of carcasses as prescribed by the preceding regulation.

9. Carcasses or parts of carcasses which leave said establishment for interstate or export trade will be tagged by the inspector, or an employee designated by him, with a numbered tag issued by the Department of Agriculture for this purpose, and a record of the same will be sent to the Department at Washington.

(a) Carcasses or parts of carcasses which go into the cutting room of an abattoir, and those which are cut up for the local market, or are used for canning purposes, must not be tagged. Those which are to be shipped from one abattoir to another for canning purposes must not be tagged; and the inspector in charge of the abattoir to which the shipment is consigned, in sealed cars, must be notified of the said shipment, including the number and initials of the said cars and the routes traversed by them.

10. Each article of food products made from inspected carcasses must bear a label containing the official number of the establishment from which said product came, and also contain a statement that the same has been inspected under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891.

(a) A copy of said label must be filed at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and, after filing, said label will become the mark of identification showing that the products to which it has been attached have been inspected, as provided by these rules and regulations; and any person who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, or deface said label will be prosecuted under the penalty clause of section 4 of the act of March 3, 1891, as amended in the act of March 2, 1895.

(b) Each package to be shipped from said establishment to any foreign country must have printed or stenciled on the side or on the top by the packer or exporter the following:

.....	:
:	:
:	For Export.
:	(a) Official number of establishment.
:	(b) Number of pieces or pounds.
:	(c) Trade-mark.
:	:
.....	:

In case said package is for transportation to some other State or Territory, or to the District of Columbia, in place of the words "For export," the words "Interstate trade" shall be substituted.

(c) The letters and figures in the above print shall be of the following dimensions: The letters in the words "For export" or the words "Interstate trade" shall not be less than three-fourths of an inch in length and the other letters and figures not less than one-half inch in length. The letters and figures affixed to said package shall be black and legible, and shall be in such proportion as the inspector of the Department of Agriculture may designate.

11. The inspector of the Department of Agriculture in charge of said establishment, being satisfied that the articles in said packages came from animals inspected by him, and that they are wholesome, sound, and fit for human food, shall paste upon said packages meat inspection stamps bearing serial numbers.

12. In order that the stamps may be protected, and to insure uniformity in affixing, inspectors will require of the proprietors of abattoirs and packing establishments the adoption of cases suitable for one of the two methods mentioned below:

(a) The stamp may be affixed in a grooved space let into the box, of sufficient size to admit it, similar to that required by the Internal Revenue Bureau for the stamping of packages of plug tobacco.

(b) Stamps may be placed on either end of the package, provided that the sides are made to project at least half an inch to afford the necessary protection from abrasion.

13. The stamp having been affixed it must be immediately canceled. For this purpose the inspector will use a rubber stamp having five parallel waved lines long enough to extend beyond each side of the stamp on the wood of the package. At the top of said rubber stamp shall be the name of the inspector, and at the bottom the abattoir number. The imprinting from this rubber stamp

must be with durable ink over and across the stamp, and in such a manner as not to make the reading matter of the stamp illegible. The stamp having been affixed and canceled it must be immediately covered with a coating of transparent varnish or other substance. Orders for inspection stamps and for rubber canceling stamps must be made by the inspector on the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

14. No stamps will be issued by the inspector except to employees of this Department designated by him to supervise the affixing of said stamps to packages of inspected products, and each employee having charge of this work shall be held personally responsible for the stamps issued to him, and shall make an accurate daily report to the inspector of the use of such stamps, and all unused stamps shall be turned over to the custody of the said inspector or of his clerk at the close of each day's work.

(a) Proprietors of abattoirs will supply all the necessary help to affix the stamps, which must be done under the supervision of an employee of the inspector in charge.

(b) No stamps shall be allowed to remain loose about the office or the abattoirs, and inspectors are instructed to use such additional safeguards as in their judgment will be necessary to properly account for every stamp issued by them, and to have the work of affixing so carefully supervised that nothing but packages of inspected products will be stamped with the meat-inspection stamp of this Department.

(c) Any stamps damaged or not used should not appear upon the reports as having been affixed to packages, but should be returned to the Department and a report made as to the reasons for their return.

These regulations will also apply to meat-inspection tags, or seals, and certificates of inspection.

15. Whenever any package of meat products bearing the inspection stamp shall have been opened and its contents removed for sale the stamp on said package must be obliterated.

16. Reports of the work of inspection carried on in every establishment shall be daily forwarded to the Department by the inspector in charge, on such blank forms and in such manner as will be specified by the Department.

17. Whenever an abattoir suspends slaughtering operations the inspector in charge will promptly furlough without pay, until further orders, all employees whose duties are affected by such suspension, notifying this office of the date of closing down. During said suspension he will retain only such employees as are actually necessary to supervise the shipments of inspected products from said abattoir.

#### SWINE.

18. The inspection of all swine slaughtered in the United States for both interstate and export trade will be similar in all respects to that of cattle and sheep. (See rules 1 to 17.) It must include a

careful ante-mortem examination of all hogs, as required by rules 5 and 6, and a subsequent post-mortem examination, as required by rule 7. A microscopic examination for trichinæ must be required for all swine products exported to countries requiring such examination.

(a) No microscopic examination will be made of hogs slaughtered for interstate trade, but this examination will be confined to those intended for the export trade, and only at abattoirs which export pork products to countries requiring a certificate from this Government to secure the admission of such meats. All inspectors issuing certificates for export of pork products which have been microscopically examined will enter upon the same the number of each stamp used and imprint the words "Microscopically examined in addition to regular inspection" across the face of the certificate.

(b) The carcasses of all hogs that are to enter into interstate trade as dressed pork will be tagged in the same manner as beef is now marked for identification. The products of hog carcasses which enter into interstate trade will be stamped in the same manner as are the products of cattle.

(c) The purple meat-inspection stamp will be used only upon packages containing products of hog carcasses which have been microscopically examined for shipment to countries requiring such examination.

19. The microscopic inspection of pork intended for export to countries requiring such inspection shall be conducted as follows:

When the slaughtered hog is passed into the cooling room of said establishment, the inspector in charge, or his assistants, will take from each carcass three samples of muscle, one from the "pillar of the diaphragm," one from the psoas muscle, and the other from the inner aspect of the shoulder, and said samples will be put in a self-locking tin box and a numbered tag will be placed upon the carcass from which said samples have been taken, and a duplicate of said tag will be placed in the box with said samples. The boxes containing the samples from the hogs in the cooling room so tagged will be taken to the microscopist for such establishment, who shall thereupon cause a microscopic examination of the contents of each box containing samples to be made, and shall furnish a written report to the inspector giving the result of said microscopic examination, together with the numbers of all carcasses from which samples have been examined.

20. All carcasses reported by the microscopist to the inspector as affected with trichinæ shall at once be removed from the cooling room or cellar of said establishment under the supervision of said inspector, or that of some other reliable employee of the Department of Agriculture, and shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of section 7, or they may be rendered into edible lard at a temperature not less than 150° F., or made into cooked meat products if the temperature is raised to the boiling point a sufficient time to thoroughly cook the interior of the pieces.

21. The inspector in charge of the slaughtering or other estab-

lishment will issue a certificate of inspection for all carcasses of animals, or the food products thereof, which are to be exported to foreign countries; which certificate will cite the name of the shipper, the date of inspection, and the name of the consignee and country to which said articles are to be exported. Said certificate will also contain the numbers of the stamps attached to the articles to be exported, and will be issued in serial numbers and in triplicate form. One certificate only will be issued for each consignment. One copy thereof will be delivered to the consignor of such shipment, one copy will be attached to the invoice or shipping bill to accompany the same, and be delivered by the transportation companies to the chief officer of the vessel upon which said consignment is to be transported.

(a) All names, marks, stamp numbers, imprints, and other writing of any description made upon the certificate of inspection must be copied on the stub of the book of certificates, and be duly signed by the inspector. This stub constitutes the third copy of the certificate, and shall be preserved and forwarded to this Department.

22. Inspectors are requested to notify the municipal authorities of the character of this inspection and to co-operate with them in preventing the entry of condemned animals or their products into the local market.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

### **Order and Regulations for the Inspection of Cattle and Sheep for Export.**

FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

The following order and regulations are hereby made for the inspection of neat cattle and sheep for export from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by section 10 of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes."

1. The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry is hereby directed to cause careful veterinary inspection to be made of all neat cattle and sheep to be exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe.

2. This inspection will be made at any of the following-named stock yards: Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and the following ports of export, viz.: Portland, Me.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Norfolk and Newport News, Va. All cattle shipped from any of the aforesaid yards must be tagged before being shipped to the ports of export. Cattle arriving at

ports of export from other ports of the United States will be tagged at said ports.

DECEMBER 19, 1895.

It is hereby ordered that the Order and Regulations of *February 7, 1895*, above mentioned, be and same are hereby amended as follows:

Section 2 is hereby amended by the addition of Port Royal, South Carolina; New Orleans, Louisiana, and Galveston, Texas, as ports of export.

And it is stipulated that transportation companies carrying cattle or sheep to Port Royal, S. C., for export shall establish at that point special stock yards for export cattle and sheep, and such stock yards shall be used for no other purpose.

The cattle exported from Port Royal, S. C., shall originate above the quarantine line established by the Department of Agriculture and shall not be unloaded south of said line prior to arrival at Port Royal.

Cattle exported from New Orleans, La., and Galveston, Tex., shall originate south of said quarantine line, and no cattle from north of said quarantine line shall be exported from ports of New Orleans, La., or Galveston, Tex., except by special permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. All cattle and sheep exported from the three ports above mentioned shall be inspected, and the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of order of February 7, 1895, shall be applicable thereto, together with such other provisions of said order as may be deemed practicable by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The tagging of export animals at above ports shall be discretionary with the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

J. STERLING MORTON,

*Secretary.*

3. After inspection at the aforesaid stock yards all cattle found free from disease and shown not to have been exposed to the contagion of any disease shall be tagged under the direction of the inspector in charge of the yards. After tagging the cattle will be loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars and shipped through from said yards, in said cars, to the port of export.

4. All animals shall be reinspected at the port of export. All railroad companies will be required to furnish clean and disinfected cars for the transportation of cattle and sheep for export, and the various stock yards located at the ports of export shall keep separate, clean, and disinfected yards for the reception of export animals only.

5. Shippers shall notify the inspector in charge of the yards of intended shipments of cattle, and shall give to the said inspector the locality from which said animals have been brought, and the name of the feeder of said animals, and such other information as may be practicable for proper identification of the place from which said animals have come.

6. The inspector, after passing and tagging said cattle, shall notify the inspector in charge of the port of export of the inspection of said animals, giving him the tag numbers and the number and designation of the cars in which said animals are shipped.

7. Export animals, whenever possible, shall be unloaded at the port of export from the cars in which they have been transported directly at the wharves from which they are to be shipped. They

shall not be unnecessarily passed over any highway, or removed to cars or boats which are used for conveying other animals. Boats transporting said animals to the ocean steamer must be first cleansed and disinfected under the supervision of the inspector of the port, and the ocean steamer must, before receiving said animals, be thoroughly cleansed or disinfected in accordance with the directions of said inspector. When passage upon or across the public highway is unavoidable in the transportation of animals from the cars to the boat, it must be under such careful supervision and restrictions as the inspector may direct.

8. Any cattle or sheep that are offered for shipment to Great Britain or Ireland or the Continent of Europe, which have not been inspected and transported in accordance with this order and regulations, or which having been inspected are adjudged to be infected, or to have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals, shall not be allowed to be placed upon any vessel for exportation.

9. The supervision of the movement of cattle from cars and yards to the ocean steamer at the ports of export will be in charge of the inspector of the port. No ocean steamer will be allowed to receive more cattle or sheep than it can comfortably carry. Overcrowding will not be permitted.

10. The inspector at the port of export will notify the collector of the port of the various shipments of cattle or sheep that are entitled to clearance papers, and certificates of the inspection of said animals will be given to the consignors for transmission with the bills of lading.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

## GENERAL ORDER TO INSPECTORS.

MAY 13, 1896.

It is the desire of this Department that the influence of all employees should be used, as far as is warranted by the law, for the purpose of securing the humane treatment of animals in transportation and in the stock yards. Depriving animals of food and drink for unusual periods, and beating and worrying them, are practices calculated to make the animals feverish and their meat unwholesome, and should be discounted and prevented. You will, therefore, give such instructions to your subordinates as will insure careful treatment of any animals which they may be called upon to handle, and as will also lead them to use their influence for the same end with all other persons with whom they come in contact.

You will please make an investigation of the manner in which animals are transported and handled by the railroad companies and stock yards which come under your observation, and make such suggestions as may occur to you, with a view to improving the service and protecting animals from undue suffering or cruelty. Injured animals which are evidently suffering severe pain should be promptly reported to the humane societies, unless the owner or the stock yard company properly cares for them within a reasonable time.

(Signed)

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,  
*Acting Secretary.*



## Regulations for the Safe Transport of Cattle from the United States to Foreign Countries.

FEBRUARY 18, 1895.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by virtue of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for the safe transport and humane treatment of export cattle from the United States to foreign countries, and for other purposes," the following regulations are hereby prescribed for vessels engaged in the transportation of cattle from the United States to foreign countries, and all previous regulations for similar export transportation are hereby rescinded:

1. Upon receipt of information from owners, agents, or master of any vessel desiring to transport cattle from any port in the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture will direct the inspector in charge of the port from which said vessel is to clear to examine said vessel, and if the same has complied with the regulations hereinafter prescribed a clearance will be authorized by the inspector.

### SPACE.

2. Cattle or sheep must not be carried on any part of the vessel where they will interfere with the proper management of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the necessary lifeboats, or with the requisite ventilation of the vessel. Cattle must have 6 feet vertical space on all decks, free of all obstructions.

3. Cattle carried on the upper or spar deck must be allowed a space of 2 feet 6 inches in width by 8 feet in depth per head. Cattle loaded between the decks must be allowed a space of 2 feet 8 inches in width by 8 feet in depth, except in the case of regular cattle ships with satisfactory ventilation, which may fit with an allowance of 2 feet 6 inches in width. No more than 4 head of cattle will be allowed in each pen, except at the end of a row, where 5 may be allowed together. Provided, however, that cattle under 1,000 pounds in weight may be allowed a width of 2 feet 3 inches.

4. Vessels will be allowed to carry three deck loads of cattle, but where it is desired to carry cattle on the lower or steerage deck, it must in all cases be fitted at 2 feet 8 inches by 8 feet per head, and no cattle allowed upon hatches. Special permission for carrying cattle on steerage deck must be obtained from the inspector, which will be granted in cases where said deck is provided with sufficient ventilation, as hereinafter prescribed.

### UPPER DECKS.

5. No cattle or sheep shall be allowed on the poop deck or within 20 feet of the breakwater on the spar deck between the 1st of October and the 1st of April. If cattle are carried on the bridge deck proper runways shall be provided for loading and unloading.

(a) No cattle shall be carried on the upper decks where the outside rails measure less than 3 feet in height from the deck, nor from

October 1 to April 1 upon steamers having free boards which measure less than 5 feet 6 inches vertical space (winter mark).

(b) When cattle are carried upon the upper decks strong breakwaters shall be erected at each end and on both sides. Permanent fittings may be constructed either of iron or wood, as hereinafter provided.

#### UPPER-DECK FITTINGS.

6. *Stanchions, wooden.*—Stanchions, at least 6 feet 4 inches high, must be of good sound spruce or yellow pine lumber, 4 by 6 inches, placed at proper distances from centers, against the ship's rail and inside stanchions, in their proper place directly in line with outboard stanchions, to be set up so that the 6-inch way of the stanchions shall set fore and aft. A proper tenon shall be cut on the head of the same to receive the thwart-ship beam; the tenon not to be less than 3 inches in length and the shoulder not less than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches on each side of the stanchion, thus leaving the tenon  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. A piece of timber 2 by 3 inches, or 2-inch plank, shall be fastened to the outside of stanchion and run up to underneath rail to chock stanchion down and prevent lifting when beam is sprung to crown of deck. Open-rail ships shall be blocked out on backs of stanchions fair with the outside of rails to receive the outside of planking. Where upper-deck fittings are not permanent the heels of outside stanchions shall be secured by a bracing of 2 by 3 inch sound lumber from the back of each stanchion to sheer streak or waterway, the heels of inside stanchions being properly braced from and to each other. Bulwark stanchions must also be extra stanchioned by raking shores running diagonally from the top of the stanchions to the deck.

(a) *Stanchions, iron.*—These may be used in place of wooden stanchions, and shall not be less than 2 inches in diameter, set in iron sockets above and below and fastened with  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolts.

(b) *Hook bolts or clamps.*—Hook bolts or clamps must be made of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wrought iron, with hook on outboard end, and thread and nut on inboard end, to pass over and under rail and through outboard stanchion and set up on the inside of same with a nut. These bolts may be double or single. If double, then no thread or nut is necessary, but the stanchion will lie shipped through it, thus double hooking the rails. This will be found very useful where funnels or other deck fittings come in the way of beams passing from side to side of ship.

(c) *Beams.*—Beams must be of good sound spruce or yellow pine lumber, 3 by 6 inches, to run clear across the ship's beam where practicable. Should any house or deck fittings be in the way, then butt up closely to the same. These beams shall have a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by 4-inch mortise to receive the tenon of each and every stanchion, and to take the same crown as deck of ship by springing down to shoulder of outside stanchions, and to be properly pinned or nailed to tenon and wedged tightly afterwards. The mortises shall be cut not less than 6 inches from outside ends of beams and

a piece nailed on outside of same, and trimmed off fair with beam ends to prevent splitting.

(d) *Diagonal braces from stanchions to beams.*—Diagonal braces shall be fastened on each stanchion on both sides of same, running up to top side of beam and properly secured by well nailing to both stanchion and beam.

(c) *Headboards.*—Headboards shall be not less than 2 by 10, or 3 by 8 inches, of good sound spruce or yellow pine lumber, and secured to every stanchion by  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch screw bolts passing through same and set up on same with a nut. Where headboards butt on the stanchions a piece of iron  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick and 3 inches square shall be placed over the boards like the butt strap. These headboards can be placed on either side of the stanchion. All headboards shall have  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch holes bored through them at proper distances to tie the animals.

(f) *Head pipes.*—In place of wooden headboards, two wrought-iron pipes not less than 2 inches in diameter may be used, placed 8 inches apart. Said head pipes to be made continuous by having a wrought-iron threaded collar securely fastened on the end of each length of pipe into which the next length may be inserted or screwed. Both head pipes to be held in place by means of heavy wrought-iron straps, bolted to each stanchion by four  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts, the lower head pipe being fitted with movable clamps, holding a ring of suitable size to which cattle may be tied. Said clamps to be set at the proper distance apart in accordance with the regulations and fastened to the pipes with screws.

(g) *Footboards.*—Footboards shall be of the same material as headboards, properly nailed or bolted to stanchions on the inside of same.

(h) *Division boards.*—Division boards shall be of 2 by 8 inch sound spruce or yellow pine lumber, fitted so as to be removable at any time, and so arranged as to divide the animals into lots of four, thus making compartments for this number all over the vessel. These division boards shall be fitted perpendicularly.

(i) *Flooring.*—Where flooring is required it shall be of 1-inch spruce boards, laid fore and aft on ships with wooden decks. Iron-decked ships shall be sheathed with 2-inch spruce or yellow pine, or with 1-inch spruce; but if 1-inch lumber is used, the foot locks shall be 3 by 4 inches, to be laid so that they will properly secure the 1-inch boards, thus preventing them from slipping and at the same time acting as foot locks by showing a surface of 2 by 4 inches to correspond with the 2 by 3 inches. It is optional with the owners whether they permit sheathing to be used on their ships with wooden decks, or whether they allow foot locks to be secured to the deck. But on iron decks it is absolutely necessary (if permanent foot locks are not down) to sheath them before putting down foot locks in order to fasten same. Cement may be used instead of wood sheathing and foot locks molded in same. If the flooring is raised on any of the decks, it shall be not less than 2

inches thick with scantlings 2 by 3 inches thick, laid athwart ships on the deck, not over 18 inches apart, with 2-inch plank for flooring nailed to them.

(k) *Foot locks*.—Foot locks shall be of good sound spruce or yellow pine lumber, or hard wood, size 2 by 3 inches or 3 by 4 inches laid fore and aft, placed 12 inches, 14 inches, 2 feet 2 inches, and 14 inches apart, the first one distant 12 inches from the inside of footboard, filled in athwart ships opposite each stanchion, properly secured to sheathing or deck, and secured by a batten of spruce or yellow pine 2 by 3 inches thick to go over all from stanchion to stanchion. When troughs are used, foot locks will be placed 17, 16, 22, and 16 inches apart.

(l) *Outside planking*.—All outside planking on open and closed railed ships must be properly laid fore and aft of ship, and nailed to the backs of stanchions, as close as possible for the cold season, and for the warmer months the top-course planking shall be left off fore and aft of ship, in order to allow a free circulation of air. Nothing less than 2-inch spruce or 1½-inch yellow pine is to be used for this purpose.

(m) *Planking of shelter deck to be erected on all exposed decks*.—The planks to form the shelter deck, which must be erected on all exposed decks, shall be laid with 2-inch sound spruce or yellow pine lumber sufficient to cover cattle. These planks shall be laid as closely as possible and well nailed to the beams, thus making a good deck from which to work the ship's gear.

(n) *Nails*.—No nails less than 20 penny shall be used in foot locks, or where 2-inch material is used. Twelve-penny nails can be used in 1½-inch plank or under.

#### UNDER-DECK FITTINGS.

(o) *Stanchions*.—Stanchions shall be at least 6 feet 4 inches high and of good sound spruce or yellow pine lumber, 4 by 6 inches, set up at proper distances from centers so that the 6-inch way of same shall stand fore and aft, and jammed in tight between the two decks, properly braced on head and from side to side of ship; this bracing shall be of 2 by 3 inch spruce or yellow pine, and be properly butted against each stanchion. Where it is found impracticable to run these braces across ship, by reason of hatches, etc., coming in the way, they shall be well braced from hatch coamings and from the obstruction which prevents running braces from side to side. The heads of these stanchions shall be braced fore and aft by 2 by 3-inch pieces, well nailed on each stanchion and running fore and aft close up to the lower edge of the ship beams, and butted at each end of compartment and against themselves, or chocked in underneath beam and well nailed to heads of stanchions. If upper and lower decks are wood, then the stanchions set up between decks may be secured by well cleating to each deck at heads and heels of same.

(p) *Headboards*.—Headboards shall be of the same dimensions and same lumber as those on the upper deck and fastened in the

same manner, with  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch holes bored at right distances to tie animals.

(g) *Footboards*.—Footboards shall be of the same dimensions and same lumber as those on the upper deck, and fastened in the same manner.

(r) *Division boards*.—Division boards shall be fitted perpendicularly, and arranged so that they divide the animals into pens of four, or at end of row, into pens of five.

(s) *Flooring*.—Where ships have decks of wood it shall be optional with owners whether they have boards put down to protect decks or whether they allow the foot locks to be nailed to the ship's deck. (Permanent foot locks may be put down.) If the decks are of iron then wooden flooring must be laid either of 2 inch spruce with 2 by 3-inch foot locks, or of 1-inch spruce with 3 by 4-inch foot locks same as provided for upper decks. Cement may also be used instead of wood flooring, molding the foot locks in their proper places between same.

(t) *Foot locks*.—Foot locks may be put down of any hard wood and any size over 2 by 3 inches, but nothing under this size shall be used. They should be laid fore and aft of ship at distances mentioned in upper-deck fittings, and be well fastened to either deck or flooring, or to themselves, and properly filled in athwart ships between stanchions, same as on upper deck.

(u) *Troughs*.—Suitable troughs may be formed on the footboards about 12 inches wide, when required, by nailing footboards on outside of stanchion and fitting up on the inside.

(v) *Casing for steering gear*.—A suitable casing must be placed over the ship's steering gear when found necessary.

(w) *Alleyways*.—Alleyways between the pens must not be less than 18 inches, free of all obstructions. One or more alleyways at least 18 inches wide must be left on each side of decks so that the scuppers can be readily reached and kept clean.

#### VENTILATION.

7. Each cattle compartment not exceeding 50 feet in length must have at least four bell-mouth ventilators, of not less than 18 inches inside diameter, and with tops exceeding 7 feet in height, two situated at each end of the compartment. Compartments over 50 feet long must have additional ventilators of same dimensions or efficient fans.

8. When it is desired to carry cattle upon the third deck a special permit must be obtained from the inspector of the port. The vessel must be fitted as hereinbefore specified, and properly lighted and ventilated. One set of ventilators should be trimmed to the wind and another set in the opposite direction. They should be tested previous to issuance of permit and should be kept in easy working order.

9. Suitable arrangements shall be made to provide at all times sufficient light for the proper tending of all animals.

10. No cattle shall be loaded along the alleyways by engine room unless the side of said engine room is covered by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch grooved-and-tongued lumber, making a 3-inch air space.

#### HATCHES.

11. No cattle shall be loaded upon hatches on decks above cattle, nor upon third-deck hatches when cattle are carried upon such decks, nor shall any merchandise, freight, or food for cattle be loaded upon said hatches, but said hatches shall at all times be kept clear.

(a) No cattle shall be loaded upon any hatch where the coamings exceed 18 inches in height, and between-deck hatches shall have not less than 6 feet vertical space between the beams overhead and the hatch coamings under foot for cattle with horns, and 5 feet 6 inches vertical space for cattle without horns.

(b) In loading cattle on upper decks four of the largest hatches shall be kept free of cattle—one hatch forward, one aft, and two amidships—so that the intervening spaces will be proportioned as equally as possible. Cattle may be placed upon hatches in excess of this number.

(c) Not more than two days' feed for cattle shall be allowed to be carried on deck; this shall be properly covered and shall be the first feed used.

12. All vessels shall carry hogsheds of not less than 400 gallons total capacity for each 100 head of cattle, and these shall be filled with fresh water before sailing and refilled as emptied.

(a) Each vessel shall carry water condensers which are in good working order and of sufficient capacity to provide 8 gallons of fresh, cold water each twenty-four hours for each head of cattle.

13. Cattle or sheep suffering from broken limbs or other serious injuries during the voyage shall be slaughtered by the captain of the vessel.

14. The employment of all cattle attendants shall be under the control of owners or agents of steamships, and men so employed shall be reliable and signed as part of the ship's crew, and under the control of the captain of said vessel. They shall be furnished with well-lighted and well-ventilated quarters—as good as the same accommodations furnished for the crew of the ship. An experienced foreman shall be in charge of each shipload of cattle, and not less than one-half of the cattle attendants must be experienced men who have made previous trips with cattle. There shall be one cattle attendant for each 35 head of cattle upon steamers having water pipes extending the entire length of both sides of compartments, and upon steamers not so fitted there shall be one attendant to each 25 head of cattle shipped.

15. Cattle shall be tied with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rope, which shall not be used more than once, and must be made from manila or sisal. Any headropes returned to the United States shall be immediately seized and destroyed by the inspector of the port.

16. False decks upon which cattle are loaded must be removed

and the manure and dirt cleaned from underneath before receiving another load of cattle.

#### SHEEP.

17. *Attendants.*—There shall be one experienced man in charge of each 150 sheep during the winter months, and one to each 200 sheep during the summer months.

(a) *Pens.*—Sheep pens should not exceed 20 feet by 8 feet where two tiers are carried, and each tier shall have a clear vertical space of not less than 3 feet. During the summer months sheep shall not be loaded in tiers between decks, but during the winter months two tiers may be placed in each wing and only one tier amidships.

(b) *Flooring stanchions.*—When the pens are built for two tiers of sheep, the flooring between the tiers shall be laid with tongued-and-grooved boards, the stanchions shall be of 4 by 6 inch spruce lumber, and shall be secured to the beams overhead by angle braces similar to cattle fittings.

Outside planking shall be of 2-inch spruce or 1½-inch yellow pine lumber, secured to 4 by 6 inch spruce stanchions, with hook bolts similar to cattle fittings.

(c) *Alleyways.*—Athwart-ship alleyways not less than 18 inches wide in the clear shall be left between each pen, and fore-and-aft alleyways in front of each pen, having hayracks and water-tight troughs on three sides. When two tiers of sheep are carried the fore-and-aft alleyways shall be 2 feet wide, clear of all obstructions.

(d) *Space.*—The space for each full-grown sheep shall be 4 feet long by 14 inches wide, and for lambs or sheep under 100 pounds weight 4 feet by 12 or 13 inches—2 rows of sheep standing in the 8 feet width of pen.

18. No vessel shall be allowed to take on board any cattle or sheep unless the same have been at the port of embarkation at least twenty-four hours before the vessel sails, except in special cases and by direction of the inspector, nor until the loading of the other cargo has been completed.

19. The inspector may, in case he finds that any of the fittings are worn, decayed, or appear to be unsound, require the same to be replaced before he authorizes the clearance of the vessel. He will also supervise the loading of cattle and see that they are properly stowed and tied, and that all the requirements of these regulations have been complied with.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

Regulations for the Inspection and Quarantine of Neat Cattle, Sheep, and other Ruminants, and Swine Imported into the United States.

FEBRUARY 11, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AUGUST 31, 1895.

*To Railroad, Steamboat and Other Transportation Companies:*

You are hereby notified that hereafter the owners of animals which are subject to quarantine detention, when such animals are about to be imported into the United States, will be required to give satisfactory assurances for the payment of the expenses of quarantine, and unless such assurances are given said animals will not be received from transportation companies for admission to quarantine stations.

You are requested to notify all shippers or owners of such animals to this effect, and that unless said expenses are provided for, said animals will not be permitted to enter the United States, but will remain in the custody of the transportation company, and must be returned to the country of origin.

J. STERLING MORTON,

*Secretary.*

In pursuance of sections 7, 8, and 10 of the act of Congress entitled "An act providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1890, the following regulations are hereby prescribed for the inspection and quarantine of neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine imported into the United States, and all previous regulations prescribed for such inspection and quarantine are hereby rescinded:

1. With the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the following-named ports are hereby designated as quarantine stations, and all cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine imported into the United States, must be entered through said ports, viz.: On the Atlantic Seaboard, the ports of Boston, New York, and Baltimore; on the Pacific Seaboard, San Diego, Cal.; along the boundary between the United States and Mexico, Nogales, Ariz.; El Paso, Eagle Pass, and Laredo, Tex.; along the border or boundary line between the United States and British Columbia and Canada, through the custom ports of Vancelboro and Houlton, Me.; Richford, Newport, St. Albans, Island Pond, and Beecher Falls, Vt.; Ogdensburg, Rouses Point, Buffalo, Charlotte, and Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; Detroit and Port Huron, Mich.; Minnesota, Minn., and Puget Sound, Wash.

2. The word "animals," when used in these regulations, refers to and includes all or any of the following kinds: Neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine. The words "contagious diseases," when used in these regulations, includes and applies to all or any of



the following diseases: Anthrax in cattle, sheep, goats, or swine; contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle; Texas or splenic fever in cattle; tuberculosis in cattle; foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, sheep, goats, and swine; rinderpest in cattle and sheep; sheep pox, foot rot, and scab in sheep; hog cholera, swine plague, and erysipelas in swine.

3. All cattle, sheep, and other ruminants imported into the United States from any part of the world shall be accompanied with a certificate from the local authority of the district in which said animals have been for one year next preceding the date of shipment, stating that no contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest has existed in said district for the past year. And all swine imported into the United States from any part of the world shall be accompanied with a similar certificate relating to the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, hog cholera, and erysipelas. All such animals shall also be accompanied with an affidavit by the owner from whom the importer has purchased them, stating that said animals have been in the district where purchased for one year next preceding the date of sale, and that none of the above-mentioned diseases have existed among them, nor among any animals of the kind with which they have come in contact, for one year last past, and that no inoculation has been practiced among said animals for the past two years. Also by an affidavit from the importer or his agent supervising the shipment, stating that they have not passed through any district infected with contagious diseases affecting said kind of animals; that they have not been exposed in any possible manner to the contagion of any of said contagious diseases, and that the animals, when not driven, have been shipped in clean and disinfected cars and vessels direct from the farm where purchased.

[Amendment to Import Regulations.]

### SPECIAL ORDER

#### Concerning Importation of Sheep and Lambs for Immediate Slaughter.

AUGUST 5, 1895.

It is hereby ordered that Section 3 of the Regulations of this Department, dated *February* 11, 1895, for the inspection and quarantine of animals imported into the United States be modified so far as relates to the admission of sheep and lambs from Canada into the United States for immediate slaughter, as follows:

Sheep and lambs may be imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada for immediate slaughter accompanied by certificates as specified below instead of those required by the above-mentioned section:

1. A certificate from the official veterinary inspector of the port of export or of the Province or district in which the sheep or lambs were raised or fed, stating that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in said Province or district during the past three months.

2. An affidavit from the owner or importer that the sheep or lambs

offered for importation are from the district covered by the certificate above-mentioned; that they were not outside of that district during a period of three months preceding shipment, and that when not driven they have been shipped direct from said district to the port of import in clean or disinfected cars.

J. STERLING MORTON,

*Secretary.*

4. The foregoing certificate and affidavits must accompany said animals and be presented to the collector of customs at the port of entry, and by him be delivered to the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry stationed at said port, to allow them to be imported into the United States.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

It is hereby ordered that the Order and Regulations of *February 11, 1895*, above mentioned, be, and the same are hereby amended by the addition of the port of Boston, Massachusetts, so as to read:

SECTION 7. Cattle and sheep from the Dominion of Canada for export from the United States may be entered at the ports of Beecher Falls, Island Pond, and Richford, Vermont, in bond for Portland, Maine, and Boston, Massachusetts, for export from the latter ports only; provided said animals are accompanied by the health certificates and affidavits required by section 3, and provided, further, that suitable pens are furnished by the railroad companies at the ports of entry and of export for their unloading and proper inspection.

The transportation companies carrying cattle or sheep in bond from Canada for Portland, Maine, and Boston, Massachusetts, for export, have established at those points special stock yards for export cattle and sheep, and such yards are to be used for no other purpose.

WILLARD L. MOORE,

*Acting Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

It is hereby ordered that the Order and Regulations of *February 11, 1895*, above mentioned, be, and the same are hereby amended by the addition of St. Albans, Vt., as a port of entry, so as to read:

SECTION 7. Cattle and sheep from the Dominion of Canada for export from the United States may be entered at the ports of Beecher Falls, Island Pond, Richford, and St. Albans, Vermont, in bond for Portland, Maine and Boston, Massachusetts, for export from the two last mentioned ports only; provided said animals are accompanied by the health certificate and affidavits required by section 3; and, provided further, that suitable pens are furnished by the railroad companies at the ports of entry and of export for their unloading and proper inspection.

The transportation companies carrying cattle or sheep in bond from Canada, for Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass., for export, have established at those points special stock yards for export cattle and sheep, and such yards are to be used for no other purpose. All such cattle and sheep shipped to Boston, Mass., must be unloaded only at the Mystic Wharf Stock Yards.

J. STERLING MORTON,

*Secretary.*

8. All animals imported into the United States shall be carefully inspected by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and all animals found to be free from disease and not to have been exposed to any contagious disease, shall be admitted into the United States, subject to the provisions for quarantine as estab-

lished in paragraph 5. Whenever any animal is found to be affected with a contagious disease, or to have been exposed to such disease, said animal, and all animals that have been in contact with or exposed to said animal, will be placed in quarantine, and the inspector quarantining the same shall report at once to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who will direct whether or not said animals quarantined shall be appraised and slaughtered, as provided by section 8 of the act under which these regulations are made. All animals quarantined by reason of disease or exposure to disease shall not be admitted to the established quarantine grounds, but shall be quarantined elsewhere at the expense of the importer, or be dealt with in such a manner as the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall determine.

9. In case of imported animals proving to be infected, or to have been exposed to infection, such portions of the cargo or the vessel on which they have arrived as have been exposed to these animals or their emanations shall be subjected, under the direction of the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to disinfection in such manner as may be considered by said inspector necessary before it can be landed.

10. No litter, fodder, or other aliment, nor any ropes, straps, chains, girths, blankets, poles, buckets, or other things used for or about the animals, and no manure shall be landed, excepting under such regulations as the inspector shall provide.

11. On moving animals from the ocean steamer to the quarantine grounds they shall not be unnecessarily passed over any high-ways, but must be placed on cars at the wharves or removed to the cars on a boat which is not used for conveying other animals. If such boat has carried animals within three months, it must be first cleaned and then disinfected under the supervision of the inspector, and after the conveyance of the imported animals the boat must be disinfected in the same manner before it may be again used for the conveyance of animals. When passage upon or across the public highway is unavoidable in the transportation of animals from the place of landing to the quarantine grounds, it must be under such careful supervision and restrictions as the inspector may in special cases direct.

12. The banks and chutes used for loading and unloading imported animals shall be reserved for such cattle, or shall be cleansed and disinfected as above before being used for such imported cattle.

13. The railway cars used in transportation of animals to the quarantine grounds shall be either cars reserved for this exclusive use or box cars not otherwise employed in the transportation of animals or their fresh products, and after each journey with animals to the quarantine grounds they shall be disinfected by thorough cleansing and disinfection under the direction of the inspector.

14. While animals are arriving at the quarantine stations, or leaving them, all quarantined stock in the yards adjoining the

alleyways through which they must pass shall be rigidly confined to their sheds. Animals arriving by the same ship may be quarantined together in one yard and shed, but those coming on different ships shall in all cases be placed in separate yards.

15. The gates of all yards of quarantine stations shall be kept locked, except when cattle are entering or leaving quarantine.

16. The attendants on animals in particular yards are forbidden to enter other yards and buildings, unless such are occupied by stock of the same shipment with those under their special care. No dogs, cats, or other animals, except those necessarily present, shall be allowed in the quarantine grounds.

17. The allotment of yards shall be under the direction of the inspector of the port, who shall keep a register of animals entered with description, name of owner, name of vessel in which imported, date of arrival and release, and other important particulars.

18. The inspector shall see that water is regularly furnished to the stock, and the manure removed daily, and that the prescribed rules of the station are enforced.

19. Food and attendance must be provided by the owners of the stock quarantined. Employees of such owners shall keep the sheds and yards clean to the satisfaction of the inspector.

[Amendment to Import Regulations.]

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

AUGUST 31, 1895.

*To Inspectors in Charge of Cattle Quarantine Stations, and Others:*

In order to provide for the proper feeding and care of animals imported into the United States, section 19 of the regulations of *February 11, 1895*, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Food and attendance must be provided by the owners of the stock quarantined, and said owner or his agent shall give satisfactory assurances to the inspector at the time of admission to quarantine that such provision will be made. The employees of such owners shall keep the sheds and yards clean to the satisfaction of the inspector, and be subject to the rules of the station. If for any cause the owners of the quarantined stock refuse or neglect to supply food and attendance, the inspector will furnish the same. The food and care so furnished shall be at the expense of the owners of the stock, and the charges therefor will be a lien on the animals. After the expiration of one-third of the quarantine period, if payment has not been made, the owners of the animals will be notified by the inspector that if said charges be not immediately paid, or satisfactory arrangements made for the payment, the inspector will sell the stock at public auction at the expiration of the period of quarantine, to pay the expense of food and care during that period. Notice of the sale will be published once a week for two weeks in a newspaper published in the county where the station is located; the day of sale will be at the expiration of the quarantine period, and at such place as may be designated by the inspector. From the proceeds of the sale an amount equal to the charges for food and care of the animals and the expenses of the sale will be covered into the United States Treasury, and the remainder, if any, will be held for the owners, but if not called for at the end of six months from date of sale, this balance will be deposited in the United States Treasury.

J. STERLING MORTON,

*Secretary.*

20. Smoking is strictly forbidden within any quarantine inclosure.

21. No visitor shall be admitted to the quarantine station without special written permission from the inspector. Butchers, cattle dealers, and their employees are especially excluded.

22. No public sale shall be allowed within the quarantine grounds.

23. The inspector shall, in his daily rounds, as far as possible, take the temperature of each animal, commencing with the herds that have been longest in quarantine and ending with the most recent arrivals, and shall record such temperatures on lists kept for the purpose. In passing from one herd to another he shall invariably wash his thermometer and hands in a weak solution (1 to 100) of carbolic acid.

24. In case of the appearance of any disease that is diagnosed to be of a contagious nature, the inspector shall notify the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who shall visit the station personally or send an inspector, and on the confirmation of the diagnosis the herd shall be disposed of according to the gravity of the affection.

25. The yard and shed in which such disease shall have appeared shall be subject to a thorough disinfection. Litter and fodder shall be burned. Sheds, utensils, and other appliances shall be disinfected as the inspector may direct. The yard, fence, and manure box shall be freely sprinkled with a strong solution of chloride of lime. The flooring of the shed shall be lifted and the whole shall be left open to the air and unoccupied for three months.

26. In case of the appearance of any contagious disease the infected herd shall be rigidly confined to its sheds, where disinfectants shall be freely used, and the attendants shall be forbidden all intercourse with the attendants in other yards, and with persons outside the quarantine grounds.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

[The designation of the ports named in the foregoing regulations as quarantine stations was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 16th day of October, 1890, as provided by section 8 of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, providing for inspection of meats and animals.]

[Southern Cattle Regulations supersede those dated Feb. 5, 1895.]

# United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

---

## REGULATIONS CONCERNING CATTLE TRANSPORTATION; SPECIAL QUARANTINE ORDERS.

---

### REGULATIONS CONCERNING CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.

FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

*To the Managers and Agents of Railroads and Transportation Companies of the United States, Stockmen and Others:*

In accordance with section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," and of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, you are hereby notified that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenetic or Southern fever exists among cattle in the following-described area:

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 southeastern corner of New Mexico, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of New Mexico to the southern line of the State of Colorado, thence along the southern boundary lines of Colorado and Kansas to the southeastern corner 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 southeastern 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 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.

Whenever any State or Territory located above or below said quarantine line as above designated shall duly establish a different quarantine line, and obtain the necessary legislation to enforce said last mentioned line strictly and completely within the boundaries of said State or Territory, and said last above mentioned line and the measures taken to enforce it are satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture, he may by a special order temporarily adopt said State or Territorial line.

Said adoption will apply only to that portion of said line specified, and may cease at any time the Secretary may deem it best for the interest involved, and in no instance shall said modification exist longer than the period specified in said special order; and at the expiration of such time said quarantine line shall revert without further order to the line first above described.

Whenever any State or Territory shall establish a quarantine line, for above purposes, differently located from the above described line, and shall obtain by legislation the necessary laws to enforce same completely and strictly, and shall desire a modification of the Federal quarantine line to agree with such State or Territorial line, the proper authorities of such State or Territory shall forward to the Secretary of Agriculture a true map or description of such line and a copy of the laws for enforcement of same, duly authenticated and certified.

Such States or Territories as now have a line established as last above mentioned can immediately forward certified copies of said line and laws for the enforcement thereof, and if satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture, the same may be adopted at once and the Federal line so modified.

From the 15th day of February to the 15th day of November during each year no cattle are to be transported from said area south or below said Federal quarantine line above described to any portion of the United States above, north or west of the above described line, except by rail for immediate slaughter, and when so transported the following regulations must be observed:

1. When any cattle in course of transportation from said area are unloaded above, north or west of this line to be fed or watered, the places where said cattle are to be fed or watered shall be set apart and no other cattle shall be admitted thereto.

2. On unloading said cattle at their points of destination, pens shall be set apart to receive them, and no other cattle shall be admitted to said pens; and the regulations relating to the movement of cattle from said area, prescribed by the cattle sanitary officers of the State where unloaded, shall be carefully observed. The cars that have carried said stock shall be cleansed and disinfected before they are again used to transport, store, or shelter animals or merchandise.

3. All cars carrying cattle from said area shall bear placards stating that said cars contain Southern cattle, and each of the way-bills of said shipments shall have a note upon its face with a similar statement. Whenever any cattle have come from said area and

shall be reshipped from any point at which they have been unloaded to other points of destination, the cars carrying said animals shall bear similar placards with like statements, and the waybills be so stamped. At whatever point these cattle are unloaded they must be placed in separate pens, to which no other cattle shall be admitted.

4. The cars and boats used to transport such animals, and the pens in which they are fed and watered, and the pens set apart for their reception at points of destination, shall be disinfected in the following manner:

- (a) Remove all litter and manure. This litter and manure may be disinfected by mixing it with lime or saturating it with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or, if not disinfected, it may be stored where no cattle can come into contact with it until after November 15.
- (b) Wash the cars and the feeding and watering troughs with water until clean.
- (c) Saturate the walls and floors of the cars, and fencing, troughs, and chutes of the pens with a solution made by dissolving 4 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.

Cattle from the Republic of Mexico may be admitted into the United States to remain below said Federal quarantine line after inspection according to law, but said cattle shall not be permitted to cross said quarantine line otherwise than by rail for immediate slaughter, except by special permit from the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry issued according to the regulations of the said Bureau, and no permit shall be issued except for cattle free from splenic or Texas fever, or from 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.

The losses which formerly occurred to the owners of susceptible cattle, both in the interstate and export trade, by the contraction of this disease from exposure in unclean and infected cars and pens, and by means of the manure carried in unclean cars from place to place, became a matter of grave and serious concern to the cattle industry of the United States until this danger was removed by the inspection of this Department. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that this cattle industry should continue to be protected as far as possible by separating the dangerous cattle and by the adoption of efficient methods of disinfection.

Inspectors will be instructed to see that disinfection is properly done, and it is expected that transportation companies will promptly put into operation the above methods.

All prior orders conflicting herewith are hereby revoked.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*



**Special Order Modifying Quarantine Line for the State of Virginia.**

FEBRUARY 24, 1896.

In accordance with the regulations concerning cattle transportation issued by this Department February 1, 1896, the State of Virginia has located a quarantine line described as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina at a point coinciding with the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, thence following the summit of said mountains northeasterly to the southern boundary of Bedford County, thence following the southern and eastern boundaries of Bedford County to the James River, thence following the James River to the southeastern corner of Charles City County, thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundaries of James City, Gloucester, Mathews, and Accomac counties to the Atlantic Ocean.

And whereas said quarantine line as above set forth is satisfactory to this Department, and legislation has been enacted by the State of Virginia to enforce said quarantine line, therefore, in accordance with the regulations of February 1, 1896, the above quarantine line is adopted for the State of Virginia by this Department, for the period beginning on this date and ending November 15, 1896, in lieu of the quarantine line described in said order of February 1, 1896, for said area, unless otherwise ordered.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

---

**Special Order Modifying Quarantine for the State of Texas.**

FEBRUARY 25, 1896.

In accordance with the regulations concerning cattle transportation issued by this Department, February 1, 1896, the State of Texas has located a quarantine line as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Pecos, on the bank of the Rio Grande River; 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 Pecos River to the northwest corner of Crockett County; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Crockett and Schleicher counties to the southeastern corner of Irion County; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Irion County to the northwest corner of said county; thence northerly to the southern boundary of Coke County; thence westerly to the southwest 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 northwestern 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 with the southern boundary of Stonewall County; thence eastwardly along the northern boundaries of Jones and Shackelford counties to the southwest corner of Throckmorton County; thence northerly along the western boundaries of Throckmorton, Baylor, and Wilbarger counties to the Red River; thence continuing along the Red River in a southeasterly direction to the southeastern corner of the county of Greer; thence northerly, following the course of the North Fork of the Red River to its intersection with the eastern boundary line of Wheeler County; thence north with the eastern boundary line of Wheeler, Hemphill, and Lipscomb counties to the northeast corner of Lipscomb County; thence in a westerly direction with the northern boundary lines of Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman, and Dallam counties to northwestern corner of Dallam County to the eastern line of New Mexico.

And whereas said quarantine line as above set forth is satisfactory to this Department, and legislation has been enacted by the State of Texas to enforce said quarantine line, therefore, in accordance with the regulations of February 1, 1896, the above quarantine line is adopted for the State of Texas by this Department, for the period beginning on this date and ending November 15, 1896, in lieu of the quarantine line described in said order of February 1, 1896, for said area, unless otherwise ordered.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

---

**Special Order Modifying Quarantine Line for the State of Arkansas.**

MARCH 2, 1896.

In accordance with the regulations concerning cattle transportation issued by this Department February 1, 1896, the State of Arkansas has located a quarantine line described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the county of Benton, thence southerly along the western boundary line of Benton and Washington counties to the southwest corner of Washington County; thence easterly along the southern boundaries of the counties of Washington, Madison, Newton, Searcy, and Stone to the western boundary of Independence County; thence southerly along the western boundary of Independence County to the southwest corner of Independence County; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Independence County to the southeast corner of Independence County; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of said county to the northeast corner of said county; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Lawrence County to the southeast corner of said county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of said county to the southwestern corner of Greene County; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Greene County to the southern boundary of the State of Missouri and along said southern boundary of the State of Missouri to the

Mississippi River; thence southerly along the Mississippi River to the northwestern corner of the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee.

And whereas said quarantine line as above set forth is satisfactory to this Department, and legislation has been enacted by the State of Arkansas to enforce said quarantine line, therefore, in accordance with the regulations of February 1, 1896, the above quarantine line is adopted for the State of Arkansas by this Department, for the period beginning on this date and ending November 15, 1896, in lieu of the quarantine line described in said order of February 1, 1896, for said area, unless otherwise ordered.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

---

**Special Order Modifying Quarantine Line for the Territory of Oklahoma.**

MARCH 3, 1896.

In accordance with the regulations concerning cattle transportation issued by this Department February 1, 1896, the Territory of Oklahoma has located a quarantine line as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the Red River at the southeastern corner of the county of Greer; 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.

So much of the quarantine line for the State of Texas described in the order of February 25, 1896, beginning at a point on the Red River at its intersection with the southern boundary line of Roger

Mills County, and extending northerly and westerly therefrom, is hereby revoked during the enforcement of the above line for the Territory of Oklahoma.

And whereas said quarantine line as above set forth is satisfactory to this Department and legislation has been enacted by the Territory of Oklahoma to enforce said quarantine line; therefore, in accordance with the regulations of February 1, 1896, the above quarantine line is adopted for the Territory of Oklahoma by this Department, for the period beginning on this date and ending November 15, 1896, in lieu of the quarantine line described in said order of February 1, 1896, for said area, unless otherwise ordered.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

---

**Special Order Modifying Quarantine Line for the State of North Carolina.**

JUNE 4, 1896.

Whereas the Governor of North Carolina has indicated his intention to establish a quarantine line, under the laws of that State, and in accordance with the Regulations Concerning Cattle Transportation, issued by this Department February 1, 1896, located as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of the County of Cherokee, thence along the southern boundaries of the counties of Cherokee, Clay, Macon, Jackson, and Transylvania, to the southeast corner of the county of Transylvania; thence northwesterly along the eastern boundary of Transylvania County to the southwest corner of the county of Buncombe; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the said county to the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains; thence in a northeasterly direction following the said mountains to their intersection with the northern boundary of the State of North Carolina.

And whereas said quarantine line as above set forth is satisfactory to this Department, and legislation has been enacted by the State of North Carolina by which said quarantine line may be enforced, therefore, in accordance with the regulations of February 1, 1896, the above quarantine line is adopted for that State by this Department for the period beginning on this date and ending November 15, 1896, in lieu of the quarantine line described in said order of February 1, 1896, for said area, unless otherwise ordered.

This order will take effect upon the issuance of the proclamation of the governor of the said State of North Carolina, establishing said line, and directing its enforcement.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

**Special Order Modifying Quarantine Line for the State of Tennessee.**

JUNE 5, 1896.

In accordance with the regulations concerning cattle transportation issued by this Department February 1, 1896, the State of Tennessee has located a quarantine line as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the county of Shelby on the bank of the Mississippi River; thence along the northern boundary of the said county to the northeast corner of said county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Fayette County to the northwest corner of Fayette County; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Fayette County to the northeast corner of said county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Hardeman County to the northwest corner of said county; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Haywood County to the southeast corner of said county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Haywood County to the northeast corner of said county; thence in a northeasterly direction along the western boundary of Madison County to the northwestern corner of said county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of said county to the northeast corner of said county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Henderson County to the northwest corner of said county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of said county to the northeast corner of said county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Decatur County to the northwest corner of said county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of said county to the Tennessee River; thence following the Tennessee River in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the county of Perry; thence east along the southern boundary of Perry County to the southeast corner of said county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Wayne County to the northeastern corner of said county; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of Wayne County to the boundary line of the State of Tennessee; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the said State to the western boundary of the State of North Carolina.

And whereas said quarantine line as above set forth is satisfactory to this Department, and legislation has been enacted by the State of Tennessee to enforce said quarantine line, therefore, in accordance with the regulations of February 1, 1896, the above quarantine line is adopted for the State of Tennessee by this Department for the period beginning on this date and ending November 15, 1896, in lieu of the quarantine line described in said order of February 1, 1896, for said area, unless otherwise ordered.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

**REGULATIONS CONCERNING CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.**

[Amendment to the Order dated Feb. 1, 1896.]

SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that cattle infested with the *Boophilus* *bovis*, or Southern cattle tick, disseminate the contagion of splenetic or Southern fever (Texas fever), and that under the laws relating to the control of contagious and infectious diseases of animals, the regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry dated February 1, 1896, are hereby amended by additional section as follows:

Cattle originating outside of the district described by the order dated February 1, 1896, as amended by the orders of February 24, 1896, February 25, 1896, March 2, 1896, March 3, 1896, June 4, 1896, and June 5, 1896, and which are infested with the *Boophilus* *bovis* ticks, shall be considered as infectious cattle, and shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the movement of Southern cattle.

Stock yard companies receiving such cattle shall place the same in the pens set aside for the use of Southern cattle, and transportation companies are required to clean and disinfect all cars and vessels which have contained the same, according to the requirements of this Department.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,  
*Acting Secretary.*

**ORDER CONCERNING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM THE  
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.**

SEPTEMBER 27, 1895.

In pursuance of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," approved May 29, 1884, and of an act entitled "An act providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1890, and also of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896," approved March 2, 1895, it is ordered that from and after October 22, 1895, cattle may be admitted into the United States from the Republic of Mexico for grazing and for immediate slaughter through the ports of San Diego, Nogales, El Paso, Eagle Pass, Brownsville, and the sub-port of Laredo. The admission of said cattle is permitted subject to inspection by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and no cattle will be admitted

which are affected with or which have been exposed to the contagion of any disease liable to be disseminated among the domestic animals of the United States. The importer must produce evidence satisfactory to the inspector that his cattle have not been exposed to contagion during a period of ninety days previous to the importation.

Cattle imported into the district of the United States known as the Texas or splenetic fever district will be subject to all regulations applying to the native cattle of that district. Cattle imported into other sections of the United States previous to December 1, 1895, must have been held for three months in the elevated districts, free from Texas or splenetic fever infection, of the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, and will be subject to the laws and rules and regulations of the States and Territories into which they are taken, and also subject to such regulations of this Department as may from time to time be made. The formal entry of the cattle and the application for inspection must be made at the places mentioned in this order, but the cattle will be allowed to cross the boundary at such points as may be agreed upon by the collector of customs of the district and the inspector of this Department as proper and convenient for inspection.

The operation of all orders and of all regulations or parts of regulations inconsistent with this order is hereby suspended until further notice.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

---

### **Rules and Regulations for the Suppression and Extirpation of Contagious, Infectious, and Communicable Diseases among the Domestic Animals of the United States.**

[Prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture, April 15, 1897.]

In pursuance of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," approved the 29th day of May, 1884, and of section 3 of said act, the following rules and regulations are hereby prepared and adopted for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases among the domestic animals of the United States:

#### **RULES AND REGULATIONS.**

I. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture that there exists, or there is good cause to believe there exists, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease among domestic

animals in any part of the United States, and he believes there is danger of such disease spreading to other States or Territories, he shall at once direct an inspector to make an investigation as to the existence of said disease.

2. Said inspector shall at once proceed to the locality where said disease is believed to exist and make an examination of the animals said to be affected with disease, and report the result of such examination to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

3. Should the inspector on such investigation find that a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease exists among the animals examined, and especially pleuro-pneumonia, he shall direct the temporary quarantine of said animals and the herds among which they are, and adopt such sanitary measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, and report his action to the Chief of the Bureau. He will further notify in writing the owner or owners, or person or persons in charge of such animal or animals, of the existence of the contagious disease, and that said animal or animals have been placed in quarantine, and warn him or them from moving said animal or animals under penalty of sections 6 and 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884.

4. When the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry is satisfied of the existence of any contagious disease among domestic animals in any locality of the United States, and especially of pleuro-pneumonia, and that there is danger of said disease spreading to other States or Territories, he will report the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who will quarantine said locality in the mode and manner as provided in rule 12. He shall cause a thorough examination of all animals of the kind diseased in said locality, and all such animals found diseased he will cause to be slaughtered. He shall establish a quarantine for a period of not less than ninety days of all animals that have come in contact with diseased animals, or have been on premises or in buildings on or in which diseased animals have been, or have been in any way exposed to disease: and shall make and enforce all such sanitary regulations as the exigencies of the case may require. He will cause to be disinfected in such manner as he deems best all sheds, corrals, yards, barns, and buildings in which diseased animals have been, and until such premises and buildings have been so disinfected and declared free from contagion by a certificate in writing signed by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, no animal or animals shall be permitted to go upon or into said premises and buildings. Should, however, any animal or animals be put upon said premises or into said buildings in violation of this rule and regulation, then such animal or animals shall be placed in quarantine for a period of not less than ninety days, and said premises or buildings be again disinfected. Said second disinfection and the quarantine of such animals to be at the expense of the owner of said premises or buildings.

5. All animals quarantined by order of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall have a chain fastened with a numbered



lock placed around their horns, or, in case of hornless animals, placed around their necks; and a record will be kept showing the number of lock placed upon each animal, name and character of animal and marks of identification, name of owner, locality, and date of quarantine. The Chief of the Bureau, however, may, in his discretion, in place of chaining said animals, cause the animals to be branded in such manner as he may designate, or may place a guard over the same.

6. All animals quarantined will be deemed and considered as "affected with contagious disease," and any person or persons moving said quarantined animals from the infected district will be prosecuted under sections 6 and 7 of the act of Congress establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry approved May 29, 1884.

7. Whenever in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry it becomes necessary to kill animals that have been exposed to the contagious disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, in order to prevent the spread of said disease from one State or Territory to another, he shall cause the same to be slaughtered.

8. All animals diseased with pleuro-pneumonia, and all animals exposed to pleuro-pneumonia, that have been condemned to be slaughtered, shall be first appraised as to their value at the time of their condemnation. Said appraisement shall be made in the mode and manner provided for by the law of the State in which they are located, and such compensation on their appraised value will be paid as is provided for by the law of such State. In case such State has no law for the appraisement of the value of animals diseased with pleuro-pneumonia, or that have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia, or either, then the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall direct an inspector of the Bureau to convene a board of appraisers to consist of three members, one of whom said inspector shall appoint, one to be appointed by the owner of the animal or animals condemned, and these two will appoint the third; in case the said owner shall neglect or refuse to name an appraiser, then by two appraisers to be appointed by said inspector. This board will appraise the value of the animals condemned and certify to the same in writing under oath, and the amount so fixed by said board shall be paid to the owner of the animals condemned. Should the owner of the animals condemned be dissatisfied with the appraisement, he may appeal from said appraisement to the Circuit Court of the United States, and the amount found by said court to be the value of the condemned animals will be paid to the owner.

9. Whenever it is deemed necessary by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to supervise and inspect any of the lines of transportation operating in the United States that do business in and through more than one State or connect with lines doing business in and through other States, and the boats, cars, and stock yards in connection with the same, he shall designate suitable inspectors for that purpose, and make all necessary regulations for

the quarantine and disinfection of all stock yards, cars, boats, and other vehicles of transportation in which have been, or in which have been transported, animals affected with a contagious disease or suspected to have been affected with such a disease. Such cars and other vehicles of transportation declared in quarantine shall not be again used to transport, store, or shelter animals or merchandise until certified to be free of contagion by a certificate signed by the inspector supervising their disinfection, and such stock yards shall not again have animals placed in them until likewise declared free of contagion.

10. All quarantined stock, premises, and buildings will be under the charge and supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall be in no case free from quarantine until so ordered by the Chief of the Bureau.

11. Whenever any inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is prevented or obstructed or interfered with in the discharge of his duty in the examining of animals suspected to have a contagious disease, or in placing under quarantine animals or premises, or in disinfecting them, he will report the same to the Chief of the Bureau. He will also call upon the sheriff or other police authorities of the locality where said obstruction or interference occurs for aid and protection in the performing of his duty. Should such sheriff or police authorities neglect or refuse to render such aid and protection he will then apply to the United States marshal of said district for the necessary force and assistance needed to protect him in the carrying out of the duties imposed upon him by these rules and regulations and the provisions of the law by authority of which they are made. He will also file with the United States District Attorney information of all the facts connected with such obstruction and interference, and the names of the party or parties causing the same.

12. Should from any cause the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry find that it is impossible to enforce these rules and regulations in any State, and that in consequence thereof there is great danger that pleuro-pneumonia will spread from said State to other States and Territories, he will report the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture. Thereupon the Commissioner of Agriculture, if he believes the exigency of the case requires it, will declare said State, in which pleuro-pneumonia exists and in which it is impossible to carry out these rules and regulations, to be quarantined against the exportation of animals of the kind diseased to any other State, Territory, or foreign country. Said order of the Commissioner declaring the quarantine of a State will be published in at least two papers in said State once a week during the existence of said quarantine, and in such other papers as he may select. Notification of the order declaring said quarantine will be certified to the governor of the State quarantined, as well as to the governors of all other States and Territories, and to the agents of all transportation companies doing business in or through said State. All animals of the kind quarantined against in said State will be

deemed as animals "affected with contagious disease," and any person moving or transporting any of said animals to any other State or Territory, or delivering any of such animals to any transportation company to be so transported, will be prosecuted under sections 6 and 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884. Provided, however, that any animal of the kind quarantined against that has been examined by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry and by a certificate in writing signed by such inspector declared to be free from pleuro-pneumonia, may be exported to any other State or Territory; and provided, further, that said animal shall be exported within forty-eight hours after such examination and signing of said certificate, so that said animal may not be exposed to disease before leaving said State.

13. Before giving the certificate provided for by rule 12 the inspector must be furnished with an affidavit made by two reputable and disinterested persons, stating that they have known the animals to be examined for a period of six months immediately prior to the date of examination, and that during that time the animals have not been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia; that they have not been in any of the buildings or on any of the premises, or among any of the herds known to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or suspected to be so affected. The inspector may also require further proof as to whether said animals to be examined have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia.

14. All rules and regulations heretofore made are hereby revoked, and these rules and regulations will be in full force and effect on and after the 15th day of April, 1887.

NORMAN J. COLMAN,  
*Commissioner of Agriculture.*

---

### Regulations Prohibiting the Transportation of Animals Affected with Hog Cholera, Tuberculosis, or Sheep Scab.

DECEMBER 13, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that under the law relating to control of contagious and infectious diseases of animals, the regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry dated *April 15, 1887*, are hereby amended by additional section as follows:

SEC. 15. Animals affected with hog cholera, tuberculosis, or sheep scab shall be considered animals affected with contagious or infectious diseases as designated by the law and the regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall not enter into interstate trade nor be brought into contact with other animals intended for such trade. Such affected animals shall not be permitted to enter any stock yards or other places where animals are handled for

interstate trade, and when so found at such places shall be condemned, tagged, and placed in quarantine by inspectors or employees of said Bureau until proper disposition is made of same.

Stock yard companies, transportation companies, or others receiving or handling such diseased animals are hereby required to thoroughly disinfect such portions of their premises or property as contained such diseased animals, subject to the approval of the inspectors of said Bureau.

Such diseased animals so quarantined shall not be removed therefrom except by written permit of the inspector in charge. When such diseased animals are found, inspectors shall make careful inquiry as to shipper and owner of same, and transportation company handling same, for the purpose of instituting prosecution under the law provided in such cases.

All animals entering stock yards where inspection exists shall be carefully inspected and those affected with the contagious diseases above mentioned shall be condemned and tagged, and when so condemned shall not be shipped therefrom or enter into the interstate trade, and all violations of this regulation should be immediately reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for institution of prosecution according to law.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
*Secretary.*

# ACTS OF CONGRESS.

*(Under which the foregoing rules and regulations are made.)*

[PUBLIC—No. 41.]

An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall organize in his Department a Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall appoint a Chief thereof, who shall be a competent veterinary surgeon, and whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the condition of domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use, and also inquire into and report the causes of contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases among them, and the means for the prevention and cure of the same, and to collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country; and the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ a force sufficient for this purpose, not to exceed twenty persons at any one time. The salary of the Chief of said Bureau shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the Commissioner shall appoint a clerk for said Bureau, with a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to appoint two competent agents, who shall be practical stock raisers or experienced business men familiar with questions pertaining to commercial transactions in live stock, and whose duty it shall be, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Agriculture, to examine and report upon the best methods of treating, transporting, and caring for animals, and the means to be adopted for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and to provide against the spread of other dangerous, contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases. The compensation of said agents shall be at the rate of ten dollars per diem, with all necessary expenses while engaged in the actual performance of their duties under this act, when absent from their usual place of business or residence as such agent.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to prepare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and to certify such rules and regulations to the executive authority of each State and Territory, and invite said authorities to co-operate in the execution and enforcement of this act. Whenever the plans and methods of the Commissioner of

Agriculture shall be accepted by any State or Territory in which pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease is declared to exist, or such State or Territory shall have adopted plans and methods for the suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and such plans and methods shall be accepted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and whenever the governor of a State or other properly constituted authorities signify their readiness to co-operate for the extinction of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease in conformity with the provisions of this act, the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to expend so much of the money appropriated by this act as may be necessary in such investigations, and in such disinfection and quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease from one State or Territory into another.

SEC. 4. That in order to promote the exportation of live stock from the United States the Commissioner of Agriculture shall make special investigation as to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, along the dividing lines between the United States and foreign countries, and along the lines of transportation from all parts of the United States to ports from which live stock are exported, and make report of the results of such investigation to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, from time to time, establish such regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of live stock as the results of said investigations may require.

SEC. 5. That to prevent the exportation from any port of the United States to any port in a foreign country of live stock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially pleuro-pneumonia, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to take such steps and adopt such measures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 6. That to prevent the exportation from any port of the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport, from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any live stock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia: *Provided*, That the so-called splenic or Texas fever shall not be considered a contagious,

infectious, or communicable disease within the meaning of sections four, five, six and seven of this Act, as to cattle being transported by rail to market for slaughter, when the same are unloaded only to be fed and watered in lots on the way thereto.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to notify, in writing, the proper officials or agents of any railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company doing business in or through any infected locality, and by publication in such newspapers as he may select, of the existence of said contagion; and any person or persons operating any such railroad, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, or owner or custodian of or person having control over such cattle or other live stock within such infected district, who shall knowingly violate the provisions of section six of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. That whenever any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease affecting domestic animals, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, shall be brought into or shall break out in the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to take measures to suppress the same promptly and to prevent the same from spreading; and for this purpose the said Commissioners are hereby empowered to order and require that any premises, farm or farms, where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine; to order all or any animals coming into the District to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination; to prescribe regulations for and require the destruction of animals affected with contagious, infectious, and communicable disease, and for the proper disposition of their hides and carcasses; to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection or contagion being communicated, and shall report to the Commissioner of Agriculture whatever they may do in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the several United States District Attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act which shall be brought to their notice or knowledge by any person making the complaint under oath; and the same shall be heard before any district or circuit court of the United States or Territorial court holden within the district in which the violation of this act has been committed.

SEC. 10. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 11. That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall report annually to Congress, at the commencement of each session, a list of the names of all persons employed, an itemized statement of all

expenditures under this act, and full particulars of means adopted and carried into effect for the suppression of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases among domestic animals.

Approved May 29, 1884.

---

[PUBLIC—No. 247.]

An act providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food for drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be made a careful inspection of salted pork and bacon intended for exportation, with a view to determining whether the same is wholesome, sound and fit for human food, whenever the laws, regulations, or orders of the Government of any foreign country to which such pork or bacon is to be exported shall require inspection thereof relating to the importation thereof into such country, and also whenever any buyer, seller, or exporter of such meats intended for exportation shall request the inspection thereof.

Such inspection shall be made at the place where such meats are packed or boxed, and each package of such meats so inspected shall bear the marks, stamps, or other device for identification provided for in the last clause of this section: *Provided,* That an inspection of such meats may also be made at the place of exportation if an inspection has not been made at the place of packing, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, a reinspection becomes necessary. One copy of any certificate issued by any such inspector shall be filed in the Department of Agriculture; another copy shall be attached to the invoice of each separate shipment of such meat, and a third copy shall be delivered to the consignor or shipper of meat as evidence that packages of salted pork and bacon have been inspected in accordance with the provisions of this act and found to be wholesome, sound, and fit for human food; and for the identification of the same such marks, stamps, or other devices as the Secretary of Agriculture may by regulation prescribe shall be affixed to each of such packages.

Any person who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any certificate in reference to other devices provided for in this section on any package of any such meats, or who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any certificate in reference to meats provided for in this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.



SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful to import into the United States any adulterated or unwholesome food or drug or any vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, adulterated or mixed with any poisonous or noxious chemical, drug, or other ingredient injurious to health. Any person who shall knowingly import into the United States any such adulterated food or drug, or drink, knowing or having reasons to believe the same to be adulterated, being the owner or the agent of the owner, or the consignor or consignee of the owner, or in privity with them, assisting in such unlawful act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to prosecution therefor in the District Court of the United States for the district into which such property is imported; and, on conviction, such person shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for each separate shipment, and may be imprisoned by the court for a term not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That any article designed for consumption as human food or drink, and any other article of the classes or description mentioned in this act, which shall be imported into the United States contrary to its provisions, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be proceeded against under the provisions of chapter eighteen of title thirteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and such imported property so declared forfeited may be destroyed or returned to the importer for exportation from the United States after the payment of all costs and expenses, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury may cause such imported article to be inspected or examined in order to ascertain whether the same have been so unlawfully imported.

SEC. 4. That whenever the President is satisfied that there is good reason to believe that any importation is being made, or is about to be made, into the United States from any foreign country of any article used for human food or drink that is adulterated to an extent dangerous to the health or welfare of the people of the United States, or any of them, he may issue his proclamation suspending the importation of such articles from such country for such period of time as he may think necessary to prevent such importation; and during such period it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from the countries designated in the proclamation of the President any of the articles, importation of which is so suspended.

SEC. 5. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign state against the importation to or sale in such foreign state of any product of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign state so discriminating against any product of the United States as he may deem proper shall be excluded from importation to the United States; and in such case he shall make proclamation of his direction in the premises, and therein name the time when such direction against importation

shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such proclamation shall be unlawful. The President may at any time revoke, modify, terminate, or renew any such direction as, in his opinion, the public interest may require.

SEC. 6. That the importation of neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, which are diseased or infected with any disease, or which shall have been exposed to such infection within sixty days next before their exportation, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall knowingly violate the foregoing provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, and any vessel or vehicle used in such unlawful importation with the knowledge of the master or owner of said vessel or vehicle that such importation is diseased or has been exposed to infection as herein described, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and is hereby, authorized, at the expense of the owner, to place and retain in quarantine all neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and all swine, imported into the United States, at such ports as he may designate for such purposes, and under such conditions as he may by regulation prescribe, respectively, for the several classes of animals above described; and for this purpose he may have and maintain possession of all lands, buildings, tools, fixtures, and appurtenances now in use for the quarantine of neat cattle, and hereafter purchase, construct, or rent as may be necessary, and he may appoint veterinary surgeons, inspectors, officers, and employees by him deemed necessary to maintain such quarantine, and provide for the execution of the other provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That the importation of all animals described in this act into any port in the United States, except such as may be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as quarantine stations, is hereby prohibited; and the Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be slaughtered such of the animals named in this act as may be, under regulations prescribed by him, adjudged to be infected with any contagious disease, or to have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals; and that the value of animals so slaughtered as being so exposed to infection, but not infected, may be ascertained by the agreement of the Secretary of Agriculture and owners thereof, if practicable; otherwise, by the appraisal by two persons familiar with the character and value of such property; to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, whose decision, if they agree, shall be final; otherwise, the Secretary of Agriculture shall decide between them, and his decision shall be final; and the amount of the value thus ascertained shall be paid to the owner thereof out of money in the Treasury appropriated for the use of the Bureau of Animal Industry; but no payment shall be made for any animal imported in violation of the provisions of this act. If any animal, subject to quarantine according to the provisions of

this act, are brought into any port of the United States where no quarantine station is established, the collector of such port shall require the same to be conveyed by the vessel on which they are imported or are found to the nearest quarantine station, at the expense of the owner.

SEC. 9. That whenever, in the opinion of the President, it shall be necessary for the protection of animals in the United States against infectious or contagious diseases, he may, by proclamation, suspend the importation of all or any class of animals for a limited time, and may change, modify, revoke, or renew such proclamation, as the public good may require; and during the time of such suspension the importation of any such animals shall be unlawful.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause careful inspection to be made by a suitable officer of all imported animals described in this act, to ascertain whether such animals are infected with contagious diseases or have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals, which shall then either be placed in quarantine or dealt with according to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and all food, litter, manure, clothing, utensils, and other appliances that have been so related to such animals on board ship as to be judged liable to convey infection shall be dealt with according to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of Agriculture may cause inspection to be made of all animals described in this act intended for exportation, and provide for the disinfection of all vessels engaged in the transportation thereof, and of all barges or other vessels used in the conveyance of such animals intended for export to the ocean steamer or other vessels, and of all head ropes and other appliances used in exportation by such orders and regulations as he may prescribe; and if, upon such inspection, any such animals shall be adjudged, under the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, to be infected, or to have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals, they shall not be allowed to be placed upon any vessel for exportation; the expense of all inspection and disinfection provided for in the section to be borne by the owner of the vessels on which such animals are exported.

Approved August 30, 1890.

---

PUBLIC—No. 521.

An act to provide for the safe transport and humane treatment of export cattle from the United States to foreign Countries, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to examine all vessels which are to carry export cattle from the ports of the United States to foreign countries, and to prescribe by rules and regulations or orders the accommodations which said vessels shall

provide for export cattle, as to space, ventilation, fittings, food and water supply, and such other requirements as he may decide to be necessary for the safe and proper transportation and humane treatment of such animals.

SEC. 2. That, whenever the owner, owners, or master of any vessel carrying export cattle shall willfully violate or cause or permit to be violated any rule, regulation, or order made pursuant to the foregoing section, the vessel in respect of which such violation shall occur may be prohibited from again carrying cattle from any port of the United States for such length of time, not exceeding one year, as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, and such vessel shall be refused clearance from any port of the United States accordingly.

Approved March 3, 1891.

---

[PUBLIC—No. 555.]

An act to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made a careful inspection of all cattle intended for export to foreign countries from the United States, at such times and places, and in such manner, as he may think proper, with a view to ascertain whether such cattle are free from disease; and for this purpose he may appoint inspectors, who shall be authorized to give an official certificate clearly stating the condition in which such animals are found, and no clearance shall be given to any vessel having on board cattle for exportation to a foreign country unless the owner or shipper of such cattle has a certificate from the inspector herein authorized to be appointed, stating that said cattle are sound and free from disease.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall also cause to be made a careful inspection of all live cattle the meat of which is intended for exportation to any foreign country, at such times and places, and in such manner, as he may think proper, with a view to ascertain whether said cattle are free from disease and their meat sound and wholesome, and may appoint inspectors, who shall be authorized to give an official certificate clearly stating the condition in which such cattle and meat are found, and no clearance shall be given to any vessel having on board any fresh beef for exportation to and sale in a foreign country from any port of the United States until the owner or shipper shall obtain from an inspector appointed under the provisions of this act such certificate.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be inspected, prior to their slaughter, all cattle, sheep, and hogs which are subjects of interstate commerce and which are about to be slaughtered

at slaughterhouses, canning, salting, packing, or rendering establishments in any State or Territory, the carcasses or products of which are to be transported and sold for human consumption in any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and in addition to the aforesaid inspection, there may be made in all cases where the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary or expedient, under the rules and regulations to be by him prescribed, a post-mortem examination of the carcasses of all cattle, sheep, and hogs, about to be prepared for human consumption at any slaughterhouse, canning, salting, packing, or rendering establishment in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, which are the subjects of interstate commerce.

SEC. 4. That said examination shall be made in the manner provided by rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and after said examination the carcasses and products of all cattle, sheep, and swine found to be free of disease, and wholesome, sound, and fit for human food, shall be marked, stamped, or labeled for identification as may be provided by said rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Any person who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any of the marks, stamps, or other devices provided for in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, of any such carcasses or their products, or who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in said regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to transport from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or for any person to deliver to another for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia the carcasses of any cattle, sheep, or swine, or the food products thereof, which have been examined in accordance with the provisions of sections three and four of this act, and which on said examination have been declared by the inspector making the same to be unsound or diseased. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished for each offense as provided in section four of this act.

SEC. 6. That the inspectors provided for in sections one and two of this act shall be authorized to give official certificates of the sound and wholesome condition of the cattle, sheep, and swine, their carcasses and products described in sections three and four of this act, and one copy of every certificate granted under the provisions of this act shall be filed in the Department of Agriculture, another copy shall be delivered to the owner or shipper, and when the cattle, sheep, and swine, or their carcasses and products are

sent abroad, a third copy shall be delivered to the chief officer of the vessel on which the shipment shall be made.

SEC. 7. That none of the provisions of this act shall be so construed to apply to any cattle, sheep, or swine slaughtered by any farmer upon his farm, which may be transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the carcasses of such cattle, sheep, or swine go to any packing or canning establishment and are intended for transportation to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia as hereinbefore provided, they shall there be subject to the post-mortem examination provided for in sections three and four of this act.

Approved March 3, 1891.

---

[PUBLIC—No. 102.]

An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY: For carrying out the provisions of the act of May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry, and of the act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, providing for an inspection of meats and animals, also the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, providing for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to use any part of this sum he may deem necessary or expedient, and in such manner as he may think best, in the collection of information concerning live stock, dairy, and other animal products, and to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, sheep scab, and other diseases of animals, and for this purpose to employ as many persons as he may deem necessary, including one thousand dollars additional temporary compensation to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and to expend any part of this sum in the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals and the quarantine of the same whenever in his judgment it is essential to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, or other diseases of animals from one State into another, and for printing and publishing such reports relating to animal industry as he may direct; and the Secretary is hereby authorized to rent a suitable building in the District of Columbia, at an annual rental of not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars, to be used as a laboratory for said Bureau of Animal Industry: *Provided,* That section two of the act entitled "An act to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and the carcasses

and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate commerce, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, be amended to read as follows:

---

**Order Postponing the Certification of Export Beef to  
March 15, 1897.**

JUNE 19, 1896.

Whereas section 2 of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1891, as amended in the act approved March 2, 1895, provides as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall also cause to be made a careful inspection of all live cattle, the meat of which, fresh, salted, canned, corned, packed, cured, or otherwise prepared, is intended for exportation to any foreign country, at such times and places, and in such manner as he may think proper, with a view to ascertain whether said cattle are free from disease, and their meat sound and wholesome, and may appoint inspectors who shall be authorized to give an official certificate clearly stating the condition in which such cattle and meat are found, and no clearance shall be given to any vessel having on board any fresh, salted, canned, corned, or packed beef being the meat of cattle killed after the passage of this act for exportation to and sale in a foreign country from any port in the United States until the owner or shipper shall obtain from an inspector appointed under the provision of this act a certificate that said cattle were free from disease, and that their meat is sound and wholesome."

And whereas it has been found impossible to establish inspection prior to July 1, 1896, at all points where beef is prepared and packed for the export trade, and

Whereas legislation is pending modifying the requirements for certificates with all exported beef,

*It is ordered*, That the requirement of certificates shall be postponed until March 15, 1897. All orders and regulations of this Department inconsistent with this order are hereby revoked.

The greater part of the exported beef is now inspected and will be certified, and any Government desiring to secure inspected beef exclusively may do so by making the proper regulations. It is not, however, deemed practicable to exclude from exportation to countries which gladly accept it the beef which the retail butchers find unsalable because it is cut from inferior portions of the carcass. Much of this beef has been inspected, but there is no way of identifying it after the carcass has been cut. As a considerable number of firms collect these special cuts from the retailers and pack them for exportation, to enforce the statute as it stands would destroy their business. An amendment to the law which

will avoid this undesirable result has been favorably reported from the proper committee in each branch of the Congress, and I deem it my duty to postpone the order requiring certificates until this bill has been duly considered and acted upon by the law-making power of the Government.

J. STERLING MORTON,

*Secretary.*

Also that said Section four of said Act be so amended as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. That said examination shall be made in the manner provided by rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and after said examination the carcasses and products of all cattle, sheep, and swine found to be free of disease and wholesome, sound, and fit for human food shall be marked, stamped, or labeled for identification as may be provided by said rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Any person who shall forge, counterfeit, simulate, imitate, falsely represent, or use without authority, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any of the marks, stamps, or other devices provided for in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, or any such carcasses or their products, or who shall forge, counterfeit, simulate, imitate, falsely represent, or use without authority, or knowingly and wrongfully alter, deface, or destroy any certificate or stamp provided in said regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may decide to be necessary to prevent the transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, of the condemned carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, and swine, which have been inspected in accordance with the provisions of this act. Any person, company, or corporation owning or operating any such slaughterhouse, abattoir, or meat curing, packing, or canning establishment, or any employee of the same, that shall willfully violate any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished for each offense by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

QUARANTINE STATIONS FOR NEAT CATTLE: To establish and maintain quarantine stations, and to provide proper shelter for and care of neat cattle imported, at such ports as may be deemed necessary, twelve thousand dollars.

That whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify to the President of the United States what countries or parts of countries



are free from contagious or infectious diseases of domestic animals, and that neat cattle and hides can be imported from such countries without danger to the domestic animals of the United States, the President of the United States may suspend the prohibition of the importation of neat cattle and hides in the manner provided by law. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause correspondence and negotiation to be had, through the Department of State or otherwise, with the authorities of the Kingdom of Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the abrogation or modification of the regulations now enforced by said authorities which require cattle imported into Great Britain from the United States of America to be slaughtered at the port of entry, and prohibiting the same from being carried alive to other places in said Kingdom.

That the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury what are recognized breeds and pure-bred animals, under the provisions of paragraph three hundred and seventy-three of the tariff act of eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

Approved March 2, 1895.

---

### Sections of the Revised Statutes Referring to the Transportation of Animals.

SEC. 4386. No railroad company within the United States whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine or other animals are conveyed from one State to another, or the owners or masters of stean, sailing, or other vesels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one State to another, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description *for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours*, without unloading the same for rest, water, and feeding, *for a period of at least five consecutive hours*, unless prevented from unloading by storm or other accidental causes. In estimating such confinement the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting roads from which they are received shall be included, it being the intent of this section to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon contingencies hereinbefore stated.

SEC. 4387. Animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing, then by the railroad company or owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same, at the expense of the owner or person in custody thereof; and such company, owners, or masters shall in such case have a lien upon such animals for food, care, and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals.

SEC. 4388. Any company, owner, or custodian of such animals who knowingly and willfully fails to comply with the provisions of the two preceding sections shall, for every such failure, be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. But when animals are carried in cars, boats, or other vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest, the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

SEC. 4389. The penalty created by the preceding section shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the United States, in the circuit or district court of the United States, holden within the district where the violation may have been committed, or the person or corporation resides or carries on its business; and it shall be the duty of all United States marshals, their deputies and subordinates, to prosecute all violations which come to their notice or knowledge.

# NEW YORK STATE.

## PUBLIC HEALTH LAW.

### ARTICLE I.—STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

#### SECTION 1. Short title.

2. State Board of Health.
3. Officers; meetings; by-laws.
4. General powers and duties of Board.
5. Duties with respect to vital statistics.
6. Nuisances.
7. Overflow of water from the canals.
8. Employment of local boards and experts.
9. Examination and inspection of public works.
10. Acquisition of land by State Board.
11. Power of State Board where municipality fails to establish board of health.
12. Annual report.

SECTION 1. Short Title.—This chapter shall be known as the Public Health Law.

**Short Title.**

SEC. 2. State Board of Health.—There shall continue to be a State Board of Health of nine members, three appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be known as Health Commissioners, to hold office for three years; three *ex officio* members, consisting of the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and the Health Officer of the Port of New York, and three members to be designated and appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be a Health Commissioner of the Board of Health of New York City, and two to hold office for three years each, who shall be members or commissioners, or who shall have been members or commissioners of health of regularly constituted and organized boards of health of the other cities of the State. The appointment to or acceptance of office under this section shall not be deemed to vacate any office held by the person appointed in any board of health of any city of the State.

**State Board of Health.**

SEC. 4. General Powers and Duties of Board.—The State Board of Health shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life of the people of the State, and of all matters pertaining thereto. It shall make inquiries in respect to the cause of disease, especially epidemics, and investigate the source of mortality, and the effect of localities, employments and other conditions, upon the public health. It shall obtain, collect and preserve such information relating to mortality, disease and health as may be useful in the discharge of its duties or may contribute to the promotion of health or the security of life in the State. It may issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths to witnesses and compel them to testify in any matter or proceeding before it, or any member of the Board authorized by its order to hear or investigate any such matter or proceeding, and a witness may be required to attend and give testimony in a county where he resides or has a place of business, without the payment of any fees. The State Board of Health may reverse or modify an order, regulation, by-law or ordinance of a local board of health concerning a matter which, in its judgment, affects the public health beyond the territory over which such local board has jurisdiction; and may exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all lands acquired by the State for sanitary purposes. Every member of such State Board and every person authorized by it so to do, may, with-

**General Powers and Duties of Board.**

out fee or hindrance, enter, examine and survey all grounds, erections, vehicles, structures, apartments, buildings and places.

#### Nuisances.

SEC. 6. Nuisances.—The State Board of Health shall have all necessary powers to make examinations into nuisances, or questions affecting the security of life and health in any locality. Whenever required by the Governor of the State, it shall make such an examination and shall report the results thereof to the Governor, within the time prescribed by him therefor. The report of every such examination, when approved by the Governor, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and the Governor may declare the matters public nuisances, which may be found and certified in any such report to be nuisances, and may order them to be changed, abated or removed as he may direct. Every such order shall be presumptive evidence of the existence of such nuisance; and the Governor may, by a precept under his hand and official seal, require the District-Attorney, Sheriff and other officers of the county where such nuisance is maintained, to take all necessary measures to execute such order and cause it to be obeyed, and the acts of any such county officer in the abatement of any such nuisance, reasonable or necessary for such abatement, shall be lawful and justifiable and the order of the Governor a sufficient protection to such officer. The expense of such abatement shall be paid by the municipality where the nuisance occurs, and shall be a debt recoverable by such municipality of all persons maintaining it or assisting in its maintenance, and a lien and charge upon the lands upon which the nuisance is maintained, which may be enforced by a sale of such lands to satisfy the same.

#### Employment of Local Boards and Experts.

SEC. 8. Employment of Local Boards and Experts.—Whenever requested by the State Board of Health, any city board of health in this State may appoint one of its members as its representative upon the State Board during the examination of any nuisance, or for the purpose of determining whether a public nuisance exists, and such representative shall have power to take part in such examination, and shall have a seat in the State Board and be entitled to take part in all of its deliberations during such examination, but without right to vote. The State Board may from time to time employ competent persons to render sanitary service, and make or supervise practical and scientific investigations and examinations requiring expert skill, and prepare plans and reports relative thereto.

#### Power of State Board Where Mun- icipality Fails to Es- tablish Board of Health.

SEC. 11. Power of State Board where municipality fails to establish board of health.—If any municipal corporation, authorized by law to establish a local board of health, shall omit to do so, the State Board of Health may, in such municipality, exercise the powers of a local board of health and appoint a health officer thereof and fix his duties and compensation. The compensation of such health officer and the expenses lawfully incurred by him and by the State Board of Health in such municipality shall be a charge upon and paid by such municipality until such time as a local board of health shall be established therein, whereupon the jurisdiction of such health officer and of the State Board of Health conferred by this section shall cease.

### ARTICLE II.—LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

#### SECTION 20. Local boards of health.

21. General powers and duties of local boards of health.
22. Vital statistics.
23. Burials and burial permits.
24. Contagious and infectious diseases.
25. Nuisances.
26. Removal of nuisances.
27. Expense of abatement of nuisances a lien upon the premises.
28. Manufactures in tenement houses and dwellings.
29. Jurisdiction of town and village boards.
30. Expense, how paid.

31. Mandamus.

32. Exceptions and limitations as to cities of New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany and Yonkers.

(Chapter 584, Laws of 1895.)

SEC. 20. Local Boards of Health.—There shall continue to be local boards of health and health officers in the several cities, villages and towns of the State. In the cities, except New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany and Yonkers, the board shall consist of the Mayor of the city, who shall be its president, and, at least, six other persons, one of whom shall be a competent physician, who shall be appointed by the common council, upon the nomination of the Mayor and shall hold office for three years. Appointments of members of such boards shall be made for such shorter terms as at any time may be necessary, in order that the terms of two appointed members shall expire annually. The board shall appoint a competent physician, not one of its members, to be the health officer of the city. In villages the board shall consist of not less than three nor more than seven persons, not trustees of the village, who shall be appointed at the first meeting of the board of trustees of such village after the next annual election of the village; the members of said board of health shall at their first meeting divide themselves by lot into three classes whose terms of office shall expire respectively in one, two and three years from the annual election held prior to their appointment; from and after the appointment of said board as above provided, the appointment of the successors of said members shall be made immediately after the annual elections of said village. Every such village board shall elect a president and appoint a competent physician, not a member of the board, to be the health officer of the village. In towns the board of health shall consist of the town board and another citizen of the town of full age, annually appointed by the town board at a meeting to be held by it within thirty days after the annual town meeting. Such board of health shall annually appoint a competent physician, resident of the town, to be the health officer of the town. If the proper authorities shall not fill any vacancies occurring in any local board within thirty days after the happening of such vacancy, the county judge of the county shall appoint a competent person to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, which appointment shall be immediately filed in the office of the county clerk. Notice of the membership and organization of every local board of health shall be forthwith given by such board to the State Board of Health. The term "municipality," when used in this article, means the city, village or town for which any such local board may be or is appointed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect at the next annual election of the village, and the term of office of all members of health boards in villages, then in office, appointed under Section 20, Chapter 661, Laws of 1893, before this act takes effect shall expire at that date.

(Chapter 203, Laws of 1895.)

SEC. 21. General Powers and Duties of Local Boards of Health.—Every such local board of health shall meet at stated intervals to be fixed by it, in the municipality. The presiding officer of every such board may call special meetings thereof where in his judgment the protection of the public health of the municipality requires it, and he shall call such meeting upon the petition of at least twenty-five residents thereof, of full age, setting forth the necessity of such meeting. Every such local board shall prescribe the duties and powers of the local health officer, who shall be its chief executive officer, and direct him in the performance of his duties, and fix his compensation. Every such local board shall make and publish from time to time all such orders and regulations as they may deem necessary and proper for the preservation of life and

**Local  
Boards  
of Health.**

**General  
Powers and  
Duties of  
Local Boards  
of Health.**

health, and the execution and enforcement of the public health law in the municipality. It shall make without publication thereof, such orders and regulations for the suppression of nuisances, and concerning all other matters in its judgment detrimental to the public health in special or individual cases, not of general application, and serve copies thereof upon the owner or occupant of any premises whereon such nuisances or other matters may exist, or post the same in some conspicuous place thereon. It may employ such persons as shall be necessary to enable it to carry into effect its orders and regulations, and fix their compensation. It may issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths to witnesses and compel them to testify, and for such purposes it shall have the same powers as a justice of the peace of the State in a civil action of which he has jurisdiction. It may designate by resolution one of its members to sign and issue such subpoenas. No subpoena shall be served outside the jurisdiction of the board issuing it, and no witness shall be interrogated or compelled to testify upon matters not related to the public health. It may issue warrants to any constable or policeman of the municipality to apprehend and remove such persons as cannot otherwise be subjected to its orders or regulations, and a warrant to the sheriff of the county to bring to its aid the power of the county whenever it shall be necessary to do so. Every warrant shall be forthwith executed by the officer to whom directed, who shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties in the execution thereof, as if it had been duly issued out of a court of record of the State. Every such local board may prescribe and impose penalties for the violation of or failure to comply with any of its orders or regulations, not exceeding one hundred dollars for a single violation or failure, to be sued for and recovered by it in the name and for the benefit of the municipality; and to maintain actions in any court of competent jurisdiction to restrain by injunction such violations, or otherwise to enforce such orders and regulations.

(Chapter 1013, Laws of 1895.)

SEC. 1. The Public Health Law is hereby amended by adding at the end of Article IV. thereof a new section to be Section 65 thereof and to read as follows:

SEC. 65. Special Committee of State Board.—The State Board of Health may appoint two of its members as a committee, whose particular duties shall be to carry out the provisions of the public health law, relating to tuberculosis in cattle, and such members so appointed shall be entitled to receive a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars per month and any necessary expenses, and they shall hold office for one year. Such committee shall keep a complete record of all the work done and submit monthly reports thereof to the State Board of Health.

(Chapter 430, Laws of 1895.)

SEC. 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful, and the boards of trustees of the several villages of this State are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate annually a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for the payment to the members of boards of health in incorporated villages where such boards shall be constituted, a fair and just compensation for their services; the moneys so appropriated shall be raised and collected in the same manner in which moneys for the payment of other village expenses are now collected.

SEC. 2. The members of such boards of health shall be entitled to receive for the services rendered by them such fair and reasonable compensation as shall be fixed by the board of trustees.

SEC. 25. Nuisances.—Every such local board shall receive and examine into all complaints made by any inhabitant concerning nuisances, or causes of danger or injury to life and health within the municipality, and may enter upon or within any place or premises where nuisances or conditions dangerous to life and health are known or believed to exist,

**Public  
Health Law  
Amended.**

**Special  
Committee  
of State  
Board.**

and by its members or other persons designated for that purpose, inspect and examine the same. The owners, agents and occupants of any such premises shall permit such sanitary examinations to be made, and the board shall furnish such owners, agents and occupants with a written statement of the results and conclusions of any such examination. Every such local board shall order the suppression and removal of all nuisances and conditions detrimental to life and health found to exist within the municipality. Whenever the State Board of Health or its president and secretary shall by notice to the presiding officer of any local board of health, request him to convene such local board to take certain definite proceedings concerning which the State Board of Health or its president and secretary shall be satisfied that the action recommended by them is necessary for the public good, and is within the jurisdiction of such board of health, such presiding officer shall convene such local board, which shall take the action recommended.

SEC. 26. Removal of Nuisances.—If the owner or occupant of any premises fails to comply with any order or regulation of any such local board for the suppression and removal of any nuisance or other matter, in the judgment of the board detrimental to the public health, made, served or posted as required in this article, such boards or their servants or employees may enter upon the premises to which such order or regulation relates, and suppress or remove such nuisance or other matter. The expense of such suppression or removal shall be paid by the owner or occupant of such premises, or by the person who caused or maintained such nuisance or other matters, and the board may maintain an action in the name of the municipality to recover such expense, and the same when recovered shall be paid to the treasurer of the municipality, or if it has no treasurer to its chief fiscal officer, to be held and used as the funds of the municipality.

**Removal of  
Nuisances.**

SEC. 27. Expense of Abatement of Nuisances a Lien Upon the Premises.—If execution upon a judgment for the recovery of the expense of the suppression or removal of a nuisance or other matter, pursuant to an order or regulation of any such local board, is returned wholly or in part unsatisfied, such judgment, if docketed in the place and manner required by law to make a judgment of a court of record a lien upon real property, shall be a first lien upon such premises, having preference over all other liens and incumbrances whatever. The board may cause such premises to be sold for a term of time for the payment and satisfaction of such lien and the expenses of the sale. Notice of such sale shall be published for twelve weeks successively, at least once in each week, in a newspaper of the city, village or town, or if no newspaper is published therein, in the newspaper published nearest to such premises. If the owner or occupant of the premises, or his agent, is known, a copy of such notice shall be served upon him, either personally, at least fourteen days previous to the sale, or by mail at least twenty-eight days prior thereto. The premises shall be sold to the person offering to take them for the shortest time, paying the amount unpaid on such judgment and interest and the expenses of such notice and sale. A certificate of the sale, signed and acknowledged by the president and secretary of the board, shall be made and delivered to the purchaser, and may be recorded as a conveyance of real property, and the purchaser shall thereupon be entitled to the immediate possession of such premises, and, if occupied, may maintain an action or proceeding to recover the possession thereof against the occupant, as against a tenant of real property holding over after the expiration of his term; and the cost of any such action or proceeding, if not paid by the occupant, shall also be a lien upon such premises, having the same preference as the lien of such judgment, and the right of the purchaser to such premises shall be extended for a longer term, which shall bear the same proportion to the original term as the amount of such costs bears to the amount paid by the purchaser on such sale. The term of the purchaser at any such sale shall commence when he shall have acquired possession of the premises sold.

**Expense of  
Abatement  
of Nuisances  
a Lien Upon  
the Premises**

At any time within six months after recording such certificate, the owner of the premises or any lessee, mortgagee or incumbrancer thereof, or of any part of the same, may redeem the premises or any such part from such sale by paying to the purchaser the amount paid by him on the sale, and all costs and expenses incurred by him in any action or proceeding to recover possession with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum thereon. If redemption is made by the owner, the right of the purchaser shall be extinguished; if by a lessee, the amount paid shall be applied as a payment upon any rent due or which may accrue upon his lease; if by a mortgagee or an incumbrancer, the amount paid shall be added to his mortgage, incumbrance or other lien, or if he have more than one, to the oldest, and shall thereafter be a part of such mortgage, lien or incumbrance and enforceable as such.

**Jurisdiction  
of Town and  
Village  
Boards.**

SEC. 29. Jurisdiction of Town and Village Boards.—A town board of health shall not have jurisdiction over any city or incorporated village or part of such city or village in such town, if such city or village has an organized board of health. The boards of health of any town and the incorporated villages therein, or any two or more towns and incorporated villages therein, may unite, with the written approval of the State Board of Health, in a combined sanitary and registration district, and appoint for such district one health officer and registering officer, whose authority in all matters of general application shall be derived from the boards of health appointing him; and in special cases not of general application arising within the jurisdiction of but one board shall be derived from such board alone.

**Expenses,  
How Paid.**

SEC. 30. Expenses, How Paid.—All expenses incurred by any local board of health in the performance of the duties imposed upon it or its members by law shall be a charge upon the municipality, and shall be audited, levied, collected and paid in the same manner as the other charges of, or upon, the municipality are audited, levied, collected and paid. The taxable property of any village maintaining its own board of health shall not be subject to taxation for maintaining any town board of health, or for any expenditure authorized by the town board of health, but the costs and expenditures of the town board shall be assessed and collected exclusively on the property of the town outside of any such village.

**Mandamus.**

SEC. 31. Mandamus.—The performance of any duty or the doing of any act enjoined, prescribed or required by this article, may be enforced by mandamus at the instance of the State Board of Health or its president or secretary, or of the local board of health, or of its president or secretary, or of any citizen of full age resident of the municipality where the duty should be performed or the act done.

**Exceptions  
and  
Limitations.**

SEC. 32. Exceptions and Limitations as to Cities of New York, Brooklyn, Albany and Yonkers.—This article shall not be construed to affect, alter or repeal laws now in force relating to the boards of health of the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany and Yonkers, nor the sanitary codes duly adopted and now in force in such cities.

ARTICLE III.—ADULTERATIONS.

SECTION 40. Definitions.

41. Adulterations.
42. Duties of State Board of Health in respect to adulterations.
43. Analysis of Spirituous, Fermented or Malt Liquors.
44. Samples to be furnished.
45. Seizure of milk.
46. Adulteration of wines.
47. Pure wine defined.
48. Half wine and made wine defined; packages how stamped or labeled.
49. Penalties.
50. Report to District Attorney.



SEC. 40. Definitions.—The term food, when used herein, shall include every article of food and every beverage used by man and all confectionery; the term drug, when so used, shall include all medicines for external and internal use.

**Definitions.**

SEC. 41. Adulterations.—No person shall, within the State, manufacture, produce, compound, brew, distill, have, sell or offer for sale any adulterated food or drug. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act:

**Adulterations.**

(a) In the case of drugs—

(1) If when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States pharmacopeia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein.

(2) If, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States pharmacopeia, but which is found in some other pharmacopeia or other standard work on materia medica, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work.

(3) If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard under which it is sold.

(b) In the case of food—

(1) If any substance or substances has or have been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

(2) If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

(3) If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

(4) If it be an imitation or be sold under the name of another article.

(5) If it consists wholly or in part of diseased or decomposed or putrid or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk, if it is the produce of a diseased animal.

(6) If it be colored, or coated, or polished, or powdered, whereby damage is concealed, or it is made to appear better than it really is, or of greater value.

(7) If it contain any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health of the person consuming it. Provided that an article of food which does not contain any ingredient injurious to health shall not be deemed to have been adulterated, in the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now, or from time to time hereafter, known as articles of food under their own distinctive names, or which shall be labeled so as to plainly indicate that they are mixtures, combinations, compounds or blends, and not included in definition fourth of this section.

(c) In the case of spirituous, fermented and malt liquors, if it contain any substance or ingredient not normal or healthful to exist in spirituous, fermented or malt liquors, or which may be deleterious or detrimental to health when such liquors are used as a beverage. In the case of ale or beer, if it contain any substitute for hops, or pure extract of hops, or if any such substitute is used in the manufacture thereof.

SEC. 42. Duties of State Board of Health in respect to Adulterations.—The State Board of Health shall take cognizance of the interests of the public health as affected by the sale or use of food and drugs and the adulterations thereof, and make all necessary inquiries and investigations relating thereto. It shall appoint such public analysts, chemists and inspectors as it may deem necessary for that purpose, and revoke any such appointment whenever it shall deem the person appointed incompetent, or his continuance in the service for any reason undesirable. It shall, from time to time, adopt such measures and make such regulations and declarations, in addition to the provisions of this article, as may seem necessary to enforce or facilitate the enforcement of this article, or for the purpose of making an examination or analysis

**Duties of  
State Board  
of Health in  
Respect to  
Adultera-  
tions.**

of any food or drug sold or exposed for sale in the State, and all such regulations and declarations made in any year shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and published in the session laws first published after the expiration of thirty days from such filing.

**Samples to  
be Furnish-  
ed.**

SEC. 44. Samples to be Furnished.—Every person selling, or offering, or exposing for sale or manufacturing or producing any article of food, or any drug, shall upon tender of the value thereof, furnish any analyst, chemist, officer or agent of the State Board of Health or of any local board of health, with a sample of any such article or drug, sufficient for the purpose of analysis or test. For every refusal to furnish the same, the person so refusing shall forfeit to the people of the State the sum of one hundred dollars.

**Seizure of  
Milk.**

SEC. 45. Seizure of Milk.—When a health officer or other official shall seize or destroy or cause to be seized or destroyed any milk, he shall take a sample of such milk in the presence of at least one witness, and shall, in the presence of such witness, seal such sample and tender it to the vendor or person in charge of such milk, and if accepted, shall also deliver therewith a statement in writing of the date and cause of such seizure or destruction. Any health officer or other official violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved.

**Report of  
District At-  
torney.**

SEC. 50. Report to District Attorney.—Upon discovering any violations of the provisions of the penal code relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs, the State Board of Health shall immediately communicate the facts to the District Attorney of the county where the violation occurred, who shall thereupon forthwith commence proceedings for the indictment and trial of the person charged with such violation. Nothing in this article shall be construed to in any way repeal or affect any of the provisions of Chapter 183 of the Laws of 1885, or the acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, or of Chapter 515 of the Laws of 1889, nor to prohibit the coloring of butter made from milk, the product of the dairy or the cream from the same with coloring matter which is not injurious to health.

#### ARTICLE IV.—TUBERCULOSIS AND GLANDERS.

##### SECTION 60. Jurisdiction of State Board.

61. Suppression of tuberculosis.
62. Destruction of cattle or animals affected with tuberculosis or glanders.
63. Compensation to owners.
64. Penalties.

**Jurisdiction  
of State  
Board.**

SEC. 60. Jurisdiction of State Board.—The State Board of Health shall investigate concerning the existence and cause of tuberculosis in cattle and the danger to the public health therefrom, and shall use all reasonable means for averting and suppressing such disease. Such board may cause all proper information in its possession respecting tuberculosis in cattle to be sent to the local board of health nearest to the cattle affected, and may add thereto such useful suggestions as to the removal of the sources of danger therefrom or as to the destruction of such cattle, as to such board may seem proper. The local health authorities shall supply to the State Board of Health like information and suggestions respecting the existence of tuberculosis in cattle.

**Suppression  
of Tubercu-  
losis.**

SEC. 61. Suppression of Tuberculosis.—Whenever tuberculosis shall be found among cattle in any part of the State, the State Board of Health shall take measures to suppress such disease and prevent the spread thereof, and may order all persons to take such precautions against the spread of such disease as it may deem necessary or expedient. Such board may call upon any peace officer in the neighborhood of such disease to enforce the orders of such board respecting such dis-

ease, and to observe and carry out the rules, orders and instructions which he may receive therefrom. Such board may prescribe regulations for the destruction of cattle affected with tuberculosis, for the proper dispensation of their hides and carcasses, and of all objects which might convey the infection or contagion, and for the disinfection of premises, buildings, boats, cars, stables and other objects or places from or by which such infection or contagion might be communicated. The State Board of Health may employ such medical aid, veterinary practitioners and other persons as it may deem necessary, to assist in the inspection, isolation, destruction or disposition of cattle affected with tuberculosis, prescribe rules and regulations for such inspectors and employees, and fix their compensation.

SEC. 62. Destruction of Domestic Animals Affected with Tuberculosis or Glanders.—Whenever the State Board of Health may deem it necessary for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in cattle, such board may cause to be killed any animal affected thereby, or which, by contact with diseased animals or by exposure or infection or contagion therefrom, such board may determine is liable to contract or communicate such disease; but no such diseased animal shall be so killed on account of tuberculosis unless first examined by a veterinary practitioner in the employ of the State Board of Health, and, if desired by the owner, appraised as hereinafter provided. A local board of health shall, pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Health, cause to be killed every horse affected with glanders found within its jurisdiction, but no horse shall be so killed on account of glanders until the value thereof be appraised as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 63. Compensation to Owners.—To determine the value of such animal, the Comptroller shall designate some competent, disinterested person, residing within the judicial district in which such animal may be, to act as appraiser, with an appraiser to be selected by the owner of such animal, who shall promptly fix a time when they shall view such animal and shall proceed to appraise the value thereof. In case of a disagreement between the two appraisers, the third appraiser shall be selected by them and the estimate of the value of either two of them shall be final. The animal shall be appraised at its sound value, provided, however, no single unregistered animal shall be appraised at more than sixty dollars; and no horse affected with glanders shall be appraised at more than fifty dollars. Each appraisal shall be in writing, signed by the appraiser or appraisers agreeing, and shall be delivered by them, if the animal be suspected of tuberculosis, to the veterinary practitioner in charge of such animal, and if the animal be a horse affected with glanders, to the secretary of the local board of health having jurisdiction thereof. Upon the delivery of such appraisal, such animal shall be killed, as hereinafter provided; and if it be killed on account of tuberculosis, the veterinary practitioner in charge thereof shall forthwith make a post-mortem examination of the animal, and if it shall be discovered on such post-mortem examination that the animal was affected by tuberculosis, the owner of the animal shall be entitled to receive one-half of the appraised value; provided, however, that not more than sixty dollars shall be paid for a diseased registered animal and not more than twenty-five dollars shall be paid for a diseased unregistered animal; but if such examination of the animal killed on account of tuberculosis discloses that the animal was not affected with tuberculosis, the owner shall be entitled to receive the full appraised value. The written appraisal of the value of an animal killed on account of tuberculosis, and a written statement of the result of the post-mortem examination thereof, signed by the veterinary practitioner in charge thereof, shall forthwith be transmitted by such veterinary practitioner to the secretary of the State Board of Health, who shall file the same in his office. The secretary of the local board of health having

**Destruction  
of Domestic  
Animals Af-  
fected with  
Tuberculosis  
or Glanders.**

**Compensa-  
tion to  
Owners.**

jurisdiction in the case of a horse affected with glanders shall, in case such horse is killed, upon receipt of the written appraisal, signed by the appraiser or appraisers, as hereinbefore provided, forthwith make and sign a certificate of such fact, and transmit such appraisal and certificate to the secretary of the State Board of Health, who shall file the same in his office. Upon receipt from the veterinary practitioner, in the case of an animal killed on account of tuberculosis, or from the secretary of the local board of health having jurisdiction in the case of a horse killed on account of glanders, such secretary of the State Board of Health shall forthwith make a written certificate, signed by him, setting forth the name and post office address of the owner of the animal killed, and the amount which such owner is entitled to be paid on account of the killing of such animal, and shall forthwith transmit such certificate to the Comptroller, who shall issue his warrant upon the Treasurer for the payment to such person of the amount so certified and shall mail the same to such person at his post office address as it appears by such certificate. No compensation shall be allowed to any person who shall have wilfully concealed the existence of tuberculosis or glanders among his animals, or upon his premises, or who, directly or indirectly, by act or willful neglect, shall have contributed to the spread of such diseases or either of them, and no compensation shall be made under the provisions of this act to any owner for animals killed, unless the animal or animals killed shall have been actually owned and possessed by the owner thereof within this State for a period of three months prior to such condemnation. The appraisers to be appointed as aforesaid, by the Comptroller, shall hold office during the pleasure of the State Board of Health. Each appraiser so appointed shall receive as compensation the sum of five dollars per day for each day actually employed, and shall also be paid his actual necessary disbursements, but no claim for services or disbursements shall be allowed or paid unless accompanied by a verified detailed statement thereof.

SEC. 3. The sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of claims to owners of animals killed in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 64. Penalties.—Any person refusing to obey or violating an order, rule or regulation of the State Board of Health respecting tuberculosis in cattle, adopted pursuant to law, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, recoverable by the State Board of Health, and applicable to the payment of the expenses of such board in carrying out the provisions of this article.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH GLANDERS.

Whereas, by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, as amended by Chapter 674 of the Laws of 1894, local boards of health in this State are required to destroy animals found with the glanders within their jurisdiction, and the proceedings of said local boards in reference thereto are to be controlled and directed by such rules and regulations as the State Board of Health shall prescribe.

Now, therefore, the said State Board of Health, by virtue of the power vested in it, has prescribed the following rules and regulations to be observed by said local boards of health in carrying out the provisions of said Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, as amended by Chapter 674, Laws of 1894, to wit:

1. A local board of health being notified of the existence of said disease, glanders, must take proper means to determine the nature of the disease by employing a competent veterinary surgeon or other person

or persons, who, in their judgment, are competent to pronounce upon the nature of the suspected disease, after which application should be made to the Comptroller for the appointment of an appraiser, to act with an appraiser selected by the owner.

2. Upon the written certification of said veterinary or other person or persons thus employed, and after an appraisal has been made as provided in Section 1, said local board of health shall kill or cause to be killed any animal or animals having the glanders, and shall cause the carcasses of all animals so killed to be disinfected and buried forthwith, at least three feet below the surface of the ground, and shall further cause all stalls, stables, barns, sheds, halters, harnesses, blankets, buckets, measures, mangers, racks, or other places or utensils which may have been exposed to the contagion of said disease to be thoroughly disinfected and cleaned.

3. The secretary of the local board of health having jurisdiction in the case of a horse killed for glanders, shall, upon the receipt of the written appraisal, signed by the appraiser or appraisers, make and sign a certificate of such fact, and transmit such appraisal and certificate to the secretary of the State Board of Health. Upon receipt of such certificate, the secretary of the State Board of Health will certify the fact to the Comptroller.

4. Local boards of health are hereby cautioned against too hasty judgment, and advised to use every precaution to insure a correct determination as to the nature of the disease. A record of all proceedings should be placed in writing and filed in the office of the board.

5. Local boards must report all action taken under Chapter 661, Laws of 1893, as amended by Chapter 674 of the Laws of 1894, to the State Board of Health.

By order of the Board,

J. F. BARNES,

Secretary and Executive Officer.

Albany, July 31, 1894.

[No. 53.]

#### SANITARY REGULATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION BY LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

SECTION 1. Whatever is dangerous to human life or health; whatever building, or part or cellar thereof, is overcrowded or not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewerred, drained, lighted or cleaned, and whatever renders soil, air, water or food impure or unwholesome, are declared to be nuisances and to be illegal; and every person having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may support, continue or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and shall also be liable for the expense of the abatement or remedy required.

SEC. 4. No house-refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste substance of any kind, shall be thrown upon any street, road or public place, and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar or adjoining outbuilding for more than twenty-four hours. Violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of.....

SEC. 5. No sunken places shall be filled, nor made land constructed, with any materials containing an admixture of putrescible animal or vegetable matter, under a penalty of.....for each cartload, or part thereof, of such materials deposited.

SEC. 7. No meat, fish, bird, fruit or vegetables, milk, or anything for

human food or drink, not being then fresh or properly preserved, sound, wholesome and safe for such use; nor any flesh of any animal which died by disease, or which was at the time of its death in a sickly or unwholesome condition; nor the carcass or meat of any calf which was at the date of its death less than four weeks old, or of any lamb which was at the date of its death less than eight weeks old, or of any pig which was at the date of its death less than five weeks old, shall be brought within the limits of this municipality, nor offered or held for sale as food therein. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of not less than .....and by the seizure and destruction of such unsound, unwholesome, immature food substances.

SEC. 8. No person or persons, without the consent of the Board of Health, shall build or use any slaughter house within the limits of this municipality, and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meat, fish, birds or other animal food shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their wholesomeness as food; and every butcher or other person owning, leasing or occupying any place, room or building wherein any cattle, sheep or swine have been or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any room or stable wherein any animals are kept, or of any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stable or market, and their yards and appurtenances, to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every twenty-four hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to, and shall also at all times keep all wood-work, save floors and counters, in any building, place or premises aforesaid thoroughly painted or whitewashed; and the floors of such building, place or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent blood or foul liquids or washings from settling in the earth beneath. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of.....for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense.

SEC. 10. No person or article liable to propagate a dangerous disease shall be brought within the limits of this municipality unless by the special permit and direction of the board of health; and any one having knowledge that such person or article has been brought within such limits shall immediately notify the said board thereof. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of not less than.....nor more than.....

SEC. 12. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of this municipality, except by the permission of the board of health; and the bodies of animals dead of such disease or killed on account thereof, shall not be buried within five hundred feet of any residence, nor disposed of otherwise than as the said board or its health officer shall direct. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of not less than.....

SEC. 19. The health officer is directed and empowered to execute and enforce all sanitary regulations of general obligation now or hereafter to be published by this board; also to enter upon or within any premises where conditions dangerous to the public health are known or believed to exist, and to examine into the nature of complaints made by any of the inhabitants concerning sources of danger or injury to health; and he shall preserve accurate records of his official actions and report the same to the board of health at its next meeting. And whenever, in his judgment, danger to public health shall arise requiring special regulation not of general application, he shall forthwith notify the president of the board of health, who shall thereupon convene the board to take such action as may be necessary and proper.

SEC. 20. Every person who willfully violates or refuses to comply with, or who resists any ordinance, order, regulation or resolution of the board of health of this municipality will be liable to the arrest, action, penalty, fine and punishment provided and declared in the Public Health Law, Chapter 25 of the General Laws, 1893, of which notice must be taken.

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

## AGRICULTURAL LAW.

Chapter 338.—An Act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four and five of Chapter thirty-three of the general laws. Approved by the Governor April 10, 1893. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Chapter XXXIII. of the General Laws.—THE AGRICULTURAL LAW.

ARTICLE 1. General provisions. (Sections 1-12.)

1. Dairy products. (Sections 20-37.)
3. Adulterated vinegar. (Sections 50-53.)
4. Diseases of domestic animals. (Sections 60-71.)
5. Miscellaneous provisions. (Sections 80-90.)
- \*6. Forest preserve. (Sections 100-116.)
- \*7. Adirondack park. (Sections 120-127.)

Article I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. Short title.

2. Commissioner of Agriculture.
3. Power of commissioner, his assistants and employes.
4. Expert butter and cheesemakers.
5. Annual report.
6. Certificate of chemist presumptive evidence.
7. Evidence; principal's liability for acts of agent.
8. Prosecution for penalty.
9. Disposal of fines and moneys recovered.
10. When injunction may be obtained.
11. When prosecution shall not be compelled to elect.
12. Inspection, how conducted.

Article II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

SECTION 20. Definitions.

21. Care and feed of cows.
22. Prohibition of the sale of adulterated milk.
23. Regulations in regard to butter and cheese factories.
24. Cans to be branded with name of county.
25. Regulations in regard to condensed milk.
26. Manufacture and sale of imitation butter prohibited.
27. Manufacture or mixing of animal fats with milk, cream or butter prohibited.
28. Prohibited articles not to be furnished for use.
29. Use of coloring matter prohibited.
30. Manufacture and sale of imitation cheese prohibited.
31. When prohibitions do not apply to skim milk or skim cheese.
32. Packages to be branded with name of maker.
33. Manufacturer's brand of cheese.
34. Use of false brand prohibited.
35. County trade-marks.
36. Object and intent of this article.
37. Penalties.

Definitions.

SECTION 20. Definitions.—The terms, butter and cheese, when used in this article, mean, the products of the dairy, usually known by those terms, which are manufactured exclusively from pure, unadulterated



milk or cream, or both, with or without salt or rennet, and with or without coloring matter or sage. The terms oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, shall be construed to mean any article or substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, or any such article or substance into which any oil, lard or fat not produced from milk or cream enters as a component part, or into which melted butter or butter in any condition or state, or any oil thereof has been introduced to take the place of cream. The term, adulterated milk, when so used, means:

1. Milk containing more than eighty-eight per centum of water or fluids.
2. Milk containing less than twelve per centum of milk solids.
3. Milk containing less than three per centum of fats.
4. Milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before and five days after parturition.
5. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction or on any unhealthy food.
6. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.
7. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.
8. Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

All adulterated milk shall be deemed unclean, unhealthy, impure and unwholesome. The terms, pure milk or unadulterated milk, when used singly or together mean sweet milk not adulterated, and the terms pure cream or unadulterated cream, when used singly or together mean cream taken from pure and unadulterated milk.

People *vs.* Cipperly, 101 N. Y. 634; s. c. (dissenting opinion),

37 Hun. 324.

People *vs.* Schaeffer, 41 Id. 23.

People *vs.* Kibler, 106 N. Y. 321.

People *vs.* West, Id. 293.

People *vs.* Eddy, 12 N. Y. Supp. 628.

SEC. 21. Care and Feed of Cows.—No person shall keep cows, for the production of milk for market or for sale or exchange, or for manufacturing the milk or cream from the same into any article of food, in a crowded or unhealthy condition, or feed any such cows on distillery waste or on any substance in the state of putrefaction or fermentation, or upon any food that is unhealthy or that produces impure, unhealthy, diseased or unwholesome milk. But this section shall not be construed to prohibit the feeding of ensilage.

Care and  
Feed of  
Cows.

#### Article IV.—DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

SECTION 60. Suppression of infectious or contagious disease.

61. Commissioner to issue notice.

62. Farms to be quarantined.

63. Detention and destruction of animals.

64. Employment of veterinary surgeons.

65. Regulations and enforcement thereof.

66. Penalties.

67. Expenses.

68. Compensation to owners of animals destroyed.

69. Federal regulations.

70. Rights of federal inspectors.

SEC. 60. Suppression of Infectious and Contagious Disease.—Whenever any infectious or contagious disease except tuberculosis and glanders affecting domestic animals shall be brought into or break out in this State, the Commissioner of Agriculture shall take measures to promptly suppress the same, and to prevent such disease from spreading.

Suppression  
of Infectious  
and Contagi-  
ous Disease.

**Commissioner to Issue Notice.**

SEC. 61. Commissioner to Issue Notice.—He shall issue and publish a notice, stating that a specified infectious or contagious disease exists in any designated county or other geographical district of the State, and warning all persons to seclude in the premises where they may be at the time, all animals within such county or district, that are of a kind susceptible to contract such disease, and ordering all persons to take such precautions against the spreading of the disease, as the nature thereof may in his judgment render necessary or expedient, and which he may specify in such notice. Such notice shall be published in such newspapers, and be posted in such manner as the commissioner may designate, and as, in his judgment, are most likely to give notice thereof.

**Farms to be Quarantined**

SEC. 62. Farms to be Quarantined.—The commissioner or an assistant commissioner, shall order any premises, farm or farms where such disease exists, or recently existed, to be put in quarantine, so that no domestic animal be removed from or brought to the premises or places quarantined, and shall prescribe such regulations as he may judge necessary or expedient to prevent the communication of the disease by infection or contagion, in any way from the places so quarantined.

**Detention and Destruction of Animals.**

SEC. 63. Detention and Destruction of Animals.—The commissioner or an assistant commissioner, may order all or any animals coming into the State to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination. He may prescribe regulations for the destruction of animals affected with infectious or contagious disease, and for the proper disposal of their hides and carcasses, and of all objects which might carry infection or contagion. Whenever, in his judgment necessary, for the more speedy and economical suppression or prevention of the spread of any such disease, he may cause to be slaughtered, and to be afterwards disposed of, in such manner as he may deem expedient, any animal or animals, which, by contact or association with diseased animals, or by other exposure to infection or contagion, may be considered or suspected to be liable to contract or communicate the disease sought to be suppressed or prevented.

**Employment of Veterinary Surgeons.**

SEC. 64. Employment of Veterinary Surgeons.—The commissioner may employ such and so many medical and veterinary practitioners and such other persons as he may, from time to time, deem necessary to assist him in discharging the duties imposed upon him by this article, and may fix their compensation. All persons now employed by the Governor for such purposes shall continue in the employ of the commissioner upon the same terms, until such employment shall be terminated or modified by the commissioner. No animal shall be destroyed by the commissioner or by his order, on the ground that it is a diseased animal, unless first examined by a medical or veterinary practitioner in the employ of the commissioner under this section, nor until such practitioner renders a certificate to the effect that he has made such examination, that in his judgment such animal is affected with a specified infectious or contagious disease, or that its destruction is necessary in order to suppress or aid in suppressing such disease, or to prevent such disease, or to prevent the spread thereof, specifying the reasons for such necessity.

**Regulations and the Enforcement Thereof.**

SEC. 65. Regulations and the Enforcement Thereof.—The commissioner may prescribe such regulations as in his judgment may be thought suited for the suppression or prevention of the spread of any such disease, and for the disinfection of all premises, buildings, railway cars, vessels and other objects from or by means of which infection or contagion may take place or be conveyed. He may alter or modify, from time to time, as he may deem expedient, the terms of all notices, orders and regulations issued or made by him, and may at any time cancel or withdraw the same. He may call upon the sheriff or deputy sheriff, to carry out and enforce the provisions of any notice, order or regulation which he may make, and all such sheriffs and deputy sheriffs shall obey and observe all orders and instructions which they may receive from him in the premises.

SEC. 66. Penalties.—Any person violating, disobeying or disregarding the terms of any notice, order or regulation, issued or prescribed by the commissioner under this article, shall forfeit to the people of the State the sum of one hundred dollars for every such violation.

**Penalties.**

SEC. 67. Expenses.—All expenses incurred by the commissioner in carrying out the provisions of this article and in performing the duties herein devolved upon him shall be audited by the Comptroller as extraordinary expenses of the Department of Agriculture, and paid out of any moneys in the treasury appropriated for such purposes.

**Expenses.**

SEC. 68. Compensation to Owners of Animals Destroyed.—The actual value at the time they are killed of any animals slaughtered under the provisions of this article, shall be paid to the owners of such animals. For the purpose of ascertaining and determining such value, the commissioner, or any agent appointed by him under this article, shall appoint one appraiser, the owner of the animals killed shall appoint another, and the two thus appointed shall select a third, and the three shall appraise the amount to be paid to the owner of the animals. The Board of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear, audit and determine all claims which shall arise under the provisions of this article for compensation for animals slaughtered, and to allow thereon such sums as should be paid by the State. No compensation shall be made to any person who has wilfully concealed the existence of disease among his animals or upon his premises, or who in any way by act or by wilful neglect, has contributed to spread the disease sought to be suppressed or prevented.

**Compensation to Owners of Animals Destroyed.**

SEC. 69. Federal Regulations.—The Commissioner of Agriculture may accept, in behalf of the State, the rules and regulations prepared and adopted by the Commissioner of Agriculture or the Secretary or Department of Agriculture of the United States, under any act of Congress for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry or to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle or to provide means for the extirpation and suppression of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals and shall co-operate with the authorities of the United States in the enforcement of the provisions of any such act.

**Federal Regulations.**

SEC. 70. Rights of Federal Inspectors.—The inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States shall have the right of inspection, quarantine and condemnation of animals affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, or suspected to be so affected or that may have been exposed to any such disease, and for such purposes they may enter upon any ground or premises; they may call the sheriffs, constables and peace officers to assist them in discharge of their duties in carrying out the provisions of any such act; and all sheriffs, constables and peace officers shall assist such inspectors when so requested, and such inspectors shall have the same powers and protection as peace officers, while engaged in the discharge of their duties. This State shall not be liable for any damages or expenses caused or made by such inspectors.

**Rights of Federal Inspectors.**

#### Article V.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 80. The prevention of disease among bees.

81. Proceedings of the agent of the commissioners.

82. The prevention of the disease in fruit trees.

83. Appointment and duties of the agent of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

84. Proceedings in case of owner's failure to destroy.

85. The New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

86. The State Weather Bureau.

87. The agricultural experiment station at Cornell University.

88. Receipts and apportionment of State moneys appropriated for the promotion of agriculture.

89. When agricultural societies entitled to additional sums from the State.

90. Annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and State Society.

**The Preven-  
tion of Dis-  
eases  
Among Bees.**

SEC. 80. The Prevention of Diseases Among Bees.—No person shall keep in his apiary any colony of bees affected with a contagious malady known as foul brood and every bee-keeper, when he becomes aware of the existence of such disease among his bees, shall destroy or cause to be destroyed forthwith all colonies thus affected. In any county any five or more actual bee-keepers of the county in which foul brood exists, may present to the Commissioner of Agriculture a petition setting forth that such disease exists, or that the petitioners have reason to believe that it exists in such county, and the reasons of such belief and requesting him to appoint a competent person to prevent the spread of such disease, and eradicate the same.

Upon the receipt of such petition the Commissioner of Agriculture shall within thirty days thereafter appoint some well known and competent bee-keeper of the county as an agent of the commissioner who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and who shall within ten days after his appointment, file in the office of the county clerk of the county an acceptance of the appointment and constitutional oath of office.

**Proceedings  
of the Agent  
of the Com-  
missioner.**

SEC. 81. Proceedings of the Agent of the Commissioner.—Upon written verified complaint of any two bee-keepers of the county to such agent, setting forth the existence of the disease, or that they have good reason to believe that it exists within the county and the grounds of such belief, designating the apiary or apiaries wherein they believe it to be, such agent shall, without unnecessary delay, examine the bees so designated. If satisfied that any colony or colonies of such bees are diseased with foul brood, he shall, without further disturbance to the bees, fix some designating mark upon each hive wherein the disease exists, and immediately notify the owners of the bees, or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence, if he be a resident of the county, and if not, by leaving the same with the person in charge of such bees, requiring him within five days from the date of the notice to effectually remove or destroy such hive with its entire contents by burying them, or by fire. The agent of the commissioner shall be allowed for his services, under this section, two dollars for each full day spent by him in the discharge of his official duties, which shall be a county charge.

Chapter 570.—An Act to amend the code of criminal procedure, relating to violations of the agricultural law.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 1893. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section fifty-six of the code of criminal procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 56. Jurisdiction of Courts.—Subject to the power of removal provided for in this chapter, courts of special sessions, except in the City and county of New York and the city of Albany, have in the first instance exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine charges of misdemeanors committed within their respective counties, as follows:

3. Racing, running or testing the speed of any animal within one mile of the place where any court is held.

5. Selling poisonous substances not labeled as required by law.

11. Unlawfully running, trotting or pacing horses or any other animals.

23. Unlawfully frequenting or attending a steamboat landing, railroad depot, church, banking institution, broker's office, place of public amusement, auction room, store, auction sale at private residence, passenger car, hotel, restaurant, or at any other gathering of people.

**Jurisdiction  
of Courts.**

26. Driving any carriage upon any turnpike, road or highway for the purpose of running horses.

27. Cruelty to animals or children.

29. Winning or losing at any game or play, or by any bet, as much as twenty-five dollars within twenty-four hours.

Section 408a of the Penal Code.—(Amended by Chapter 426, Laws of 1894.)

Section 408a of the Penal Code provides as follows:

SEC. 408a. Violation of the Agricultural Law.—Any person who disregards, disobeys or violates any proclamation, notice, order or regulation lawfully issued or prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture for the suppression or prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals, or who violates any of the provisions of sections eighty and eighty-two of article five of the agricultural law is guilty of a misdemeanor; every person who violates any of the provisions of article 2 of said chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one month or more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment, for the first offense.

**Violation of  
the Agri-  
cultural  
Law.**

SEC. 25. Regulations in Regard to Condensed Milk.—No condensed milk shall be made or offered or exposed for sale or exchange unless manufactured from pure, clean, healthy, fresh, unadulterated and wholesome milk from which the cream has not been removed either wholly or in part, or unless the proportion of milk solids shall be in quantity the equivalent of twelve per centum of milk solids in crude milk, and of which solids twenty-five per centum shall be fats. No person shall manufacture, sell or offer for sale or exchange in hermetically sealed cans, any condensed milk unless put up in packages upon which shall be distinctly labeled or stamped the name of the person or corporation by whom made and the brand by which or under which it is made. When condensed milk shall be sold from cans or packages not hermetically sealed, the vendor shall brand or label such cans or packages with the name of the manufacturer of the milk contained therein.

**Regulations  
in Regard  
to Con-  
densed Milk.**

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Chapter 153.—An Act to establish a State Veterinary College at Cornell University.

Became a law March 21, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

Chapter 241.—An Act to amend the agricultural law in relation to the distribution of money for agricultural purposes, and repealing certain acts and parts of acts.

Became a law April 3, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

Chapter 376.—An Act to amend the agricultural law in relation to experiment stations.

Became a law April 27, 1897, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

Chapter 426.—An Act to amend the agricultural law and the penal code relative to violations of the same.

Became a law May 3, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

SEC. 408a. Violations of Agricultural Law.—Any person who disregards, disobeys or violates any proclamation, notice, order or regulation, lawfully issued or prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture for the suppression or prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals, or who violates any of the provisions of sections eighty and eighty-two of article five of the agricultural law, is guilty of a misdemeanor; every person who violates any of the pro-

**Violations.**

visions of article two of said chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for the first offense, and by six months imprisonment for the second offense; and any person who violates any of the provisions of article three of said chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

People *vs.* Burns, 6 N. Y. Supp. 611.

People *vs.* Du Bois, Id. 906.

Chapter 610.—An Act to amend the agricultural law authorizing agricultural societies and corporations to lease their grounds.

Became a law May 10, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

Chapter 654.—An Act making appropriations for the support of government.

Became a law May 11, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

#### FROM THE GENERAL FUND.

\* \* \* \* \*

For the promotion of agriculture in this State, sixty-four thousand dollars; twenty thousand dollars thereof shall be distributed in premiums by the New York State Agricultural Society; twenty thousand dollars thereof shall be distributed by the Commissioner of Agriculture among the county agricultural societies of this State and to the American Institute of the City of New York, as follows:

Chapter 675.—An Act to amend the agricultural law, in relation to agricultural experiment stations within this State, and to make an appropriation therefor.

Became a law May 12, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Chapter 587.—An Act to amend the agricultural law, relating to the distribution of money appropriated for certain agricultural societies.

Became a law May 9, 1895, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

Chapter 598.—An Act relating to the State Veterinary College at Cornell University.

Became a law May 10, 1895, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

Chapter 820.—An Act to amend the agricultural law relative to the distribution of funds collected from associations incorporated for the purpose of improving the breed of horses, and making an appropriation in accordance therewith.

Became a law May 29, 1895, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section eighty-eight of the agricultural law, as amended by chapter two hundred and forty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 88. Receipts and Apportionment of Moneys for the Promotion of Agriculture.—Money appropriated for the promotion of agriculture in this State, the distribution of which is not otherwise provided for by law shall be apportioned and distributed by the Commissioner of Agriculture among the various county agricultural societies and the American

Institute in the City of New York as follows: One-half thereof shall be apportioned and distributed equally and the remainder in proportion to the actual premiums paid during the previous year by such societies and institute, exclusive of premiums paid for trials or tests of speed, skill or endurance of man or beast. All revenues collected by the State Comptroller and yet undistributed from the tax collected from racing associations, pursuant to chapter one hundred and ninety-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, shall constitute a fund which shall be disbursed on behalf of the State for prizes for improving the breed of cattle, sheep and horses at the various fairs throughout the State, as hereinafter prescribed. Twenty-five per centum of the funds so collected shall be disbursed by the Commissioner of Agriculture among the agricultural societies, clubs, or expositions of the State, which have not, previous to the passage of this act, received appropriations from the State as follows: One-third shall be apportioned and distributed equally and the remainder in proportion to annual premium paid during the past year by such society. Such sums shall only be paid to societies which have held fairs annually during each of the three years next preceding the passage of this act, and which have paid at their annual meeting or fairs during such three years, not less than one thousand dollars in the aggregate as premiums for agriculture, mechanical and domestic products, exclusive of the premiums paid for trials or tests of speed, skill or endurance of man or beast, and which shall file a statement of the amounts actually paid as such premiums during the past year, duly verified by the president and treasurer, with the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Comptroller on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-five. Seventy-five per centum of such funds shall be disbursed by the Commissioner of Agriculture among the various county agricultural societies throughout the State, and the American Institute, in the City of New York, as follows: One-half shall be apportioned and distributed equally, and the remainder in proportion to the actual premiums paid during the previous year by such societies and institute, exclusive of premiums paid for trials or tests of speed, skill or endurance of man or beast. If there is no county agricultural society in any county, or it is not in active operation as such, the money which the county society of such county would be entitled to receive under this article, shall be apportioned among and paid to the several town or other agricultural societies in such county according to the amount of premiums paid, provided such town societies sustain a public fair, with premium-list, which premium-list and reports of such town fairs shall be forwarded and made to the Commissioner of Agriculture. All revenues, which shall be received by the Comptroller, and not distributed as heretofore provided, and all moneys received by him from the tax collected from racing associations pursuant to chapter one hundred and ninety-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or hereafter otherwise collected from racing associations, corporations or clubs, shall constitute a fund which shall be annually disbursed on behalf of the State for prizes for improving the breed of cattle, sheep and horses at the various fairs throughout the State as hereinafter prescribed. Thirty per centum of the funds so collected shall be disbursed by the Commissioner of Agriculture among the agricultural societies, clubs or expositions of the State, which have not, previous to the passage of this act, received appropriations from the State, as follows: One-third shall be apportioned and distributed equally and the remainder in proportion to annual premiums paid during the previous year by such society. Such sums shall only be paid to societies which shall have held fairs annually during each of the three years next preceding the passage of this act, and which shall have paid at their annual meeting or fairs during such three years not less than one thousand dollars in the aggregate as premiums for agricultural, mechanical and domestic products, exclusive of the premiums paid for trials or tests of speed, skill or endur-

ance of man or beast. Seventy per centum of such funds shall be disbursed by the Commissioner of Agriculture among the various county agricultural societies throughout the State, and the American Institute, in the City of New York, as follows: One-half shall be apportioned and distributed equally, and the remainder in proportion to the actual premiums paid during the previous years by such societies and institute, exclusive of premiums paid for trials or tests of speed, skill or endurance of man or beast. If there is no county agricultural society in the county, or it is not in active operation as such, the money which the county society of such county would be entitled to receive under this act, shall be apportioned among and paid to the several town or other agricultural societies in such county according to the amount of premiums paid, provided such town societies sustain a public fair, with premium-lists, and reports of such town fairs shall be forwarded and made to the Commissioner of Agriculture. All societies other than county agricultural societies shall hereafter on or before the first day of December in each year, file a statement in duplicate, duly verified by the president and treasurer, showing the amount of premiums paid at the last annual fair, exclusive of premiums paid for trials or tests of speed, skill or endurance of man or beast, one of which statements shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the other in the office of the Comptroller, and no such society shall be hereafter entitled to receive such appropriations in any year in which the actual amount paid by it as such premiums is less than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. The sum of ninety-five thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-four cents, being the sum collected from racing associations in pursuance of chapter four hundred and seventy-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended by chapter one hundred and ninety-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be distributed in the manner provided by section eighty-eight of the agricultural law, as amended by this act, and in the proportion provided by this act for the distribution of moneys already collected and yet undistributed, as hereinbefore recited. Such moneys shall be payable by the treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller on the order of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.



NEW YORK STATE.

---

DOMESTIC COMMERCE LAW.

---

AUCTIONS.

ARTICLE III.

AUCTIONS AND AUCTIONEERS.

SECTION 50. Conduct of auction sales.

51. Commissions; penalty.

52. Power of Common Council of cities.

53. Bond and appointment of auctioneers in cities.

54. Agents of Comptroller.

SECTION 50. Conduct of Auction Sales.—Goods sold at auction shall, in all cases, be struck off to the highest bidder. When struck off and the contract be not immediately executed by the payment of the price or the delivery of the goods, the auctioneer shall enter in a sale book kept by him for that purpose a memorandum of the sale, specifying the nature, quantity and price of the goods, the terms of sale and the names of the purchaser and of the person on whose account the sale is made.

SEC. 51. Commissions; penalty.

An auctioneer in any county, other than New York or Kings, shall not, without a previous agreement in writing, with the owner or consignee of the goods sold, demand or receive a greater compensation for his services than a commission of two and a half per centum on the amount of any sale, public or private, made by him. For a violation of this section he shall refund the moneys illegally received and forfeit two hundred and fifty dollars to each person from whom he demands or receives an unlawful compensation or commission.

SEC. 52. Power of Common Council of Cities.

Except as otherwise provided in the charter of the city, the Common Council of a city may designate such place or places within such city for the sale by auction of horses, carriages and household furniture as it deems expedient.

SEC. 53. Bond and appointment of auctioneers in cities.

No person, except one whose auction business is confined to the sale of farm property, shall act as the auctioneer on the sale at public auction of personal property in any city until he has entered into a bond to the people of the State, with at least two

sufficient sureties, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, in a city having a population exceeding fifty thousand, and elsewhere in the penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he will faithfully perform his duties as such auctioneer and render such accounts and pay such duties as he may be required by law. Such bond must be approved in writing by the agent appointed by the Comptroller, pursuant to this article, or if in a city where there is no agent, by the Mayor or Recorder thereof; and must be filed with the Comptroller of the State, who must thereon deliver to such person a written certificate of appointment, stating the city for which appointed. Such certificate shall be recorded in a book kept by the Comptroller for that purpose and a certified copy thereof shall be delivered to such agent, or if there be none, filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such city is located.

Such undertaking and certificate shall be annually renewed on or before the first Monday of January.

This section does not repeal or supersede the provisions of any local statute or city charter.

#### SEC. 54. Agents of Comptroller.

The Comptroller may employ such agent or agents as he deems necessary in any city to see that the provisions of this act are carried into effect. Such agents may take and approve the bonds required by law and shall transmit all bonds taken and approved by them to the Comptroller within ten days after the same are approved. The fees of such agents for taking and approving such bonds shall be five dollars.

I. Revised Statutes of New York, 528.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### OF THE REGULATION OF TRADE IN CERTAIN CASES.

#### TITLE I.—Of sales by auctioneers.

(SECTION 1 is repealed, and there is now no law compelling auctioneers to pay duties, *Peo. v. Wilmerding*, 136 N. Y., 363. All provisions in this chapter relating to such duties payable by an auctioneer are therefore obsolete.)

SEC. 2. How To Be Struck Off.—Goods sold by auction shall in all cases be struck off to the highest bidder; and where the auctioneer or owner, or any person employed by them or either of them, shall be such bidder, they shall be subject to the same duties as if struck off to any other person; but this section shall not be construed to render valid any sale that would otherwise be deemed fraudulent and void.

(Mock auctions punishable *Pen. Code*, Secs. 443, 574.)

SEC. 3. Private Sales By Auctioneers.—All articles, except those mentioned in the fourth and fifth sections of this title, which shall be sold on commission by an auctioneer, by a co-partner or clerk of an auctioneer, or by a person in any way connected in the auc-

tion business or in auction sales with an auctioneer, whether at auction or private sale, shall be liable to the duties before enumerated. But nothing in this section or title contained was intended or shall be taken or construed to intend any sale or sales of any articles, goods, wares or merchandise, consigned, sent or delivered to any person, firm or copartnership where such goods shall have been or may be consigned, sent or delivered to any such person, firm or copartnership, with orders or directions in good faith to be sold at private sale, and not at auction, and where such goods shall not have been or be sold at auction. (Thus Am. by L. 1880, Ch. 386.)

SEC. 4. Articles Exempt.—No auction duties shall be payable upon the following goods and articles:

1. Ships and vessels.
2. Utensils of husbandry, horses, neat cattle, hogs and sheep.
3. Articles of the growth, produce and manufacture of this State except distilled spirits.
4. All fabrics of cotton, wool, hemp and flax manufactured within the jurisdiction of the United States.

*Id.*, Sec. 8. See L. 1846, Ch. 62, Sec. 10, and a grave question stated as to what is the present law.)

SEC. 5. Sales Exempt.—Goods and chattels otherwise liable to the auction duties, shall be exempt therefrom, if they shall be sold under the following circumstances:

1. If they shall belong to the United States, or to this State.
2. If they shall be sold under any judgment or decree of any court of law or equity, or under a seizure by any public officer, for or on account of any forfeiture or penalty, or under a distress for rent. (530.)
3. If they shall belong to the estate of a deceased person and be sold by his executors or administrators, or by any other person duly authorized by a Surrogate.
4. If they shall be the effects of a bankrupt or insolvent, and be sold by his assignees appointed pursuant to law, or by a general assignment for the benefit of all creditors of such bankrupt or insolvent.
5. If they shall be goods damaged at sea, and be sold within twenty days after they shall have been landed, for the benefit of the owners or insurers.

SEC. 6.—Sales, By Whom Made.—All sales at public auction in the City of New York, not under the authority of the United States, and all such sales in other parts of the State where duties are payable on the effects to be sold, shall be made by an auctioneer who shall have given the security hereinafter required, or by a copartner or clerk of an auctioneer duly authorized under the provisions of this title; but where no duties are payable, all such sales, except in the City of New York, may be made by any citizen of this State.

(Any citizen may be auctioneer on giving bond, L. 1838, Ch. 52. No duties now payable, note to Sec. 1, ante. This section super-

seded as to New York City by Consol. Act, L. 1882, Ch. 410, Sec. 1983.)

SEC. 7. Penalty.—Every person who shall sell, or attempt to sell, at public auction, any goods or effects contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court by which he may be tried; the fine in no case to exceed five hundred dollars; the imprisonment, three months.

(See L. 1838, Ch. 52, Post, p. 1,713, as to bond.)

SEC. 8. Copartner or Clerk.—Every auctioneer, in case of his inability to attend an auction by sickness, by his duty as a fireman, by reason of military orders, or by his necessary attendance in a court of justice, or in case of his temporary absence from the city or place for which he is appointed, may employ a copartner or clerk to hold such auction in his name and behalf, such copartner or clerk having previously taken an oath, to be filed with the clerk of the county in which such auctioneer shall reside, fully and faithfully to perform the duties incumbent on him by the provisions of this title, and which oath shall also contain a true statement of the connection that exists between him and the auctioneer. (Thus Am. by L. 1835, Ch. 62.)

SEC. 9. Goods Damaged At Sea.—Goods damaged at sea, and sold for the benefit of the owners or insurers, shall be sold, in the city of New York, under the direction of the wardens of the port, and in other cities and counties of the State, under the direction of persons appointed to inspect damaged goods in the city or county where the sale is made.

(To like effect L. 1857, Ch. 405, Sec. 5. Superseded as to New York City by Consol. Act. Sec. 1984.)

SEC. 10. Inspectors Of Such Goods.—One or more, not exceeding three, inspectors of damaged goods, whenever their appointment shall be necessary, shall be appointed in the cities of Albany, Troy and Hudson, by the Mayor or Recorder of those cities respectively; and in every other county of the State by any Judge of the county courts, to whom application for that purpose shall be made. (531.)

SEC. 11. Bond.—No person appointed to the office of an auctioneer shall execute the duties of such office until he shall have entered into a bond with the people of this State, with two sufficient freeholders as his sureties, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the payment of the duties that are, or shall be, imposed by law, and that shall accrue on sales made by him or under his direction, by virtue of his office.

(No duties not imposed by law, L. 1846, Ch. 62, Sec. 4, reads: "The bond required by law from every auctioneer shall be renewed on or before the first Monday of January in each and every year." Further details as to contents of bond L. 1883, Ch. 310.

L. 1878, Ch. 287, Sec. 1, reads as follows: "Sec. 1. It shall not be necessary for any auctioneer of this State whose auction business is confined to the sale of farm property and other personal property sold upon farms and property which may be owned by any person residing in any of the towns and villages in this State and which has not been purchased for the purpose of a sale at auction upon which duties are required to be paid to the Comptroller under the laws of this State, to execute the bond now required by law to be executed by auctioneers. Nor shall it be necessary for any such auctioneer to render the semi-annual account now required by law, to be rendered to the Comptroller, by auctioneers engaged in the sale of goods, wares, merchandise and effects, the growth or produce of any foreign country."

L. 1838, Ch. 52, Secs. 1-2, read as follows:

"SEC. 1. Any citizen of the State of New York may become an auctioneer, and may legally transact the business and perform the duties of an auctioneer in the county in which he resides on executing and depositing with the Comptroller an approved bond in double the amount now required by law with sureties for the payment of the auction duties in the manner prescribed by the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sections of title first of chapter seventeenth of part first of the Revised Statutes.

"SEC. 2. An express clause shall be inserted in the bond, subjecting the same to forfeiture in case the obligor shall not render a true and accurate account quarterly of all goods sold or struck off by him and such quarterly account shall be rendered as required in the twenty-second section of title first of chapter seventeenth of part first of the Revised Statutes; and such account shall contain, in addition to the statements required in said sections, a distinct statement of all goods struck off, but not actually sold, and he shall pay the auction duties on all such goods so struck off."

Sections 12-14 superseded by L. 1883, Ch. 310.)

SEC. 15. Penalty For Acting Without Bond.—Every auctioneer who shall sell any goods, wares, merchandise, or effects, by public auction, without having given the security above required, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each article so exposed by him to sale.

(Also a misdemeanor, L. 1883, Ch. 310.)

SEC. 16. Further Penalty.—Every auctioneer, who, during his term of office, shall accept an appointment as auctioneer from any other State, or who shall be concerned as principal or partner in selling goods, wares, merchandise or effects in any other State by public auction, or who shall receive any reward, compensation or benefit for or on account of any such sale, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall forfeit his appointment, and be incapable forever thereafter of acting as an auctioneer within this State.

SEC. 17. Auctioneers To Have But One Auction House.—No

auctioneer in any city of this State shall at the same time have more than one house or store for the purpose of holding his auctions; and every such auctioneer before he shall enter on the execution of his office shall designate, in a writing signed by him, such house or store, and shall also name therein the partner or partners, if any, engaged with him in business, and shall file such writing with the clerk of the city, for which he shall be appointed.

SEC. 18. And Not To Sell Elsewhere.—No auctioneer shall expose to sale by public auction any goods or articles liable to auction duties, at any other place than that designated in the writing so deposited by him, except goods (532) sold in original packages as imported, household furniture, and such bulky articles as have usually been sold in warehouses or in the public streets or on the wharves.

SEC. 19. Penalty.—Every such auctioneer who shall violate any provision of the two last sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars for each offence.

SEC. 20. Place For Sale of Horses, Et Cetera.—The Common Council of each city of this State may designate such place or places within such city for the sale by auction of horses, carriages and household furniture as they shall deem expedient.

(Sections 21-2, special to New York City, and superseded by New York Consolidated Act. Sections 1987-8.)

SEC. 23. Commission.—No auctioneer shall demand or receive a higher compensation for his services than a commission of two and one-half per cent. on the amount of any sales, public or private, made by him, unless by virtue of a previous agreement in writing between him and the owner or consignee of the goods or effects sold.

(For special provisions as to New York and Kings counties, see L. 1879, Ch. 519, and the Consolidation Acts.)

SEC. 24. Penalty.—Every auctioneer who shall violate the provisions of the last section shall forfeit the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to every person from whom he shall demand or receive any unlawful compensation or commission, and shall also be liable to refund the moneys so illegally received.

SEC. 25. Private Sales, When and Where Prohibited.—No auctioneer, on the day and at the place where his public auction shall be held, nor any person whatever, on the same day and at the same place, shall sell at private sale any goods or effects liable to auction duties; and every person who shall violate this provision shall forfeit a sum equal to the price for which such goods shall have been sold.

SEC. 26. Entry In Sale Book.—When goods shall be struck off at auction, and the bargain shall not be immediately executed by the payment of the price, or the delivery of the goods, it shall be the duty of the auctioneer to enter in a sale-book to be kept by him for that purpose, a memorandum of the sale, specifying the nature,

quantity and price of the goods (533), the terms of sale and the name of the purchaser and of the person on whose account the sale is made.

(Such memorandum satisfies the statute of frauds, R. S., part 2, Ch. 7, t. 2, Sec. 4.)

SEC. 27. Quarterly Account.—Every auctioneer who shall have entered into the bond required by law shall make out in writing a quarterly account, dated on the first days of April, July, October and January, in the year for which he is appointed, and shall therein state minutely and particularly—

1. The sums for which any goods or effects shall have been sold at every auction held by him, or in his behalf, from the time of his entering into such bond, or the date of his last quarterly account.

2. The days on which sales were so made, and the amount of each day's sale, designating the sales made by himself or in his presence, and those made in his absence by a partner or clerk acting in his behalf, and specifying the causes of such absence.

3. The amount of all private sales made by himself or any of his partners, on commission, and the days on which such sales were made.

4. The amount of the duties chargeable under the provisions of this title, on all sales, public and private, mentioned in the account.

(L. 1846, Ch. 62, Sec. 3, reads as follows: "Sec. 3. The account required by law from every auctioneer shall hereafter be rendered semi-annually, on the first Mondays of July and January in each year." See as to further contents of account L. 1838, Ch. 52, Sec. 2, in note to Sec. 11, ante.)

SEC. 28. To Whom Exhibited.—Every such account, within twenty days after the day on which it is dated, shall be exhibited, if made out by an auctioneer appointed in a city, to the Mayor or Recorder of such city; and if by an auctioneer appointed for a county, to any Judge of the county courts of such county.

SEC. 29. Oath.—Every auctioneer exhibiting an account shall take the following oath before the officer to whom the account shall be exhibited: "I ————— do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that the account now exhibited by me, and to which I have subscribed my name, contains a just and true account of all goods, wares, merchandise and effects sold or struck off, or bought in by me, at public sale, or sold by me at private sale on commission, whether subject to duty or not, or sold, struck off or bought in as aforesaid, by others in my name, or under my direction, or for my benefit, within the time mentioned in the within account; and of the days upon which the same were respectively sold; and that I have attended personally such of the said public sales as are not stated in the said account to have been made without my attendance; and that the causes therein mentioned of my absence from such sales as I did not attend are truly stated; that I have examined the entries of all the sales mentioned in said account in the book kept by me for that purpose, and fully believe this account

to be in all respects correct; and, further, that I have during the time therein mentioned conformed in all things to the true intent and meaning of the laws regulating sales by (534) auctioneers according to the best of my knowledge, information and belief." Such oath shall be reduced to writing, be indorsed on the account, and be subscribed by the auctioneer taking it.

SEC. 30. Account To Be Sworn To.—Every partner of such auctioneer shall also make and subscribe an oath, to be indorsed on the account, as shall also every clerk or other person whatever in any way connected in business with such auctioneer, who shall have made any sale contained in said account, that he believes the account so rendered to be just and true in every particular. (Thus Am. by L. 1835, Ch. 62.)

SEC. 31. Duty of Partner or Clerk as to Account.—Every partner or clerk who shall have made any sale on behalf of an auctioneer shall, in the account rendered by such auctioneer, set his name, or the initials thereof, opposite to each sale made by him mentioned in such account; and shall make and subscribe an affidavit to be annexed to such account, stating that the sales so noted are all the sales liable to auction duties, public or private, made by him within the time mentioned in the account, and that the account of such sales, so therein stated, is just and true; that such sales were made by him in the absence of such auctioneer, who was unable to attend from the causes specified in his account; and that in all acts performed by him in behalf of such auctioneer during the time aforesaid he had endeavored to conform to the true intent and meaning of the laws regulating sales by auctioneers.

SEC. 32. Duties—When to be Paid.—Every auctioneer, within ten days after he shall have exhibited his account, shall pay for the use of this State the duties accrued on the sales mentioned in the account, and immediately after such payment shall deliver or transmit such account, with the affidavits indorsed thereon and annexed thereto, to the Comptroller, to be filed in his office. (Thus Am. by L. 1843, Ch. 86.)

(No duties now payable. Comptroller to examine auctioneer's books, and may appoint agents therefor, L. 1849, Ch. 399.)  
(Sections 33-35, obsolete.)

SEC. 36. Penalty for Neglect of Duty (535).—Every auctioneer, partner or clerk of an auctioneer, and every person whatever in any way connected in business with an auctioneer, who shall refuse or neglect to perform any act or duty which in either of the last nine sections he is required to perform, shall for each offence forfeit to the people of this State the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. (Thus Am. L. 1835, Ch. 62.)

SEC. 37. Publication of Neglect.—It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to certify and publish in the State paper every such refusal or neglect of an auctioneer and from the time of such publication the delinquent auctioneer therein named shall be deemed



to have forfeited his appointment, and shall be incapable of doing any act by virtue thereof.

(Sec. 38 superseded by N. Y. C. Consol. Act, L. 1882, Ch. 410, Section 1991.)

SEC. 39. *Ib.*—Every person who shall be guilty of any fraud or deceit in the execution of this title, or who shall, by any fraudulent means, seek to elude or defeat its operation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit treble damages to the party injured.

SEC. 40. Forfeitures—How Prosecuted For.—All forfeitures imposed in this title, and not otherwise specifically appropriated, shall be prosecuted for by the District Attorney of the county in which the offence shall be committed, in the name of the people; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to give immediate notice to the proper District Attorney of every such forfeiture believed to have been incurred. The moneys recovered, deducting a proper compensation to the District Attorney, to be settled by the Comptroller, shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the offence shall be committed, for the use of the poor of such county.

SEC. 41. Duty of Comptroller and Attorney-General.—The Comptroller is authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary to give notice to the Attorney-General of any forfeiture incurred by an auctioneer, or any other person under this title; and the Attorney-General when thus notified, shall have power to prosecute for such forfeiture in the manner provided by section forty of this title, and after paying his costs the moneys recovered shall be appropriated in the manner specified in said title.

(Added by L. 1835, Ch. 62.)

#### THE PENAL CODE.

SEC. 443. Mock Auctions.—A person who buys or sells, or pretends to buy or sell, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any species of property, except ships, vessels, or real or leasehold estate, exposed for sale by auction, if an actual sale, purchase or change of ownership therein does not thereupon take place, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

SEC. 574. Mock Auctions.—A person who obtains money or property from another, or obtains the signature of another to any writing, the false making of which would be forgery, by means of any false or fraudulent sale of property or pretended property by auction, or by any of the practices known as mock auctions, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding three years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and in addition thereto he forfeits any license he may hold to act as an auctioneer, and is forever disqualified from receiving a license to act as auctioneer within this State.

(See Section 443, ante.)

# NEW YORK CITY.

---

## SANITARY CODE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

---

The Sanitary Ordinances adopted by the Department of Health, called the Sanitary Code, and conformed to Article XI. of Chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873, by the Board of Health, June 2, 1873, with the amendments and additional provisions pursuant to Section 82 of said article, added and published to August, 1896.

SEC. 6. Definitions of Terms.—That the word “meat” whenever herein used, includes every part of any land animal and eggs (whether mixed or not with any other substance); and the word “fish” includes every part of any animal that lives in water, or the flesh of which is not meat; and the word “vegetable” includes every article of human consumption as food, which (not being meat, or fish, or milk) is held, or offered, or intended for sale or consumption as food for human beings, at any place in said city; and all fish and meat found therein shall be deemed to be therein, and held for such sale or consumption as such food, unless the contrary be distinctly proved.

SEC. 7. That the word “cattle” shall be held to include all animals, except birds, fowl, and fish, of which any part of the body is used as food; the word “butcher” shall be held to include whoever is engaged in the business of keeping, driving, or slaughtering any cattle, or in selling any meat; the words “private market” shall include every store, cellar, stand, and place (not being a part of a public market) at which the business is the buying, selling, or keeping for sale, of meat, fish, or vegetables for human food.

SEC. 8. Misfeasance and Nonfeasance.—That no person shall carelessly or negligently do or devise or contribute to the doing of any act or thing dangerous to the life, or detrimental to the health of any human being; nor shall any person knowingly do or advise or contribute to the doing of any such act or thing (not actually authorized by law), except with justifiable motives, and for adequate reasons; nor shall any person omit to do any act, or to take any precaution, reasonable and proper, to prevent or remove danger or detriment to the life or health of any human being.

SEC. 9. Obedience to Ordinances and Regulations.—That every contractor in these ordinances referred to, and every person who has contracted, or undertakes, or is bound to do, or is engaged in doing any one of these things, in respect of which these ordinances contain provisions or regulations, shall comply with these ordinances, to the extent that any contract, obligation, or duty requires or permits; and no direction of any contractors or persons shall excuse him for a non-compliance with any of said ordinances.

SEC. 10. That every person shall observe and obey each and every special regulation and every order of this board, that is or may be made, for carrying into effect any of the ordinances or powers hereinbefore or hereinafter contained, or any law of this State or otherwise, whether issued directly by the board or promulgated by any bureau charged therewith, as if the same had been herein inserted at length.

SEC. 11. Enforcement of Ordinances.—That the Inspectors of this Department, and its proper officers and agents, shall make the inspections and examinations required by law; that the Board of Police of the City of New York, do execute and cause to be executed all the orders of this board when so specially ordered; and all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with or obstruct such inspection, examination, or execution.

SEC. 12. That except as herein specially or otherwise provided, or may be hereafter provided, or as is otherwise made necessary by the laws of the State, the Board of Police of the Police Department shall, through its proper officers and men, and as near as may be according to existing regulations or amendments to be made thereto, on advice of this Department, and subject to the supervision of this Department, carry into effect and exercise the sanitary powers heretofore exercised by the Board of Police; and that said Board of Police shall keep this Department regularly advised of its action in that behalf, and shall conform to these and all future ordinances, and to all special regulations of this Department.

SEC. 13. Bills of Health.—That no person, officer, or board within said city (except this board or its proper officers, or proper officers of any bureau of this Department, and as the regulations prescribed by this board shall provide), shall grant, sign, or deliver any Certificate or "Bill of Health."

SEC. 14. Medicines, Adulterations and Poisons.—That no doctor, druggist or other person shall make, sell, put up, prepare, or administer any prescription, decoction, or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction, or pretense: nor shall any false or deceptive representation be made by any person to any other, as to the kind, quality, purpose, or effect of any such or other drug, medicine, decoction, drink, or other article offered or intended to be taken as food or medicine.

SEC. 15. That no poisonous medicine, decoction, or substance shall be held for sale, or sold, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions thereof be delivered to any person unless the same is marked "Poison," nor to any person who the party delivering the same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose.

SEC. 16. That no person shall make, offer, or have for sale, or keep at any place of sale any "poisonous, unwholesome, deleterious, or adulterated drugs, medicines, or food," or in respect thereto omit any act or thing required, or do any act forbidden by any law or health regulation of this State applicable in any part of said city.

SEC. 20.<sup>1</sup> Food and Drink.—That no meat, fish, birds, or fowl, fruit or vegetables, nor any milk, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome, and safe for human food, nor any meat or fish that died by disease or accident shall be brought within said city, or offered or held for sale in any public or private market, as such food, anywhere in said city.

SEC. 20.<sup>2</sup> That no calf, pig, or lamb, or the meat thereof, shall be brought, held or offered for sale, as such food, in said city, which (being a calf), when killed and dressed weighs less than forty-five (45) pounds; or (being a pig) was, when killed, not more than five weeks old; or (being a lamb) was, when killed, not more than eight weeks old. Nor shall any meagre, sickly, or unwholesome fish, birds, or fowl, be brought, held, sold, or offered for sale, as such food, in said city.

SEC. 31. That no cattle shall be killed for human food while in an overheated, feverish, or diseased condition; and all such diseased cattle, in the City of New York, and the place where found, and their disease, shall be at once reported to this Department by the owner or custodian

<sup>1</sup> As amended, July 16, 1875.

<sup>2</sup> As amended, March 17, 1896.

thereof, that the proper order may be made relative thereto, or for the removal thereof from said city.

SEC. 32.3 That no meat or dead animal above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any public or private market for food, until the same shall have fully cooled after killing, nor until the entrails, head and feet (except of poultry and game, and except the head and feet of swine and except the heads of lambs, between December 1 and June 1, and the feet of the same at all times, provided they are thoroughly cleaned) shall have been removed; nor shall the body or any part thereof of any animal which is to be used as food be carted or carried through the streets, except it be covered so as to protect it from dust or dirt, and no meat, poultry or game shall be hung or exposed for sale outside of any shop or store in this city or in the open windows or doorways thereof.

SEC. 34.4 That no decayed or unwholesome fruit or vegetables, no impure or unwholesome meat, fish, birds or fowl shall be brought into said city, to be consumed or offered for sale for human food, nor shall any such articles be kept or stored therein.

SEC. 36. That no cased, blown, plaited, raised, stuffed, putrid, impure, or unhealthy or unwholesome meat or fish, birds, or fowl, shall be held, bought or sold, or offered for sale, for human food, or held or kept in any market, public or private, or any public place in said city.

SEC. 37.5 That no meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or milk, or unwholesome liquid shall knowingly be bought, sold, held, offered for sale, labeled, or any representation made in respect thereof, under a false name or quality, or as being what the same is not, as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety for food or drink.

SEC. 40.6 That it shall be the duty of every person knowing of any fish, meat, fowl, birds, fruit, or vegetables being bought, sold, or offered, or held for sale as food for human beings, or being in any market, public or private, in said city, and not being sound, healthy, or wholesome for such food, to forthwith report such facts, and the particulars relating thereto, to this Department, or to one of its officers or inspectors.

SEC. 42.7 That upon any cattle, meat, birds, fowl, fish, fruit, vegetables, or any articles of food or drink being found by any inspector or other officer of this Department, in a condition which is, in his opinion, unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a weight or quality in this code condemned or forbidden, he shall cause the same to be examined by two reputable persons, reasonably competent to judge in respect thereto, whom he may conveniently find; and if both said persons disagree with him in opinion in respect thereto, he shall take no action and give no order relative to the same till he has been instructed by the Sanitary Superintendent; and if one or both of said persons agree with him in respect to said articles, then such inspector or officer may forbid the same being offered or exposed for sale, or being sold, for human food, till the owner or party in charge or other proper person has obtained the consent of the Sanitary Superintendent, or of this board to their being so offered, used, or sold. And if both such persons agree with him in opinion, he may order the same to be destroyed or removed; and thereupon, or if this board shall have approved the judgment of said inspector, it may order the said articles destroyed, or may permit the owner and party in charge to speedily remove such articles from any market, street, or public place, but not to sell or dispose or offer to sell or dispose thereof for the purpose of human food. And in case of disobedience to such orders, and also in all cases where, in his opinion, such articles, by reason of their being in a decayed or offensive condition, would, if allowed longer to remain,

3 As amended, May 27 and Aug. 20, 1895, and Jan. 3 and March 17, 1896.

4 As amended, July 16, 1875, and Jan. 25, 1881.

5 As amended, July 16, 1875.

6 As amended, July 16, 1875.

7 As amended, July 16, 1875, and May 23, 1883.

be dangerous to health, the same (as this board may provide) may be destroyed or removed by any inspector, police officer, or officer of this Department, to some suitable place, at the expense of the party who should have removed the same, and the owner and party in interest must take notice thereof.

SEC. 45. That no person shall have at any place where milk, butter or cheese is kept for sale, nor at any place offer to have for sale, or shall any person bring or send to said city any unwholesome, watered or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows or other animals that for the most part lived in stables or that feed on swill, garbage, or other like substances; nor any butter or cheese made from any such milk, nor any unwholesome butter or cheese.

SEC. 46. That no person shall throw or allow to run or pass into any public reservoir, water-pipe or aqueduct, or into or upon any border or margin thereof, or excavation or stream therewith connected, any animal, vegetable, or mineral substance whatever; nor shall any person allow the same to be done (having power or right to prevent the same); nor shall any person do or permit to be done (having right or power to prevent the same) any act or thing that will impair or peril the purity or wholesomeness of any water or other fluid used or designed as a drink, in any part of said city; nor shall any person bathe nor (except in the discharge of a public duty) put any part of his person into such water; nor shall any unauthorized person open any erection or unscrew any hydrant holding such water.

SEC. 49. Cattle, Horses, Etc.—That no cattle, sheep, horse, goat, goose, or mule, or any dangerous or offensive animal, shall be allowed by any owner, or by any person having charge of, or who shall have charge of the same, to go at large in any street or public place in the City of New York.

And no pigs, swine or cattle shall be unloaded from any cars upon any street or public place in the City of New York, except pursuant to a written permit from this Department.

SEC. 50. That no person shall allow any swine or goat to run at large in said city, and no person shall, within the built-up portions of said city, or within one thousand feet of any residence or place of business or street thereof keep any swine or goat, without a permit so to do from this Department.

SEC. 51. That no cattle shall be kept in any place to which the water, ventilation, and food are not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health, safe condition, and wholesomeness for food.

SEC. 52. That no person shall keep or allow to be kept in any building, or on any premises, or on grounds of which he may be the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant, more cows or other cattle than at the rate of fifteen to an acre (in or near the built-up portions of said city), without a permit from this Department. And every such person shall cause every stable and place where any cows, horses, or other animals may be, to be kept at all times in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall not allow any animal to be therein, while infected with any disease, contagious or pestilential among such animals, without a permit from this Department.

SEC. 53. That no cattle, swine, or sheep, geese, goats, or horses, shall be yarded within or adjacent to the built-up portions of the City of New York, without the permit of this Department, or otherwise than according to its regulations.

SEC. 54. That no cattle shall be placed or carried while bound or tied by their legs, or bound down by their necks, in any vehicle in said city, but shall be allowed freely to stand in such vehicle when transported, and while being therein.

SEC. 55. Annulled January 25, 1881.

SEC. 56.<sup>8</sup> Slaughtering and Slaughterhouses.—That the keeping and

---

<sup>8</sup> As amended, Jan. 19, 1875, March 21, 1884, and July 14, 1885.

slaughtering of all cattle, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds and fowl, shall be in that manner which is, or is generally reputed or known to be, best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food. The slaughtering shall not be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New York south of Thirty-ninth street, nor north of said street without a special written permit from this Department nor unless the same shall be done in buildings located upon the waterfront.

SEC. 57. That every butcher and every person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room or building where any cattle have been or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room or stable where any cattle may be kept, or market, public or private, and having power and authority so to do, shall cause such place, room, building, stall (and market being private), and their yards and appurtenances, to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse and unwholesome or offensive matter to be therefrom removed at least once in every twenty-four hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to, and shall also, at all times (unless some public authority prevents), keep all wood-work, save floors and counters, in any building, place, or premises aforesaid, thoroughly painted or whitewashed.

SEC. 58. That no cattle shall be slaughtered, dressed, or hung, or the meat of any part thereof, within said city, wholly or partly within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley or place; nor shall any blood or dirty water, or other substance from such cattle, meat or place of killing, or the appurtenances thereof, be allowed to run, fall or to be in any such street, avenue, sidewalk, alley, or place.

SEC. 59.<sup>9</sup> That no building occupied wholly or partly as a slaughterhouse, or any part thereof, or any building on the same lot, shall, without a special permit from this Department, be occupied for a dwelling or lodging place; that every such building shall at all times be kept adequately and thoroughly ventilated; that no blood shall be allowed to remain therein over night; that adequate underground connections shall be made from every such building with a public sewer, and the floor of such building on which such slaughtering is done, and the yard shall be cemented and paved so as not to absorb blood.

SEC. 60. That neither the business of slaughtering cattle, nor the keeping of any slaughterhouse nor the yarding of cattle, shall be begun or undertaken at any new or additional place within the City of New York, except pursuant to a permit from this Department; nor shall any person or corporation keep any slaughterhouse or yard, or any cattle therein hereafter, without a permit from this Department.

SEC. 61. That no person shall kill or dress any animal or meat in any market, nor have, or permit to escape therein, or within one hundred feet thereof, any poisonous, noxious, nauseous, or offensive substance.

SEC. 62. Annulled February 8, 1878.

SEC. 63. That every butcher or milk dealer, and their agents, shall allow the parties authorized by this Department to freely and fully inspect their cattle and meats, fish and vegetables, held, offered, or intended for sale, and will be expected to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such persons relative to the condition thereof, and of the places where such articles may be.

SEC. 64. Annulled March 26, 1895.

SEC. 70. That no person shall take, or allow to go or be taken (having the right and ability to prevent the same), any horse or other animal, nor any vehicle, upon any sidewalk or foot-path in front of any building, to the peril of any person; nor shall any person block up or obstruct any street or place, or contribute thereto.

SEC. 72.<sup>10</sup> Pounds.—That no keeper of any public pound shall allow the

<sup>9</sup> As amended, August 18, 1887.

<sup>10</sup> As amended, August 18, 1887.

same, or any animal therein, by reason of any want of care, food, ventilation or cleanliness or otherwise, to be or become dangerous or detrimental to human life or health.

SEC. 75. *Hydrophobia*.—That every animal which is mad or has the hydrophobia, or shows symptoms thereof, shall, by the persons owning the same, or having the possession, charge or control thereof, be at once killed; and every animal that has been exposed to such disease shall be at once confined in some secure place for such length of time as to show that such exposure has not given such animal said disease, and so as to avoid all danger to life or health. And the dead body of any animal that died of such disease shall be at once, by such person, buried not less than three feet under ground, at some place not within one thousand feet of any residence.

SEC. 87.<sup>11</sup> *Filth—Dirt*.—That no part of the contents of or substances from any sink, privy, or cesspool, nor any manure, or other offensive substance, shall be by any person flung or allowed to run or drop into or remain in any street or public place, except as herein elsewhere specified; nor shall the same be thrown or allowed to fall or run into the North or East River, save through the proper underground sewers.

SEC. 88. That no swill, brine, urine of animals, or other offensive animal nuisance, nor any stinking, noxious liquid, or other filthy matter of any kind, shall by any person be allowed to run or fall from or out of any building, vehicle, or erection into or upon any street or public place, or be taken or put therein, save as herein elsewhere provided.

SEC. 89.<sup>12</sup> That no blood, butcher's offal or garbage, nor any dead animals, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter, shall be thrown by any person or allowed to go into any street, place, sewer or receiving basin, or into any river or standing or running water or excavation, or upon any ground or premises in the built-up portions of said city.

SEC. 99. Annulled March 26, 1895.

SEC. 100.<sup>13</sup> That every owner, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any stall, stable, or apartment in the built-up portions of the City of New York, in which any horse, cattle, or other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure, stable refuse, or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate, shall cause such manure, stable refuse, or liquid to be promptly and properly removed therefrom, and shall at all times keep or cause to be kept such stalls, stables or apartments, and the drains, yards, and appurtenances thereof, in a clean and sanitary condition, so that no offensive odors shall be allowed to escape therefrom. It shall be the duty of every such owner, lessee, tenant or occupant, to cause all manure and stable refuse to be removed daily from such stable or premises, unless the same are pressed in bales, barrels or boxes, as hereinafter provided. It shall not be lawful to remove manure and stable refuse in carts or wagons, or to cart the same within the city limits without a permit from the Board of Health, and such carts and wagons shall be of a construction approved by said board, and every such cart or wagon must have a permit from the board in writing, and be used in accordance with the terms of such permit and not otherwise. Manure carts and wagons shall be loaded within the stable premises and not upon the street or sidewalk, and shall be removed from such premises in a manner not in any way offensive or to cause any nuisance. All manure and stable refuse when transported through the streets must be so covered and secured that no part of the same will fall upon the street, and so as to prevent the escape of offensive odors, and the same shall not be unloaded or deposited within the city limits, except upon the conditions of a permit in writing from the Board of Health, and at

<sup>11</sup> As amended, August 18, 1887.

<sup>12</sup> As amended, Feb. 26, 1884.

<sup>13</sup> As amended, Nov. 30, 1875, June 22, 1880, March 15, 1887, July 30, 1889, July 8, 1890, and March 26, 1895.

such docks and places as shall be approved by the board, and to which a permit in writing for such use shall have previously been granted by said board. No manure or stable refuse shall be allowed to be thrown upon or fall and remain upon any street or sidewalk or upon any ground near any stable, and no manure and stable refuse shall be allowed to remain for more than twenty-four hours in any place within any stable, unless it is pressed in bales, barrels or boxes. No manure vault or receptacle shall be built or used on any premises within the built-up portions of the city, nor in any other part of the city except pursuant to the terms of a permit granted therefor by the Board of Health.

On and after June 1, 1895, every owner, lessee, tenant or occupant of any stall, stable or apartment, in the built-up portions of the City of New York, in which any horse, cattle or other animals, shall be kept, and from which the manure and stable refuse is not removed daily as hereinbefore provided, shall cause the same to be pressed in bales, barrels or boxes, at least once in each day, and so pressed as to reduce the same to not more than one-third of the original bulk. Manure and stable refuse pressed in bales, barrels or boxes, shall be removed to such docks or places as shall be approved by the Board of Health, and to which a permit in writing for such use shall have previously been granted by said board, and such bales, barrels and boxes shall not be opened until delivered at such docks or places.

SEC. 104. That no person shall engage in the business of transporting manure, swill, offal, or any offensive or noxious substance, or in driving any cart for such purpose, in the City of New York, until he shall have first received a permit from this Department of such form and effect as the regulations of the board shall provide, authorizing such persons so to engage.

SEC. 112.<sup>14</sup> That no pile or deposit of manure, offal, dirt or garbage, or any accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance, shall be made within the built-up portions of the City of New York, or upon any open space inclosed within any portions thereof, or upon the piers, docks or bulkheads adjacent thereto, or upon any open grounds near (or upon any vessel or scow other than those to be speedily, and according to the duty of any person, removed, lying at) any such pier, wharf, or bulkhead, except according to a resolution of this board specially authorizing the same, and a permit obtained from this Department, and according to its regulations. And no person shall contribute to the making of any such accumulations. Nor shall any straw, hay, or other substance which has been used as bedding for animals, be placed or dried upon any street, or sidewalk, or roof of any building, nor shall any straw, hay, or other substance, or the contents of any mattress or bed, be deposited or burnt, nor shall accumulation thereof be made within two hundred feet of any street, without a permit from this board.

SEC. 114. That no manure, garbage or other material that is liable to emit an offensive exhalation, shall, in or adjacent to the built-up portions of the City of New York, be turned or stirred (except about its removal), in such a way as to be liable, by reason thereof, to increase such exhalations.

SEC. 117.<sup>15</sup> That the owners, lessees, tenants, and managers of every blacksmith or other shop, forge, coal yard, foundry, manufactory, and premises where any business is done, or in or upon which an engine or boilers, are used, shall cause all ashes, cinders, rubbish, dirt, and refuse, to be removed to some proper place, so that the same shall not accumulate at any of the above-mentioned premises, or in the appurtenances thereof, nor the same become filthy, or offensive. Nor shall any smoke, cinders, dust, gas, steam, or offensive odor, be allowed to escape from any such building, place, or premises, to the detriment or annoyance of any person not being therein or thereupon engaged.

---

<sup>14</sup> As amended, May 5, 1874

<sup>15</sup> As amended, March 15, 1881.



SEC. 120. Diseased Animals.—That no diseased or sickly horse, cattle, swine, sheep, dog, or cat, or other animals, nor any that have been exposed to any disease that is contagious among such animals, shall be brought into the City of New York.

SEC. 121.<sup>16</sup> That no person shall keep, retain or allow, or employ to be kept or retained, at any place within or adjacent to the built-up portions of the City of New York, any horse, ass or colt having the disease known as glanders or farcy, but shall at once report the fact to the Board of Health of said city, and under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent shall remove such animal in the manner designated by such Sanitary Superintendent. No animal having glanders or farcy, or any contagious disease, or that shall die thereof, shall be removed, disposed of, or exposed in any street or public place in said city without a written permit from said Board of Health, and then only in accordance with the terms of such permit.

SEC. 122. Dead, Sick and Injured Animals.—That no person shall leave in or throw into any place or street, or public water, nor offensively expose or bury, the body (or any part thereof) of any dead or fatally sick or injured animal, nor shall any person keep any dead animal or any offensive meat, bird, fowl, or fish in a place where the same may be dangerous to the life or detrimental to the health of any person.

SEC. 123. That any animal, being in any street or public place, within or adjacent to the built-up portion of New York City, and appearing in the estimation of any officer or inspector of this Department (and of two discreet citizens, called by such officer or inspector to view the same in his presence) injured or diseased past recovery, for any useful purpose, and not being attended and properly cared for by the owner or some proper person to have charge thereof for such owner; or not having been removed to some private premises, or to some place designated by such officer or inspector, within one hour after being found or left in such condition, may be deprived of life by such officer or inspector, or as he may direct; and shall thereafter, unless at once removed by the owner or person, be treated as any other animal found on a street or place.

SEC. 124. That any person having a dead animal or an animal past recovery, and not killed for and proper for use as meat or fish, or in any offensive condition, or sick with an infectious or contagious disease on his premises in said city, and every person whose animal or any animal in his charge or under his control in any street or place, may die or become or be in a condition past recovery, shall at once remove or cause the removal of such animal, dead or alive, to some proper place, and when such place may be designated by the Sanitary Superintendent of this Department, to the place so designated.

SEC. 125. That it shall be the duty of the owner, and of the person that last had or then having charge of any animal, so dead or injured or diseased, and being in any street or public place, to at once give notice thereof, and of the nearest street and avenue where it may be, to some inspector or officer of this Department, or of the Sanitary Bureau, unless such animal is at once removed by some proper person.

SEC. 126. That no person other than the inspectors or officers of this Department or the Board of Police, or persons thereto authorized, shall in any way interfere with such dead, sick or injured animal in any street or place, and no person shall skin or wound such animal in such street or public place, unless to terminate its life as herein authorized, except that the owner or person having control of such animal may terminate the life thereof in the presence and by the consent of a policeman or an inspector or officer of this Department.

SEC. 127. That no person shall obstruct, delay, or interfere with the proper and free use, for the purposes for which they may be and should be set apart and devoted, of any dock, pier, or bulkhead set apart for

---

<sup>16</sup> As amended, August 20, 1875.

the use of any contractor or person engaged in removing any offal, garbage, rubbish, dirt, dead animal, night soil, or other like substances, or with the proper performance of such contracts.

SEC. 128. That it shall be the duty of every contractor and person (as agents and employees) who has contracted or undertaken to remove any diseased or dead animal, offal, rubbish, garbage, dirt, street-sweeping, night-soil, or other filthy, offensive, or noxious substance, or is engaged about any such removal, or in loading or unloading of any such substance, to do the same with dispatch, and in every particular in a manner as cleanly and little offensive, and with as little danger and prejudice to life and health as possible.

SEC. 129. That no matter or material in the section last mentioned shall lay piled up, or partially raked together, in any street or place before the removal thereof, more than a reasonable time, nor for more than four hours in the day time under any circumstance.

SEC. 130.<sup>17</sup> That no ship, boat, or other vessel or article, shall be taken or allowed by any person to come into or lay to, at, or within any dock, pier, bulkhead, or slip, or be placed thereon for the purpose of the shipment or removal of any offal, garbage, rubbish, blood or offensive animal or vegetable matter, dirt, or dead animals, or for the use of any contractor about the removal of any of the foregoing substances, without a permit from this Department.

SEC. 168.<sup>18</sup> That every car used for the transportation of passengers in the City of New York, shall be so constructed as at all times to provide and secure good ventilation.

SEC. 171. That no person shall take, carry, expose, or place (or induce any other person so to do), in or upon any street or public place, any substance, animal, or thing, which shall imperil the life or health of any person who is or may properly be in such street or place.

SEC. 172. That no person owning, occupying, or having charge of any stable or other premises, shall keep or allow thereon or therein any dog or other animal which shall by noise disturb the quiet or repose of those or any one therein or in the vicinity, to the detriment of the life or health of any human being.

SEC. 173. That no person shall race or run or rapidly drive any horse or other animal in a public street or place, or allow the same to so move, or to throw or send up any kite, stone or other substance, or burn or set off any fireworks, fire-crackers, or other substance, whereby, or by reason of which, any human life may be put in danger or peril.

SEC. 184.<sup>19</sup> The business of slaughtering animals in the City of New York shall not be conducted south of One Hundred and Tenth street, unless the same shall be in buildings located upon the waterfront, and so constructed as to receive all stock deliverable thereat from boats, cars, or transports; and to secure the proper care and disposition of all parts of the slaughtered animals upon the premises or the immediate removal thereof by means of boats; and no cattle, sheep, hogs, or calves shall be driven in the streets of such city below One Hundred and Tenth street, except through Sixtieth street and Eleventh avenue, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 350 of the Laws of 1883, and subject to the provisions of Chapter 394 of the Laws of 1885; nor shall any fat, hides, hoofs, or entrails, or other refuse parts of slaughtered animals, be transported in said streets; nor shall any buildings be erected or converted into or used as a slaughterhouse or factory or place for fat-rendering, or for any offensive business growing out of slaughtering, such as fat-melting, hide-curing, gut-cleaning, bone-boiling, glue-making, etc., until the plans thereof have been duly submitted to the Board of Health, and approved in writing by the said board.

<sup>17</sup> As amended, Aug. 26, 1873.

<sup>18</sup> As amended, Feb. 8, 1878.

<sup>19</sup> Adopted October 13, 1874, and July 14, 1885.

SEC. 185.<sup>20</sup> That every veterinary surgeon who is called to examine or professionally attend any animal within the City of New York having the glanders or farcy, or any contagious disease, shall within twenty-four hours thereafter report in writing to the Board of Health of such city the following facts, viz.: 1. A statement of the location of such diseased animal; 2. The name and address of the owner thereof; 3. The type and character of the disease.

SEC. 186.<sup>21</sup> No milk which has been watered, adulterated, reduced or changed in any respect by the addition of water or other substance, or by the removal of cream, shall be brought into, held, kept, or offered for sale at any place in the City of New York; nor shall any one keep, have or offer for sale in the said city any such milk.

The term "adulterated," when so used in this section, means:

First—Milk containing more than eighty-eight per centum of water or fluids.

Second—Milk containing less than twelve per centum of milk solids.

Third—Milk containing less than three per centum of fats.

Fourth—Milk drawn from animals within fifteen days before or five days after parturition.

Fifth—Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste, or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction, or on any unhealthy food.

Sixth—Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.

Seventh—Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.

Eighth—Milk which has been adulterated with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added, or into which has been introduced, any foreign substance whatever.

SEC. 187.<sup>22</sup> That every person who omits or refuses to comply with, or who resists any of the provisions of the Sanitary Code, or any of the rules, orders, sanitary regulations, or ordinances established or declared by this board under or pursuant to any of the provisions of the seventy-fourth Chapter of the Laws of 1866; or of Chapter six hundred and eighty-six of the Laws of 1866; or of Chapter nine hundred and fifty-six of the Laws of 1867; or of Chapter three hundred and thirty-five of Laws of 1873; or of Chapter six hundred and thirty-six of the Laws of 1874; or refuses or neglects to comply with any of the provisions of the said laws in so far as the same are now in force and applicable to the City of New York; or omits or refuses or neglects the execution of any order or special regulation of this Department, will be liable to the arrest, suit, penalty, fine, and punishment in said laws provided and declared; of all of which notice must be taken.

SEC. 188.<sup>23</sup> That hereafter no Texas, Colorado, or other dangerous cattle shall be driven through or along the public streets, except in those cases only where the cattle shall be landed at the foot of the street leading to the slaughterhouse to which such cattle shall be destined, and where the street shall be effectually barred or closed, so as to prevent the escape of such cattle during the transfer from the dock to such slaughterhouse, and no such cattle shall be landed except in accordance with the provisions and restrictions of this ordinance.

SEC. 189.<sup>24</sup> Whenever a nuisance in any place at or upon any premises in the City of New York shall have been found or declared by resolution of the Board of Health to exist, and an order shall have been made directing the owner or lessee of such premises to make suitable and necessary repairs or improvements, or to abate the said nuisance, such repairs or improvements shall be made, and such nuisance shall be fully abated

20 Adopted August 20, 1875.

21 Adopted Feb. 23, 1876, and amended Dec. 3, 1895.

22 Adopted June 12, 1877.

23 Adopted Sept. 4, 1877.

24 Adopted Oct. 9, 1877.

in the manner directed by the Board of Health within five days after notice thereof.

SEC. 194.<sup>25</sup> That no cattle shall be unloaded from boats or shall be driven or allowed in the streets, avenues, or public places in said city, unless distinctly and legibly marked with a letter, sign or symbol plainly representing the ownership of such animals, which letter, sign or symbol shall have been previously registered in the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, approved by him, and written upon the face of the permit for driving cattle, issued from time to time to the owner of such cattle, under the rules, regulations and ordinances of this board.

SEC. 195.<sup>26</sup> That no permit for driving cattle in the City of New York shall be granted to any person, save upon the condition that all such cattle shall be distinctly and legibly marked with a mark, sign, or symbol, approved by the Sanitary Superintendent, so as clearly to indicate the ownership thereof, and it shall be the duty of every person applying for or using a permit to drive cattle in said city, to file with the Sanitary Superintendent a correct statement of the mark, sign, or symbol employed by him under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 197.<sup>27</sup> That no live chickens, geese, ducks, or other fowls shall be brought into, or kept, or held, or offered for sale, or killed in any yard, area, cellar, coop, building, premises, or part thereof, or in any public market, or on any sidewalk or other place within the built-up portions of the City of New York, without a special permit in writing from the Health Department and subject to the conditions thereof.

SEC. 198.<sup>28</sup> That no cattle, with or without their young calves, shall be led or driven through or along any of the streets of the City of New York without a permit in writing from the Health Department, and in strict accordance with the routes, hours, and conditions prescribed thereby; and no person shall lead, attempt to lead, or cause to be led, any cattle otherwise than singly, one person with each, nor upon any sidewalks; provided, however, that sheep may be driven on routes prescribed for them, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the permits issued from time to time by the Board of Health.

SEC. 199.<sup>29</sup> Annulled March 26, 1895.

SEC. 200.<sup>30</sup> No cows shall be kept in the City of New York, without a permit in writing therefor from the Health Department.

SEC. 202.<sup>31</sup> Any cattle, meat, birds, fowl, fish, fruit, or vegetables, found by an inspector or officer of this Department in a condition which is, in his opinion, unwholesome or unfit for use as human food shall, upon the order of the Sanitary Superintendent, be removed from any market, street, or public place, and the owner or person in charge thereof, when so directed by the said inspector or by such order of the Sanitary Superintendent, shall remove, or cause the same to be removed, to the place designated by the Sanitary Superintendent, or to the offal dock, and shall not sell, or offer to sell, or dispose of the same for human food. And when, in the opinion of the Sanitary Superintendent, any such meat, fish, fruits, or vegetables shall be unfit for human food, or any such animal, cattle, sheep, swine, or fowls, by reason of disease, or exposure to contagious disease, shall be unfit for human food, and improper or unfit to remain near other animals or to be kept alive, the Board of Health may direct the same to be destroyed, as dangerous to life and removed by any inspector, police officer, officer or agent of this Department, to be killed and taken to the offal dock.

<sup>25</sup> Adopted Nov. 13, 1877.

<sup>26</sup> Adopted Nov. 13, 1877.

<sup>27</sup> Adopted Nov. 20, 1877, and amended June 16, 1885, and July 18, 1894.

<sup>28</sup> Adopted April 23, 1878, amended June 11, 1878, Dec. 14, 1880, Jan. 18, 1881, and April 14, 1885.

<sup>29</sup> Adopted July 2, 1878.

<sup>30</sup> Adopted Oct. 15, 1878, and amended June 23, 1896.

<sup>31</sup> Adopted March 4, 1879.

SEC. 207.<sup>32</sup> Any milk found to be adulterated, either by the addition of water, or other substance or by the removal of cream, or which has been brought into, or is held or offered for sale, in the City of New York contrary to the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-six of the Sanitary Code, may be seized and destroyed by any inspector or other officer of this Department authorized to inspect milk.

SEC. 221.<sup>33</sup> No milk shall be received, held, kept, offered for sale or delivered in the City of New York without a permit in writing from the Board of Health and subject to the conditions thereof.

SEC. 223.<sup>34</sup> No cream that is adulterated shall be brought into, held, kept or offered for sale in the City of New York, nor shall any one keep, have or offer for sale in said city any such cream. The term "cream" means the fatty portions of pure milk which rise to the surface when the milk is left at rest, or which is separated by other means. The term "adulterated," when used in this section, refers to cream to which any foreign substance whatever has been added.

SEC. 224.<sup>35</sup> No condensed milk which is adulterated shall be brought into, held, kept, or offered for sale at any place in the City of New York, nor shall any one have, keep, or offer for sale in said city any such condensed milk. The words "condensed milk" mean pure milk from which any part of the water has been removed, or pure milk from which any part of the water has been removed and to which sugars have been added. The term "adulterated," when used in this section, refers to condensed milk in which the amount of fat is less than twenty-five per cent. of the milk solids contained therein, or to which any foreign substance whatever has been added, excepting sugars, as in preserved milks.

---

<sup>32</sup> Adopted May 23, 1883.

<sup>33</sup> Adopted Jan. 21, 1896.

<sup>34</sup> Adopted June 23, 1896.

<sup>35</sup> Adopted June 23, 1896.

# STATE VETERINARY SANITARY LAWS.

---

## ALABAMA.

An Act for the prevention and suppression of infectious and contagious Diseases of horses and other animals.—Acts 1886-87.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama:*

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of any person, who is the owner or possessor of a horse, mule, or other animal having the glanders, or other fatal, contagious or infectious disease, to keep such diseased animal away and removed from any public or other place where horses, mules or other animals are usually kept in said counties, and also to keep such diseased animals at a distance from any common rendezvous for animals therein, whether such rendezvous or place of resort be maintained for public or private use and conveniences; and any person refusing or wilfully neglecting to obey this provision of law, by bringing such diseased horse, mule, or other animal, or causing the same to be brought to any rendezvous of animals or other place where the same shall be usually kept, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be indicted therefor; and upon conviction thereof by or before any court of this State competent at this time to try and punish misdemeanors committed in said counties, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars, for any violation of this law; provided, that the prosecution and conviction of any person under this statute shall not be a bar to an action for civil damages against said person for loss or injury incurred by reason of the violation thereof.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

## MARYLAND.

LIVE STOCK CONTAGIOUS DISEASE LAWS OF MARYLAND, ESTABLISHING  
THE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.  
MEMBERS OF BOARD.

President, HART B. HOLTON, Powhatan, Baltimore Co., Maryland.  
HIRAM T. HOBBS, Tridelphia, Howard Co., Maryland.

Secretary, C. W. MELVILLE, Haight, Carroll Co., Maryland; Office,  
230 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Maryland.

DR. A. W. CLEMENT, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Office, 916 Cathedral  
St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Chapter 519, Laws of 1888.—An Act to prevent the spread of contagious  
or infectious diseases among the live stock of this State.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland:*

SECTION 1. That a commission is hereby established which shall be known under the name and style of the "State Live Stock Sanitary Board," to consist of three Commissioners, who are practically engaged in the breeding of live stock, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, biennially, at such time as Executive appointments are required by law to be made, and who shall hold their offices until their successors are duly appointed and qualified.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said Board, as far as possible, to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State from all exotic contagious or infectious diseases, and glanders in horses, and for this purpose it is authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary or other regulations as it may deem necessary, and shall maintain an office in the city of Baltimore; it shall institute and prosecute diligent inquiries in the several counties, and ascertain, as far as possible, the exact condition of the health of the live stock in said counties, and the local boards of health of the several counties shall investigate all reported cases of contagious or infectious diseases of live stock in their respective counties, and if found to be contagious or infectious shall report the same at once to the said Live Stock Sanitary Board, and such Board shall have the power to prevent the introduction into this State of animals from other States which they may have reason to believe are affected with a contagious or infectious disease, or have been exposed thereto, and to detain the same at any place for inspection or quarantine, in its discretion.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That on presentation to the Governor by the said "Live Stock Sanitary Board" of the facts, showing the existence of any contagious or infectious disease among the domestic animals of any other State, Territory or District, the Governor may, by Proclamation, declare such State, Territory or District, or any part thereof, in quarantine, and during the pendency of such quarantine it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, company or corporation to bring into the State of Maryland any animals or animal of the kind so infected from the district so quarantined. And any person or persons, company or corporation, whether owner, agent or carrier, convicted of a violation of the provisions of this section, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, for each offense.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That each member of said Board shall be paid the sum of five dollars per day and necessary expenses for time actually spent in the discharge of his duties. And the sum of three thousand dollars per year be and the same is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet the expenses of said Board, including rent, printing, counsel fees, etc.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the Governor shall also appoint a Chief Veterinary Inspector, who shall be a graduate in good standing of some recognized school of veterinary medicine, who shall hold his office and be paid a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars and traveling expenses, in the discretion of the Governor, whose duty it shall be to visit the stables of the city and counties wherever and whenever he has reason to believe contagious or infectious disease may exist, and he may visit any such stable at any hour of the day, between sunrise and sunset, and shall have power, with the consent of the said Live Stock Sanitary Board, to order all animals which have been exposed to such contagion or infection to be isolated in such manner as the nature thereof may, in his judgment, render necessary to prevent the spreading of such disease; to order that any premises, farm or farms, stables or railway cars, where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine, so that no domestic animals of the same species shall be removed from or brought to the premises or place so quarantined until the same shall have been properly disinfected; to prescribe such regulations as he may judge necessary or expedient to prevent infection or contagion being communicated in any way from the places so quarantined; to call upon all sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, constables, policemen or other officers of the State, the city of Baltimore, or of any county, for information and assistance to carry out and enforce the provisions of such orders and regulations; to prescribe regulations for the destruction of animals affected with or exposed to an infectious or contagious disease, and for the proper destruction of their hides and carcasses, and all objects which might carry infection or contagion; to prescribe regulations for

the disinfection of all buildings, premises and railway cars, and of all objects from which, or by which, infection or contagion might take place or be conveyed; to alter and modify, from time to time, as he may deem expedient, the terms of all such orders and regulations, and to cancel or withdraw the same at any time; and it shall be the duty of all sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, constables, policemen or other officers of the State, city of Baltimore or counties, to obey and observe all orders and instructions which they may receive from said veterinary inspector in the enforcement of the provisions of this act within their respective jurisdictions.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That any person who shall violate or transgress the terms or requirements of any order or regulation issued and prescribed by the said veterinary inspector, with the consent of the said Live Stock Sanitary Board, under the authority of this act, or shall refuse to said veterinary inspector or his assistants access to his, her or their premises, farms, stables, cars, sheds or pens, or shall resist said inspector or his assistants in applying any of the quarantine orders or regulations, or shall conceal the fact that the contagious or infectious disease exists on his premises, shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred nor less than fifty dollars, which fine may be imposed by any justice of the peace of the city of Baltimore or any county where such offense may be committed.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all persons practicing veterinary medicine in this State to report immediately to said Board all cases of contagious or infectious disease among live stock which may come to their knowledge, and a failure to report for forty-eight hours after he or they shall come into such knowledge shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof he or they shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to inoculate any animal in this State with the virus of any infectious or contagious disease incident to animals, without the consent of the said Live Stock Sanitary Board, and that any person convicted of this offence shall be fined a sum not less than one or more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That for the performance of the duties imposed on them by this act all constables, sheriffs or deputy sheriffs, or other State officers, shall be paid as for the performance of similar duties under existing laws.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all State's Attorneys to prosecute all persons accused of violating the provisions of this act, and to defend in all cases of appeals from appraisements.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That all rules and regulations formulated and issued by said Board, in pursuance of the powers hereby conferred on it, shall have the force and effect of laws, and all violations of such rules and regulations shall be punished as misdemeanors are punished at common law, and all appraisements of animals to be slaughtered, or of buildings to be destroyed, shall be approved by said Board before such animals are slaughtered or such buildings are destroyed; and said Board shall have the discretion to have such animals slaughtered or quarantined.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That any person who shall sell or otherwise dispose of an animal which he knows, or has good reason to believe, is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or has been exposed thereto within ninety days, or shall permit the same to pass over or upon any public highway, street, lane or alley, or to graze any unfenced lot or piece of ground without the consent of the said Board, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each animal so driven or exposed; such fine may be imposed by any Justice of the Peace of the City of Baltimore or County where the offence shall be committed.



SEC. 13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to wilfully expose any animal to others affected with a contagious or infectious disease, or to put or suffer to be put any healthy or unexposed animal of the same species in any stable, or on any premises which have been declared to be infected, until the same shall have been declared to be free from such infection by the said veterinary inspector, with the consent of the Board; any person or persons convicted of violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than one nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence; and the animal or animals so introduced into such infected stables or premises shall be slaughtered by said veterinary inspector, without appraisement or compensation from the State.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That in the event of any building or buildings, sheds, stables, stable furniture, hay, straw or fodder being reported to the said Board by said inspector as being incapable of proper disinfection, the said Board may, in its discretion, have such buildings and articles so infected appraised, as hereinafter provided for the appraisement of animals, and destroyed.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted*, That in the event of its being deemed necessary for the said veterinary inspector and said Board, to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious disease, to cause any animal or animals so diseased or exposed to such disease to be slaughtered, the value of such animal or animals shall be appraised in their then condition by two sworn appraisers, to be sworn before any officer authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, one of which appraisers to be appointed by the owner or custodian of such animals, the other by the said veterinary inspector, or in case the said owner or custodian of such animals shall neglect or refuse to name such appraisers, then by two appraisers, to be appointed by said inspector, who, in case of disagreement, shall call a third, which said appraisement, when approved by said Board, shall be filed with the Comptroller, and the Comptroller shall forthwith issue his warrant to the Treasurer for the amount of said appraisement in favor of the said owner or owners, and if the owner or owners of such animals or buildings or other property shall not be satisfied with the amount of said appraisement he or they may, within sixty days, appeal to the Circuit Court of the County, or to the Baltimore City Court, if such animals or buildings are within the City of Baltimore, by filing in said Court a copy of such appraisement, with a petition for writ of subpoena against the said veterinary inspector, which appeals shall be acted on by said Court in the same manner as appeals from Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted*, That the said Board is hereby authorized and empowered to agree with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, or other properly constituted authority of the United States, for co-operation in the work of eradicating any contagious or infectious disease among live stock in the State of Maryland, but such agreement shall provide that such work shall be under the control of the State authorities.

SEC. 17. *And be it enacted*, That in the event of an epidemic of contagious or infectious disease among the live stock of this State it shall be the duty of the said Board to appoint such assistants to said inspector as may be necessary to promptly suppress the same and to fix their pay.

SEC. 18. *And be it enacted*, That all diseased animals that under the provisions of this act shall be slaughtered at any slaughter-house where meat is prepared for market, shall be slaughtered under the supervision of the Chief Veterinary Inspector or his assistant, and it shall be the duty of said inspector to see that the carcasses and offal of such diseased animals, whether such disease is contagious or otherwise, are destroyed and not sold for food. Any inspector who shall corruptly pass as healthy a diseased animal shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars and forfeit his commission.

SEC. 19. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and they are hereby repealed, provided nothing herein shall affect the commissions or terms of said office of the Chief Veterinary Inspector and members of said Sanitary Board appointed and confirmed at this session of the General Assembly, nor shall any prosecution now pending for violation of the acts of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, chapter one hundred and fifty-seven, and eighteen hundred and eighty-six, chapter eighty, abate, but the same shall be prosecuted to final judgment under the provisions of said acts as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved this 5th day of April, 1888.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

An Act codifying and consolidating the laws relating to contagious diseases among domestic animals.

Chapter 491 of the Acts of the year 1894, as amended by an act relative to the compensation of inspectors of animals and provisions, Chapter 476 of the Acts of the year 1895, and an Act relative to inspection of domestic animals, Chapter 496 of the Acts of the year 1895.—June 5, 1895.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Mayor and Aldermen of cities and the selectmen of towns shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, and thereafter annually in the month of March, appoint one or more persons to be inspectors of animals and provisions. Each inspector shall be sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and shall receive a reasonable compensation, to be paid by the city or town for which he has been appointed. Such town and city officers shall have the power to remove any person so appointed by them to be an inspector, and in such case shall immediately appoint another in his place. Every city and town shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, and thereafter before the first day of April in each year, send to the Board of Cattle Commissioners a true and correct list of the duly appointed and qualified inspectors of animals and provisions appointed under this section, which notice shall give the name and address of each such inspector and his usual business occupation, as far as the same is known.

SEC. 2. Whenever the officers of a city or town refuse or neglect to carry into effect the provisions of Section 1, such city or town shall be liable to forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for each such refusal or neglect, and the Board of Cattle Commissioners shall have the power to appoint one or more persons to be such inspector or inspectors for such city or town. Such Board shall also have the power to remove any inspector of provisions and animals appointed under the provisions of this act, whenever, in the opinion of said Board, such inspector neglects or refuses to be sworn or properly perform the duties of his office, and in such case shall appoint another inspector to serve for the balance of his term. Every inspector of provisions and animals appointed by said Board shall be sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of his office and shall receive such compensation, not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars a year each, as said Board shall determine. Such compensation shall be paid by the city or town for which he or they have appointed.

SEC. 1 OF CHAP. 476 OF 1895.—One-half of the compensation of inspectors of animals and provisions appointed under Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 491 of the Acts of the year 1894, in cities and towns of less than two and one-half million dollars valuation, shall hereafter be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth; provided, however, that no inspector shall receive from the Commonwealth more than \$250 as compensation in any one year.

SEC. 3. Every inspector appointed under the provisions of this act shall carry out and enforce all regulations and orders to him directed by the board of health under the provisions of this act, or by the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any of its members, in the discharge of his or their duties.

(Sec. 4 of Chap. 491 of 1894, as amended by Sec. 1 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 4. Said inspectors shall make regular and thorough inspections of all neat cattle, sheep and swine found within the limits of their several cities and towns. Such inspections shall be made at such times and in such manner as the Board of Cattle Commissioners shall from time to time determine and direct. They shall also make, from time to time, inspections of all other domestic animals within the limits of their several cities and towns, whenever they have knowledge or reason to suspect that such animals are affected with or have been exposed to any contagious disease, and they shall immediately inspect any and all domestic animals and any barn, stable or premises where any such animals are kept, whenever directed so to do by the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any of its members: provided, nothing in this act shall apply to the inspection of sheep or swine slaughtered in wholesale slaughtering establishments, or to the obtaining of a license for the slaughtering of such sheep or swine.

SEC. 5. Every inspector shall keep a record of all inspections made by him and his doings thereon, and shall make regular returns of all such inspections to the Board of Cattle Commissioners. Such records and returns shall be made in such form and at such times as the Board of Cattle Commissioners shall determine and direct, and said Board and the board of health for the city or town for which said inspector is appointed shall have at all times the right to inspect said records and make copies thereof.

(Sec. 6 of Chap. 491 of 1894, as amended by Sec. 2 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 6. Whenever an inspector is satisfied, upon an examination of any neat cattle, sheep or swine, that such animals are free from contagious disease, he shall deliver to the owner or to the person in charge thereof, a written certificate of their wholesome condition, signed by him, which certificate shall be in such form as the Board of Cattle Commissioners shall prescribe, and shall cause a copy of said certificate to be entered upon his records.

SEC. 7. When any inspector, upon an examination of any domestic animal, suspects or has reason to believe that such animal is affected with a contagious disease, and whenever any inspector is directed so to do by the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any of its members, or by the Board of health of the city or town for which he has been appointed, he shall immediately cause said animal to be quarantined or isolated upon the premises of the owner or of the person in whose charge it is found, or in such other place or inclosure as may be designated by either of such boards or any such commissioner, and shall take such other necessary or as shall be prescribed in such order or by any order or regulation issued by the Board of Cattle Commissioners. Such inspector shall also deliver to the owner or person in charge of such animal, or to any person having an interest therein, a written notice or order of quarantine signed by him, which notice or order shall be in such form as the Board of Cattle Commissioners shall prescribe, and he shall cause a copy of said notice to be entered upon his records.

SEC. 8. Such notice or order may be served by an officer authorized to serve civil process, or the same may be delivered by the inspector to the owner or person having such interest therein, or to the person in charge of such animal, or may be left at the last and usual place of abode of such owner or person, or may be posted upon the premises where said animal is quarantined or isolated, and a copy of said notice or order of quarantine, with the return of said officer or inspector thereon that such service has been made, shall be competent evidence in any court that such quarantine has been imposed. Whenever any animal has been

quarantined by an inspector under the provisions of this act, such animal shall remain in quarantine until the further order of the board of health of the city or town wherein said animal is confined, or of the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any of its members.

SEC. 9. Whenever any inspector has caused any domestic animal to be quarantined, as provided in Section 8, he shall immediately give a written notice thereof to the board of health of the city or town where said animal is quarantined, and shall also immediately send a written notice, together with a copy of the order of quarantine, to the Board of Cattle Commissioners, and shall give such information to no other person.

SEC. 10. Said inspectors may inspect the carcass of all slaughtered animals, and all meats, fish, vegetables, produce, fruits or provisions of all kinds found in said cities or towns, and shall make such inspections thereof as may be ordered by the board of health for the city or town for which they have been appointed. Whenever the carcass of any such animal is, in the opinion of such inspector, diseased or unfit for food, or when such meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions are found, on such inspection, to be tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed or unwholesome from any cause, such inspector shall seize the same and cause it or them to be destroyed forthwith, or disposed of otherwise than for food; but if at the time of such seizure the owner of the property so seized notifies in writing the inspector seizing the same that he desires to appeal to the board of health of such city or town, such inspector shall retain the possession of such carcass, meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions so seized, and shall immediately notify such board of health of such appeal, and it shall thereupon be the duty of such board of health or a committee thereof, consisting of not less than two members, to hear the parties or inspect such seized carcass, meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions, and if, in the opinion of said board or said committee, the same is tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed or unwholesome, they shall order the same to be destroyed forthwith, or to be disposed of otherwise than for food. If said board or committee do not so find they shall order said carcass, meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions to be forthwith returned to the owner thereof. All moneys received by said inspectors or board of health for property disposed of as aforesaid shall, after deducting all expenses incurred by reason of said seizure, be paid to the owner of such property.

SEC. 11. Whenever such inspector seizes or condemns any such carcass or meat by reason of the presence of, or of its being affected with, any contagious disease, he shall immediately notify the Board of Cattle Commissioners, giving the name of the owner or person in whose possession the said meat or carcass was found, the nature of the disease and the disposition made of said meat or carcass.

SEC. 12. Said inspectors may inspect all veal found in said city or town or offered or exposed for sale or kept with the intent to sell therein, and shall make such inspection whenever ordered so to do by the board of health of such city or town, and if said veal is, in the opinion of said inspector, that of a calf killed under four weeks old, he shall seize the same and cause it to be destroyed or disposed of as provided in the preceding section, subject, however, to the provisions therein contained concerning appeal and the disposal of moneys.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of inspecting or examining any animal, carcass, meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions of any kind under the provisions of this act, any inspector, duly qualified, may enter into any building or buildings, or any part thereof, enclosure or enclosures, or other place where any such animal, carcass, meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions of any kind are stored or kept, or exposed for slaughter or sale, and may examine or inspect the same. Any person who prevents, obstructs or interferes with any such inspector or other person having the power and authority conferred upon

inspectors under this section, in the performance of any of his duties as provided herein, or who shall hinder, obstruct or interfere with his making any such inspection or examination, or who shall secrete or remove any animal, carcass, meat, fish, vegetables, fruit or provisions of any kind, for the purpose of preventing the same from being inspected or examined under the provisions of this act, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in jail not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. When complaint is made on oath to any police, district or municipal court, or any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that the complainant believes that any diseased animal or carcass, or any tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed or unwholesome meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions of any kind, or any veal of a calf killed under four weeks old, are kept or concealed in a particular building or place with the intent to kill, sell or offer for sale for food, the same or any product thereof, the court or magistrate, if satisfied there is reasonable cause for such belief, shall issue a warrant to search for such animals or articles, and all such warrants shall be directed and executed as provided in Section 3 of Chapter 212 of the Public Statutes. If, upon hearing, said court or magistrate determines that any such diseased animal or carcass, or any such tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed or unwholesome article, or any of them, were kept or concealed for any of the purposes aforesaid, the same shall be destroyed or disposed of by an inspector appointed hereunder, or by any officer designated by the court or magistrate, and such disposal shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of this act. If the court or magistrate does not so determine, said animals or articles shall be returned to the owner.

SEC. 15. Whoever knowingly sells or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with the intent to sell, for food, any diseased animal, or any product thereof, or any tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed or unwholesome carcass, meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions of any kind, or the veal of a calf killed under four weeks old, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding sixty, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 16. The board of health of the city or town where any animal or property has been condemned under the provisions of Sections 10 and 12 of this act, may cause to be published in two newspapers published in the county in which said property was found, a description of the place where such condemned property was found, and the name of every person in whose possession the same was found, and may also cause to be published the name of every person convicted of an offense under Section 15 of this act.

(Sec. 17 of Chap. 491 of 1894, as amended by Sec. 3 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 17. The proprietor or proprietors of every slaughter house, canning, salting, smoking or rendering establishment, and of every establishment used for the manufacture of sausages or chopped meat of any kind, engaged in the slaughter of neat cattle, sheep or swine, the carcass or any of the meat or product of which is to be sold or used for food, shall within thirty days after the passage of this act, and thereafter annually in the month of April, make application to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city or the selectmen of the town where such slaughter house or establishment is located, for a license to carry on such business. Such application shall be in writing, signed by one or more of the owners thereof, or by one or more of the persons carrying on such business; if such owner or the person carrying on such business be a corporation, then by some officer thereof duly authorized. Such application shall give the name in full and address of all the owners or persons carrying on said business, the location of the slaughter house or establishment where said business is to be conducted shall state the estimated number of neat cattle, sheep and swine to be slaughtered per week, the

day or days of the week upon which it is intended to slaughter the same, and the nature of the product or products thereof to be sold or used for food. Every such application shall be sworn to before a justice of the peace.

(Sec. 18 of Chap. 491 of 1894, as amended by Sec. 4 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 18. The Mayor and Aldermen of cities and the selectmen of towns, or such other board of officers as they shall designate, may annually issue to persons applying therefor licenses to carry on the business of slaughtering neat cattle, sheep or swine, and there shall be paid to such city or town for every such license, by the person or persons obtaining the same, a fee of one dollar. Every such license shall name the person or persons licensed to conduct such business, the building or establishment where the same is to be carried on, and such license shall continue until the first day of May of the year next ensuing, or until sooner forfeited or rendered void. The board or officer of every city or town authorized to issue licenses hereby, shall keep a record of all applications for licenses under Section 17, and shall record therein every license issued by him or them, and such records shall be competent evidence in any court of the issue of any such license. The board or officer of every city or town authorized to issue said licenses shall on or before the first day of June in each year send to the Board of Cattle Commissioners a copy of every application made to them under Section 17 of this act, and shall state the doings of said board or officer upon said application; and shall further send to the Board of Cattle Commissioners the names and addresses of all persons required to make application under Section 17, who were engaged in such business on the last day of the previous April, and who have failed to make application as provided in said section.

(Sec. 19 of Chap. 491 of 1894, as amended by Sec. 5 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 19. No person or persons licensed under the preceding section shall slaughter or cause or authorize to be slaughtered at such slaughter house or establishment, except in the presence of an inspector, any neat cattle, sheep or swine on any day or days other than those specified in the application for such license, except that such licensee may at any time change the day or days for slaughtering such animals, by giving at least seven days' written notice of such change to the board or person authorized to issue licenses under the provisions of Section 18; and such board or person shall immediately give written notice of such change to all inspectors appointed by such city or town.

(Sec. 20 of Chap. 491 of 1894, as amended by Sec. 6 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of animals and provisions of the several cities and towns, or when there is more than one inspector appointed for any such city or town and any one of them has been duly selected and ordered so to do by the board of health of such city or town, then of such inspector so selected and ordered, to be present at all licensed slaughter houses or establishments upon the day or days designated for slaughter in the application for such license, or at such other day or days as may be designated, under the provisions of Section 19, and there carefully examine at the time of slaughter the carcasses of all neat cattle, sheep and swine slaughtered thereat. And it shall be the duty of such inspectors also to examine at the time of slaughter any and all neat cattle, sheep and swine slaughtered as provided in Section 21 of this act, whenever notified so to do by the person slaughtering the same. Such inspection shall be made in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the Board of Cattle Commissioners may from time to time determine and direct. Whenever, in the opinion of any inspector, any of said carcasses are diseased or any meat or product thereof is diseased, corrupted, unwholesome or unfit for food, he shall seize the same and cause it to be destroyed, as provided in Section 16 of this act, subject, however, to the provision therein contained concerning appeal and the disposal of money.

(Sec. 21 of Chap. 491 of 1894, as amended by Sec. 7 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 21. None of the provisions of Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 of this act shall apply to the slaughter from time to time by any person not engaged in such business, as provided in Section 17, of one or more of his own neat cattle, sheep or swine, when the same are slaughtered upon his own premises other than a slaughter house or establishment mentioned in Section 17, but such persons shall cause such carcass to be inspected at the time of slaughter by an inspector of animals and provisions appointed under the provisions of this act, unless said animal is less than six months old or has been duly inspected under the provisions of this act within six months prior to such slaughter, and a certificate of health has been delivered to the owner or person in charge thereof, as provided in Section 6.

(Sec. 22 of Chap. 491 of 1894, as amended by Sec. 8 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 22. Any person violating any of the provisions of Sections 18, 19, 20 and 21, or who, being engaged in the business of slaughtering neat cattle, sheep or swine, shall slaughter any neat cattle, sheep or swine, or shall knowingly authorize or cause the same to be slaughtered with the intent of selling the carcass or any of the meat or product thereof for food, without first having applied for and obtained a license, as provided in Sections 17 and 18, or who, having obtained such license, slaughters or knowingly authorizes or causes to be slaughtered any neat cattle, sheep or swine without causing the carcass thereof to be inspected as provided in Section 20, or who sells or authorizes or causes to be sold any carcass, meat or product of any neat cattle, sheep or swine, knowing that such carcass or the carcass from which such meat or product was obtained had not been inspected according to the provisions of Sections 20 or 21 of this act, or who slaughters or knowingly authorizes or causes to be slaughtered any neat cattle, sheep or swine upon his own premises other than a slaughterhouse or establishment mentioned in Section 17, without causing the carcass of such animal to be inspected, except as provided in Section 21, or who sells, or authorizes or causes to be sold, the carcass or any meat or product thereof, of any such animal slaughtered upon his own premises, knowing that the same has not been inspected as provided in Section 21, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in jail for not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 23. The conviction under Section 22 of this act of any person licensed under the provisions of Section 18 shall itself render void the license to such person which is in force at the time of such conviction, and no new license shall be granted to such person for the balance of such term.

SEC. 24. The boards of health of cities and towns may take all measures necessary or expedient to suppress or prevent the spread or introduction of any contagious disease among the animals of their respective cities and towns, and the immediate vicinity thereof, and for that purpose they may regulate or prohibit the passage from, to or through their respective cities and towns, or from place to place within the same, of any animal or animals, and may prohibit their departure from any building or enclosure, or exclude any such therefrom, and they may arrest or detain, at the cost of the owner or owners, any animal or animals found passing, contrary to such regulation or prohibition, or found to be within such prohibited enclosure, and may take all other necessary measures to enforce such regulations or prohibitions.

SEC. 25. Such boards may from time to time make regulations in writing for their respective cities and towns for any of the purposes named in the preceding section. Such regulations may be general or may be restricted to particular animals, places, districts, persons or class of persons. Such regulations shall be spread upon the records of their respective cities and towns, and shall be published therein in such manner as may be provided in such regulations. A certified copy of all such reg-

ulations shall be immediately sent to the Board of Cattle Commissioners.

SEC. 26. Said boards, in case of the existence of any contagious disease among domestic animals within the limits of their several cities and towns, and whenever directed so to do by the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any of its members, shall cause the animals which are, or which they have good reason to believe are, infected with any contagious disease, or which are designated in such order, to be quarantined, secured, collected or isolated in some suitable place or places within the limits of such city or town, and shall immediately give written notice thereof to the Board of Cattle Commissioners. When any such animal or animals are quarantined, collected or isolated upon the premises of the owner or person found in the possession thereof, written notice of such quarantine or isolation shall be given to such owner or person, and be served, returned and recorded in the same manner and with the same force and effect as is provided in Sections 7 and 8 of this act.

(Sec. 27 of Chap. 491 of 1894, as amended by Sec. 9 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 27. When any animals are quarantined, collected or isolated under the provisions of this act, upon the premises of the owner or of the person in possession thereof at the time such quarantine is imposed, the expense thereof shall be paid by such owner or person in possession thereof; but whenever specific animals are quarantined or isolated under the provisions of Sections 7, 26 and 45 of this act, more than ten days upon such premises, as suspected of being afflicted with a contagious disease, and the owner is forbidden to sell any of the product thereof for food, or whenever any animals are quarantined, collected or isolated on any premises other than those of such owner or person in possession thereof, the expense of such quarantine shall be paid by the Commonwealth.

SEC. 28. For all purposes named in this act the boards of health of the several cities and towns shall have the same power and authority to appoint officers, agents and assistants as are provided in Sections 10 and 16 of Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes; and when so appointed such officers, agents and assistants shall be subject to all the provisions of law applicable to those appointed under the provisions of said sections. In the absence of any such appointment the inspectors appointed under Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be the agents of such boards for all purposes designated in this act.

SEC. 29. Every person, except the members of the Board of Cattle Commissioners, who has knowledge of or has good reason to suspect the existence of any contagious disease among any species of domestic animals within the limits of this Commonwealth, or that any domestic animal is affected with any such contagious disease, whether such knowledge is obtained by personal examination or otherwise, shall immediately give written notice thereof to the board of health of the city or town where such diseased animal or animals are kept, and for failure so to do shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 30. Upon the receipt of such notice from any person other than a duly appointed inspector of animals and provisions for such city or town, such board of health shall forthwith cause such animal to be inspected by an inspector, or by a competent veterinarian appointed by them for that purpose, and if upon such inspection such board or such inspector suspects or has reason to believe that contagion exists, he or they shall proceed according to the provisions of Sections 7, 8, 9 and 26 of this act.

SEC. 31. A city or town whose officers refuse or neglect to carry into effect the provisions of Sections 24, 25, 26 and 30 of this act shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for each day's neglect.

SEC. 32. All fines and forfeitures imposed upon cities or towns under Sections 2 and 31 may be recovered by complaint or indictment to the



use of the Commonwealth, or the same may be recovered in an action of tort in the name of the Board of Cattle Commissioners, to the use of the Commonwealth, and such complaint, indictment or action may be maintained in any county.

SEC. 33. The boards of health of cities and towns, when, in their judgment, it is necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, may, within the limits of their respective cities and towns, take and hold for a term not exceeding one year, any land without buildings, other than barns or stables, thereon, upon which to enclose, quarantine and isolate any animals. They shall cause the damage sustained by any person, in consequence of such taking and holding, to be appraised by the assessors of the city or town wherein the land so taken is situated, and shall further, within thirty days after any such taking, cause to be entered upon the records of such city or town a description of such land sufficiently accurate for identification, together with the amount of the damages so appraised. The amount of said appraisement shall be paid by such city or town, in such sums and at such times as the board of health may order. Any person aggrieved by such appraisement or order may, by an action of contract commenced at any time within three months after such taking, recover of the city or town wherein the land lies reasonable compensation for the damages so sustained by him. If, upon trial, the damages are increased beyond such appraisement, exclusive of interest, he shall recover his costs; otherwise, he shall pay costs. The Commonwealth shall reimburse to such city or town four-fifths of the amount of such appraisal or judgment paid by such city or town when certified by the treasurer of the city or town paying the same.

SEC. 34. Every animal quarantined or isolated by order of the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any of its members, or by any board of health or inspector, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall, during the continuance of such quarantine or isolation, be deemed to be affected with a contagious disease. Any person who shall knowingly break or authorize or cause to be broken any quarantine imposed under the provisions of this act, or who shall knowingly remove, authorize or cause to be removed from any building, place or enclosure where the same is quarantined or isolated, any animal contrary to such order of quarantine or isolation, or who shall knowingly place or cause or authorize to be placed any other animal or animals within a building, place or enclosure where any animal or animals are quarantined, or in contact therewith, contrary to any order or notice of quarantine, or who shall knowingly conceal, sell, remove or transport, or knowingly cause or authorize to be concealed, sold, removed or transported, any animal, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such animal is affected with a contagious disease, or who shall knowingly authorize or permit any such animal to go at large upon any way, street or highway within the limits of this Commonwealth, or who shall knowingly bring or authorize or permit to be brought from any other country, State, district or territory into this Commonwealth, any animal that is affected with or has been exposed to any contagious disease, or who shall disobey any lawful order or regulation of any board of health or of any inspector in the discharge of his or their duty under the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 35. Every person who kills or causes to be killed, with the consent of the owner or person in possession thereof, any animal under suspicion that the same is affected with or has been exposed to a contagious disease, and who, upon the inspection of the carcass thereof, finds or is of the opinion that the same is affected with a contagious disease, shall notify such owner or person in possession thereof of the existence of such disease, and shall also immediately notify the Board of Cattle Commissioners of the same and of the place where the animal was found, the name of the owner or owners, or person or persons in possession

thereof, and of the disposal made of such carcass. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided in Section 15 of this act.

SEC. 36. The Board of Cattle Commissioners created by Chapter 378 of the acts of the year 1885 shall hereafter consist of not more than five members, and the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint two additional Commissioners, one for the term of two years and one for the term of three years, and upon the expiration of the term of office of any of said Commissioners shall thereafter appoint a successor or successors for the term of three years. Said additional Commissioners shall be subject to the provisions of said Chapter 378, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 37. Contagious diseases under the provisions of this act shall include glanders, farcy, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, Texas fever, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, hog cholera and rabies.

SEC. 38. The Board of Cattle Commissioners shall have power to make from time to time orders and regulations concerning the extirpation, prevention and suppression of contagious diseases among domestic animals, or concerning the destruction, care and treatment of animals affected with, or which have been exposed to, any contagious disease. They shall further have, throughout the Commonwealth, all the power and authority herein conferred upon boards of health by Sections 24, 25, 26 and 33 of this act.

SEC. 39. The Board of Cattle Commissioners shall from time to time make orders and regulations concerning the inspection and examination of animals, and the carcasses, meat and product thereof, concerning the quarantine, killing, burial and disposal of animals or carcasses affected with or which have been exposed to contagious disease, and concerning the cleansing and disinfecting of districts, buildings or places where such contagion exists or has existed. Such boards shall further from time to time make and prescribe forms of records of inspectors, certificates of examinations, notices and orders of quarantine, orders for killing and burial, and all returns to be made by inspectors and boards of health which are required or provided for under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 40. All orders and regulations made by the Board of Cattle Commissioners under the provisions of this act shall be spread upon the records of such board, and a copy thereof shall be sent to each city or town to which the regulation or order applies, and shall be published by such board, or by the city or town to which they are directed, in such manner as such orders and regulations shall prescribe, or such orders or regulations may be directed to boards of health or inspectors; and in such a case a copy of the same shall be mailed to the board of health of every city or town included in such order, or to every known inspector appointed for the same. All orders and regulations made by the Board of Cattle Commissioners under the provisions of this act shall supersede those made by the boards of health under Sections 24, 25 and 26 hereof.

SEC. 41. The Board of Cattle Commissioners may establish hospitals or quarantines, with proper accommodations, wherein, under prescribed regulations, animals by such Commissioners selected may be confined and treated, for the purpose of determining the varying characteristics of and the methods by which a specific contagion may be disseminated or destroyed, and they may direct boards of health and inspectors to enforce and carry into effect all such regulations as may from time to time be made for that end.

SEC. 42. The boards of health for the several cities and towns, and every inspector of animals and provisions appointed under the provisions of this act, shall carry out and enforce all lawful regulations, orders and directions of the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any of its members, to them or him directed, and any such officer or inspector who refuses

or neglects to carry out the same shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 43. The Board of Cattle Commissioners shall have the power and authority to appoint from time to time such officers, agents and assistants as are necessary or expedient to carry out the purposes of this act and to remove any and all of the same. All such officers, agents and assistants shall have the power and authority conferred upon inspectors under the provisions of Sections 13 and 57 hereof, and shall receive such compensation as such board shall determine.

SEC. 44. Each member of the Board of Cattle Commissioners shall have throughout the Commonwealth all the power and authority conferred upon boards of health under Section 26 of this act, and all the power and authority conferred upon inspectors of animals and provisions under Sections 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 20 of this act: provided, however, that no appeal from any act done by any of said Commissioners shall lie to the board of health, as provided in said Sections 10, 12 and 20. Each such Commissioner shall have the same power and authority to quarantine or isolate animals which have been exposed to a contagious disease, when, in his judgment, it is necessary or expedient so to do. Whenever any animal is quarantined or isolated by order of any of said Commissioners such quarantine or isolation shall continue until the further order of such Commissioner of the Board of Cattle Commissioners.

(Sec. 45 of Chap. 491 of 1894, as amended by Sec. 10 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 45. When the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any of its members, by an examination of a case of contagious disease among domestic animals, becomes satisfied that the public good requires it, such Board or Commissioner shall cause such animal or animals affected therewith to be securely isolated, or shall cause it or them to be killed without appraisal or payment. Such order of killing shall be in writing, and may be directed to the board of health, inspector or other person, and shall contain such direction as to the examination and disposal of the carcass, and the cleansing and disinfecting of the premises where such animal was condemned, as such Board or Commissioner shall deem expedient. A reasonable sum may be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth for the expense of such killing and burial. If it shall subsequently appear, upon post mortem examination or otherwise, that such animal was free from the disease for which it was condemned, a reasonable sum therefor shall be paid to the owner thereof by the Commonwealth: provided, however, that whenever any cattle condemned as afflicted with the disease of tuberculosis are killed under the provisions of this section, the full value thereof at the time of condemnation, not exceeding the sum of sixty dollars for any one animal, shall be paid to the owner thereof out of the treasury of the Commonwealth if such animal has been owned within the State six months continuously prior to its being killed, provided, such person shall not have, prior thereto, in the judgment of the Cattle Commissioners, by wilful act or neglect, contributed to the spread of tuberculosis; but such decision on the part of the Commissioners shall not deprive the owner of the right of arbitration as hereinafter provided.

(Sec. 46 of Chap. 491 of 1894 is repealed by Sec. 15 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 11 OF CHAP. 496.—If the owner, who is entitled to compensation for an animal destroyed as affected with tuberculosis under Section 45 of said Chapter 491, and the Commissioner condemning the same cannot agree as to the value of the animal so condemned, the question of such value shall be determined by arbitrators, one to be selected by the Commissioner, one to be selected by the owner; or if the owner neglects or refuses for twenty-four hours to select an arbitrator, the one already selected shall select a second, and if these two cannot agree, a third to be selected by the two arbitrators first selected. Such arbitrators shall be sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and shall determine the value of such animal according to the provisions of said Sec-

tion 45, and the full value so determined shall be paid to the owner as provided in said section. Either party aggrieved by the doings of the Cattle Commissioners, or any of its members, under the provisions of said Section 45, or by the award of such arbitrators, may petition the Superior Court for the county where such animal was killed, or for the county of Suffolk, to have the damages assessed; such petition shall be by or against the Board of Cattle Commissioners, and a copy thereof shall be served upon the defendant, or if the petition is against said Board of Cattle Commissioners, upon one of the Commissioners, in the same manner as is provided for the service of other civil process. Such petition shall be filed in the clerk's office of the Superior Court for said county within thirty days after the killing of such animal or animals. Such petition shall be subject to the provisions of Section 69 of Chapter 167 of the Public Statutes, and a trial may be had thereon at the bar of the court in the same manner as other civil cases are tried. If upon such trial it shall be determined that such animal was not affected with the disease for which it was condemned, reasonable compensation may be recovered therefor, and if the owner recovers damages in excess of the amount previously awarded him by the arbitrators, or allowed him by the Commissioners, he shall recover his costs; otherwise he shall pay costs. The damages, costs and expenses incurred by the Commissioners in prosecuting or defending any such action shall be paid by the Commonwealth.

SEC. 47. Any person who fails to comply with a regulation made or an order given by the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any of its members, in the discharge of his or their duty, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 48. Prosecutions under Sections 13, 29, 34, 35, 42 and 47 of this act shall be instituted and maintained in the county where the offense was committed.

(Sec. 49 of Chap. 491 of 1894 is repealed by Sec. 15 of Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 12 OF CHAP. 496.—The Commissioners may examine under oath all persons believed to possess knowledge of material facts concerning the existence or dissemination, or danger of dissemination, of contagious diseases among domestic animals, or concerning any other matter within the provisions of this act and said Chapter 491, and each of said Commissioners shall have all the powers vested in justices of the peace to take depositions, to compel witnesses to attend and testify before said Commission, and to administer oaths for any of the purposes of this act by Chapters 155 and 169 of the Public Statutes. The fees for such witnesses for attendance and travel shall be the same as for witness before the Superior Court. All costs and expenses incurred in procuring the attendance of such witnesses shall be allowed and paid by the Commonwealth. Copies of the records of the Board of Cattle Commissioners or of any regulation or order issued by said Board or any of its members under the provisions of this act, when duly certified by the secretary of said Board, and any certificate by said secretary of the issuing, recording, delivering or publishing of any such orders or regulations under the provisions of Section 40, shall be competent evidence of such fact in any tribunal.

SEC. 50. When any animal or animals are killed by order of the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any of its members, the carcass or carcasses thereof may be inspected by such Board or Commissioner, or by a competent person by them or him appointed, and if found entirely free from disease and in a wholesome condition for food, the same may be sold by them or him or by their or his order, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied in payment of the value of said animal or animals.

SEC. 51. The Board of Cattle Commissioners shall keep a full record of their doings and report the same to the Legislature on or before the tenth day of January in each year, unless sooner required by the Gov-

error; and an abstract of the same shall be printed in the annual report of the State Board of Agriculture.

SEC. 52. The Board of Cattle Commissioners may appoint a clerk to keep the record of their doings, who shall receive such compensation, not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars a year, as they shall determine.

SEC. 53. When animals are transported within this State from localities beyond its boundary lines, which localities the Board of Cattle Commissioners deem to be infected, such animals may be seized and quarantined by the Commissioners at the expense of the owners or consignees thereof, so long as the public safety may require; and if, in their judgment, it is necessary to secure that safety, they may cause such animals to be killed without appraisal or payment for the same.

SEC. 54. No Texan, Mexican, Cherokee, Indian or other cattle, which the Cattle Commissioners decide may spread contagious disease, shall be driven on the streets of any city, town or village, or on any road in this Commonwealth, nor shall they be driven outside the stock yards connected with any railway in this Commonwealth contrary to any order of the Board of Cattle Commissioners.

SEC. 55. In all stock yards within this Commonwealth said Texan, Mexican, Cherokee, Indian or other cattle, which the Cattle Commissioners decide may spread contagious disease, shall be kept in different pens from those in which other cattle are kept.

SEC. 56. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 57. Every Cattle Commissioner, member of a board of health or inspector, shall have power to call on sheriffs, constables and police officers to assist him or them in the discharge of the duties provided for in this act, and it is hereby made the duty of sheriffs, constables and police officers to assist such Commissioner, member or inspector, when requested so to do, and he or they shall have the same powers and protection as peace officers while engaged in the discharge of his or their duties.

SEC. 58. Courts of equity in term time or vacation may, by injunction or other proper order, upon application of the Board of Cattle Commissioners, enforce or restrain violations of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 59. Chapter 58 of the Public Statutes, Chapter 252 of the Acts of the year 1887, Chapters 195 and 432 of the Acts of the year 1892, Chapter 305 of the Acts of the year 1893, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall affect any prosecution, action or proceeding begun or pending, any penalty incurred, or any order or regulation issued, under any of said acts before this act takes effect; and provided, further, that all inspectors and agents appointed under any of such acts shall continue to hold office during the term for which they were appointed, unless sooner removed as provided by law, but they shall be subject to all the provisions of this act.

(Chap. 496 of 1895.)

SEC. 13. The amount to be expended under this act shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars for the current year.

SEC. 14. Until June first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six the use of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent for the detection of the disease known as tuberculosis in domestic animals shall be restricted to cattle brought into the Commonwealth from any point without its limits, and to all cattle held in quarantine at Brighton, Watertown and Somerville; provided, however, that tuberculin may be used as such diagnostic agent on any animal or animals in any other portion of the State upon the consent in writing of the owner or person in possession thereof, and upon any animals condemned as tuberculous upon physical examination by a competent veterinarian.

## (Chapter 276—An Act to Restrict the Use of Tuberculin.)

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

Section 14 of Chapter 496 of the Acts of the year 1895 is hereby amended by striking out in the first and second lines, the words "eighteen hundred and ninety-six," and inserting in place thereof the words "eighteen hundred and ninety-seven," so that the section as amended will read as follows:

SEC. 14. Until June first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven the use of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent for the detection of the disease known as tuberculosis in domestic animals shall be restricted to cattle brought into the Commonwealth from any point without its limits, and to all cattle held in quarantine at Brighton, Watertown and Somerville: provided, however, that tuberculin may be used as such diagnostic agent on any animal or animals in any other portion of the State upon the consent in writing of the owner or person in possession thereof, and upon any animals condemned as tuberculous upon physical examination by a competent veterinarian.

(Approved April 13, 1896.)

SEC. 15. Sections 46 and 49 of Chapter 491 of the Acts of the year 1894 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

(Approved June 5, 1895.)

Chapter 454.—An Act in addition to an Act making an appropriation for expenses in connection with the extermination of contagious diseases among horses, cattle and other animals.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. The sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, for the purpose of meeting expenses in connection with the extermination of contagious diseases among horses, cattle and other animals, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, the same to be in addition to the amount appropriated by Chapter 39 of the Acts of the present year.

SEC. 2. The sum hereby appropriated shall be first applied to the payment for neat cattle now held in quarantine and condemned as tuberculous by the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any member thereof, to the payment of all quarantine and other expenses incident thereto by law required to be paid by the Commonwealth, and to the payment of all other expenses already legally incurred by said Board. No part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be applied in payment for the testing of or compensation for cattle condemned and killed under tests made at the owner's request. If the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended before the first day of January in the year 1897, the Auditor shall immediately certify that fact to the Board of Cattle Commissioners. Upon the receipt of such certification said Board shall immediately notify each city and town and each inspector throughout the Commonwealth that said appropriation is exhausted, and thereafter no Massachusetts cattle shall be quarantined until a further appropriation is made, and all Massachusetts cattle quarantined at the time such notification is issued shall be immediately released.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

(Approved June 2, 1896.)

Chapter 486.—An Act in further addition to an Act making an appropriation for expenses in connection with the extermination of contagious diseases among horses, cattle and other animals.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. The sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, for the purpose of meeting expenses in connection with the

extermination of contagious diseases among horses, cattle and other animals, the same to be in addition to any amounts heretofore appropriated for the same purpose.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

(Approved June 4, 1896.)

---

## **LAWS OF MONTANA RELATING TO STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.**

### **Board of Stock Commissioners.**

Political Code.

SEC. 2950. The Governor is authorized to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint a Board of Stock Commissioners, of one member from each county in the State, and such Stock Commissioners, upon entering upon their duties, must take the constitutional oath of office, which oath must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2951. Each member of said Board so appointed must be the owner of cattle or horses in the county for which he is appointed, and shall be a resident of such county. The Stock Commissioners shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified, and in case of vacancy from death, resignation or removal, the Governor must appoint to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 2952. The Board may divide the State into as many districts as is necessary.

SEC. 2953. The Board must organize by electing one of their number president and appoint a secretary.

SEC. 2954. The Stock Commissioners and their secretary receive no compensation of mileage for their services, but must be allowed their actual expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 2955. It is the duty of the Board to exercise a general supervision over, and so far as may be, protect the stock interests of the State from theft and disease, and devise and recommend from time to time such legislation as in their judgment will foster this industry. The Board may take all necessary and lawful steps, procure all necessary and lawful process for the attendance of witnesses, and employ counsel to assist in the prosecution of any person as hereinbefore provided, and it is the duty of the Board, when necessary, to assist in the prosecution of any person guilty of any offense against the laws of this State in feloniously branding or stealing any stock, or any other crime, or misdemeanor, under any of the laws of the State for the protection of the rights and interests of stock owners, and it is the duty of the Board to make rules and regulations governing the recording and use of live stock brands.

SEC. 2956. It is the duty of the Board to audit all bills for expenses incurred under the provisions of this Chapter, and if found correct, to certify the same and the warrant drawn by the State Auditor, on the State Treasurer in favor of the party or parties entitled thereto for the amounts so certified, shall be drawn on the Stock Inspector and Detective Fund.

SEC. 2957. The Board must make an annual report in writing to the Governor on the 31st day of December, and must state therein all the transactions of the Board for the previous year.

---

### **Stock Inspectors.**

Political Code.

SEC. 2970. The Board of Stock Commissioners may appoint such Stock Inspectors and detectives as are necessary for the protection of

the live stock interests of the State, and the inspectors and detectives have the same power as sheriffs to summon a posse when necessary, and to make arrests. The Stock Inspectors and detectives may, when deputized by the sheriff, exercise the powers of deputy sheriff, but must not receive any fee or emolument therefor from the State or any county.

SEC. 2971. The Stock Inspectors and detectives must each make and execute a bond with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the State, conditioned for the full and faithful performance of their duties, said bond to be approved by and filed with the Secretary of State, and each must take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office.

SEC. 2972. It is the duty of the Stock Inspectors and detectives to arrest all persons who in their presence violate the stock laws of the State, and every Stock Inspector and detective, upon information that any person has committed any offense against the laws of the State in feloniously branding or stealing any stock, or any offense against the laws of the State, for the protection of the rights and interests of stock owners, must make the necessary affidavit for the arrest and examination of such person, and upon warrant issued therefor, immediately arrest such person, and bring him before the proper officer and notify the Board of his acts.

SEC. 2973. The Stock Inspectors and detectives are under the exclusive control and direction of the Board, and must be paid for their services such sums as may be agreed upon by the Board, out of the fund herein-after provided for, but in no case must they receive any mileage.

SEC. 2974. Whenever a mark or brand upon any neat cattle, horse or other animal, has been fraudulently altered, obliterated or defaced, so that the original mark or brand can not be determined through the external inspection thereof, any Stock Inspector or sheriff may seize and kill said animal to ascertain the mark or brand so altered or defaced, upon paying to the owner the value of said animal.

SEC. 2975. The value of the animal so taken and killed shall be determined by three disinterested parties living in the vicinity where the animal is seized, and the tender of the valuation so made to the owner shall be full compensation on account of the loss of said animal. All sums of money disbursed as herein provided shall be paid out of the Stock Inspector and Detective Fund, and whenever possible the dead bodies of the animals killed shall be disposed of for cash, and the proceeds turned into said fund.

SEC. 2976. Should the owner of the animal so seized and killed feel dissatisfied with the valuation made, he may maintain an action against said officer seizing said animal, and should he fail to recover damages in any greater amount than that allowed under Section 2975, he shall bear all costs that may be incurred in the maintenance of said action.

---

### **Defacing Brands.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 648. Every person who marks or brands, alters or defaces the mark or brand of any horse, mare, colt, jack, jennet, mule, bull, ox, steer, cow, calf, sheep, goat, hog, shoat or pig belonging to another, with intent thereby to steal the same, or to prevent identification thereof by the true owner, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding five years, or both.

---

### **Grand Larceny.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 883. Grand larceny is larceny committed in either of the following cases:



1. When the property taken is of a value exceeding fifty dollars.
  2. When the property is taken from the person of another.
  3. When the property taken is a stallion, mare, gelding, colt, foal or filly, cow, steer, bull, stag, heifer, calf, mule, jack, jenny, goat, sheep or hog.
  4. If any person or persons shall steal, or, with intent to steal, shall take, carry, drive, lead or entice away, any mare, gelding, stallion, colt, foal or filly, mule, jack or jenny, ox, cow, bull, stag, heifer, steer, calf, sheep, goat or hog, being the property of another, he or they shall be deemed guilty of grand larceny; and shall be liable to the person or persons, whose property is so stolen, for the said property, or the value thereof, and for any expenses by him or them incurred in endeavoring to make reclamation thereof.
- 

### **Butchers and Parties Slaughtering Cattle.**

#### **Penal Code.**

SEC. 1186. Every person who is a butcher and who slaughters cattle in this State, and fails to keep a true and correct record of all marks and brands of the cattle slaughtered by him, the name of the person from whom said cattle were bought, his residence and the date of the purchase and delivery of the cattle, or fails to keep such record open for inspection at his place of business, or fails on or before the 1st day of each month to file a verified copy of such record in the office of the justice of the peace nearest his place of business, and another verified copy in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he resides, and every person slaughtering cattle who does not keep the hide, with the ears attached, for ten days after the slaughter of such animal at his place of business or residence, or who does not exhibit such hide upon demand of any person, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both.

SEC. 1188. Every person, except a licensed butcher, who offers to sell or sells any beef and fails to expose to the purchaser the hide of the animal to be sold, or sold, and does not keep such hide for ten days after the sale at his place of residence, or refuses to allow the same to be inspected by any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

---

### **Using Illegal Brands.**

#### **Penal Code.**

SEC. 1190. Every person who, for the purpose of branding horses or cattle, uses as a brand a sash, frying pan or any device whatsoever, which can be employed or used to obliterate a brand, and every person who shall use any unrecorded brand which is an infringement upon any recorded brand, or who shall use a like brand in the same position or place recorded by another, is punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or both.

---

### **Levy of Tax.**

#### **Political Code.**

SEC. 2990. The Board of County Commissioners of each county must, at the time of making the annual assessment, levy a special tax of one and one-half mills on the dollar upon the assessed valuation of all cattle, horses, mules and asses, in their respective counties, which must be collected as other taxes upon like property, and when so collected must be paid to the State Treasurer, who must keep the same as a separate

fund, to be known as the "Stock Detective and Inspector Fund," which fund must be used in defraying the expenses incurred under the provisions of this Chapter. The expenses in any year under the provisions of this Chapter must in no case exceed the special tax levy for that year. Provided that any person owning less than twenty-five head of horses, mules, asses or cattle, shall not be liable to this tax.

SEC. 2991. The Stock Inspectors and detectives are district officers and the Board must designate the district in which the inspectors and detectives shall serve, and the district must be designated in their commissions.

---

### **Recording of Brands.**

Political Code.

SEC. 2940. The Secretary of the Board of Stock Commissioners is the General Recorder of Marks and Brands.

SEC. 2941. Whenever any person wishes to record a brand or mark, application may be made to the General Recorder of Marks and Brands directly, who must designate the particular brand, or mark and brand, to be used by the applicant, defining the position on the animal upon which the brand shall be placed.

The General Recorder of Marks and Brands must keep a record, in a book kept by him for that purpose, of all brands and marks that may be recorded by him, with the name and residence of the persons recording same, which said record book shall be open to the inspection of the public, and he must also furnish to the owners of recorded brands a certified copy of the record of same, which certificates are prima facie evidence of the ownership of the brand or mark so recorded.

SEC. 2942. The General Recorder of Marks and Brands shall annually have published, as an appendix to the report of the Board of Stock Commissioners to the Governor, a list of all brands, or marks and brands which have not been previously published, and cause the same to be printed and illustrated at his own expense, a sufficient number of copies in pamphlet form for free distribution to those engaged in stock raising.

SEC. 2943. Every person who sells horses, mules or cattle, must vent or counter-brand such animals, and said vent or counter-brand must be upon the same side of the animal as the original brand and must be a fac simile of the original brand, except that it may be reduced one-half in size, and the venting of said original brand shall be prima facie evidence of sale or transfer of said animal or animals so vented.

SEC. 2944. All persons slaughtering cattle must keep the hides, with the ears attached, for ten days, and persons having such hides in their possession must exhibit the same for examination, upon demand being made by any person. Any person who shall fail to observe the provisions of this section shall be punished as provided in Section 1186 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 2945. All persons who are butchers and who slaughter cattle, must keep a record of the marks and brands of the cattle slaughtered by them in a book, subject at all times to the inspection of the public, in which must be recorded the name of the person from whom the cattle are purchased, together with his residence and date of purchase and delivery, and on or before the 1st day of each month must make two copies of such record and make affidavit to the correctness of the same, one of which to be filed in the office of the nearest justice of the peace, and the other in the office of the county clerk, and any person who shall fail to observe the provisions of this Section shall be punished as provided in Section 1186 of the Penal Code.

---

### **Rules Governing Recording of Brands.**

Rules and regulations for the recording of Brands and Marks in the State of Montana. Passed by Board of Stock Commissioners, March 22,

1887, under authority conferred upon them by law, approved March 9, 1887.

1. For the purpose of recording brands and marks, animals shall be divided into the following classes. 1. Cattle. 2. Horses, mules and asses. 3. Sheep, swine and goats.

2. All persons making application for recording brands and marks shall designate the class or classes for which said mark or brand is to be used.

3. No brand shall be recorded that conflicts with a recorded brand on the same position.

4. A person recording a brand will be permitted to use the brand on one side only of the animal, and on only one place for original brand, and one place for vent of same.

5. In order to transfer title to animals bearing recorded brands the party selling shall vent, or cause to be vented, the brand with character same as original brand, but may be the same brand reduced not more than one-half in size and on the same side of the animal as original brand.

6. The addition of a bar, a letter, a figure, or a character to an existing recorded brand, in the same position and same side of animal, shall be considered an infringement on the priority of said brand, and shall not be recorded.

7. In the case of sheep, a person shall be allowed to record a brand on as many different places as for cattle, and in addition four places on the face, viz.: either jaw, forehead or nose, also three places on back, viz.: behind shoulders, on the loin and on the rump. A person is entitled to use a brand of either iron or paint or both in the same place. No person shall record more than one brand or one ear mark. Said brands not to conflict one with another.

---

### **Live Stock Killed or Injured by Railroads.**

#### **Civil Code.**

SEC. 950. Railroad corporations must make and maintain a good and sufficient fence on either or both sides of their track and property. In case they do not make and maintain such fence, if their engine or cars shall kill or maim any cattle or other domestic animals upon their line of road which passes through or along the property thereof, they must pay to the owner of such cattle or other domestic animals a fair market price for the same, unless it occurred through the neglect or fault of the owner of the animal so killed or maimed. Railroad corporations paying to the owner of the land through or along which their land is located an agreed price for making and maintaining such fence or paying the cost of such fence with the award of damages allowed for the right of way of such railroad, and relieved and exonerated from all claims for damages arising out of the killing or maiming any animals of persons who thus fail to construct and maintain such fence; and the owners of such animals are responsible for any damage or loss which may accrue to such corporation from such animals being upon the railroad track, resulting from the non-constructing of such fence, unless it is shown that such loss or damage occurred through the negligence or fault of the corporation, its officers, agents or employees.

SEC. 951. Every railroad corporation or company operating any railroad, or branch thereof, within the limits of this State, which shall negligently injure or kill any horse, mare, gelding, filly, jack, jenny or mule, or any cow, heifer, bull, ox, steer or calf, or any other domestic animal, by running any engine or engines, car or cars, over or against any such animal, shall be liable to the owner of such animal for the damages sustained by such owner by reason thereof. The killing or injury shall be prima facie evidence of negligence on the part of such corporation or company.

SEC. 952. It shall be the duty of all railroad corporations or railroad companies operating any railroad within this State to keep their railroad track, and either side thereof, for a distance of one hundred feet on each side of the track or roadbed, so far as it passes through any portion of this State, free from dead grass, weeds or any dangerous or combustible material; and any railroad company or corporation failing to keep its railroad track and each side thereof free as above specified shall be liable for any damages which may occur from fire emanating from operating such railroad, and a neglect to comply with the provisions of this Section in keeping free any railroad track, and either side for a distance equal to the space of ground covered by the grant of the right of way for the railroad corporation or company, shall be prima facie evidence of negligence on the part of any such railroad or corporation. But no railroad corporation or company shall be required to keep free as above specified any land not a part of its right of way.

SEC. 953. It shall be the duty of any corporation, association, company, person or persons, owning, controlling or operating any railroad or branch thereof, in this State, to designate some station on the line of the same in each county through which it passes at which it shall keep a suitable book, and within thirty days after the killing or injury of any animal or animals, cause to be entered therein, the date when, and place where, the same were killed or injured, as near as may be, together with a description thereof, including the age, color and sex of the same, and marks and brands upon the same, as near as the same can be done, which said books shall be kept for the inspection of any person or persons claiming to be interested in the inspection thereof, and shall cause a notice of the station so designated to be filed with the county clerk of the county in which said station is situated.

SEC. 954. Any corporation, association, person or persons so owning, controlling or operating such railroad or branch thereof, failing to designate said station, file said notice, keep said book and make the entries as provided in the preceding section, shall be liable to the owner or owners of the animal or animals so killed or injured, whether negligently done or not, and the court or jury before whom any action is tried for the recovery of damages on account thereof, may, in its or their discretion, render verdict and judgment for the amount of the value of any such animal or animals so killed, or the amount of damages sustained by reason of any injury thereto.

SEC. 955. In case any corporation, association or company, person or persons, shall comply with the provisions of Section 953, of this Chapter, it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any animal or animals killed or injured as aforesaid, or his agent, or their agent, within thirty days after information shall have reached him or them of the killing or injury of such animal or animals, to make affidavit of such ownership and the market value of the animal or animals so killed, or the amount of damages occasioned by such injury, and deliver the same to the person in charge of the said book or station so designated, and thereupon the said corporation, association, company, person or persons, shall have fifty days within which to pay the amount claimed, and no action shall be instituted for the recovery of the value of or damages to such animal or animals until the expiration of said time.

SEC. 956. If any corporation, association, company, person or persons, so owning, controlling, or operating any such railroad or branch thereof, shall kill or injure any animal or animals as aforesaid, and shall tender to the owner or owners thereof, or to his or their agent in that behalf, the amount which they shall deem to be the value thereof, or the damage thereto, as the case may be; or if said railroad corporation, association, company, person or persons, shall deposit with the Board of Stock Commissioners such amount for the owner or owners thereof; and such owner or owners, or his or their said agent, shall refuse to accept the same in settlement thereof, then such owner or owners shall pay all

costs incurred in any action instituted, after such tender or deposit, to recover such value or damage, unless he or they shall recover therein more than the amount so tendered as aforesaid.

SEC. 957. If the owner or owners, or his or their duly authorized agent or agents of any animal or animals heretofore mentioned, shall drive the same upon the track of any such corporation, association, company, person or persons, with the intention to injure it or them, and such animal or animals shall be killed or injured, such owner or owners shall be liable for all injury or damage occasioned by reason of such act, and shall be punished as provided in the Penal Code.

SEC. 958. In all cases where any corporation, association, company, person or persons, shall be liable to the owners of any animal killed as provided in this Chapter, they shall be authorized to skin the same, and shall be entitled to the carcass and hide thereof, unless the owner or owners thereof shall claim the same, in which event the amount of the value thereof shall be deducted from the amount of damages which would otherwise be due. But in case such corporation, association, company, person or persons, so entitled thereto, shall take said carcass and hide, they shall skin such animal or animals and deposit the hide thereof at the station designated for keeping the book and making the entries hereinbefore provided for, during the space of sixty days, for the inspection of persons claiming to be interested therein.

SEC. 959. That any railroad, corporation or lessee, person, company or corporation operating any railroad in this State which may hereafter fence their right of way, shall make crossing through their fence and over their roadbed along their right of way, every four miles thereof, or as near thereat as may be practicable.

SEC. 960. Such openings shall not be less than sixty feet in width. The said railroad company or lessee, person, company or corporation operating any railroad shall place cattle guards on either side of the said openings, sufficient to prevent any cattle from entering upon the said right of way so inclosed.

SEC. 961. That the said railroad company, lessee, person or company operating any railroad in addition to the said openings, shall leave unfenced any places wherein the said railroad runs over trestles that are sufficiently high for cattle to go underneath the same.

SEC. 962. The provisions of this bill shall apply only to grazing country.

SEC. 963. Any railroad corporation or lessee, person, company or corporation operating any railroad in this State violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars.

Penal Code.

SEC. 720. Except as otherwise provided, every person who violates any of the provisions of Chapter III., Title VIII., Part IV., Division I, of the Civil Code, relating to live stock killed or injured by railroads, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penal Code.

SEC. 1191. Every person who wilfully drives any animal upon any railroad track with intent to injure the corporation or persons owning the railroad, and such animal is killed or injured thereby, is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding five years.

---

### **Veterinary Surgeon, Stock Indemnity and Sheep, Including Tax Levies.**

Political Code.

SEC. 3000. The Governor is authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a competent veterinary

surgeon who is known as the "State Veterinary Surgeon," who holds his office for two years, and must execute a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, and who, before entering on his duties must take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution.

SEC. 3001. The duties of the State Veterinary Surgeon are:

1. To investigate all cases of contagious and infectious diseases among cattle, horses, mules and asses, in this State, of which he may have a knowledge, or which may be brought to his notice by any resident in the locality where such disease exists; and, in the absence of specific information, to make visits of inspection to any locality where he may have reason to suspect that there is any contagious or infectious diseases.

2. To inspect, under the regulations of this article, all such animals, which may be brought into this State, in any manner whatever, from or through such State, Territory or foreign country, as the Governor may declare by proclamation, upon the recommendation of the Board of Stock Commissioners, or otherwise, must be held in quarantine for the purpose of inspection for contagious or infectious diseases.

SEC. 3002. After the making of such proclamation the owner, or person in charge, of any such animals, arriving in this State from or through any State, Territory or foreign country, against which quarantine has been declared, must notify the State Veterinary Surgeon without delay, and must not allow such animals to leave the place of arrival until they have been examined by the Veterinary Surgeon, and his certificate obtained that all such animals are free from disease; and no animal pronounced unsound from disease by the Veterinary Surgeon must be turned loose, allowed to run at large or removed or permitted to escape, but must be held subject to the order of the Veterinary Surgeon. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Section is punishable as provided in Section 1174, of the Penal Code, and is liable for any damage and loss that may be sustained by any person by reason of the failure of such owner to comply with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 3003. The owner of such animals, ridden under the saddle or driven in harness into this State, or under yoke, and any person coming into this State with his own team or teams, is not required to notify the Veterinary Surgeon, or await the inspection of the animals, but he is liable for all loss or damage to any person by reason of any contagious or infectious disease brought into the State by his animals; and no such animals must be held in quarantine for a longer period than ninety days, unless contagious or infectious disease is found to exist among them.

SEC. 3004. In all cases of contagious or infectious disease among domestic animals or Texas cattle in this State, the Veterinary Surgeon has authority to order the quarantine of the infected premises, and in case such a disease becomes epidemic in any locality in this State, the Veterinary Surgeon must immediately notify the Governor, who must thereupon issue his proclamation forbidding any animal of the kind among which such epidemic exists to be transferred from said locality without a certificate from the Veterinary Surgeon showing such animal to be healthy. The expense of holding, feeding and taking care of all animals quarantined under the provisions of this article must be paid by the owner, agent or person in charge of such animals.

SEC. 3005. In case of any epidemic disease where premises have been previously quarantined by the Veterinary Surgeon, as before provided, he is further authorized and empowered, when in his judgment necessary, to order the slaughter of any and all such diseased animals upon said premises, and all such animals as have been exposed to contagion or infection, under the following restrictions: The order must be a written one, and must be made in duplicate, and there must be a separate order and duplicate for each owner of the animals condemned, the

original of each order to be filed by the Veterinary Surgeon with the Secretary of State, and the duplicate given to the owner. Before slaughtering any animal that has been exposed only, and does not show disease, the Veterinary Surgeon must call in consultation with him two practicing veterinary surgeons or physicians, residents of the State, and he must have written indorsements upon his order of at last one of the consulting persons, stating that such action is necessary, before the animal is slaughtered.

SEC. 3006. Whenever, as in this article provided, the Veterinary Surgeon orders the slaughter of one or more animals, he must at the time of making such order notify in writing the nearest available justice of the peace, who must thereupon summon three disinterested citizens, who are stock owners in the neighborhood, to act as appraisers of the value of the animal. The appraisers, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, must be sworn to make a true and faithful appraisal without prejudice or favor. They must, after making their appraisal, return certified copies of their valuation, a separate one being made for each owner, together with an accurate description of each animal slaughtered (giving all brands, ear-marks, wattles, age, sex and class, as to whether American, half-breed or Texan), to the justice of the peace by whom they were summoned, who must, after entering the same upon his record and making an indorsement upon each, showing it to have been properly recorded, return it together with a duplicate order of the Veterinary Surgeon, to the person owning the animal slaughtered; and it is the duty of the Veterinary Surgeon to superintend the slaughter of such animals as may be condemned, and also the destruction of the carcass, which latter must be by burning to ashes, or burying in the earth to the depth of not less than six feet, and which must include every part of the animal and hide, and also excrement as far as possible. If the owner of any animal found diseased by the Veterinary Surgeon has it killed, or consents to its being killed by the Veterinary Surgeon without appraisal, then the Veterinary Surgeon must burn or bury it as herein provided.

SEC. 3007. The Veterinary Surgeon must make an annual report on or before the 1st day of October to the State Board of Stock Commissioners of all matters connected with his work, and the Board must make the same a part of their annual report to the Governor, and they must also transmit to the several Boards of County Commissioners such parts of the report as they consider necessary and of general interest to the breeders of live stock. The Board must also give information in writing, as soon as it is obtained, to the Governor and to the various Boards of County Commissioners, of each case, or supposed case, of disease in each locality, the cause, if known, and the measures adopted to check it.

SEC. 3008. Whenever the Governor has good reason to believe that any disease mentioned in this article has become epidemic in certain localities in another State or Territory, or that conditions exist that render domestic animals and Texas cattle likely to convey disease, he must, by proclamation, designate such localities, and prohibit the importation therefrom of any live stock of the kind diseased into this State, except under such restrictions as he, after consultation with the Veterinary Surgeon, may deem proper. Any person who, after the publication of such proclamation, knowingly receives in charge any animal from any of the prohibited districts, and transports or conveys the same within the limits of this State, is punishable as provided in Section 1175 of the Penal Code, and is further liable for any and all damages and loss that may be sustained by any person by reason of the importation or transportation of such prohibited animals.

SEC. 3009. It is the duty of any person who has upon his premises, or upon the public domain, any case of contagious or infectious disease among such animals, to immediately report the same to the Veterinary Surgeon, and a failure to do so, or any attempt to conceal the existence

of such disease, or to wilfully or maliciously obstruct or resist the Veterinary Surgeon in the discharge of his duties, is punishable as prescribed in Section 1176 of the Penal Code, and forfeits all claims to indemnity for loss from the State.

SEC. 3010. The following regulations must be observed in all cases of disease mentioned in this article:

1. It is unlawful to sell, give away, or in any manner part with, any animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with, contagious or infectious disease; and in case of any animal that may be known to have been affected with or exposed to any such disease, within one year prior to such disposal, due notice of the fact must be given in writing to the party receiving the animal.

2. It is unlawful to kill for the purpose of selling the meat, any such animal, or to sell, give away or use any part of it or its milk, or to remove any part of the skin. A failure to observe these provisions is punishable as provided in Section 1176 of the Penal Code. It is the duty of the owner or the person having in charge any such animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with, any contagious or infectious disease, to immediately confine the same in a safe place, isolated from other animals, and with all necessary restrictions to prevent dissemination of the disease, until the arrival of the Veterinary Surgeon. These regulations apply as well to animals in transit through the State as to those resident therein; and the Veterinary Surgeon, or his duly authorized agent, has authority to examine, in ear, yard, pastures or stables, or upon the public domain, all such animals, and on detection of disease, to take possession of, and treat and dispose of the animals in the same manner as provided by this article.

SEC. 3011. All claims arising from the slaughter of animals under the provisions of this article, together with the order of the Veterinary Surgeon, and the valuation of the appraisers in each case, must be submitted to the State Auditor, and for each claim that he finds to be equitable and entitled to indemnity under this article, must issue to the person entitled thereto his warrant on the stock indemnity fund in the State treasury for the sum named in the appraiser's report. In auditing any claim under this article, the Auditor must satisfy himself that it does not come under any class for which indemnity is prohibited by this article, and he must require the affidavit of the claimant to this fact, or if the claimant be not cognizant thereof, then of some reputable person who is cognizant thereof; and also the certificate of the Veterinary Surgeon, whose duty it is to inform himself fully of the fact, that in his opinion the claim is legal and just, and the Auditor may, in his discretion, require further proof.

SEC. 3012. The indemnity granted is the value of the animal as determined by the appraiser with reference to its diminished value because of being diseased or having been exposed to disease. The indemnity must be paid to the owner upon his application and the presentation of the proofs prescribed therein, and such application must be made within six months after the slaughtering of the animal, or the claim is barred. The right to indemnity under this article is limited to animals destroyed by reason of the existence of some epizootic disease generally fatal and incurable, such as rinderpest, hoof and mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia, anthrax or Texas fever among bovines, and glanders among horses, mules and asses. For the ordinary contagious diseases, not in their nature fatal, such as epizootic and influenza in horses, no indemnity must be paid. The right to indemnity does not exist, and the payment of such must not be made, in the following cases:

1. For animals belonging to the United States.

2. For animals that are brought into the State contrary to the provisions of this article.

3. For animals that are found to be diseased, or that are destroyed because they have been exposed to disease before or at the time of their arrival in the State.



4. When an animal was previously affected by any other disease, which, from its nature and development, was incurable and necessarily fatal.

5. When an owner or person in charge has knowingly or negligently omitted to comply with the provisions of Sections 3009 and 3010 of this article.

6. When an owner or claimant, at the time of coming into possession of the animal knew it to be diseased, or received the notice specified in the first clause of Section 3010 of this article.

7. When the animal has been brought into the State within ninety days immediately preceding the outbreak of disease, on account of which such animal was killed.

SEC. 3013. The Veterinary Surgeon receives for his services an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars. No person must receive the appointment of State Veterinary Surgeon who is not a graduate in good standing of a recognized college of veterinary surgeons, either in the United States, Canada or Europe.

SEC. 3014. The appraisers mentioned in this article receive three dollars for each day or part of a day they are actually employed, which must be paid from the State Treasury out of the stock indemnity fund in this article provided, upon vouchers which bear the certificate of the justice who summoned them. The justice receives his ordinary fee for issuing a summons, to be paid out of the stock indemnity fund. The persons called in consultation by the Veterinary Surgeon each receive three dollars for each day or part of a day they are actually employed, and ten cents per mile for distances actually traveled, which sums must be paid from the State treasury out of the stock indemnity fund upon vouchers certified to by the Veterinary Surgeon. The incidental expenses in causing animals to be slaughtered and their carcasses to be burned, and disinfecting infected premises, must be paid from the State treasury out of the stock indemnity fund, upon vouchers.

SEC. 3015. The liability for indemnity for animals destroyed and for fees, costs and expenses incurred under the provisions of this article in any year is limited by, and must in no case exceed the amount especially designated for the purpose and for that period, by the terms of that article; nor must the Veterinary Surgeon or any one else incur any liability under the provisions of this article in excess of the surplus in the stock indemnity fund hereinafter provided; nor must any act be performed or property taken under the provisions of this article become a charge against the State.

SEC. 3016. The Board of County Commissioners of each county must, at the time of making the annual assessment, levy a special tax not exceeding one-half of one mill on the dollar upon the assessed value of all cattle, horses, mules and asses in the county, to be known as the "Stock Indemnity Fund"; said tax must be collected and paid to the State Treasurer in the manner provided by law for the levying, collection and payment of other State taxes, which fund constitutes the indemnity fund specified by this article to be used in paying for animals destroyed and for fees, costs and expenses provided under the provisions therefor. It must be used exclusively for that purpose, and must be paid out by the State Treasurer as provided in this article.

SEC. 3017. The Veterinary Surgeon must select the place where stock must be quarantined.

SEC. 3018. The Veterinary Surgeon has power to appoint, from time to time, deputies, not exceeding four in number, at any time he can not personally attend to all the duties required by his office, at a salary not to exceed five dollars per day for each day actually employed, to be paid out of the stock indemnity fund, and must designate the county for which each deputy is to act.

SEC. 3030. The State Veterinary Surgeon, upon the request of the president or secretary of any organized woolgrowers' association in any county in the State, or of any three sheep owners in any county, must

appoint a capable person as Deputy Inspector in such county, who holds his office during the pleasure of the Veterinary Surgeon, and must perform the duties hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 3031. The Deputy Inspector must be a resident of the county for which he is appointed. He must, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the constitutional oath of office.

SEC. 3032. The Deputy Inspector must inspect all sheep within his county of which he may receive notice, as provided in the next Section, and in case he finds the same are not diseased, he must make and issue a certificate stating such fact. But if the sheep are diseased, or have been herded upon the range or in corrals which have within the past ninety days previous thereto been used or occupied by any diseased or infected sheep, the regulations for their quarantine, holding and keeping, must at once be made by such deputy. Each Deputy Inspector so appointed must personally supervise the dipping of every band of scabby sheep within his county, and appoint the date for each and every dipping; he has the right to determine and superintend the proportion and mixture of materials, and must cause all sheep quarantined to be distinctly marked.

SEC. 3033. Upon the receipt of information, in writing, of any of the facts mentioned in the preceding Section, the Deputy Inspector must immediately cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep running in the same flock with them, to be examined, and if found so diseased, to be quarantined and held within a certain limit or place, to be defined by him, and such sheep must be held in quarantine until the owner, or person in charge, has eradicated such scab or infectious disease. The expense of feeding, holding, dipping, marking and taking care of all sheep quarantined under the provisions of this article must be paid by the owner, agent or person in charge of such sheep.

SEC. 3034. Whenever the Governor, by proclamation, quarantines sheep for inspection, as provided in the next Section, any sheep brought into Montana, the Deputy Inspector of the county in which such sheep may come must immediately inspect the same, and if he finds that they are infected with scab, or any other infectious disease, he must cause the same to be held within a certain limit or place in his said county, to be defined by him, until such disease has been eradicated, as provided in the next preceding Section.

SEC. 3035. Whenever the Governor has reason to believe that any disease mentioned by this article has become epidemic in certain localities in any other State or Territory, or that conditions exist that render sheep likely to convey disease, he must thereupon, by proclamation, designate such localities and prohibit the importation from them of any sheep into this State, except under such restrictions as he, after consultation with the Veterinary Surgeon, may deem proper. Any person who, after publication of such proclamation, knowingly receives in charge any such sheep from any of the prohibited districts and transports or conveys the same to and within the limits of any of the counties of this State, is punishable as provided in Chapter II., Title XV., Part I. of the Penal Code, and is liable for all damages that may be sustained by any person by reason of the importation or transportation of such prohibited sheep.

SEC. 3036. Upon issuing such proclamation the owners or persons in charge of any sheep being shipped into Montana, against which quarantine has been declared, must forthwith notify the Deputy Inspector of the county into which such sheep first come, of such arrival, and such owner or person in charge must not allow any sheep so quarantined to pass over or upon any public highway, or upon the ranges occupied by other sheep, or within five miles of any corral within which sheep are usually corralled until such sheep have first been inspected, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Section is punishable as provided in Chapter II., Title XV., Part I. of the Penal Code, and

is liable for all damages sustained by any person by reason of the failure to comply with the provisions of this Section.

SEC. 3037. In no case must any scabby sheep be allowed to be removed from one point to another within any county, or from one county to another, or any sheep that have within one year been scabby, without a written certificate from the Deputy Inspector. Such sheep may be transferred and removed with the written consent of all the sheep owners or managers along the route, and in the vicinity of the proposed location, except those mentioned in the preceding Section. Any person violating the provisions of this Section is punishable as prescribed in Chapter II., Title XV., Part I. of the Penal Code.

SEC. 3038. Upon the arrival of any sheep into this State from any other country, State or Territory, the owner or agent in charge must immediately report to the Deputy Inspector of the county in which such sheep first come for inspection, and such deputy must immediately inspect the same. If the owner or agent fails to report for inspection, the person so offending is punishable as provided in Chapter II., Title XV., Part I. of the Penal Code. The expense of such inspection must be borne by the owner, and is a lien upon the sheep, which may be sold to satisfy the lien, as provided by law.

SEC. 3039. The Deputy Inspector in each county receives for his services, while necessarily employed in inspection, not exceeding eight dollars per day, which includes all traveling expenses, of whatever kind and nature, incurred in going to and from the places where such inspection is had. When a Deputy Veterinary Surgeon, as provided in Section 3018 of this Code, is permanently located in a county, it is his duty to perform the duties imposed in this article upon Deputy Inspectors, and for his services receives the same compensation as the Deputy Inspector, which must be paid in the same manner.

SEC. 3040. Whenever any Deputy Inspector files in the office of the State Auditor proper vouchers, duly approved by the Veterinary Surgeon, setting forth:

1. The name in full of such Deputy Inspector.
2. The kind and nature of the services rendered.
3. The particular locality where the work was done.
4. The time when and the length of time employed.
5. The number of sheep inspected and the name of the owner or person in charge.
6. The disease or diseases treated and the number treated for each disease, and the length of time of such treatment and the result.
7. The amount claimed and the value of such service.

The State Auditor must audit the same, and if found correct, draw a warrant in favor of such Deputy Inspector, payable out of any moneys in the "Sheep Inspector and Indemnity Fund."

SEC. 3041. Every deputy appointed under the provisions of this article, must keep a book to be known as the "Inspection Record," in which he must enter and record all his official acts and proceedings. Such record must particularly show the name of the owner of every flock of sheep inspected, when the same was inspected, and the number in each flock, the result of such inspection, the names of the persons to whom certificates have been granted and when, and all orders and directions made in relation to any matters herein designated.

SEC. 3042. Any person who fails to comply with or disregards any order or directions made by any Deputy Inspector under the provisions of this article is punishable as provided in Chapter II., Title XV., Part I. of the Penal Code.

SEC. 3043. It is unlawful for any person to bring into the State any sheep infected with scab or other contagious disease. Every person so offending is punishable as provided in Chapter II., Title XV., Part I. of the Penal Code.

SEC. 3044. Every Deputy Inspector must, on or before the first day of

August of each year, report to the State Veterinary Surgeon, in writing, showing from his inspection record particularly the matters therein contained since his last report, and the Veterinary Surgeon must embody the information thus given in his report to the Governor.

SEC. 3045. The Veterinary Surgeon, if necessary, may appoint more than one Deputy Inspector in a county, and may define the particular part of the county in which a deputy is to perform his duties, and any deputy appointed under the provisions of this article who, under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by reason of such appointment, oppresses, wrongs or injures any person, is punishable as provided in Section 301 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 3046. The Board of County Commissioners, at the time of the annual levy of taxes, must levy a special tax, not exceeding one-half of one mill on a dollar, or so much thereof as is necessary, on the assessed value of all sheep in the county, and the money collected from such tax constitutes the "Sheep Inspector and Indemnity Fund." Such tax must be collected in the same manner as other taxes and paid into the State Treasury, as other State taxes are. The money in the "Sheep Indemnity and Inspector Fund" must be used in the payment of the salaries and expenses of the Deputy Sheep Inspector, as provided in this article, and all other expenses arising thereunder, except the salary of the State Veterinary Surgeon. All other salaries and expenses must not be a charge against the State.

---

### Quarantine Regulations.

SEC. 1169. Every person who removes from one point to another in any of the counties of this State, or from one county to another, any scabby sheep, or any sheep that have been scabby within one year, without the written certificate of the sheep inspector, or the written consent of all the sheep owners or managers along the route, and in the vicinity of the proposed location, is punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. This Section does not apply to scabby sheep imported into this State and against which quarantine has been declared.

SEC. 1170. Every person who brings into this State sheep infected with scab or other infectious disease, or any horses, mules, asses or cattle infected with any contagious disease, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 1171. Every person who fails to comply with or disregards any lawful order or direction made by the State Veterinary Surgeon, or deputy, or deputy sheep inspector, under the provisions of the Political Code concerning scab and other contagious diseases among sheep, or to prevent the spread of disease among cattle, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 1172. Every person who, after the publication of the proclamation of the Governor of this State prohibiting the importation of diseased sheep into this State, knowingly receives any such sheep from any of the prohibited districts, or transports the same within the limits of the State, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 1173. Every person in charge of sheep being shipped into this State, against which quarantine has been declared, as specified in the last preceding section, and fails to notify the deputy inspector of the county in which such sheep are brought, or allows any such sheep to pass over or upon any public highway, or upon the ranges occupied by other sheep, or within five miles of any corral in which sheep are regularly corralled, before such sheep are inspected as provided by law, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 1174. Every person who imports into this State any cattle, horses, mules or asses, after the Governor has made proclamation holding in quarantine for the purpose of inspection for contagious or infectious diseases, such animals, and allows the same or any of them to leave the

place of their first arrival in this State, until they have been examined by the State Veterinary Surgeon, and a certificate has been obtained therefrom that such animals are free from disease, or permits any of such animals to run at large, or to be removed, or to escape before such certificate has been received, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. This Section does not apply to any animals driven in harness, or under yoke, or ridden by their owners into this State.

SEC. 1175. Every person who, after the publication of such proclamation, knowingly receives or transports within the limits of this State any animal mentioned in the preceding Section, before the certificate mentioned therein has been given, is punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 1176. Every person who owns or has the custody of any cattle, horses, mules or asses, infected with a contagious disease, and fails to immediately report the same to the State Veterinary Surgeon, or conceals the existence of such disease, or attempts to do so, or wilfully obstructs or resists the said Veterinary Surgeon in the discharge of his duty as provided by law, or sells, gives away or uses the meat or milk, or removes the skin or any part of such animal, is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 1193. It is unlawful for any person having in charge any horse, mule, ass, sheep, hog or cattle, affected with a contagious disease, to allow such animal to run on any range or to be within any inclosure where they may come in contact with any other animal not so diseased.

All animals so affected must be immediately removed to an inside inclosure secure from other animals, or must be herded six miles away from any farm or ranch or from any other stock running at large or being herded.

Every person who neglects or refuses to remove, or inclose, or herd, as aforesaid, such diseased animals, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable in damages to the party injured.

---

### **He Goats and Rams Running at Large**

Political Code.

SEC. 3060. It is unlawful for any owner or person having the management or control of any ram or he goat to permit the same to run at large between the 1st day of August and the 1st day of December of each year.

SEC. 3061. Any person violating the provisions of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof must be punished as provided in Section 1164 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 3062. Any person damaged by rams or he goats running at large during the time mentioned in the first Section of this article may recover in a civil action any damages sustained thereby.

SEC. 3063. It is unlawful for the owner or for any person having in charge any horse, mule, ass, sheep or cattle affected with any contagious disease to allow such diseased animal to run on any range or within any inclosure where such animals may come in contact with any other animal not so diseased. All animals so affected with contagious disease must be at once removed by the owner thereof, or the person in charge of the same, to some secure inside inclosure, where contact with other animals by reaching over or through the fence of such inclosure will be impossible, or must be strictly herded six miles away from any farm or from any other stock running at large or being herded. Every person who knowingly neglects or refuses to remove or to so inclose or herd away from farms or other stock such diseased animals affected with contagious disease, after having received notice of their diseased condition, is punishable as provided in Section 700 of the Penal Code, and is liable for damages to the party injured.

Penal Code.

SEC. 1164. Every person who owns, controls or has the custody of any ram or he goat, and allows the same to run at large between the 1st day of August and the 1st day of December of each year, is punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

---

#### **Stallions Running at Large.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 1163. Every person who owns a stud horse, ridgeling or unaltered male mule or jackass over the age of eighteen months, and allows the same to run at large, is punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. Any person may take any such animal, and if the same is not claimed in five days, may castrate him at the expense of the owner.

---

#### **Swine Running at Large.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 1165. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any owner or owners of swine to permit the same to run at large.

SEC. 1166. Any person or persons violating Section 1165 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of ten dollars for the first offense and in the sum of twenty dollars for each subsequent offense, and shall be liable in damages to any party injured thereby, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction.

---

#### **Mischievous Animals at Large.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 697. If the owner of a mischievous animal, knowing its propensities, wilfully suffers it to go at large, or keeps it without ordinary care, and such animals while so at large, or while not kept with ordinary care, kills any human being who has taken all the precautions which the circumstances permitted, or which a reasonable person would ordinarily take in the same situation, is guilty of a felony.

---

#### **Cruelty to Animals.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 1090. Every person who overdrives or overloads, tortures or cruelly beats or unjustifiably injures, maims, mutilates or kills any animal, whether wild or tame, and whether belonging to himself or another, or deprives any animal of necessary food or drink, or neglects or refuses to furnish it such food or drink, or causes, procures or permits any animal to be overdriven, overloaded, tortured, cruelly beaten or unjustifiably injured, maimed, mutilated or killed, or to be deprived of necessary food or drink, or who wilfully instigates or in any way engages in any act of cruelty to any animal, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 1091. Every person being the owner or in possession, or having charge or custody of a maimed, diseased, disabled or infirm animal, who abandons or leaves it to die in a street, highway or a public place, is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or both, and all necessary expenses incurred in taking care of said property shall be charged to such person.

SEC. 1092. Every person who has impounded or confined any animal and refuses and neglects to supply such animal, during its confinement, with sufficient food, shelter and water, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

SEC. 1093. Every person who carries, or causes to be carried, in or upon any car, vessel or vehicle, or otherwise, any animal in a cruel manner, so as to produce torture, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 1094. Every person who wilfully administers any poison to an animal the property of another, or maliciously exposes any poisonous substance with the intent that the same shall be taken or swallowed by any such animal, is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding three years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 1095. Every person who keeps a cow or any animal for the production of milk in a crowded or unhealthy place or in a diseased condition, or feeds such cow or animal upon any food that produces impure or unwholesome milk, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or both.

SEC. 1096. Every person who instigates, promotes or carries on, or does any act as principal, assistant, referee or umpire, or is a witness of or in any way aids in the furtherance of any fight between cocks or other birds, or dogs, bulls, bears, or other animals premeditated by any person owning or having custody of such birds or animals, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or both.

---

#### **Leaving Dead Carcass.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 1168. Every person who removes the skin from an animal and leaves the carcass within one-quarter of a mile of a dwelling, is punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

---

#### **Auctioning Stock.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 1177. Every person who sells at auction any horses, mules, asses or cattle, and fails to record in a book the name of the person who offers for sale said animals, the names of the owners with their residences, the color, brand, mark, size and age of the animal offered for sale, or fails to keep said book open for the inspection of any person, is punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. This section does not apply to judicial sales.

---

#### **Driving Without Uniform Brand.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 1178. Every person who owns or has charge of any horses, cattle or sheep which are driven into or through any part of this State, and fails to plainly brand or mark the animals so driven, so that such animals may be readily distinguished from other animals, is punishable by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 1179. All droves of horses, mules, cattle or sheep which may hereafter be driven from any other State or Territory of the United States, or any foreign country, into or through any county or counties of this State, shall be plainly branded or marked with one uniform brand or mark.

SEC. 1180. All such horses, mules and cattle shall be so branded with one distinct ranch or road brand of the owner or owners so as to show distinctly in such place or places as the owner may adopt.

SEC. 1181. All such sheep shall be marked distinctly with such mark or device as may be sufficient to distinguish the same readily should they become intermixed or mingled with other flocks of sheep in this State.

SEC. 1182. Any such owner or owners, person or persons, in charge of such drove of stock which may be driven into or through this State, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, together with costs of suit.

SEC. 1183. It shall be the special duty of the county attorney, sheriff, and any constable of each and every county in this State, to enforce the provisions of this act.

SEC. 1184. All fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the general school fund of the county in which judgment therefor is recovered.

---

### **Driving From Range.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 1185. That any person or persons other than the owner of, or his agents, who shall drive any horses, mules or cattle farther from their usual and customary ranges, than the nearest corral, and who shall neglect to return such horses, mules or cattle immediately to their accustomed range; provided they can have the use of such corral, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, before any justice of the peace in the State of Montana, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars, to be collected as other fines are, and may also in the discretion of said justice of the peace be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not more than three months, or both. All fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the school fund of the county in which the said stock do most usually range and graze.

SEC. 1187. Every person who wilfully drives or causes to be driven any cattle, horses, mules, sheep or swine from their customary range without the permission of the owner thereof, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

---

### **Branding Out of Season.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 1189. Every person save only an owner, and he only when branding on his own premises and in the presence of two responsible citizens, who marks or brands any calf or cattle that are running at large between the 1st day of December and the 10th day of May of the next ensuing year; and every person who shall at any time brand or cause to be branded or marked any horse, mule, cattle or head of cattle, sheep, swine or other animal, one year old or older, with any piece of metal or implement, other than a branding iron, which branding iron shall be of the same design as the brand or mark owned by the party using it; or who shall so mark or brand, or cause to be marked or branded, any of the animals aforesaid with any piece or pieces of iron called "running irons," such as bars, rings, half or quarter circles, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding six months, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or both.

---

### **Leaving Carcasses in Streams or on Highways.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 676. Every person who puts the carcass of any dead animal, or the offal from any slaughter pen, corral or butcher shop, into any river, creek, pond or reservoir, stream, street, alley, public highway or road in common use, or who attempts to destroy the same by fire within one-fourth mile of any city, town or village, and every person who puts the carcass of any dead animal, or any offal of any kind in or upon the borders of any stream, pond, lake or reservoir from which water is drawn for the supply of the inhabitants of any city or town in this State, so that the drainage from such carcass or offal may be taken up by or in such stream, pond, lake, reservoir, or who allows the carcass of any



dead animal, or any offal of any kind, to remain in or upon the borders of any such stream, pond, lake, or reservoir within the boundaries of any land owned or occupied by him, or who keeps any horses, mules, cattle, swine, sheep or live stock of any kind, penned, corralled or housed on, over or on the borders of any such stream, pond, lake, or reservoir, so that the waters thereof shall become polluted by reason thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as prescribed in Section 677 of this Code.

SEC. 677. Every person who wilfully violates any of the laws of this State, relating to the preservation of the public health, is unless a different punishment is prescribed by this Code, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

---

### **Driving Fast or on Bridges.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 688. Every person who wilfully rides or drives faster than a walk, on or over any public bridge, and every person who drives any loose stock, such as horses, mules or cattle over any public bridge in a larger number than fifteen head at a time, is punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

---

### **Selling Glandered Horses.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 700. Any person who shall knowingly sell or offer for sale or use, or expose, or who shall cause or procure to be sold or offered for sale, or used, or exposed, any horse, mule, or other animal having the disease known as glanders, farcy, or any contagious disease, or violates any of the provisions of Section 3063 of the Political Code, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 701. Every animal having glanders or farcy, shall at once be deprived of life by the owner or person having charge thereof, upon discovery or knowledge of its condition; and any such owner or person omitting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

---

### **Legal Fences.**

Political Code.

SEC. 3250. The following are legal fences, and must not be less than four and one-half feet in height:

1. All fences constructed of at least one strong pole, rail or board, and three of either barbed wires or strong poles, rails or boards, or both, so that there be three altogether thereunder, which lower three, whether all barbed wires or poles, rails or boards and barbed wires, may be arranged at the pleasure of the builder; but all must be firmly fastened as nearly equidistant as possible to substantial posts firmly set in the ground not more than twenty feet apart, or set to well supported substantial leaning posts, not more than twenty feet apart. But the lower pole, rail, board or barbed wire must not be more than one foot and a half above the ground.

2. All fences constructed of at least four barbed wires, the lowest of which must not be more than one foot and a half above the ground, securely fastened as nearly equidistant as possible to substantial posts firmly set in the ground, at a distance not exceeding thirty feet apart, with pickets at least five feet in length, interwoven in or fastened to said wires, between each two of said posts in such manner that there must not be more than five feet space between such pickets or posts and pickets.

3. All substantial worm fences and stone walls.

4. All rivers, hedges, mountain ridges and bluffs, or other barriers over or through which it is impossible for stock to pass. But none of the fences hereinbefore described are legal for stockyards or places where either grain, hay or straw is kept, but such place must be inclosed by a fence at least six feet high, constructed of one strong pole, board or rail, with at least five strong rails, poles, boards, or barbed wires thereunder, securely fastened, as nearly equidistant apart as possible, to substantial posts, firmly set in the ground, not more than fourteen feet apart.

5. That all fences constructed of at least four barbed or other wires, the lowest of which must not be more than one foot and a half above the ground, securely fastened as nearly equidistant as possible to substantial posts firmly set in the ground at a distance not to exceed twenty feet apart. There shall be tags of zinc, tin or sheet iron, not less than three inches square fastened to the top wire, not to exceed five feet apart.

SEC. 3251. Any person constructing or maintaining any fence of any kind not prescribed in the next preceding section, is liable in a civil action for all damages caused by reason of injury to stock, resulting from such defective fence.

SEC. 3252. The owners of barbed wire fences must keep the same in repair, and any person receiving notice in writing that his barbed wire fence, or any part thereof, is down, or in such condition as to be likely to injure any live stock, and fails or refuses to repair such fence, is liable to pay damages in an amount equal to the value of any cattle, horse, mule or other domestic animal which may be injured by coming into contact with the fence.

SEC. 3253. The occupants of adjoining lands enclosed with fences must build and maintain partition fences between their own and the next adjoining enclosure in equal shares, so long as both continue to enclose the same; and such partition fence must be kept in good repair throughout the year, unless the occupants otherwise mutually agree.

SEC. 3254. If any occupant of land adjoining the enclosure of another enclose the same, upon the enclosure of such other person, he must, within three months thereafter, build his proportion of such partition fence, or refund to the owner thereof an equal proportion of the value at that time, of any partition fence of such adjoining occupant.

SEC. 3255. Whenever any lands belonging to different persons in severalty have been enclosed and occupied in common, or without a partition fence between them, and one of such occupants desires to occupy his part in severalty, the other occupant must, within six months after being notified in writing, build and maintain his proportion of such partition fence as may be necessary for that purpose; and in case of neglect or refusal to do so the person giving such notice may build such fence at the expense of the person so neglecting or refusing, the amount expended to be recovered in an action, together with all damage he may sustain on account of such neglect or refusal.

SEC. 3256. If the occupants of adjoining lands have heretofore built or hereafter build their respective portions of a partition fence, and either of them at any time desires to suffer the land occupied by him to lie open, he may, after having given to the occupants of the adjoining land at least six months' notice of his intention so to do, remove his proportion of the partition fence, unless such adjoining occupant pay or tenders to him the value thereof; and if such fence be removed without notice, or after payment or tender of the value as aforesaid, the person removing the same is liable to the person injured for all damages he may sustain thereby.

SEC. 3257. In case any person neglects or refuses to repair or rebuild any partition fence which by law he ought to build or maintain, the occupant of the adjoining land may, after giving sixty days' notice that a new fence should be erected, or five days' notice in writing that the repairing of such fence is necessary, build or repair such fence at the

expense of the party so neglecting or refusing, the amount so expended to be recovered from him; and the party so neglecting or refusing, after receipt by him of the notice above provided, is liable to the party injured for all damages he may sustain thereby.

SEC. 3258. If any cattle, horse, mule, ass hog, sheep or other domestic animal break into any inclosure, the fence being legal, as hereinbefore provided, the owner of such animal is liable for all damages to the owner or occupant of the inclosure which may be sustained thereby. This Section must not be construed so as to require a legal fence in order to maintain an action for injury done by animals running at large contrary to law.

SEC. 3259. If any such animal breaks into an inclosure surrounded by a legal fence, or is wrongfully upon the premises of another, the owner or occupant of the enclosure or premises may take into his possession the animal trespassing, and keep the same until all damages, together with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding. Any person who takes or rescues any such animal from the possession of the person who takes custody the same may be, without his consent, is liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each of the animals so rescued, which may be recovered by such occupant or owner in any court of competent jurisdiction. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession the owner or occupant must give notice to the claimant of the animal, that he has taken up the animal, if known, or if unknown, he must post a like notice at some public place near the premises.

Penal Code.

SEC. 1194. That any person owning any land in this State, or if the owner is not a resident wherein such land is situated, his managing agent, or if such lands are leased, the lessor, who shall permit any barbed wire fence to remain down, or broken in such condition as to be dangerous to live stock, for the period of thirty days, and the further period of ten days, after personal service upon him of a notice in writing to repair said fence, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 1195. Every person who wilfully leaves open a gate leading into or out of any inclosed premises, whether inclosed by a lawful fence or not, is punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

### **Setting Fires.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 1071. Every person who carelessly sets fire to any timber, woodland or grass, except for useful or necessary purposes, or who at any time makes a camp fire, or lights a fire for any purpose whatever, without taking sufficient steps to secure the same from spreading from the immediate locality where it is used, or fails to extinguish such fire before leaving it, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

### **Bounty Law.**

Penal Code.

SEC. 1124. Every person who violates any of the provisions of Section 3070 of the Political Code, relating to bounties for killing wild animals, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both.

Political Code.

SEC. 3070. There shall be paid out of the fund in this act hereafter created for the killing of the following named animals hereafter killed in the State of Montana, the following bounties: For each wolf or coyote, three dollars.

SEC. 3071. Any person killing any one of the aforesaid animals to obtain the bounty thereon shall, within ninety days from the date of the killing, exhibit, or cause to be exhibited, the skin of said animal or animals, including the tail and the skin from the forehead, embracing both ears, to the county clerk of said county in which such animal or animals were killed, and shall at the same time file with said clerk an affidavit setting forth that he killed, or caused to be killed, the animal or animals from which the skin or skins were taken; that the same were killed within the bounds of the county to whose clerk the same are presented; and the county clerk shall, before issuing the certificate hereafter provided for, require affidavit of two resident taxpayers of the county that they are acquainted with the person presenting the skin or skins, and that, to the best of their belief, the animal or animals from which said skin or skins were taken were killed within the limits of said county.

SEC. 3072. The county clerk shall thereupon call to his assistance either the county treasurer, or, in his absence, the clerk of the district court, who being present, both shall, in order to prevent fraud, minutely examine each skin presented; and should such examination disclose that the scalp and ears belonging to such skins have not been severed, patched or punched, the county clerk shall there, in the presence of the other officer named above, mark each ear by punching a hole one inch in diameter in the same and then redeliver the skin or skins to the person presenting the same, and shall at the same time make out and deliver to said person a certificate showing the number and kinds of skins so punched, and the name of the person presenting, the fact of the filing of the affidavit herein provided for, and the examination made as required, and said certificate to be duly signed by him in his official capacity, and attested by the officer officiating with him; and said county clerk shall keep a record in a bound book of all skins so punched, showing the date, number and kinds, the names of the persons presenting and the names of the witnesses, which book shall be an official record. All services rendered by officials under this act to be without fee or charge.

SEC. 3073. Should any county clerk or officer officiating with him have reason to believe that any person presenting a skin or skins as above provided, has evaded the provisions of this act to obtain the bounty unlawfully, he shall require satisfactory evidence of the time, place and manner of the killing of said animal or animals.

SEC. 3074. It shall be the duty of the State Auditor, upon the written order of the State Board of Examiners, to give the person presenting said order a warrant upon the State fund hereafter provided for, for the amount required to compensate, at the bounty prices by this act provided and awarded, for the number of animals mentioned in the order, taking a receipt on the back of the order of the person presenting for the full amount received; and the State Auditor and State Treasurer shall keep an account of all warrants so issued and paid and list them in their annual report to the Governor.

SEC. 3075. For the purpose of providing for the payment of the aforesaid warrants there is hereby created a fund to be known as the State Bounty Fund, and in addition to the twenty-five per cent. of all licenses now provided by law to be paid into the State treasury, by the respective county treasurers, there shall be paid into the said State treasury a further five per cent. of all said licenses, making a total of thirty per cent. thereof, payable into the State treasury, and seventy per cent. thereof to be retained by the respective counties collecting the same; and it is provided that the extra five per cent. of the said licenses thereby provided for to be paid into the State treasury shall, as received by the State Treasurer from time to time, be covered into and passed by him to the credit of said State Bounty Fund, and the said treasurer shall likewise cause to be deposited to the credit of said fund, from time to

time, as he shall receive the same, of all proceeds of the tax levy next herein provided for.

SEC. 3076. It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of each county in this State, at the time of the levy of the annual tax, *to levy a special tax of three mills on the dollar upon the assessed valuation of all cattle, horses, mules, asses and sheep in their respective counties, which shall be collected as other taxes upon like property, and when so collected paid into the hands of the State Treasurer, who shall at once cover the same into the State Bounty Fund aforesaid, which said fund shall be preserved inviolate for the payment of the bounties herein above provided for.* And any county commissioner who shall refuse or interfere to prevent the levy of the tax aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3077. If at the end of any fiscal year there shall be a surplus of said Bounty Fund, it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, and he is hereby authorized to apply such surplus on the payment of warrants on outstanding Bounty Certificates, on the order of the State Board of Examiners.

SEC. 3078. Any person who shall falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit any of said certificates or orders shall be deemed guilty of a forgery, and any person who shall swear falsely to any affidavit provided for by this act, or procure the same to be done by another, with the intent of obtaining any one of said certificates or orders, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any person convicted of any of the offenses declared in this Section shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for a term of not less than one year nor more than ten years.

SEC. 3079. Any person or persons who shall patch up any skin or scalp, or who shall present any punched skin or scalp with intent to defraud the State, or any officer who shall sign any certificate herein provided for without first counting the skins, or shall intentionally evade any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3080. Article VIII., of Chapter V., of Title VII., of Part III. of the Political Code, and all bounty laws, are hereby repealed, it being the purpose of this act that hereafter no bounty shall be paid upon any animals save those mentioned in Section 3070 hereof.

But nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the liability of the State or county thereof for bounties earned in pursuance of existing laws.

---

## PENNSYLVANIA.

An Act to establish the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Pennsylvania, and to provide for the control and suppression of dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases of domestic animals.

*Be it enacted, etc..*

SECTION 1. That a Board is hereby established, to be known as "The State Live Stock Sanitary Board." This Board shall consist of the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of Agriculture, the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, and the State Veterinarian, who shall be a competent and qualified person as provided in the act entitled, "An Act to create a Department of Agriculture and define its duties."

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State, to determine and employ the most efficient and practical means for the prevention,

suppression, control or eradication of dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases among the domestic animals, and for these purposes it is hereby authorized and empowered to establish, maintain, enforce and regulate such quarantine and other measures relating to the movements and care of animals and their products, the disinfection of suspected localities and articles and the destruction of animals, as it may deem necessary, and to adopt from time to time all such regulations as may be necessary and proper for carrying out the purposes of this act: provided, however, in the case of any slowly contagious diseases only suspected or diseased animals shall be quarantined.

SEC. 3. That when it shall be deemed necessary to condemn and kill any animal or animals to prevent the further spread of disease, and an agreement cannot be made with the owners for the value thereof, three appraisers shall be appointed, one by the owner, one by the Commission or its authorized agent, and the third by the two so appointed, who shall, under oath or affirmation, appraise the animal or animals, taking into consideration their actual value and condition at the time of appraisal, and such appraised price shall be paid in the same manner as other expenses under this act are provided for; provided, that under such appraisement not more than twenty-five dollars shall be paid for any infected animal of grade or common stock, and not more than fifty dollars for any infected animal of registered stock, nor more than forty dollars for any horse or mule of common or grade stock, and not to exceed fifty per cent. of the appraised value of any standard bred, registered or imported horses.

SEC. 4. That the Board or any member thereof, or any of their duly authorized agents, shall at all times have the right to enter any premises, farms, fields, pens, abattoirs, slaughter houses, buildings, cars or vessels where any domestic animal is at the time quartered, or wherever the carcass of one may be, for the purpose of examining it in any way that may be deemed necessary to determine whether they are or were the subjects of any contagious or infectious diseases.

SEC. 5. That any person or persons wilfully violating any of the provisions of this act or any regulation of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, or wilfully interfering with officers appointed under this act, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one month, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. That the State Live Stock Sanitary Board is hereby empowered to appoint and employ such assistants and agents and to purchase such supplies and materials as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this act, and the Board and the members thereof are hereby empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to the appraisers appointed under this act, that they may order and conduct such examinations into the condition of the live stock of the State in relation to contagious diseases, including the milk supplies of cities, towns, boroughs and villages, as may seem necessary, and to take proper measures to protect such milk supplies from contamination.

SEC. 7. That all necessary expenses under the provisions of this act shall, after approval in writing by the Governor and the Secretary of Agriculture, be paid by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the Auditor General in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 8. That this act shall take effect June 1st, 1895, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 21st, 1895.

No. 82.—An Act to protect the health of the domestic animals of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

*Be it enacted, etc.:*

SECTION 1. That the importation of dairy cows and neat cattle for breeding purposes into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby prohibited, excepting when such cows and neat cattle are accompanied by a

certificate from an inspector, whose competency and reliability are certified to by the authorities charged with the control of the diseases of domestic animals in the State from whence the cattle came, certifying that they have been examined and subjected to the tuberculin test and are free from disease.

SEC. 2. That in lieu of an inspection certificate as above required, the cattle may be detained at suitable stock yards nearest to the State line on the railroad over which they are shipped, and there examined at the expense of the owner, or cattle as above specified from points outside of the State may, under such restrictions as may be provided by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, be shipped in quarantine to their destination in Pennsylvania, there to remain in quarantine until properly examined at the expense of the owner, and released by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

SEC. 3. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board is hereby authorized and empowered to prohibit the importation of domestic animals into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whenever in their judgment such measures may be necessary for the proper protection of the health of the domestic animals of the Commonwealth, and to make and enforce rules and regulations governing such traffic as may from time to time be required.

SEC. 4. That any person, firm or corporate body violating the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall, in the proper court of the county in which such cattle are sold, offered for sale, delivered to a purchaser, or in which such cattle may be detained in transit, for each offense, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred dollars, or be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten days, and not exceeding thirty days, either or both, at the discretion of court. Such person, firm or corporate body shall be liable for the full amount of the damages that may result from the violation of this act.

SEC. 5. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board is hereby charged with the enforcement of this act, and is authorized to see that its provisions are obeyed, and to make, from time to time, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for its enforcement.

SEC. 6. That this act shall go into effect January 1st, 1898.

Approved, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1897.

DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the act of the General Assembly No. 82.

FRANK REEDER.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## VIRGINIA.

Chapter 362.—An Act to provide for the protection of domestic animals, and to authorize and empower the Board of Control of the Experiment Station of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg to establish live stock quarantine lines, rules and regulations, and to prescribe penalties for violating the same.—Approved February 18, 1896.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:*

1. That it shall be the duty of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg to protect the domestic animals of this State from all contagious or infectious diseases of a malignant character, whether said diseases exist in the State or elsewhere, and for this purpose they are hereby authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and enforce such quarantine lines and sanitary rules and regulations as they may deem necessary. It shall also be the duty of said Board to co-operate with live stock quarantine commissioners and officers of other States and Territories, and with the United States Secretary of Agriculture in establishing such interstate quarantine lines, rules and regulations as shall best protect the live stock industry of this State against Texas or splenic fever. It shall be the duty of said Board, upon receipt by it of reliable information of the existence among the domestic animals of the State of any malignant disease, to cause the veterinarian employed at said Experiment Station to go at once to the place where any such disease is alleged to exist and make a careful examination of the animals believed to be affected with any such disease, and ascertain, if possible, what, if any, disease exists among the live stock reported to be affected, and whether the same is contagious or infectious; and if said disease is found to be of a malignant, contagious or infectious character they shall direct and enforce such quarantine lines and sanitary regulations as are necessary to prevent the spread of any such disease. And no domestic animal infected with disease, or capable of communicating the same, shall be permitted to enter or leave the district, premises or grounds so quarantined, except by authority of the said Board or its veterinarian. The said Board shall also from time to time give and enforce such directions and prescribe such rules and regulations as to separating, feeding and caring for such diseased and exposed animals as they shall deem necessary to prevent the animals so affected with such disease, or capable of communicating disease, from coming in contact with other animals not so affected. And the said Board and its veterinarian are hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon any grounds or premises to carry out the provisions of this act.

2. When the said Board shall have determined the quarantine lines and other regulations necessary to prevent the spread among domestic animals of this State of any malignant, contagious or infectious disease found to exist among the live stock of this State or elsewhere, and given their orders as hereinbefore provided, prescribing quarantine and other regulations, they shall notify the Governor of the State, who shall issue his proclamation, proclaiming the boundary of such quarantine around such diseased stock, and the orders, rules and regulations prescribed by the Board; and said Board shall give such notice as to it may seem best to make the quarantine established by them effective.

3. The said Board shall have power to carry into full effect all orders by them given, as hereinbefore provided, and the expense incurred by it shall be paid out of the treasury of the State on warrants drawn by the chairman of said Board; provided that no expense shall be incurred except such as may be necessary to carry into effect the necessary quarantine and other regulations prescribed by said Board. And said Board shall have the power to direct the veterinarian employed at said Experiment Station to assist it in the investigation of the diseases amongst the live stock of this State whenever they may deem his services necessary;



provided that no compensation shall be paid said veterinarian other than his actual expenses while engaged in such duties.

4. When the said Board shall have good reason to believe that the health of the live stock of the State is endangered by the existence of contagious and infectious diseases in certain localities in other States, Territories or counties, or that there are conditions which render such domestic animals from such infected districts liable to convey such disease, they shall notify the Governor, who shall by proclamation prohibit the importation of any live stock of the kind diseased into the State, unless accompanied by a certificate of health given by a properly authorized veterinarian, and all such animals arriving in this State shall be examined immediately by a veterinarian designated by the Board, and if, in his opinion, there is any danger from contagion or infection, they shall be placed in close quarantine at the expense of the owner until such danger of infection or contagion is passed, when they shall be released by order of the said veterinarian.

5. It shall be the duty of the railway corporations doing business in the State to cleanse and disinfect the cars used by them in transporting live stock in or through this State at such times and places, and in such manner as the Board may designate, whenever, in the opinion of the Board, any such order may be necessary to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease. Any such corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars 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 Commonwealth of Virginia.

6. Any railroad company, navigation company or other corporation or common carrier, who shall knowingly or wilfully violate, disregard or evade any of the rules or directions of the Board or veterinarian, establishing or governing quarantine, or who shall evade, or attempt to evade, any quarantine proclamation of the Governor of this State declaring quarantine limits, upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for each and every offense, and shall be liable for all damages caused to any live stock by its failure to comply with the requirements of this act.

7. It shall be the duty of any owner or person in charge of any domestic animal or animals, who discovers, suspects or has reason to believe that any of his domestic animals, or domestic animals in his charge, are affected with any contagious or infectious disease, to immediately report such fact, belief or suspicion to the said Board and to the chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the county in which said domestic animals are found.

8. The Board of Supervisors of each county, whenever any cases of contagious or infectious diseases are reported to them in their county, shall immediately investigate the same. The investigation may be by the Board or any member thereof, or by the employment of a qualified veterinarian; and should such investigation show a reasonable probability that a domestic animal is affected with a contagious or infectious disease, the Supervisors shall immediately establish such temporary quarantine as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, and report all action taken to the said Board of Control of Experiment Station of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, or some member thereof; and the acts of the Supervisors establishing temporary quarantine shall have the same force and effect as though established by the Board of Control itself until such time as the said Board of Control shall take charge of the case or cases. All expenses incurred by the Supervisors in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid in like manner as other expenses incurred by said Supervisors in the discharge of their official duties.

9. Any person who shall knowingly bring into this State any domestic animal which is infected with any contagious or infectious disease, or

any animal which has been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or which bears upon its body fever-ticks or other germs or causes of disease, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars.

10. Any person who owns or is in possession of live stock which is reported to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease, or with insects which may produce disease, who shall refuse to allow said Board, or any one acting under its order, to examine such stock, or shall hinder or obstruct the said board or appointee in any examination of, or in any attempt to examine, such stock, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

11. Any person who shall have in his possession any domestic animal affected with any contagious or infectious disease or fever-ticks, knowing such animal to be affected, who shall permit such animal to run at large, or who shall keep such animal where other domestic animals not affected by or previously exposed to such disease may be exposed to its contagion or infection, or who shall ship, drive, sell, trade or give away such diseased animal or animals which have been exposed to such infection or contagion, or who shall move or drive any domestic animal in violation of any direction, rule, regulation or order of the Board of Control, establishing and regulating live-stock quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each of such exposed or diseased domestic animals which he shall permit to run at large or sell, ship, drive, trade or give away in violation of the provisions of this act: provided, that any owner of domestic animals which have been affected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease may dispose of the same after having obtained from the said Board or veterinary surgeon a bill of health for such animal or animals.

12. The said Board shall have power to call upon any sheriff or deputy sheriff, or constable, to execute their orders, and such officer shall obey the orders of said Board, and the officer or officers performing these duties shall each be entitled to one dollar and fifty cents per day for himself and horse, which payment shall be made upon a sworn account, approved by said Board, provided said expenses under this section shall not exceed in any event five hundred dollars per annum.

13. Except as otherwise provided in this act, any person who shall violate, disregard or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard or evade, any of its provisions, or who shall violate, disregard or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard or evade, any of the rules, regulations, orders or directions of the said Board, establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

14. Be it further enacted, That the disease known as tuberculosis shall be classed as a highly contagious and infectious disease, and such measures shall be taken by the Board and its authorized veterinarian as to them may seem necessary to eradicate and prevent the spread of said disease.

15. This act shall not be construed to repeal any law now in force for the protection of domestic animals.

16. This act shall be in force from its passage.

## THE JOCKEY CLUB.

---

Organized February 7th, 1894, under the laws of the State of New York.

The particular objects and purposes of the Jockey Club are the investigating, ascertaining and keeping a record of the pedigrees of horses, and of the instituting, maintaining, controlling and publishing a Stud Book, or book of registry of horses in the United States of America and Canada, and of promoting and holding exhibitions of such horses, and generally for the purpose of improving the breed thereof.

### ORIGINAL INCORPORATORS.

Perry Belmont,	James Galway,	F. K. Sturgis,
A. J. Cassatt,	James R. Keene,	W. P. Thompson,
J. B. Haggin,	G. Lee Knapp,	W. C. Whitney.
John Hunter,	O. H. Payne,	

### OFFICERS OF THE CLUB, 1897.

August Belmont, Chairman.	James R. Keene, Vice-Chairman.
F. K. Sturgis, Secretary and Treasurer.	

### STEWARDS.

August Belmont,	James Galway,	James R. Keene,
J. H. Bradford,	F. R. Hitchcock,	Andrew Miller,
	F. K. Sturgis.	

### MEMBERS.

Belmont, August.	Green, J. O.	Payne, O. H.
Belmont, O. H. P.	Haggin, J. B.	Preston, Ralph J.
Belmont, Perry.	Heckscher, J. G.	Robbins, S. Howland.
Bradford, J. H.	Hitchcock, F. R.	Ruppert, J., Jr.
Brown, Jesse.	Hitchcock, Thomas, Jr.	Sanford, John.
Brown, S. S.	Hunter, John.	Stevens, Robert L.
Cassatt, A. J.	Howland, S. S.	Steward, John, Jr.
Chanler, Wm. Astor.	Iselin, C. Oliver.	Sturgis, F. K.
Clason, Augustus.	Keene, Foxhall P.	Thompson, L. S.
Clyde, B. F.	Keene, James R.	Thompson, W. P.
Donner, J. O.	Kelly, Edward,	Vanderbilt, Wm. K.
Dwyer, P. J.	Knapp, H. K.	Walcott, A. F.
Eustis, Wm. C.	Lawrence, Prescott.	Webb, W. Seward.
Fellowes, C.	Miller, Andrew.	Wetmore, G. Peabody.
Forbes, Wm. H.	Morgan, E. D.	Whitney, Wm. C.
Galway, James.	Morgan, J. Pierpont.	Wilson, Richard T., Jr.
Gebhard, F.	Morris, A. H.	

The offices of the Jockey Club are at The Cumberland, No. 173 Fifth avenue, New York, where communications concerning the Stud Book, the registration of foals, partnerships and colors, and all matters pertaining to racing should be addressed. Telephone No. 672 18th Street.

F. O. Hanlon, Assistant Secretary. James E. Wheeler, Registrar.  
W. S. Vosburgh, Racing Secretary.

### RACING OFFICIALS APPOINTED BY THE JOCKEY CLUB FOR 1897.

C. H. Pettingill, Starter.	W. S. Vosburgh, Handicapper.
R. W. Simmons, Judge.	C. J. Fitzgerald, Clerk of the Scales
C. McDowell, Judge.	W. H. Baretto, Timer.
J. L. Hall, Paddock and Patrol Judge.	

The racing associations which will conduct race meetings under Jockey Club rules during the year 1897 through licenses from the State Racing Commission or the Jockey Club have been allotted dates as follows:

- Westchester Racing Association**.....F. I. Burgher, Secretary  
Office, No. 173 Fifth avenue, New York City.  
Course: Morris Park, Westchester, New York.  
Spring Meeting, May 7th to 26th.  
Autumn meeting, October 1st to 22d.
- Coney Island Jockey Club**.....C. Fellowes, Secretary  
Office, No. 173 Fifth avenue, New York City.  
Course: Sheepshead Bay, L. I.  
Spring meeting, June 18th to July 4th.  
Autumn meeting, August 23d to September 10th.  
Telephone number: 105 18th Street.
- Brooklyn Jockey Club**.....H. D. McIntyre, Secretary  
Office, No. 399 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Course: Gravesend, L. I.  
Spring meeting in May.  
Autumn meeting in September.  
Telephone number: 1538 Brooklyn.
- Brighton Beach Racing Association**...Charles V. Sass, Secretary  
Office, No. 215 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Course: Brighton Beach, L. I.  
First meeting July 6th to August 9th.  
Telephone number: 629 Brooklyn.
- Queens County Jockey Club**.....Fred. Rehrberger, Secretary  
Office, Union Square Hotel, 4th avenue and 15th street, New York City.  
Course: Aqueduct, L. I.  
Spring meeting, April 25th to May 5th.  
Summer meeting, August 15th to 20th.  
Autumn meeting, October 24th to November 8th.  
Telephone number: 1364 18th Street.
- Saratoga Association**.....B. A. Chilton, Secretary  
Office, No. 1402 Broadway, New York City.  
Course: Saratoga Springs, New York.  
Summer meeting, July 28th to August 27th.
- Pimlico Driving Club**.....B. A. Chilton, Secretary  
Office, No. 1402 Broadway, New York City.  
Course: Pimlico, Baltimore, Md.  
Autumn meeting in November.
- Washington Jockey Club**.....Ben Hellen, Secretary  
Office, No. 1503 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.  
Course: Bennings, D. C.  
Spring meeting, April 11th to 23d.  
Autumn, -----.

RULES OF RACING  
ADOPTED BY THE  
JOCKEY CLUB,  
APRIL 1st, 1897.

---

RULES OF RACING.

---

PART I.

INTERPRETATION OF WORDS AND PHRASES.

A recognized meeting is:

1. A meeting held by the Coney Island Jockey Club, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, the Monmouth Park Association and the Westchester Racing Association.

2. A meeting held under a license granted by the Jockey Club, or one held in the United States or Canada under the sanction of any turf authority whose jurisdiction over racing of any nature is recognized by the Jockey Club, and which enforces the forfeit list of the Jockey Club and such recognized associations, and which also gives effect to sentences imposed by these authorities upon persons guilty of fraudulent practices on the turf.

3. A meeting held in the United Kingdom under the auspices of the English Jockey Club and all others having a reciprocal agreement with it.

4. A meeting held in any foreign country other than the United Kingdom and Canada under the sanction of any turf authority giving effect to sentences imposed by the Stewards of the Jockey Club upon persons guilty of fraudulent practices on the turf, and which enforces the forfeit list of the Jockey Club.

A "Horse" includes mare, gelding, colt and filly.

The age of a horse is reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January in the year in which he is foaled.

A "Maiden" is a horse which has never won a race (other than a match or private sweepstakes) in any country.

A maiden means a maiden at the time of the start.

A race includes purse, sweepstakes, private sweepstakes or match, but not steeplechase or hurdle race.

A purse is a race for money or other prize to which the owners of the horses engaged do not contribute stakes, and which is void if *three* horses in entirely different interests are not entered for it.

A sweepstakes is a race in which stakes are to be made by the owners of the horses engaged, and any such race is still a sweepstakes when money or other prize is added.

A public sweepstakes is void if three subscribers do not engage horses in it.

A private sweepstakes is one to which no money is added and which has not been advertised previous to closing.

A handicap is a race in which the weights to be carried by the horses are adjusted by the handicapper for the purpose of equalizing their chances for winning.

A free handicap is one in which no liability is incurred for entrance money, stake or forfeit, until acceptance of the weight, either directly or through omission to declare out.

A post race is one in which the subscribers declare, at the usual time before a race for declaring to start, the horse or horses they are to run, without other limitation of choice than the rules of racing and the conditions of the race prescribe.

A produce race is one to be run for by the produce of horses named or described at the time of entry.

A selling race is one the conditions of which require that every horse running, if a loser, may be claimed, and if the winner must be offered for sale by auction or be liable to be claimed.

The nominator is the person in whose name a horse is entered for a race.

Owner includes part owner or lessee.

Authorized agent means an agent appointed by a document signed by the owner and lodged at the office of the Jockey Club, or if for a single meeting only, with the Clerk of the Course for transmission to the Jockey Club. Authorized agent includes sub-agent if authority to appoint a sub-agent is provided for by the document.

The forfeit list is a record of arrears issued under the authority of a racing association or a combination of racing associations.

Arrears include all sums due for entrance money, subscriptions, stakes, forfeits, fines, *fees*, purchase money in races with selling conditions or any default incident to these rules.

Weight for age means standard weight according to the rules of the course where the race is run or its conditions, and remains a weight for age race even though there be penalties and allowances.

A walk-over is when two horses in entirely different interests do not run for a race.

A heavy handicap is one in which the top weight shall not be less than 140 pounds.

## PART II.

### CALCULATION OF TIME.

When the last day for doing anything under these rules falls on a Sunday, it may be done on the following Monday, unless a race to which such act relates is appointed for that day, in which case it must be done on the previous Saturday.

"A month" means a calendar month; "a day" means twenty-four hours.

## PART III.

### REGULATIONS FOR RACE MEETINGS.

"After June 1st in each year only one overnight event for a distance less than a mile, for horses three years old and upward, shall be given on any race day; but should it be found necessary to add an extra race, this rule shall not apply to such race.

"After July 1st in each year there shall be no races less than five furlongs."

The number of starters in any overnight race shall be limited by the width of the track at the starting post. Every horse shall be allowed five feet of the width of the track. The number of starters shall be reduced to the proper number by lot or by division of the race at the option of the Association.

In case of fire, or for other reasons, races may be run over another race course.

If a horse run at any unrecognized meeting he is disqualified for all races to which these rules apply.

Any owner or trainer running horses, any jockey riding the same at any unrecognized meeting shall be disqualified for all races to which these rules apply. Such horses and all others under control of such owner or trainer shall also be disqualified. Any person acting in any official capacity may also be disqualified.

# PART IV.

## POWERS OF THE STEWARDS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

1. The Stewards of the Jockey Club shall have power at their discretion to grant and to withdraw licenses to race courses, trainers and jockeys.
2. The appointment of the Handicapper, Clerk of the Scales, Starter and Judge or Judges, Forfeit Clerk, and all minor racing officials, shall be made by them, excepting upon licensed courses, which are provided for in Part VI., Rule 23a.
3. They shall have charge of the forfeit list, the registry office and the registration of partnerships.
4. They shall have power to make inquiry into and deal with any matter relating to racing, and to rule off any person concerned in any fraudulent practices on the turf.
5. They shall hear cases on appeal, as provided for in these rules, and their decision shall be final.
6. The Racing Calendar and such other publications as may be hereafter designated, are the works published under their respective names by authority of the Jockey Club.

# PART V.

## STEWARDS.

Whenever the word "Steward" or "Stewards" is used, it means Steward or Stewards of the meetings, or their duly appointed deputy or deputies.

There shall be three Stewards of the meeting: one appointed by the Jockey Club, one by the Racing Association at whose track the meeting shall take place and a third who shall be elected by the two Stewards aforesaid from the members of the Jockey Club.

Each Steward may appoint a deputy at any time, or if there be but one Steward present, he shall, in case of necessity, appoint one or more persons to act with him. If none of the Stewards are present, the officers of the Association owning the course shall request two or more persons to act during the absence of such Stewards.

In case of emergency, the Stewards may, during a meeting, appoint a substitute to fill any of the offices for that meeting only.

Every complaint against an official shall be made to the Stewards in writing, signed by the complainant.

The Stewards shall have full power to make (and if necessary to vary) all such arrangements for the conduct of the meeting as they think, and under special circumstances to put off any race from day to day until a Sunday intervene.

The Stewards have control over and they and the Stewards of the Jockey Club have free access to all stands, weighing-rooms, enclosures and other places in use for the purpose of racing. They shall exclude from all places under their control:

1. Every person who is warned off the turf.
2. Every person whose name has been published in the unpaid forfeit list until the default is cleared.
3. Every person who has been reported as a defaulter, until it has been officially notified that his default is cleared.
4. Every person who has been declared by the turf authorities of, or by the Stewards of, any recognized meeting in this or any other country to have been guilty of any corrupt or fraudulent practices on the turf.

They shall also have supervision over all entries to overnight events and declarations to handicaps.

The Stewards have power to regulate and control the conduct of all officials and of all *owners*, trainers, jockeys, grooms and other persons attendant on horses.

They have power to punish at their discretion any person subject to their control with a fine not exceeding \$200, and with suspension from

acting or riding at the same Meeting, and to report to the Stewards of the Jockey Club should they consider any further fine or punishment necessary.

The Stewards have power to determine all questions arising in reference to racing at the meeting, subject to appeal under Part XX, and should no decision have been arrived at by the Stewards within seven days of an objection being lodged, the Clerk of the Course shall then report the case to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, who may at their discretion decide the matter, and if they consider there has been negligence, may order any additional expense arising therefrom, to be defrayed out of the funds of the meeting at which the case occurred.

The Stewards have power to call for proof that a horse is neither itself disqualified in any respect, nor nominated by, nor the property, wholly or in part, of a disqualified person, and in default of such proof being given to their satisfaction, they may declare the horse disqualified.

The Stewards have power at any time to order an examination by such person or persons as they think fit, of any horse entered for a race, or which has run in a race.

## PART VI.

### OFFICIALS OF MEETINGS.

The following officials shall be appointed for every meeting, viz.: Handicapper, Clerk of the Scales, Starter, and one or more Judges, and their appointment shall be made by the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

On all Race Courses making application for a license, the names of all individuals who are to act as officials of the meeting must be submitted to and approved by the Stewards of the Jockey Club before a license is granted.

"The Secretary of the Association or his deputy shall be the Clerk of the Course. He shall discharge all the duties, whether expressed or implied, required by the Rules of Racing, and report to the Stewards all violations of the Rules of Racing or of the Regulations of the Course coming under his notice; he shall keep a complete record of all races; he shall receive all stakes, forfeits, entrance money, fines, fees including Jockey's fees, arrears and purchase money in selling races, and pay over all the money collected by him to the persons entitled.

"He shall at the expiration of ten days after the meeting notify the Secretary of the Jockey Club of all arrears then remaining unpaid."

The Handicapper shall append to the weights for every handicap the day and hour from which winners will be liable to a penalty and no alteration shall be made after publication.

The Clerk of the Scales shall exhibit the number (as allotted on the official card) of each horse for which a jockey has been weighed out, and shall forthwith furnish the Starter with a list of such numbers, and the number shall not be taken down until the horses are started.

If extra or special weight be declared for any horse, such weight shall be exhibited on the Notice Board; also any declaration to win, or alteration of colors.

He shall in all cases weigh in the riders of the horses, and report to the Stewards any jockey not presenting himself to be weighed in.

He shall, at the close of each day's racing, send a return to the office of the Secretary of the Jockey Club, of the weights carried in every race and the name of the jockeys, specifying overweight, if any.

The Starter shall give all orders necessary for securing a fair start.

He shall report to the Stewards all cases of misconduct by jockeys when under his orders.

He shall report to the Stewards the time at which each race was actually started; also the time of the first, if any false starts, which shall be held to fix the time of starting for that race.

He shall also report by whom or by what cause any delay was occasioned.



The Judge or Judges must occupy the Judge's box at the time the horses pass the winning post, and their sole duty shall be to place the horses. They must announce their decisions immediately, and such decisions shall be final unless an objection to the winner or any placed horse is made and sustained. Provided, that this rule shall not prevent the Judges from correcting any mistake, such correction being subject to confirmation by the Stewards.

The Judge or Judges shall, at the close of each day's racing, sign and send a report of the result of each race to the office of the Secretary of the Jockey Club.

The Judge or Judges shall decide which horse wins and assign their respective places in the race to as many horses as they think proper, except when, in running the best heats, it is necessary to place all the horses.

The Forfeit Clerk shall be in attendance on every race day of each meeting for the purpose of enforcing the forfeit list, and for collecting forfeits due.

He shall lodge with the Clerk of the Course not later than 12 noon on each race day a list of forfeits to be collected on account of horses named to start, which list shall give the name or names of owners so in default, with the name of the horse, the amount to be collected, with the date, race and place where the forfeits were contracted, which list the Clerk of the Course shall at the end of each day's racing return to the Forfeit Clerk with a written statement of the action taken on the forfeits in the list.

## PART VII.

### RACE HORSES.

The office of the Jockey Club is designated as the Registry Office.

The Registry Office is established for the purpose of the identification of all race-horses, whether foaled in the United States or in other countries, and the certification of their pedigrees.

Horses foaled in the United States must be registered with the Registry Office by November 1 of the year in which they were foaled.

The registration shall comprise the name, if any; the color and marks, if any; whether a horse, mare or gelding, and the names of its sire and dam. If the dam was covered by more than one stallion, the names or descriptions in full must be stated.

The registration fee shall be \$2 for each animal, which will include certificate.

Only horses are eligible for registry under this rule which have either five uncontaminated thoroughbred crosses, or which authentically trace through or to animals recorded in the first six volumes of the American Stud-book or in a recognized stud-book of another country.

If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards of the Jockey Club that the failure of registration be unintentional or accidental, such registration may be permitted by the payment of a fine of \$10, if such application be made on or before December 31st of each year, and if after said date, upon payment of a fine of \$50 for each registration.

A name must be claimed through the Registry Office of the Jockey Club for each and every horse on or before the 1st day of March of its two-year-old year.

In case a horse is not named prior to March 1st of its two-year-old year, he may be duly named upon payment of a fine of \$50, if name is claimed and allowed at least two days before date of starting.

No name that has been employed during the previous five years, either in the stud or on the turf, shall be duplicated, nor can a name be claimed for any horse not registered as a foal.

N. B.—No horse will be allowed to start unless duly registered and named.

Rules 38 and 39 shall apply only to horses foaled in 1893 and thereafter.

An owner desiring to change the name of a horse must obtain special

permission from the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and shall pay the sum of \$100 on each change of name to the Fine Fund.

A horse foaled out of the United States shall not be qualified to start for any race until the owner has filed in the Registry Office a certificate stating age, color, sex, distinguishing marks, if any, and pedigree as recorded in the official stud-book of its native country, signed by the Secretary or other public officer of a recognized racing club, or by some approved magistrate or public officer of the country in which the horse was foaled, or has otherwise satisfied the Stewards of the Jockey Club as to his identity and age.

This registration must be made at the Registry Office within sixty days after landing in this country.

The registration fee shall be \$5 for each animal, which will include certificate.

## PART VIII.

### ENTRIES, SUBSCRIPTIONS, DECLARATIONS OF FORFEITS AND ACCEPTANCES FOR RACES.

Every person subscribing to a sweepstake or entering a horse in a race to be run under these rules accepts the decision of the Stewards on any question relating to a race or to racing.

At the discretion of the Stewards of the Jockey Club or of the Stewards and without notice the entries of any person or the transfer of any entry may be refused.

A horse is not qualified to run for any race unless he is duly entered for the same and has been duly registered.

No horse is qualified to be entered or run which is wholly or partly the property of or in any way under the care or superintendence of a disqualified person.

Any horse which has been the subject of fraudulent practice may be disqualified for such time, and for such races as the Stewards shall determine.

NOTE.—Former Rules 45 and 46 will now be found embraced in Rules 21 and 22.

Joint subscriptions or entries may be made by two or more owners in their individual names, or in the name of a partnership duly registered.

If any of the parties to a joint subscription or entry die, its rights and liabilities remain in the survivor or survivors, subject to filing with the Secretary or the Stewards of the Jockey Club any change of interest in the engagement.

The list of entries shall be closed at the advertised time, and no entry shall be admitted on any ground after that time. In default of observance of this rule, the receiver of nominations shall be reported to the Stewards, and unless the nominator can prove to their satisfaction that the entry was made in due time, it shall be void.

### FORM OF ENTRY OR NOMINATION.

Entries and declarations of forfeit shall be made in writing, signed by the owner of the horse or of the engagement, or by some person deputed by him.

Entries and declarations made by telegraph shall be equally binding.

Entries to all races must be published in the Racing Calendar, excepting those which are opened and decided during a meeting.

An entry shall state the name or assumed name of the owner, the name or description of the horse, if unnamed, and if the race be for horses of different ages, the age of the horse entered.

In entering a horse for the first time it shall be identified by stating its name (if it has any), its color (when possible), whether a horse, mare or gelding, and the name or description of its sire and dam, as recorded in Bruce's American Stud Book. If the dam was covered by more than

one stallion, the names or description of all must be stated. In all cases such pedigree or description must be given as will clearly distinguish the horse entered from all other horses; and if the pedigree of the sire and dam is unknown, the Stewards may at any time require in confirmation of the entry such further particulars as to where, when and from whom it was purchased or obtained as will identify it.

This description of the horse must be repeated in every entry until a description of him with a name has been published in the programme or list of entries of a recognized Association.

In every entry after such publication his name and age will be sufficient.

If a horse be entered with a name for the first time in several races, closing at the same place on the same day the description need not be added in more than one of such entries.

Whenever the name of a horse which has run in any country has been changed, his old name as well as his new name or description must be given until he has run three times over the course of a recognized Association.

#### PRODUCE RACES.

In making an entry for a Produce Race the produce is entered by specifying the dam and sire or sires.

If the produce of a mare is dropped before the 1st of January, or if there is no produce, or if the produce is dead when dropped, or if twins are dropped, the entry of such mare is void.

In Produce Races, allowances for the produce of untried horses must be claimed before the time of closing, and are not lost by subsequent winnings.

An untried horse is one whose produce in any country are maidens at the time of closing.

In all produce stakes the nominator must register with the Clerk of the Course where the horse is engaged within twelve months after the closing of such stake the sex, name if any, color and all marks, if any, as may distinguish it.

A horse not registered shall not be eligible to start, but the nominator shall be liable for such forfeits as may be due at the next ensuing date for declaration.

#### PARTNERSHIPS AND ASSUMED NAMES.

All partnerships must be registered annually.

All partnerships and the name and address of every person having any interest in a horse, the relative proportions of such interest, and the terms of any sale with contingencies, or of any lease or arrangement, must be registered at least half an hour previous to the race with the Secretary of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, or with the Clerk of the Course for transmission to the Secretary of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, before a horse sold with contingencies, or leased, or which is a joint property, can start for any race; and all partners shall be jointly and severally liable for every stake or forfeit.

All statements of partnership, sales with contingencies, leases or arrangements, shall declare to whom winnings are payable and with whom the power of entry or declaration of forfeit rests, and shall be filed and posted in the office of the Secretary of the Stewards of the Jockey Club and published in the Racing Calendar, but the real names of persons who have registered an assumed name shall not be disclosed.

The signature of each party to a partnership is required.

In cases of emergency, authority to sign declarations of partnerships may be given to the Secretary of the Stewards of the Jockey Club by telegraph, but must be promptly confirmed in writing.

An owner may assume name, which must be registered annually with the Secretary of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and such assumed name must be so registered at least 24 hours before the same is used.

An owner cannot have more than one assumed name, nor can he use

his real name in any subscription or entry so long as he has an assumed name registered.

An assumed name cannot be registered which is the real name of any owner of race horses, or which has already been registered, except that in the event of the death of the owner the name may be reissued to surviving partners or successors in interest.

An assumed name cannot be changed during the calendar year of its registration, but it may be abandoned at any time and the real name or names substituted in all entries or subscriptions.

In cases hereinafter named, any accidental error or violation of the rules in the entry of a horse may be corrected on the payment of a fine of \$10 for each entry at any time before the number of the horse is exhibited for that race, or, in a handicap, before the weights are announced.

1. Incorrect or imperfect description, provided the identity of the horse is satisfactorily established.

2. Entry without partnership for other joint interests existing at the time of entry having been registered.

If the above corrections be not made, or the horse struck out, within reasonable time after the owner or his authorized agent has been officially notified of the error, or if a horse runs without the required correction having been made, the Stewards of the Jockey Club may punish by fines or otherwise any persons responsible for such errors.

Omission to register partnerships or other joint interests existing at the time of the race, will render the horse liable to disqualification.

On the payment of the fine the entry of a horse may within a like time be omitted from a race for which it was not qualified, e. g., a colt for a filly stakes, but no other horse may be substituted.

When an hour for closing is stated, entries or declarations of forfeit for sweepstakes cannot be received afterward.

If the hour is not stated, they may be mailed or telegraphed up to midnight of the day of closing, but if miscarriage is alleged, satisfactory proof of the mailing or telegraphing must be presented within reasonable time, or the entry or declaration of forfeit shall not be received.

In the absence of notice to the contrary, entries and declaration of forfeit happening on the eve of and during a race meeting close at the office of the Clerk of the Course at the Course.

A person who subscribes to a sweepstakes before the time fixed for naming can transfer the right of entry under one or more of his subscriptions.

An entry of a horse in a sweepstakes is a subscription to the sweepstakes. A subscription cannot be withdrawn, but before the time of closing an entry of a horse in any race may be corrected or another horse may be substituted.

Subscriptions and all entries or rights of entry under them become void on the death of the subscriber, except when a horse is sold with the engagement and transfer by the subscriber, and acknowledgment of liability by the purchaser, both in writing, having been delivered to the Clerk of the Course previous to the death of the subscriber, or except when entries under his subscription have been previously made by the transferee of a right of entry.

But this rule shall not apply to Produce Stakes and to stakes to which any nominations of foals are made.

If either party to a match die, the match is off.

No horse shall be considered as struck out of any of his engagements until the owner or some duly authorized person shall have given notice in writing or by telegraph to the Clerk of the Course where the horse is engaged.

The day and hour of its receipt shall be recorded and early publicity given thereto.

The striking of a horse out of an engagement is irrevocable.

Omission to strike a horse out of an engagement, not sold or trans-

ferred with him, does not entitle his owner to start him, or to the stakes if he wins.

The notification of the death of a horse shall be equivalent to a declaration of forfeit.

When a horse is sold with his engagements or any part of them, the seller cannot strike the horse out of any of such engagements, but on default of the purchaser, remains liable for the amount of the forfeit in each.

In all cases of sale by private treaty, the written acknowledgment of both parties that the horse was sold with engagements is necessary to prove the fact, but when the horse is sold by public auction or claimed out of a selling race, the advertised conditions of either sale or race are sufficient evidence.

If certain engagements only be specified, those only are sold with the horse.

Sales to parties debarred from racing on race-courses under the authority of the Jockey Club shall have the effect of a declaration as if made on the declaring date next succeeding the sale; the forfeits then due must be paid by the vendor, who shall give immediate notice of such sale to the Secretary or Clerk of the Course where the race is to be run.

## PART IX.

### ENTRANCE MONEY, FORFEITS, STAKES, ETC.

Entrance for purses, in the absence of condition or notice to the contrary, are to be made at the office of the Clerk of the Course, by four o'clock, P. M., of the day previous to the race, or if there be races at the Course on that day, within 30 minutes after the last race.

No entry for a purse shall be received after the time for closing.

Entrance money for a purse is not returned on the death of a horse or his failure to start for any cause whatever.

Entries in purses are not void on the death of the nominator.

Entrance money, forfeits, stakes and arrears must be paid in cash (if so required) to the Clerk of the Course, and entrance money must be paid at the time of entry, except entrance money for free handicap purses.

The nominator is liable as well as every partner in the horse, at the time of nomination, and also any purchaser of the horse whose acceptance of the engagement has been lodged with the Clerk of the Course, and accepted by the Stewards of the Jockey Club for the entrance money and stake forfeit.

A person making a wrong nomination is equally liable.

Every horse shall be considered as having started and be liable for whatever is due for so doing, when its jockey has been weighed and its number displayed.

A subscriber to a sweepstakes is liable for the stake or forfeit, but if he transfer the right of entry to any other person he is liable only in case of default by the transferee.

A person making an entry under another person's subscription when forfeit must be declared by a particular time shall, if he do not declare forfeit by that time, be considered to have taken the engagement upon himself, and it shall be transferred to his name.

A jockey shall not be weighed out for any race unless there have been previously paid:

1. Any stake, forfeit or entrance money payable by the owner or nominator in respect to that race.

2. All arrears due from any person for such horse, or due for the same or any other horse from any person by whom such horse is wholly or partly owned, or in whose name or under whose subscriptions he is entered.

3. The jockey's fee.

## PART X.

## THE UNPAID FORFEIT LIST.

An unpaid forfeit list specifying all arrears by giving the names of the persons from whom and to whom they are due, the name and description of the horse and the race, or other explanatory particulars, shall be posted in the office of the Clerk of the Course, and filed with the Stewards of the Jockey Club. The real name of every person in arrears, either directly or through any interest in a horse, either as nominator, partner or transferee, shall be stated in such forfeit list, and the Stewards of the Jockey Club may at any time cause its publication in the Racing Calendar.

The forfeit list shall include all arrears due on the courses of recognized associations, which shall be placed there on official information, or by any person who shall have given notice of an arrear in writing to the Secretary of the Stewards of the Jockey Club and to the person indebted or his representative, and shall have established his claim to the satisfaction of the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

Arrears which have been so posted or published must be paid directly into the office of the Jockey Club, with fees according to rule, and until so paid shall not be removed from list.

Where a person is prevented by these rules from entering or starting a horse for any race, without paying arrears, for which he would not otherwise be liable, he may, by paying the same, enter or start the horse and place the arrears on the forfeit list as due to himself, and in a like manner the seller of a horse with engagements may, if compelled to pay them by the purchaser's default, place the amount on the forfeit list, as due from the purchaser to himself.

So long as the name of a person is in the forfeit list, no horse can be entered by him or under his subscription for any race, whether acting as an agent or otherwise, and no horse which has been entered by him or in his name or under his subscription, or of which he is or was at the time of entry wholly or partly the owner, can run for any race, and no horse which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards to be directly or indirectly under the care, management or superintendence of a person who is in default shall be qualified to be entered or run for any race, and so long as any horse is in the forfeit list such horse shall not be qualified to be entered or run for any race. But the Stewards of the Jockey Club may confirm entries where default is accidental or unintentional and prompt payment is made.

This rule shall not apply to the entry for a produce stake of mares and stallions which are in the forfeit list.

In produce races or races for which nominations of foals are made, the nominator shall be released from further liability by filing prior to the date of the first declaration stated in the conditions of the race, an accepted transfer of the entry, accompanied with all forfeits to date of such declaration.

If a horse which, or the owner of which, is in the Forfeit List, be entered for any race in contravention of these Rules, the nominator of such horse may be fined \$200.

## PART XI.

## QUALIFICATION OF STARTERS.

A horse shall not be qualified to run in a race unless he has been announced as a starter and the name of his jockey given to the Clerk of the Course or the Clerk of the Scales not less than 30 minutes before the time appointed for the race, which shall, at the close of the previous race of the day, be indicated on a dial conspicuously placed.

Any subsequent change of jockey must be sanctioned by the Stewards, and if satisfactory reason is not given for the change, they may fine, suspend or rule off the course any person they may think culpable in the matter.

If the race be one for which the entry was made during the meeting, a horse must start unless struck out thirty minutes before the time appointed for the race.

In all races, should a horse become disabled after weighing out, if so proven to the satisfaction of the Stewards, he may be withdrawn.

If the time for the first race is not fixed by the programme, it shall be indicated on the dial half an hour in advance.

## PART XII.

### WEIGHTS, PENALTIES AND ALLOWANCES.

The following weights shall be carried when not stated in the conditions of the race:

#### SCALE OF WEIGHTS FOR AGE.

DISTANCE	AGE	MARCH & APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT. AND NOV.
Half Mile.	2 years,	84	86	91	93	98	102	105
	3 " "	114	115	117	119	121	122	123
	4 " "	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
	5, 6 & aged,	127	126	126	126	126	126	126
Three-quarters of a mile.	2 years,	84	88	91	95	98	103	105
	3 " "	116	118	120	122	124	126	128
	4 " "	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
	5, 6 & aged,	135	134	133	133	133	133	133
One Mile.	2 years,	...	...	...	...	...	89	91
	3 " "	107	109	111	114	116	117	118
	4 " "	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
	5, 6 & aged,	130	129	128	126	126	126	126
One Mile and a Half.	2 years,	...	...	...	...	...	84	88
	3 " "	105	107	109	111	113	115	117
	4 " "	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
	5, 6 & aged,	131	130	129	128	127	126	126
Two Miles.	2 years,	...	...	...	...	...	84	86
	3 years,	106	109	110	112	115	116	117
	4 " "	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
	5, 6 & aged,	136	135	134	133	132	131	130
Three Miles.	3 years,	99	102	103	105	107	109	111
	4 " "	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
	5 " "	134	133	132	131	131	130	129
	5, 6 & aged,	99	102	103	105	107	109	111

In races of intermediate lengths the weights for the shorter distance shall be carried.

In races exclusively for three years old or for four years old, the weight shall be 126 lbs. and for two years old, 122 lbs.

Except in handicaps, and in races where the weights are fixed absolutely in the conditions, fillies two years old shall be allowed 3 lbs. and mares three years old and upward shall be allowed 5 lbs. before the 1st of September and 3 lbs. afterwards. Geldings shall be allowed 3 lbs.

Welter weights shall be 28 lbs. added to the weight for age.

In heavy handicaps the top weights shall not be less than 140 pounds.

In all handicaps the top weight shall not be less than 126 lbs.

If, in a handicap for which there is a minor forfeit declared by a fixed time, the highest weight accepting was originally less than 126 lbs., it shall be raised to that weight, and the other acceptances equally.

To take effect January 1st, 1897.

#### ESTIMATING WINNINGS.

In estimating the value of a race, there shall be deducted the amount of the winner's own stake, and any money payable to other horses or out of the stakes by the conditions of the race, or by the general conditions of the meeting; entrance money to a purse or entrance money going to the race fund shall *also* be deducted.

The value of prizes not in money must be advertised in the conditions of the race.

In estimating the value of a series of races in which an extra sum of money is won by winning two or more races the extra sum shall be estimated in the last race by which it was finally won.

In all races, should there be any surplus from entries or subscriptions over the advertised value, it shall be paid to the winner, unless stated by the conditions to go to other horses in the race.

Winnings during the year shall include all prizes from the 1st of January preceeding to the time appointed for the start, and shall apply to all races in any country; and winning shall include dividing, walking over, or receiving forfeit.

Winning of a fixed sum is understood to be winning it in one race, unless specified to the contrary.

In case of a walk-over (except after a dead heat) one-half of the money offered to the winner is given.

When a walk-over (except after a dead heat) is the result of arrangement by the owners of horses engaged, no portion of the added money nor any other prize need be given.

Any money or prize which by the conditions is to go to the horse placed second, or in any lower place in the race, shall, if the winner have walked over, or no horse has been so placed, be dealt with as follows:

1. If part of the stake, it shall go to the winner; or,

2. If a separate donation from the race fund or any other source, it shall not be given at all; or,

3. If entrance money for the race, it shall go to the race fund.

If a race never be run, or be void, stakes, forfeits and entrance money shall be returned.

A race may be declared void if no qualified horse cover the course according to rule.

#### PENALTIES.

When a race is in dispute both the horse that came in first and any horse claiming the race shall be liable to all the penalties attaching to the winner of that race, until the matter be decided.

No horse shall carry extra weight for having run second or in any lower place in a race.

Extra weight shall not be incurred in respect of private sweepstakes nor of matches, even though money be added to the latter.

When winners of selling races are exempted from penalties, the exemption does not apply to races in which any of the horses running are not to be sold.

Penalties and allowances are not cumulative unless so declared by the conditions of the race.

No horse shall carry less than 84 lbs. in any race.

#### ALLOWANCES.

Allowances must be claimed at the time of entry when practicable, but omission to claim is not a source of disqualification, and a claim for



allowance to which a horse is not entitled does not disqualify, unless carried out at scale.

Allowances to the produce of untried horses are for the produce of horses whose produce never won a race in any country.

No horse shall receive allowance of weight or be relieved from extra weight for having been beaten in one or more races: provided that this rule shall not prohibit maiden allowances or allowances to horses that have not won within a specified time or races of a specified value.

### PART XIII.

#### WEIGHING OUT.

Every jockey must be weighed for a specified horse not less than 20 minutes before the time fixed for the race, and the number of the horse shall be exhibited officially as soon as possible.

If a horse run in a hood, muzzle, martingale, breast-plate or clothing, it must be put on the scale and included in the jockey's weight.

No whip or substitute for a whip shall be allowed on the scales, nor shall any bridle be weighed.

If a jockey intends to carry overweight, he must declare the amount thereof at the time of weighing out, or, if in doubt as to his proper weight, he may declare the weight he intends to carry.

If a jockey intends to carry overweight exceeding by more than 2 lbs. the weight which his horse is to carry, the owner or trainer consenting, he must declare the amount of overweight to the Clerk of the Scales at least 45 minutes before the time appointed for the race, and the Clerk shall cause the overweight to be stated on the notice board immediately. Any failure on the part of a jockey to comply with this rule shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$200, or suspension or revocation of his license.

A horse shall not be qualified to run in a race with more than 5 lbs. overweight.

The owner or his representative is responsible for the weight his horse carries.

Any overweight or any change of weight from the weight stated in the official programme, is to be immediately posted on the notice board.

### PART XIV.

#### STARTING.

If a horse whose number has been exhibited, or whose starting is obligatory, does not start and run the race, the Stewards may call on the owner, trainer or jockey for an explanation, and if no satisfactory explanation be given, shall fine, suspend or rule off the course, as the case may warrant.

After the horses are ordered to the starting post, and until the Stewards direct the gates to be reopened, all persons except the racing officials shall be excluded from the course to be run over.

A bell will be rung 10 minutes and a bugle sounded 5 minutes before the time fixed for the start. A second bell will be rung when the horses shall have started.

The trainer or jockey of a horse not then at the post, ready to start, shall be fined.

The position of horses when starting shall be determined by lot, *i. e.*, a numbered ball shall be drawn from a bottle by the Clerk of the Scales when the jockeys weigh out.

The winner of a heat shall at the next start, have the inside position, and the others shall take their positions in the order in which they came out in the previous heat.

Nevertheless, the Starter may place vicious or unruly horses where they cannot injure others, by placing them behind the line in the position which they have drawn.

A horse in the hands of the Starter shall receive no further care from his attendants.

With the sanction of the Starter a horse may be led to his position, but must then be released to his jockey. The jockey must not dismount, except to set right insecure equipments, and then only with the permission of the Starter.

If an accident happen to a jockey or his equipments, the Starter may allow the other jockeys to dismount and their horses to be cared for, unless the delay is likely to be of short duration.

A start in front of the post is void and the horses must be started again.

The horses shall be started by a flag, and there shall be no start until, and no recall after, the assistant Starter has dropped his flag in answer to the flag of the Starter.

The Starter shall give all orders necessary for securing a fair start.

The horses shall be started as far as possible in a line, but may be started at such reasonable distance behind the starting post as the Starter thinks necessary, but this shall not preclude the use of any starting device approved by the Jockey Club.

"Any jockey presuming to start, or even to put his horse into a trot or gallop, with a view to take any advantage before the flags are dropped, hanging behind, or refusing to obey the commands of the Starter, in any respect whatever, shall be reported to the Stewards. The suspension of a jockey shall not take effect until after the last race of the day of his sentence."

The concurrent statement of the Starter and his assistant as to incidents of the start is conclusive.

## PART XV.

### RUNNING AND WALKING OVER.

An owner running two or more horses in a race may declare to win with one of them, and such declaration must be made at the time of weighing out, and is to be immediately posted on the notice board. A jockey riding a horse with which his owner has not declared to win, must on no account stop such horse except in favor of the stable companion on whose behalf the declaration to win has been made.

1. A leading horse is entitled to any part of the course, but when there is a clear opening to pass him, he shall not impede another horse by crossing so as to compel him to shorten his stride.

2. A horse crossing another so as actually to impede him, is disqualified, unless the impeded horse was partly in fault or the crossing was wholly caused by the fault of some other horse or jockey.

3. If a horse or his jockey jostle, so as actually to impede another horse, the aggressor is disqualified, unless the impeded horse or his jockey was partly in fault or the jostle was wholly caused by the fault of some other horse or jockey.

4. If a jockey wilfully strike another horse or jockey, or ride wilfully or carelessly so as to injure another horse, which is in no way in fault, or so as to cause other horses to do so, his horse is disqualified.

5. When a horse is disqualified under this rule, every horse in the race belonging wholly or partly to the same owner is also disqualified.

6. Complaints under this rule can only be received from the owner, trainer or jockey of the horse alleged to be aggrieved, and must be made to the Clerk of the Scales or to the Stewards before or immediately after his jockey has passed the scales. But nothing in this rule shall prevent the Stewards taking cognizance of foul riding.

7. A jockey whose horse has been disqualified or who unnecessarily causes his horse to shorten his stride with a view to complaint, or an owner, trainer or jockey who complains frivolously that his horse was crossed or jostled may be fined or suspended.

If the Stewards at any time are satisfied that the riding of any race was intentionally foul, or that the jockey was instructed or induced so to ride, all persons guilty of complicity in the offense shall be ruled off.

If a horse leaves the course he must turn back and run the course from the point at which he left it.

If a race has been run by all the horses at wrong weights, or over a wrong course or distance, or if a Judge is not in the stand when the horses pass the winning post, the race shall be run again after the last race of the day, but at an interval of not less than 20 minutes if for two miles or less, or than 30 minutes if over two miles.

#### WALKING OVER.

When one horse pays forfeit for a match the other need not walk over, but for a sweepstakes, even if all the horses but one have declared forfeit that horse must walk over, except by the written consent of the persons who pay forfeit: in the case of a purse the consent of the Stewards is necessary to dispense with a walk over.

On a division or a withdrawal after a dead heat it shall not be necessary for a horse to walk over.

#### PART XVI.

##### WEIGHING IN.

Every jockey must, immediately after pulling up, ride his horse to the place of weighing, dismount after obtaining permission of the Judge and present himself to be weighed by the Clerk of the Scales; provided that if a jockey be prevented from riding to the place of weighing by reason of accident or illness by which he or his horse is disabled, he may walk or be carried to the scales.

Every jockey must, upon pulling up, unsaddle his own horse, and no attendant shall touch the horse, except by his bridle.

If a jockey does not present himself to weigh in, or be more than one pound short of his weight, or be guilty of any fraudulent practice with respect to weight or weighing, or dismount before reaching the scales, or touch (except accidentally) any person or thing other than his own equipments before weighing in, his horse is disqualified, unless he can satisfy the Stewards that he was justified by extraordinary circumstances.

A jockey omitting to obtain permission to dismount, or disregarding any requirement as to weight and weighing, shall be fined or suspended, and may be ruled off the course.

If a horse carry more than two pounds over his proper or declared weight he is disqualified, unless the Stewards are satisfied that such excess of weight has been caused by rain or mud, provided that a horse shall not be qualified to run in a race with more than five pounds overweight.

#### PART XVII.

##### DEAD HEATS.

1. In races not of heats, a dead heat for the first place is to be run off on the same day, at the time the Stewards appoint, but at an interval of not less than 20 minutes, unless the race admits of division and the owners agree to divide, or one of the horses making such dead heat be withdrawn.

2. The other horses shall be deemed to have been beaten, but they shall be entitled to their places (if any) as if the race had been finally determined the first time.

3. If, in running a dead heat off, either horse should be disqualified, it shall be decided by the Stewards whether the disqualification shall extend to the loss of the second place, and if so the horse that originally ran third shall be entitled to the second place.

4. In running off a dead heat the rules as to declarations of overweight, weighing out and weighing in shall apply, but the same jockeys need not ride.

The same weight, including overweight, shall be carried in running off the dead heat as was carried in the original race.

5. In running off a dead heat the horses shall take the same relative position at the starting post as they did in the original race.

6. In case of a dead heat the owners or their authorized agents shall declare promptly to the Stewards, after the finish of the heat, whether they intend to run off or divide.

When a dead heat is run for second place, and an objection is made to the winner of the race, if such objection be declared valid in time for the dead heat to be run off on the day of the race, the Stewards may direct it to be run off accordingly; otherwise the horses which ran the dead heat shall divide.

If a dead heat be run by two or more horses for second or any lower place in the race, the owners shall divide, subject to the provisions of the last preceding rule.

When owners divide they shall divide equally all the moneys and other prizes which any of them could take if the dead heat were run off, but owners cannot divide in a race of heats, or where division would conflict with its conditions.

If the dividing owners cannot agree as to which of them is to have a cup or other prize which cannot be divided, the question shall be determined by lot by the Executive Committee, who shall decide what sum of money shall be paid by the owner who takes such cup or other indivisible prize to the other owner or owners.

On a dead heat for a match, the match is off.

Every horse running a dead heat for first place shall be deemed the winner of the race until the dead heat is determined or the owners agree to divide, and if the owners agree to divide, each horse which divides shall be deemed a winner of the race and be liable to any penalty for the full amount he would have received if he had won.

Every horse running a dead heat for second or a lower place shall be liable to any disability attaching to the place.

## PART XVIII.

### SELLING RACES.

In selling races which close within forty-eight hours of the race day, no person shall start more than one horse of which he is wholly or partly the owner, or in which he has a contingent interest.

All boys who, while under age, have of their own free will and with the consent of their parents or guardian, bound themselves to an owner or trainer for a term of not less than three years by a written instrument, copy of which has been lodged with the Jockey Club, are permitted during their apprenticeship to claim a five pound allowance in all selling races, provided no horse carries less than 84 lbs. They will be entitled to this allowance for one year (or 365 days) after winning their first race in any country.

The allowance of five pounds for apprentices under this rule must be claimed at the time of entry, and be so stated in the entry, and the owner shall not be permitted to abandon such allowance, except by consent of the Stewards.

Every horse running in a selling race shall, if the winner, be liable to be claimed for the selling price by the owner of any other horse running in the race, but if it is a condition of the race that the winner shall be sold by auction, the sale shall take place immediately after the race, and the surplus over the selling price shall go one-half to the second horse and the other half to the race fund, or all to the race fund if no second or third horse be placed.

If sold or bought in, the horse shall not leave the place of sale without permission of the Clerk of the Course, and if the horse be not paid for within fifteen minutes, or the price secured to his satisfaction, he may direct the horse to be put up a second time, and the purchaser at the first sale shall be responsible for any deficiency arising from the second, and shall be treated as a defaulter until it is paid.

All other horses starting may be claimed for the selling price, plus the value of the stakes or purse, to the winner, including his own stake or entrance, by the owners of horses running in the race or their authorized agents.

1. Owners of horses placed shall have priority of claim in the order of their places, and if the owners of two or more horses having equal rights claim, they are to draw lots. The owner of the winner has the last claim.

2. No person can claim more than one horse.

3. Every claim must be made in writing to the Clerk of the Course or the Clerk of the Scales not later than a quarter of an hour after the winner has passed the scales, and must be accompanied by the purchase money if required.

The price of every horse claimed must be paid to the Clerk of the Course, and an order given by him for the delivery of the horse.

In the case of a horse being claimed, if the price be not paid within fifteen minutes after the claim is made, the claimant forfeits his right, but the owner may insist on the claimant taking and paying for the horse, and if he refuse or neglect to do so, he shall be treated as a defaulter in respect of the price.

If a horse walk over, or there be no second horse for the selling race, the winner is still liable to be sold, but he shall receive all the money offered by the conditions of the race to the winner, and any surplus from the sale shall go to the race fund.

The following special provisions apply to claiming and selling races:

1. In case of a dead heat, the time for claiming or selling is postponed until the dead heat is run off. In case of a division, each of the horses dividing is a winner for the purposes of the rules relating to claiming and selling, and if an auction race, both shall be put to auction, and any surplus shall be divided, half to go between those horses and half to the Association.

2. If an objection to the winner of an auction race be not decided before the time for selling, the horse subsequently adjudged to be the winner shall be put up at auction, and any surplus from the sale of either shall be treated as surplus from the sale of the winner, but liability to be sold shall end with the day of the race.

3. If an objection to a horse which has been claimed be declared valid, the claimant may, within such time as the Stewards consider reasonable, reject or return the horse and place on the forfeit list any default by the owner in repayment of the price.

4. Any person refusing to deliver a horse bought or claimed in a selling race shall be ruled off, and the horse shall be disqualified for all races.

5. Any person failing to pay for a horse bought or claimed in a selling race may be ruled off.

6. Any person who shall attempt to prevent another person from bidding on the winner of a selling race or claiming any horse in such race, or demand any portion of the surplus from the owners of horses which are entitled to it, or any owner running in selling races who may make any agreement for the protection of each other's horses in contravention of these rules shall be ruled off.

In all other races with selling conditions in which horses may be entered, or may be run not to be sold, only such horses as run to be sold shall be liable to be sold or claimed, and with this exception the foregoing rules relating to selling races shall apply.

## PART XIX.

### HEAT RACES.

No person shall start more than one horse of which he is wholly or partly the owner, or in which he has any contingent interest, in a race of heats.

All horses whose heads have not reached the distance post as soon as the leading horse arrives at the winning post are distanced, but as proof of the fact the Distance Judge must have dropped his flag in answer to the Judge's flag.

In races of heats a distance shall be:

For three-quarters of a mile.....	25 yards.
For one mile.....	30 "
For two miles.....	50 "
For three miles.....	60 "
For four miles.....	70 "

The time between heats shall be:

For three-quarters of a mile and for one mile....	20 minutes.
For two miles.....	25 "
For three miles.....	35 "
For four miles.....	40 "

In a race of heats, a horse that actually wins two heats or distances the field wins the race.

A horse running in any two consecutive heats without winning or running a dead heat, cannot start again in the race.

When a race is won by two heats, the preference of horses is determined by the places they get in the second heat.

If more than two heats are run, the horses starting for the deciding heat shall alone be placed in the race.

It shall be decided by the Stewards whether the disqualifications of horses running for the deciding heat shall extend to the loss of money given to the second or third horses.

Horses started and drawn before a race of heats is won are held to be distanced.

If any person draw or sell his horse (if by the sale the horse be drawn) during the pendency of a race of heats, without permission of the Stewards, he shall be ruled off.

## PART XX.

### DISPUTES, OBJECTIONS, APPEALS, ETC.

Every objection shall be decided by the Stewards, but their decisions shall be subject to appeal to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, so far as relates to points involving the interpretation of these rules, or to any question other than a question of fact, on which there shall be no appeal, unless by leave of the Stewards and with the consent of the Stewards of the Jockey Club. Notice of appeal must be given in writing to the Clerk of the Course within forty-eight hours of the decision being made known.

In deciding a question on appeal, the Stewards of the Jockey Club may call any other member of the Jockey Club to their assistance, or may, if they think the importance or difficulty of the case require such a course, refer it to a general meeting.

### OBJECTIONS, WHEN OR WHERE MADE.

Every objection must be made by the owner, trainer or jockey of some horse engaged in the race, or by the officials of the course, to the Clerk of the Scales or to one of the Stewards.

All objections must be put in writing and signed by the objector.

An objection cannot be withdrawn without leave of the Stewards.

The Judge or Judges or their authorized substitute must occupy the Judge's box at the time the horses pass the winning post. The decision must be announced immediately, and such decision shall be final unless an objection to the winner or any placed horse or horses is made and sustained; provided that this rule shall not prevent the Judge from correcting any mistake, such correction being subject to confirmation by the Stewards.

All costs and expenses in relation to determining an objection or conducting an inquiry shall be paid by such person or persons, and in such proportions as the Stewards shall direct.

Before considering an objection the Clerk of the Course or Stewards shall require a deposit of \$25, which shall be forfeited if the objection is decided to be frivolous or vexatious.

1. If an objection to a horse engaged in a race be made not later than noon of the day of the race, the Stewards may require the qualification to be proved before the race, and in default of such proof being given to their satisfaction, they may declare the horse disqualified.

2. An objection to any decision of the Clerk of the Scales must be made at once.

3. An objection to the distance of a course officially designated must be made before the race.

4. An objection to a horse on the ground of his not having run the proper course, or of the race having been run on a wrong course, or of any other matter occurring in the race (except those coming under rule 108), must be made before the numbers of the horses placed in the race are put up, unless, under special circumstances, the Stewards are satisfied that it could not have been made within that time.

5. An objection on the ground

*a.* Of misstatement, omission or error in the entry under which a horse has run; or

*b.* That the horse which ran was not the horse or of the age which he was represented to be at the time of entry; or

*c.* That he was not qualified under the conditions of the race or by reason of default, entered in the forfeit list; or

*d.* That he has run in contravention of the rules of partnership or registration. (See rules 38 and 55.)

May be received up to 48 hours, exclusive of Sunday, after the last race of the last day of the meeting.

6. In any other case an objection must be made within 48 hours of the race being run, exclusive of Sunday, save in the case of any fraud or wilful misstatement, when there shall be no limit to the time of objecting, provided the Stewards are satisfied that there has been no unnecessary delay on the part of the objector.

If an objection to a horse which has won or been placed in a race or heat, be declared valid, the horse shall be regarded as having been distanced in a race of heats, and as having been last in other races. The other horses shall take their places accordingly.

(N. B.—For qualifications of this Rule, see Rules 119 and 133.)

If by reason of an objection to a horse a race or place is awarded to another, his owner can recover the money for such race or place from those who wrongfully received it, and in case of default can place it in the forfeit list.

Pending the determination of an objection, any prize which the horse objected to may have won or may win in the race, or any money held by the Clerk of the Course as the price of a horse claimed or bought in a selling race (if affected by the determination of the objection) shall be withheld until the objection is determined, and any forfeit payable by the owner of any other horse shall be paid to and held by the Clerk of the Course for the person who may be entitled to it.

## PART XXI.

### OMITTED CONDITIONS.

Weights omitted in the conditions of a match, or private sweepstakes, or to be supplied by the provisions of Rule 77.

When no distance is mentioned it shall be as follows:

If two years old, six furlongs.

If three years old, one mile.

If four years old, one mile and a half.

If five years or upwards, two miles.

And if the horses be of different age the distance shall be fixed by the age of the youngest.

If the meeting be specified and no day mentioned for a race, it shall be run on any day in that meeting the Stewards may appoint; if neither day nor meeting be mentioned, then it shall be run during the meeting in progress or during the next meeting, should the race be made between meetings—in both cases on the day the Stewards appoint.

## PART XXII.

### TRAINER'S AND JOCKEY'S LICENSES.

1. No trainer or jockey shall be allowed to train or ride horses on any race-track where meetings are held under these rules until he shall have obtained a license from the Stewards of the Jockey Club. Such license must be applied for annually, with full name and address of applicant, and is revocable at any time at the pleasure of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, or may be suspended for any length of time.

The fee for a trainer's license shall be \$15, and for a jockey's license \$25.

2. In cases of emergency the Stewards may permit jockeys or trainers to ride or train pending action on their application.

3. Any person who shall employ a jockey or trainer in contravention of this rule shall be liable to be fined by the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

4. Boys never having ridden in a race may be allowed to ride twice before applying for a license, but licenses shall not be granted to boys who have never ridden in a race.

5. No jockey or trainer whose license has been withdrawn, or refused, will be eligible to ride trials or train horses, or be allowed the privileges of the course during such time.

6. All fines imposed upon jockeys by the Stewards of the meeting must be paid by the jockeys themselves. Any other person found paying the same shall be punished.

Licenses will be granted only under the following conditions: Jockeys shall not be owners or part owners of any race-horse after August 1, 1894.

Leave may be given under exceptional circumstances, on special application, to jockeys to own one or more horses, but this permission will only be granted by the Stewards of the Jockey Club when a jockey is also a trainer and the horse is trained in his own stable.

Any gentleman wishing to ride in races on even terms with jockeys, shall obtain leave, good until revoked, from the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and pay \$25 to the Treasurer of the Jockey Club.

### JOCKEYS BETTING.

No jockey shall bet on any race except through the owner of and on the horse which he rides, and any jockey who shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards to have any interest in any race-horse, or to have been engaged in any betting transaction, or to have received presents from persons other than the owner, will have his license at once revoked.

Any person knowingly acting in the capacity of part owner or trainer of any horse in which a jockey possesses any interest, or making any bet with or on behalf of any jockey, or otherwise aiding or abetting in any breach of the orders of the Stewards, will be ruled off.

### STABLE EMPLOYEES.

In the absence of special agreement, engagements of riders, grooms or other attendants on horses in a racing stable terminate with the current year.

Any person breaking his engagement shall not be allowed on the grounds of any association where these rules are not in force.



No owner or trainer shall engage any such person who has not a written discharge from his last employer.

Any person prevented by this rule from obtaining or retaining employment shall have the right of appeal to the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

Any owner or trainer infringing this rule shall be fined not less than \$100, and if he continue to employ or to harbor such person after notice has been served on him by the late employer through the Secretary of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, either personally or by letter addressed to his usual post office, he shall be ruled off.

#### JOCKEYS' RETAINERS.

The terms of all contracts between jockeys and their employers shall be filed with the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and must be approved by them before a license be granted, and such contracts shall contain a provision that in case a jockey's license be revoked or suspended, the salary of the jockey shall in the former case cease, and in the latter case during the time of his suspension.

If a jockey engaged for a race, or for a specified time, refuse to fulfil his engagement, the Stewards may fine or suspend him.

Employers retaining the same jockey have precedence according to the priority of their retainers.

Conflicting claims for the services of a jockey, are to be decided by the Stewards.

In the absence of a specified contract the fee for a winning mount shall be \$25, and for a losing mount \$10.

### PART XXIII.

#### RACING COLORS.

Racing colors shall be registered either annually on payment of \$1, or for life of the person registering on payment of \$25. Colors so registered shall not be taken by any other person. All disputes as to the right to particular colors shall be settled by the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

Any person running a horse in colors other than those registered in his own or assumed name without a special declaration over night to the Clerk of the Course (at a time to be prescribed) shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$10.

A special declaration is also required where the owner is not the nominator.

Jockeys must wear the colors of the owners of the horse, and a number on the arm or saddle cloths corresponding to the number of the horse as exhibited after weighing out.

Any deviation from the recorded colors of the owner that may be granted by the Stewards is to be immediately posted on the notice board.

Under special circumstances a horse may be allowed to run in the name of the trainer and in colors not those of the owner.

Fines must be paid within 48 hours. Delinquents may be ruled off the course.

### PART XXIV.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES AND DISQUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONS.

1. If any person give or offer, or promise, directly or indirectly, any bribe in any form to any person having official duties in relation to a race or race-horse, or to any trainer, jockey or agent, or to any other person having charge of, or access to any race-horse: or,

2. If any person having official duties in relation to a race, or if any trainer, jockey, agent or other person having charge of, or access to, any race-horse, accept, or offer to accept any bribe in any form; or,

3. Wilfully enter, or cause to be entered, or to start for any race a horse which he knows or believes to be disqualified; or,

4. If any person be proved, to the satisfaction of the Stewards, to have surreptitiously obtained information respecting a trial from any person engaged in it, or in the service of the owner or trainer of the horse tried, or respecting any horse in training, from any person in such service; or,

5. If any person be guilty of, or shall conspire with any other person for the commission of, or shall connive at any other person being guilty of any other corrupt or fraudulent practice in relation to racing in this or any other country.

6. "Any person who shall be proved to have affected the speed of a horse by the use of drugs internally, whether administered by hypodermic or any other method or, who shall have used appliances, electrical or mechanical, other than the ordinary whip and spur."

Every person so offending shall be ruled off.

Every person ruled off the course of a recognized association is ruled off wherever these rules have force.

When a person is ruled off, and so long as his exclusion continues, he shall not be qualified, whether acting as agent or otherwise, to subscribe for or to enter or to run any horse for any race, either in his own name or in that of any other person, and any horse of which he is the nominator, or is or was at the time of entry wholly or partly the owner, or which after one month from his exclusion shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards to be, or to have been directly or indirectly under his care, training, management or superintendence, shall be disqualified.

## PART XXV.

### DISCRETIONARY POWERS.

When there is no specified penalty for violation of the rules of racing or of the regulations of the course, the Stewards have power to disqualify, fine, suspend, expel from or rule off.

If any case occur which is not or which is alleged not to be provided for by these rules, it shall be determined by the Stewards in such manner as they think just and conformable to the usages of the turf.

The Jockey Club takes no cognizance of bets.

## PART XXVI.

### NEW RULES.

No new rule of racing can be passed, nor can any existing rule be rescinded or altered without the proposed new rule, rescision or alteration being previously advertised twice in the Calendar, nor without notice being given in such advertisement of the meeting of the Jockey Club at which it is to be proposed.

## PART XXVII.

### FEES AND FINES.

All fees and fines shall be paid to the credit of the Jockey Club by the associations.

1. For every registration or change of an assumed name, \$50.
2. For every registration of partnership, and on every change thereof, \$1 for each horse.
3. For every annual registration of colors, \$1.
4. For every registration of colors for life, \$25.

5. For registration of foreign and veterinary certificates, \$5.
6. For filing an agreement with a jockey, \$1.
7. For collecting unpaid forfeits, five per cent.

The Secretary of each Racing Association shall retain one per cent. of the full value of each race.

The following fees are also payable:

Registration fees—

1. The registration fee for foals shall be \$2 for each foal. Such fee must be paid before registration.
2. For every registration of a foreign horse, \$5.
3. For registration of authority to act generally on behalf of an owner, \$1.

## AMERICAN TURF CONGRESS.

### OFFICERS:

President, C. C. Maffitt, St. Louis, Mo.  
Vice-President, W. F. Schulte, Louisville, Ky.  
Treasurer, O. L. Bradley, Lexington, Ky.  
E. C. Hopper, Secretary, Covington, Ky.  
Committee on Appeals: E. F. Clay, Geo. G. Perkins, Rolla Wells.  
Committee on Licenses; Jos. A. Murphy, Jas. H. Rees, E. C. Hopper.

### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

This organization is composed of the Kentucky Association, of Lexington, Ky.; New Louisville Jockey Club, of Louisville, Ky.; Latonia Jockey Club of Covington, Ky.; St. Louis Jockey Club of St. Louis, Mo.; The Tennessee Breeders Association, of Nashville, Tenn.; The New Memphis Jockey Club, of Memphis, Tenn.; Little Rock Jockey Club, of Little Rock, Ark.; Chicago Racing Association; The Cincinnati Live Stock and Driving Park Co.; The New Louisiana Jockey Club, and The Pacific Coast Jockey Club; Queen City Jockey Club, Newport, Ky.; Highland Point Jockey Club, Detroit, Mich.; Detroit Jockey Club, Detroit, Mich.; Washington Park Jockey Club, Chicago, Ill., and shall be known as the American Turf Congress, and has for its object the improvement of the breed and the development of horses through the promotion of the interests of the American Running Turf; the prevention, detection and punishment of fraud thereon; and the adoption of regulations and rules, to be known as the American Racing Rules for the uniform government of racing.

The Congress shall not recognize or its members permit any racing in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains and north of latitude 35 degrees during the month of January, February or December of any year; nor shall any racing by electric or other artificial light be recognized or permitted anywhere or at any time of the year. For participating in any such meeting or racing, as prohibited, each member of the Congress shall disqualify and thereafter exclude from engagement or participation in any meeting or racing held by it or upon its track, every person who shall act in any official capacity, or as bookmaker or pool-seller; every owner or trainer who shall run any horse, and every jockey who shall ride the same; and every horse that shall run or is owned, trained or under the control of any of the herein above mentioned persons. And if any Association not a member of this Congress shall permit any of the above disqualified persons or horses to participate in racing on its course, then all other horses or persons thereafter participating in its racing shall likewise be disqualified. This rule shall also apply to all race tracks upon which such racing takes place or is allowed. Members of the Congress shall not book upon events on disqualified tracks, and associations not members so doing shall be disqualified, and those persons and horses in any manner participating in the racing on the tracks thereof shall be barred all privileges on the tracks of members of Congress. Any member of the Congress knowingly failing to enforce the provisions of this article shall be expelled.

### AMERICAN RACING RULES.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

These rules shall go into operation on Jan. 1st, 1897, and any other rules of racing shall be annulled, as from that day, without prejudice to any then existing rights or liabilities.

At the discretion of officers, and without notice, any entry, or the transfer of any entry, may be refused.

In purse races four or more horses in entirely different interests must enter and start or the race may be declared off.

The conditions of a race shall not supersede the racing rules when they conflict except as to weights.

Rulings of associations not members of the Turf Congress shall not be regarded, except in cases of fraud.

No Association shall give any dash race for horses three years old and upwards, of less than three-quarters of a mile; provided, however, that at meetings held before June 1st, or after October 1st, of any year two races of a less distance may be given on the same day.

Walk-over by any horse entitles him to only one-half of the added money in stakes.

No money shall be added to any race exclusively for two-year-olds carrying 118 lbs.; longer than a mile.

When a horse is disqualified under these rules, every horse in the race belonging wholly or in part to the same owner is also disqualified.

Winners or losers of steeplechases or hurdle races shall not be considered winners or losers on the flats, and vice versa.

A race run by all the horses at wrong weights, or at less distance than specified, or when a Judge is not in the stand is void, and shall be run over at such time as the officers appoint, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes, if the distance to be run is two miles or less, or more than thirty minutes if over two miles.

In case of fire or accident, or for other reasons, after due public notice, all races or stakes may be declared off, and when so declared off, all subscriptions and declaration money paid must be refunded; or they may be run off over another course, and when a special course is named in the conditions of a race, the officials of that course may substitute another course of the same distance.

Conditions referring to maidens shall mean maidens at the time of the start, unless otherwise specified.

Horses running a dead heat for a race or place shall be deemed winners of the race or place unless the dead heat is run off, and if, from any cause, the dead heat is not run off, each horse shall be deemed a winner of the race or place for which it ran the dead heat, and shall be liable to any penalty for the full amount he would have received if he had won.

Every horse running a dead heat for second or lower place shall be liable for any penalty or disability attaching to the place.

All riders must be dressed in jockey costume—cap and jacket of silk or satin, white or light-colored breeches and top boots.

Each jockey shall wear a number on his arm corresponding with the number of his horse on the programme of the day.

The colors selected by owners must be recorded with the Secretary of the Congress, and when thus recorded shall not be used by others except in case of death or after five years' withdrawal from the turf.

A list of colors that have been recorded shall be furnished each member by the Secretary of the Congress, and shall be posted in the office of the Clerk of the Scales.

All persons expelled by any reputable running association, or by the American or the National Trotting Association for fraud, shall stand ruled off the race courses of the members of this Congress during the continuance of such expulsion, and during the term of such ruling off, no entry shall be received from such persons, and if an entry has been received without knowledge of such ruling off, same shall be void, and money, if any paid, refunded, and such persons shall be excluded from the courses of the members of this Congress.

When races are postponed, handicaps stand—purse races are off, and may be reopened and closed at the hour prescribed by the rules.

In case of postponement, associations may double up their races in order to finish their meeting on the last day, so as not to interfere with

the meeting of any other association that may follow. No race or heat shall be run when it is so dark that the horses cannot be plainly seen by the Judges from the stand, but all such races shall be continued by the Judges to the next day (omitting Sunday) at such hour as they shall designate.

No one interested in the result of a race, either because of ownership of any horse entered, or of its sire or dam, or because of bets or otherwise, shall act as judge, starter or official therein. For any violation of this rule, the parties may be suspended or ruled off.

Horses must be run and ridden out to win second and third the same as first money, and any failure to do so shall receive like punishment.

All fines must be paid within twenty-four hours, and delinquents shall be suspended from all privileges of the course until they are paid.

In case of any public trainer starting more than one horse in any purse or stake belonging to different parties, such trainer shall instruct the jockeys riding such horses in the presence of the judges.

In order to provide for the identification of every race horse, and to secure the proper certification of its pedigree, it must be registered with and in the office of the American Stud Book in the City of New York, by giving its name, if any, its sex, color and distinguishing marks, with the name, if any, and pedigree of both its sire and dam. If the dam was covered by more than one stallion, each must be given and in the order of service. Only horses are eligible for registry or certification of pedigree, under this rule, which have either five uncontaminated thoroughbred crosses, or which authentically trace only through and to animals duly recorded in the first five volumes of the American Stud Book or in a recognized Stud Book of another country.

A claim for a name may also be made to the Secretary of the course where a horse first runs, provided the claim, with all registration fees, is at the same time forwarded to the Stud Book for proper record. No name shall be registered, unless with a designating numeral, if the same has been theretofore duly recorded in the Stud Book for any other animal foaled within six years then preceding.

No horse foaled in the United States since January 1, 1892, and no foreign-bred horse imported since that date, shall be allowed to start in any flat race, unless they have been named and registered as by this rule provided.

When the last day for the transaction of any business under these rules falls on Sunday, it may be done on the following Monday, unless a race to which such act relates is appointed for that day, in which case it must be done on the preceding Saturday.

An owner or his representative shall be responsible for the weight his horse carries.

An appeal may be taken from the decisions of Judges and other executive officers of Associations, excepting decisions as to bets, and as to placing of horses at the finish where there is no question of fraud, ineligibility, overweight or underweight, from which there shall be no appeal) to the Committee on Appeals, which shall be composed of three persons appointed by the President from members of Associations belonging to the Congress, to serve for the period of one year. The Committee shall have power to reverse the decisions of Judges and other executive officers, and shall have the power to fine or suspend any Association, or its officers, for failure to enforce the racing rules, and the Secretary of the Congress shall see that such fines and suspensions are enforced. The Committee shall also have the power to reinstate outlawed persons, but shall not have power to reinstate outlawed horses or race tracks. Should a vacancy occur in the Committee, those remaining shall have power to fill same. Notice of appeal must be given to the Secretary of the Association within five days after the rendition of the decision complained of, after the expiration of that time no appeal can be taken.

The following resolution was adopted by the American Turf Congress, held July 21st, 1897:

"Owners, trainers, jockeys and horses who shall in any way participate in racing under injunction proceedings (and who have failed to conform to Rule No. 26 of the American Racing Rules, as provided) after Monday, July 26th, 1897, shall be barred from all privileges of the tracks of the American Turf Congress."

#### DEFINITIONS.

"Horse" includes mare, gelding, colt or filly.

The "age" of a horse is reckoned as beginning on the first of January, in the year in which it is foaled.

A "maiden" horse is one that has never won a race on the flat, other than a match or private sweepstakes, in any country.

Any contest for "purse," "stake," premium or wager for money, or involving admission fees, on any course, and in the presence of a Judge or Judges, shall constitute a race.

A "purse" is a race for money or other prize for which the entrance money, if any, must be paid and every other condition complied with at the time of closing, or in case of handicaps at the time of accepting weights.

A "sweepstakes" or "stake" is a race publicly declared open to all complying with its conditions, to be fulfilled, wholly or in part, subsequent to its closing, or in handicaps subsequent to the acceptance of weight, and in which stakes are to be made for each horse engaged, but races closing the day preceding that on which they are to be run are not to be considered sweepstakes within the meaning of this rule, although the entrance money and forfeit may go to the winner.

A "private sweepstakes" is one made by the owners of the horses engaged without having been publicly declared open to any others.

A "match" is a private sweepstakes made between two horses. If either party to a match dies or a dead heat is run, the match is off.

A race is still a "sweepstakes," "private sweepstakes" or a "match" respectively when to the stake is added any money, cup, plate or other reward.

A "handicap" is a race for which the horses are weighted according to their merits in the estimation of the handicapper for the purpose of equalizing their chances of winning.

A "free handicap" is one in which no liability is incurred for entrance money, stake or forfeit, until acceptance of the weight allotted, either by direct acceptance or through omission to declare out.

A "post race" is one for which the subscribers declare at the usual time before a race for declaring to start, the horse or horses they intend to run, without other limitation of choice than the racing rules and the conditions of the race prescribe.

A "produce race" is one for which horses are named by whose produce the race is to be run.

A "walk-over" is when two horses in entirely different interests do not run for a stake.

"Feather weight" is 75 lbs.

"Welter weight" is 28 lbs. added to weight for age.

"Heavy welter weight" is 40 lbs. added to weight for age.

"Catch weights" is where the rider need not weigh either before or after the race.

The "deciding heat" of a race is one in which two or more heats have been run, and that determines the result, by the starters for that particular heat.

A meeting begins at 10 o'clock A. M. of the first day and ends one hour after the last race of the last day.

A "day" means 24 hours, ending at midnight.

"Month" means calendar month.

"An untried horse" is one that has not produced a winner before and up to any certain specified time.

"Owners handicap" is a race wherein the owner fixes at the time of entry the weight his horse is to carry.

A horse is a "starter" for a race when his jockey is weighed out and his number exhibited.

A "selling race" is one, the conditions of which require that the winner must be offered for sale at public auction unless otherwise stipulated.

The "nominator" is the person in whose name a horse is entered.

"Owner" includes part owner or lessee.

"Arrears" include all sums due for entrance money, subscriptions, stakes, forfeits, fines, purchase money in races with selling conditions, and any default incident to these rules.

"Weight for age" is the standard weight apportioned by these rules to horses according to their ages.

"Place" in racing means first, second or third.

"An overnight event" is one for which the entries close on the day preceding that on which it is to be run.

A "guaranteed race" is one for which an Association guarantees by its conditions a specified sum which shall be the limit of its liability and of the winner's demand; provided, however, that if in any such race there should be any surplus from entries and subscriptions over the sum guaranteed it shall also be paid to the winner, unless by the conditions it is to be paid to other horses in the race.

"An authorized agent" is a representative appointed in writing signed by the principal.

A "race on the flat" is one run over a course in which no jumps or other obstacles are placed.

#### ENTRIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

All entries must be made in the name or names of the person or persons owning the horse. Entries will not be received if made in a stable or farm name.

A horse shall not be qualified to run for any purse or sweepstakes unless he has been and continues duly entered for the same.

Unless otherwise specified in the conditions of the race, any horse qualified at the time of entry shall continue to be qualified, except in overnight events, in which its eligibility shall be determined by its qualification at the time of the start.

No conditions or notice interposing, entries for purse races are to be made at the office of the Clerk of the Scales, at the course, by 4 o'clock P. M. of the day previous to the race, or if there be races at the course on that day, within thirty minutes after the last race. No entry for a purse shall be received after the time for closing.

In the absence of notice to the contrary, entries and declarations for sweepstakes closing during and on the eve of a race meeting, close at the office of the Clerk of the Scales, at the Course.

When an hour for closing is designated, entries and declarations for sweepstakes can not be received afterwards.

If an hour for closing be not designated, entries and declarations for sweepstakes may be mailed up to midnight of the day of closing, provided they are received in time for compliance with every other condition of the race.

Every entry and declaration in a sweepstake shall be made in writing, by the owner of the horse, or by his authorized agent, or may be made by telegram, if received before the time for closing. When made by telegram, they must, however, be confirmed at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the time for declaring to start, or the horse shall not be allowed to start.

Entries in purse races must be made in writing by the owner, trainer, or some one authorized by them.

In entering a horse, it must be clearly identified by stating its age,



name, if any, color (when possible), whether it is a horse, mare, or gelding, and the name of its sire and dam, and if sire or dam is unnamed, such further pedigree or description as will distinguish the horse intended to be entered from all other horses. If its dam was covered by more than one stallion, the names of all of them must be given in the order of service.

Every horse shall be named before starting and after it has run under such name in a public race that name shall not be changed. And no Association running under these rules shall receive the entry of or allow any horse whose name has been so changed after July 20th, 1894, anywhere or upon any course to run upon its course. Neither initials nor numerals will be considered or accepted as a name for horses foaled after December 31st, 1896.

If the name of a horse be changed before he has started in a public race, his new name, as well as his old name, must be given until he has once run under it over the course of a recognized Association.

In making an entry for a produce race, the produce is entered by specifying the dam and sire or sires. If a mare entered in a produce race drops her foal before the 1st of January, or if she has a dead or more than one foal or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and the entrance money (if any) is returned.

No horse is qualified to be entered or run which is wholly or partly the property, of or in any way under the care or superintendence of a disqualified person, or so long as any disqualified person has any interest in the horse's winnings.

The party making an entry to stakes must give his name in full, and post-office address.

No alteration or condition shall be made in any entry after the time fixed for closing.

If miscarriage of any entry or declaration is alleged, satisfactory proof of mailing must be presented within reasonable time after the day of closing, or it shall not be received.

Joint subscriptions and entries may be made by two or more owners. If any of the parties to a joint subscription die, all rights and liabilities attach to the survivor or survivors.

The full names of all persons in anywise interested in a horse must be given with the first entry made, whether it be in a stake closing in advance or a purse at the meeting. Failure to comply with this rule will disqualify each and every horse owned by the person or persons so failing.

A horse can not be entered in the name of any person, company or confederacy as his owner, unless that person, company or confederacy has an interest or property in the horse.

A person entering a horse thereby becomes liable for the entrance money, stake, or forfeit.

Entries in purses are not void by the death of the nominator.

Entrance money for a purse is not returned on the death of a horse, or his failure to start for any cause whatever.

A "starter" in a race must pay its whole stake or entrance, but the Judges may, on account of accident or unforeseen casualty, excuse it from starting, and shall, in such event, grant additional time before the race.

A subscriber to a sweepstakes is liable for the stake or forfeit. If he transfers an entry or right of entry therein to another person he and the transferee shall both be liable, but when the original subscriber shall pay such stake or forfeit, he shall be entitled to a forfeit order against the transferee.

An entry to a sweepstakes can not be withdrawn, but before the time of closing, an entry in any race may be corrected or another horse substituted.

A person who subscribes to a sweepstakes before the time fixed for naming, can transfer the right of entry under any one or more of his subscriptions to any other person or persons.

The death of a horse or a mistake in its entry, when eligible, does not release the subscriber or transferee from liability for stake or forfeit.

All entries and subscriptions, or rights of entry under them shall not become void on the death of the subscriber.

A horse shall not become a "starter" for a race unless there have been duly paid any stake or entrance money payable in respect of that race, and also all arrears due from any person for such horse or due from the person starting said horse on other horses; but if there be any such arrears, notice of the same must have been presented to the Clerk of the Scales previous to 10 o'clock of the day upon which the horse is to start.

A horse shall not become a "starter" in a race unless he has been announced as such to the Clerk of the Scales, not less than 45 minutes before the time appointed for the race, which shall be indicated upon notices conspicuously placed in the scales room and elsewhere upon the ground.

The number of a horse must be exhibited as soon as practicable after he has been announced as a starter.

If a horse whose number has been exhibited does not start and run the Course, the Judges may call upon the owner, trainer, or jockey for an explanation; and if no satisfactory explanation be given, shall fine, suspend, or rule off the course, as the case may warrant.

If the Clerk of the Scales allow a horse to start in a race without its entrance money or stake for that race having been paid, he shall be liable for it himself, but may have a forfeit order issued for the same.

Every horse entered for a purse must start, unless he should be declared out.

Horses not starting in purse races because of unpaid forfeits shall be liable for the declaration fee, and owners and horses shall be suspended until they are paid.

The entrance to a purse shall be free, unless otherwise stipulated in its condition. If the conditions require an entrance fee it must accompany the entry, except for free handicaps, when it must be paid at the time of acceptance of the weight allotted.

Entrance money, stakes, and forfeits must be paid in cash (if required) to the Clerk of the Scales.

Parties not having money to their credit with the Secretary, must pay all entrances or forfeits before starting.

#### DECLARATIONS.

Declarations in sweepstakes shall be made in writing to the Secretary by the owner, or his authorized agent, as provided for making entries therein.

Declarations in purse races must be made by the owner, trainer, or other person deputed by them, to the Secretary or his assistant by 12 o'clock (noon) on the day of the race, or at such other time as the Association may appoint.

When a party having more than one horse entered in a purse, shall declare one out, he thereby declares all out. This rule shall not apply to handicaps.

No horse shall be considered as struck out of his engagements unless the declaration be made by the owner, or by some person deputed by him, to the Secretary, who shall record the day and hour of its receipt, and give early publicity thereto.

The striking of a horse out of an engagement is irrevocable.

Declarations in purse races must be accompanied by five (5) per cent. of the first money, but if an entrance fee has been paid, it shall be deducted.

In purse races with more than eight entries, owners shall have the right to declare out to that number in the order in which they apply free of charge.

All declaration fees shall go: 60 per cent. to second horse, and 40 per cent. to third horse.

In case one horse distances the field in heat races, all entrances and declaration money must go with the purse.

#### FORFEITS.

Each Association may issue forfeit orders, and no horse shall be allowed to start in a race against which a forfeit order is lodged until it is paid.

Forfeit orders and claims for other arrears must be lodged with the Forfeit Clerk to enforce their collection.

When a forfeit order has been lodged for collection and withdrawn it shall no longer be collectible under these rules.

The collection of forfeits shall be limited to those issued by members of the Congress, but the Congress will collect forfeits and arrears for all Associations with which it has reciprocal relations.

If any transfer is made for the purpose of avoiding payment of forfeits or any disqualification, the person making and receiving such transfers may be fined or ruled off.

The officers of an Association shall have power to call on any person in whose name a horse is entered to produce proof that the horse entered is not the property, either wholly or in part, of any person who owes a forfeit or is otherwise disqualified, or to produce proof of the extent of his interest or property in the horse, and in default of such proof being given to their satisfaction, may declare the horse disqualified.

## WEIGHTS.

The following is the scale of weights for age, and shall be carried when not otherwise specified in the conditions of a race:

Distance.	Age.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct Nov Dec
$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.....	2 years....	74	77	80	82	84	86	89	93	96	99
" ".....	3 ".....	104	106	107	109	110	111	113	115	116	117
" ".....	4 ".....	116	117	119	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
" ".....	5, 6 & aged	120	121	123	124	125	124	122	122	122	122
$\frac{3}{4}$ mile.....	2 years....	74	77	79	80	80	81	84	88	91	94
" ".....	3 ".....	104	107	109	110	110	111	113	115	116	117
" ".....	4 ".....	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
" ".....	5, 6 & aged	122	122	123	124	124	124	124	122	122	122
1 mile.....	2 years....	74	77	78	79	79	79	79	81	85	87
" ".....	3 ".....	104	104	106	106	106	107	109	111	112	113
" ".....	4 ".....	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
" ".....	5, 6 & aged	124	124	124	125	126	126	124	124	122	122
$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.....	2 years....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	82
" ".....	3 ".....	104	104	104	104	104	105	107	109	110	111
" ".....	4 ".....	120	120	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
" ".....	5 ".....	124	124	125	126	127	126	125	124	124	124
" ".....	6 and aged	125	125	126	127	128	127	126	125	124	124
2 miles.....	2 years....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
" ".....	3 ".....	99	99	100	101	102	103	105	107	108	109
" ".....	4 ".....	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
" ".....	5 ".....	125	125	126	127	128	127	126	125	124	124
" ".....	6 and aged	126	126	127	128	129	128	127	126	125	124
$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.....	3 years....	98	98	99	100	101	102	104	106	107	108
" ".....	4 ".....	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
" ".....	5 ".....	126	126	127	128	129	128	127	126	125	124
" ".....	6 and aged	127	127	128	129	130	129	128	127	126	125
3 miles.....	3 years....	94	97	98	99	100	101	103	105	106	107
" ".....	4 ".....	118	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
" ".....	5 ".....	125	126	127	128	130	129	128	127	126	125
" ".....	6 and aged	127	128	129	130	131	130	129	128	127	126
4 miles.....	3 years....	94	96	97	98	99	100	102	104	105	106
" ".....	4 ".....	118	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
" ".....	5 ".....	126	127	128	129	131	130	129	128	127	126
" ".....	6 and aged	127	128	129	131	132	131	130	129	128	127

In races of intermediate lengths, the weights for the shorter distance are to be carried.

In all heat races there shall be an allowance of 5 lbs. from the scale of weights.

In all races exclusively for two-year-olds the weights shall be 118 lbs.

In all races exclusively for three-year-olds the weights shall be 122 lbs.

Except in handicaps and in races where the weights are fixed absolutely in the conditions, fillies two years old and geldings, of all ages, shall be allowed 3 lbs., and fillies and mares three years old and upward shall be allowed 5 lbs. before September 1st and 3 lbs. thereafter.

## OVERWEIGHT.

No jockey shall pass the scales with more than 1 lb. overweight, without the consent of the owner or trainer of the horse he is to ride. And in no case shall a jockey pass the scales with more than 5 lbs. overweight. If overweight is carried, it must be publicly announced.

## WEIGHING OUT.

Every jockey who is to ride in a race shall weigh at the appointed place, unless especially excused by the Judges, or his horse shall be dis-

qualified. No person shall be admitted to the weighing room except the owners, trainers and jockeys.

Jockeys must weigh out and in, without whip or bridle, and a bridle used in races shall not exceed two or a whip one pound in weight.

If a horse run in a hood or blinkers, it must be included in the jockey's weight.

#### FROM POST TO FINISH.

Every trainer or jockey who does not have his horse promptly at the post at the time appointed for the race shall be fined.

After the horses are ordered to the starting post, and until the Judge direct the gates to be reopened, all persons, except the racing officials, shall be excluded from the course.

The position of the horses in starting shall be determined by lot by the Judges or other officials. Nevertheless, the starter may place vicious or unruly horses where they can not injure others, but in no case shall the starter delay the start on account of a bad actor.

The winner of a heat shall, at the next start, have the inside position, and the others shall take their positions on his right, in the order in which they came out in the previous heat.

A horse in the hands of the starter shall receive no further care from his attendants.

The horse must be started by the jockey. With the sanction of the starter he may be led to his position. The jockey must not dismount, except to remedy insecure equipments.

If an accident happens to any rider or his equipments, except while repeating heats, the starter may grant a delay not exceeding fifteen minutes, which, in extreme cases, may be extended by the Judges.

During such delay the other jockeys may dismount and their horses be given up to their attendants.

No person other than the rider shall be permitted to strike a horse or attempt by shouting or otherwise to assist it in getting a start in running any race. Nor shall any person stand in the track to point out a path for the rider, under the penalty of exclusion from the course for either offense.

If a horse leaves the course, it must turn back and run the course from the point at which it left it.

If a rider fall and another person of sufficient weight, ride the horse in from the spot where the rider fell, the horse shall not be disqualified for overweight.

A leading horse is entitled to any part of the course, but if it swerve or is ridden to either side so as to impede another, it is a cross.

A horse which crosses or jostles another so as to impede it is disqualified, whether the cross or jostle happened through the wilful or careless riding of the jockey or the swerving of the horse, unless the judges think that the cross or jostle was wholly caused by the fault of some other horse or jockey, or that the impeded horse or his jockey was partly in fault.

A horse may be disqualified if his jockey strikes another horse or jockey, and shall be disqualified if it is ridden either wilfully or carelessly so as to injure another horse.

A jockey whose horse has been disqualified, or who unnecessarily causes his horse to shorten its stride with a view to complaint, or an owner, trainer or jockey who complains frivolously that his horse was crossed or jostled may be fined or suspended.

#### WEIGHING IN.

Every jockey must, immediately after pulling up his horse, ride to the place of weighing, and there dismount, after obtaining permission from the Judge, and be weighed by the Clerk of the Scales; provided that if a jockey be prevented from riding to the place of weighing by reason of accident or illness, by which he or his horse is disabled, he may walk or be carried to the scales.

No one shall assist the jockey in taking his equipment off his horse, except by permission of the Judges.

No one shall throw any covering over any horse in the race until its trappings shall have been removed.

Horses not bringing in within two pounds under its weight shall be disqualified.

If a jockey does not weigh in, or is short of weight, or is guilty of any fraudulent practice with respect to weight or weighing he shall be punished.

If a jockey dismounts before obtaining permission, or touches (except accidentally) any other person or thing other than his own equipments before weighing in, he may be fined or suspended, unless he can satisfy the Judges that he was justified by extraordinary circumstances.

#### STARTER AND HIS DUTIES.

The starter may give all such orders and take all such measures as are necessary to secure a fair start, and, in particular, may order the horses to draw up in a line, as far behind the starting post as he thinks necessary, but not exceeding seventy yards.

He shall have authority to fine or suspend a jockey for disobedience of his orders, or for attempting to take any unfair advantage, but the suspension of a jockey shall not take effect until he has ridden all engagements previously made for the day next succeeding, and shall not extend beyond the meeting without the approval of the officers of the association. The suspension of a jockey while riding horses not belonging to his contract employer shall not prevent him from still riding for the person or stable having him so employed. Such suspension shall only prevent him taking outside mounts. But should the offense for which a jockey is suspended occur while riding such employer's horse, then he may be suspended from riding at all. The Judges may modify or remit penalties imposed by the starter.

The starter shall report all fines, suspensions and other punishments to the Secretary of the Course in writing.

With the sanction of the officers of the association the starter may appoint his assistants, and neither he nor his assistants shall strike a jockey or horse at the post or use abusive language toward the jockeys, and for violation of this rule the Judges shall impose a fine upon the starter.

The horses shall be started by machine or flag, or by both, and there shall be no start until, and no recall after the starter has dropped his flag, and if no flag is used there shall be no start until and no recall after the starter has thrown the machine.

#### HEAT RACES.

No person shall start more than one horse of which he is wholly or in part the owner in a race of heats.

All horses whose heads have not reached the distance post as soon as the leading horse arrives at the winning post are distanced, but as proof of the fact the Distance Judge must have dropped his flag in answer to the Judges' flag.

In heats of three-quarters of a mile, twenty-five yards shall be a distance.

In heats of one mile, thirty yards shall be a distance.

In heats of two miles, fifty yards shall be a distance.

In heats of three miles, sixty yards shall be a distance.

In heats of four miles, seventy yards shall be a distance.

The time between heats shall be—

In heats of three-quarters of a mile, twenty minutes.

In heats of one mile, twenty minutes.

In heats of two miles, twenty-five minutes.

In heats of three miles, thirty-five minutes.

In heats of four miles, forty minutes.

In a race of heats, best two in three, a horse that actually wins two heats, or distances the field, wins the race. A horse running in two consecutive heats, without winning or running a dead heat can not again start in the race. A dead heat is a heat against every horse in the race except those making it, and in their favor to the extent only of allowing them to start in the next heat or heats, unless the race is decided or they are distanced therein.

When a race is won by two heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the place they get in the second. If more than two heats are run, the horses starting for the deciding heats shall only be placed.

In a race in heats, best three in five, a horse that actually wins the three heats or distances the field wins the race. A horse running in any three consecutive heats, without winning or running a dead heat, can not again start in the race. A dead heat is a heat against every horse in the race except those making it, and in their favor to the extent only of allowing them to start in the next heat or heats, unless the race is decided or they are distanced therein. When a race is won by three heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the place they get in the third heat. If more than three heats are run, the horses starting for the next heat shall alone be placed.

Horses started and drawn before the race of heats is won are held to be distanced.

Horses shall be placed in the race, in the position in which they passed the Judges in the deciding heat.

A horse not placed in a deciding heat can have no place in the race; nor can such horse have any portion of the purse or prize; provided there is no third money, in which case the third horse in the race of heats shall not be deprived of third money if ruled out for not winning a heat in two, three or more heats, as the case may be.

In the deciding heats there shall be no distance.

The disqualifications of a horse in a deciding heat shall not prevent it from having a place in the race.

#### DEAD HEATS.

In races not of heats, unless it is a deciding heat, a dead heat for the first place shall be run off after the last flat race of the day, unless the Judges otherwise appoint, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes, unless the race admits of division and the owners agree to divide, or all horses but one is withdrawn, when the one remaining in shall take first money only, but those withdrawn shall also be considered winners as if they had divided.

The other horses shall be deemed to have been beaten, but they shall be entitled to their places (if any) as if the race had been finally determined the first time.

If a dead heat be run by two or more horses for second or any lower place in a race the owners shall divide, subject to the rules, applicable to objections, when the winner is objected to; and if they can not agree as to which of them is to have a cup or other prize, which can not be divided, they shall draw lots for it.

When owners, divide, they shall divide equally all the moneys and other prizes which any of them could take if the dead heat were run off; but owners can not divide in a race of heats, unless it is for a deciding heat or in any race where division would conflict with any of its conditions.

If in running a dead heat off either horse should be disqualified, it shall be decided by the Judges whether that disqualification shall entitle to the loss of the second or other place.

In running off a dead heat the rules as to declaration of overweight, weighing out and weighing in shall apply, but they shall carry the same weight and ride the same jockeys as in the dead heat.

In selling races, if owners should agree to divide, both horses if entered to be sold shall be offered separately at public auction, and any

excess that may arise shall be divided equally between the third horse and the association, but all horses running the dead heat shall be considered winners of the race, and the price for which each horse is entered to be sold shall be increased by the difference between the value of the purse or stakes it actually gets and the value of the purse or stakes that would have gone to the winner if the race had been won outright by one horse.

If the owners of the horses making the dead heat can not agree upon a division, they shall not be required to run it off, but the first money shall be awarded to the owner that insists upon running, and to the other refusing shall be given the second money, but all horses running the dead heat, if so entered shall be sold, and considered winners of the race, and the price for which each horse is entered to be sold shall be increased by the difference between the value of the purse or stakes it actually gets and the value of the purse or stakes that would have gone to the winner if the race had been won outright by one horse.

Should one of the horses running the dead heat be entered not to be sold, the one entered to be sold shall be offered, and the surplus, if any, will be disposed of as above.

#### OBJECTIONS.

Objections, unless otherwise provided, must be made before the conclusion of the meeting at which the race is run.

Every objection concerning a race shall be determined by the Judges of that race.

Every objection must be made by the owner, trainer, or jockey of some other horse engaged in the same race, or by the officials of the course, or by some creditable person, and on race days must be made to one of the Judges of the race, and at other times to the Secretary of the Association.

The person to whom an objection is made may require it to be put in writing and signed.

Every objection which can not be decided by the Judges or officers during the meeting must be made in writing and lodged with the Secretary of the Association.

An objection made in writing can not be withdrawn without leave of the Officers of the Association.

An objection to a horse on the ground of his not having run the proper course, or of any other matter occurring in the race (except as otherwise provided), must be made before the numbers of the horses placed in the race are put up.

If an objection to a horse which has won or been placed in a race be declared valid, the horse shall be regarded as distanced in races of heats, and as last in other races, and the other horses shall take their places accordingly.

The Judges shall have power at any time, either upon or without objection being made, to order an examination by such person or persons as they think fit, of the mouth of any horse entered for a race, or which has run for a race, and shall withhold any money the horse or his owner may have won until such examination is made.

If the horse be declared to be of the wrong age, the expense of such examination shall be paid by the owner. Otherwise it shall be paid by the person (if any) at whose request the examination is ordered, or by the Association as the Judges direct.

When a dead heat is run for second place and an objection is made to the winner of the race, if such objection be declared valid in time for the dead heat to be run off on the day of the race, the Judges may direct it to be run off accordingly. Otherwise the horses which run a dead heat shall divide equally or draw lots for an indivisible prize, and each horse which divides shall be liable to the penalties attaching to a winner of the race.

An objection on the ground of fraudulent or wilful misstatement or



omission in the entry under which a horse has run, or on the ground that the horse which ran was not the horse which he was represented to be in the entry or at the time of the race, or was not of the age which he was represented to be, may be received at any time within twelve months after the race.

If by reason of an objection to a horse made after the conclusion of the meeting a race or place is awarded to another, his owner can recover the money for such race or place from those who wrongfully received it, and in case of default, shall be entitled to a forfeit order.

Pending the determination of an objection, any money or prize which the horse objected to may have won or may win in the race shall be withheld until the objection is determined, and any forfeit payable by the owner of any other horse shall be paid to the Secretary, and held for the person who may be determined to be entitled to it.

Pending the disposal by the racing officials of any objection, both the horse which came in first and any horse claiming the race, shall be liable to all the penalties attaching to the winner of that race until the matter is decided by them.

If the Officers of the Association or the Judges decide an objection to be frivolous, they may fine the person making it or rule him off.

All costs and expenses in relation to determining an objection shall be paid by the person decided against.

#### OBJECTIONS IN SELLING RACES.

Subject to the rules relating to objections, the following special provisions shall apply to selling races.

If the objection has not been made until after the horse has been bought, the person who bought him shall, if the objection is declared valid, have the option of returning him or retaining him at the selling price, and any money returnable by reason of the exercise of such option, whether price or surplus, shall be repaid by those to whom it had been paid over, and, in case of default, the person to whom it is due shall have a forfeit order for the same.

If the objection has been made before the horse has been bought, the time for delivering, but not for selling him, is thereby postponed until such time after the determination of the objection as the Judges appoint, and, if the objection be declared valid, the person who bought him in shall have the same option as in the last mentioned case.

If the objection be declared valid before the close of the races of the same day, the horse to whom the race is given shall then be sold by auction, if it be a condition of the race that the winner is to be thus sold, and any surplus resulting from his sale and from the previous sale of the horses objected to, shall be treated as surplus from the sale of the winner, and be divided accordingly; but liability to be sold shall, in all cases, end with the day of the race.

#### SELLING RACES.

Any horse running for any race "to be sold" shall be liable, if the winner, to be claimed for the selling price, and if it is a condition of the race that the winner is to be sold by auction, the sale shall take place immediately after the race, and one-half of any surplus over the selling price shall go to the second horse and the remainder to the Association. If sold, the horse shall not leave the place of sale until authorized by the Secretary to do so; and if the horse be not paid for, or the Secretary be not satisfied with the security, he may order the horse to be put up a second time, and the purchaser at the first sale shall be responsible for any deficiency arising from the second sale.

All other horses starting may be claimed for the selling price, plus the value of the stake or purse by the owners of horses running in the race, but for their account only. Every claim must be filed in writing with the Clerk of the Scales within fifteen minutes after the result of the race is announced. The owner of the third horse shall have the prior claim, and then other owners may claim, and if more than one should claim

the same horse, they shall cast lots for priority in the presence of the Judges. No owner can claim his own horse, or more than one horse. If the Judges should be of an opinion that an owner is not claiming for his own account, they shall require the claimant to make affidavit as to who he is claiming for.

In selling purses not more than one horse in the same interest or under the control of the same trainer can start. If two or more should be entered, the first one recorded from the entry box shall be eligible to start.

The price of every horse sold or claimed must be paid to the Clerk of the Scales within 15 minutes after the sale or claim is decided, and an order be given by him for the delivery of the horse.

Any person who refuses to deliver, as required by these rules, a horse entered to be sold or one bought or claimed in a selling race, shall be ruled off the course, and the horse shall be disqualified for all races.

Any person offering or entering into an agreement to bid or not to bid, or attempt to prevent another person from bidding on the winner of a selling race, or claiming any horse in such race, or demand any portion of the surplus from the owners of the horses which are entitled to it, or any owner running in selling races who may make an agreement for the protection of each other's horses in contravention of these rules shall be ruled off.

Any person who fails to pay for a horse bought or claimed in a selling race may be ruled off the course.

The sale or claim of a horse in a selling race does not carry with it the horse's engagements. (See Rule No. 160.)

In selling sweepstakes starters with their selling prices must be named through the entry box. More than two can be named by the same nominator, but only two can start, but the starting fee must be paid for all named. In event of an entry running one, two the winner shall be sold, and the surplus (if any) divided between association and third horse.

#### SALES, FORFEITS AND TRANSFERS.

When a horse is sold with his engagements, or any part of them, the seller can not strike the horse out of any such engagements, and he remains liable for the amounts of the forfeits in each of the engagements; but he shall, if compelled to pay them, be entitled to a forfeit order, as due by the purchaser to himself.

In all cases of sale by private treaty, the written acknowledgment of both parties that the horse was sold with the engagement is necessary to entitle the seller or buyer to the benefit of this rule, and if certain engagements be specified, it is to be understood that those only are sold with the horse; but when the horse is sold by public auction, the advertised conditions of the sale are sufficient evidence, and if certain engagements only be specified, it is to be understood that these only are sold with the horse; when a horse is sold without an engagement, the seller may grant or refuse the right to start for it, and if it does not start the forfeit order shall be issued against the seller.

In selling races the horse's engagements are not included.

When a person entitled by purchase or otherwise to start for any engagement a horse which was entered by another person, and he is prevented by these rules from starting the horse without paying forfeits or defaults for that horse to which he would not otherwise be liable, he may, if he pays such forfeits or defaults, start the horse, and shall be entitled to a forfeit order with the name of the horse in respect of which they were paid against the person for whom he was compelled to pay.

In case of any transfers of a horse with his engagements, such horse will not be eligible to start in any stake, unless at the usual time of the running of the stake, or prior thereto, the transfer of the horse and his engagements shall be exhibited, when demanded, to the Secretary of the Association.

## WINNINGS.

Winnings shall include all prizes up to the time appointed for the start, and shall apply to all races in any country, and embrace walking over or receiving forfeit, but not second or third money or the value of any prize not of money or not paid in money.

Winnings during the year shall be reckoned from the first of January preceding.

Winner of a certain sum shall mean winner of a single race of that value, unless otherwise expressed in the conditions.

In estimating the value of a race, there shall be deducted the amount of the winner's own stake and any money payable to other horses, or out of the stakes, by the conditions of the race, or by the general conditions of the meeting; but entrance money to a purse shall not be deducted.

## PENALTIES AND ALLOWANCES.

Penalties and allowances shall take effect at the time of starting, and are not cumulative, unless so declared by the conditions of the race.

Penalties are obligatory. Allowance is optional as to all or any part thereof, but in purse races this option to be available must be exercised at time of entry.

Allowances should be claimed at the time of entry, except when otherwise specified.

Allowances and extra weight in races on the flat shall not be allowed or incurred in respect of matches, private sweepstakes, steeplechases or hurdle races.

Where winners of selling races are exempted from penalties, only such horses as have run to be sold shall be entitled to the exemption.

Allowances to the produce of untried horses shall be claimed before the expiration of the time for naming, and shall not be lost by winning after that time.

## OMISSIONS.

When a match or sweepstakes is made, and no weight mentioned, the horses shall carry the weight specified in the scale of weights.

And when no distance is mentioned, the distance shall be as follows:

If two years old, six furlongs.

If three years old, one mile and a half.

If four years old, two miles.

If five years old and upward, three miles.

And if the horses be of different ages, the distance shall be fixed by the age of the youngest.

If the meeting be specified and no day mentioned for a race, it shall be on any day in that meeting the Association appoints; if neither day nor meeting be mentioned, then it shall be run during a meeting in progress, or during the next meeting, should the race be made between meetings--in both cases on the day the Association may appoint.

## ENGAGEMENT OF EMPLOYEES.

Owners and trainers employing riders, grooms, or attendants shall make their contracts in writing, properly signed and witnessed, whenever the time covered by the contract exceeds thirty days. Any person attempting to entice a rider, groom, or attendant away from his employer, who is under contract, may be ruled off.

In the absence of special agreement, ending at the close of the year, a jockey, groom, or attendant who accepts a retainer can not terminate it otherwise than by three months' notice, in writing. If a jockey, groom, or attendant be prevented from riding or service by suspension for fraudulent practices or other misconduct, any person who has retained or employed him may cancel the contract or retainer. In like cases, if any owner or trainer be prevented from running or training by suspension for fraudulent practices or other misconduct, the rider, groom, or attendant may cancel the contract or retainer.

When any owner or trainer shall discharge a rider, groom, or attendant, he shall give him a written discharge, setting forth the cause and reason for the discharge. Refusing to do so, he shall be fined or suspended.

Any owner or trainer who shall employ a rider for the purpose of preventing him from riding for other parties in the same race may be suspended or ruled off.

Any rider or employé prevented from obtaining employment by this rule shall have the right of appeal to the Association, which may authorize the engagement.

#### TRAINERS.

All persons training horses, whether their own or the property of another, shall pay a license of \$10 per annum, and no horse shall be allowed to start on tracks of the Congress until such license has been procured. Applications must be made to the License Committee through the Secretary of the Congress.

#### JOCKEYS.

No one shall ride in any race unless there has been issued to him a Jockey's or Apprentice's License, as hereinafter provided:

*a.* No jockey, whether owner or not, shall ride in any race where these Racing Rules are in force without first having obtained a license as such from the Congress. But in cases of emergency a Club or Association may permit a jockey to ride pending action on his application; except no rider when riding for his contract employer shall be required to apply for a Jockey's License until after he shall have ridden a winner for the first time.

*b.* Every application for a Jockey's License must be made in writing, addressed to the Secretary of the Congress and signed by the applicant, who must give his full name; his age (and, if a minor, the name of his parent or guardian); his place of residence; his service as a jockey; and in consideration of being granted a license, his pledge to observe and obey the American Racing Rules, where they are in force, with full knowledge of the penalties for their infraction.

*c.* Upon each application two reputable persons must certify that they know the applicant and believe him to have a good reputation for sobriety and honesty, and to be capable and fitted for the avocation of a jockey.

*d.* The application, when so certified and delivered to the Secretary of the Congress, must be submitted to the License Committee, which shall be composed of three members, appointed by the President from the members of the Clubs in the Congress, to serve for one year, and of which any two shall, by proper indorsement thereon, grant or refuse the application, which must be preserved by the Secretary, who shall make due publication of the action taken on it.

*e.* If the application is granted he shall issue the License, which must be in form about as follows:

By authority of the American Turf Congress upon the application of..... of.....  
he is hereby given permission and grant of authority to pursue, until the first day of January, 189 , the avocation of a jockey upon all the tracks of the members of this Congress, and to demand and collect his fees for the same.

The said..... having in his application pledged himself, in consideration that this License would be granted, to observe, obey and abide by the Racing Rules of said Congress, his attention is especially directed to those given below.

This.....day of.....189.....

.....President.

Attest:

....., Secretary.

And there shall be printed on the License the principal rules relating to jockeys.

*f.* The License of any jockey ruled off the Turf for fraud or fraudulent practices is thereby forfeited.

*g.* Any license may be revoked for good and sufficient cause by a majority of the License Committee, of which prompt public notice shall be given by the Secretary of the Congress.

*h.* The license shall be for not more than one year, and shall expire on the 31st day of December, next after its issuance. The fee for each license shall be ten dollars, which shall be paid into the treasury of the Congress.

*i.* The Secretary of each Association in the Congress shall keep a record of all fines, suspensions and other punishments inflicted, by whom and for what offense, upon each licensed jokey when riding on its track, and each year make due report of the same to the Secretary of the Congress at its annual meeting in October.

*k.* The Secretary of the Congress shall furnish each of its members with prompt notice of all licenses refused, granted or revoked, and make immediate and due publication of the same.

If a jockey rides or agrees to ride a race without the consent of his employer, the Association may fine or suspend him, and may also fine or suspend the owner or trainer for whom he rode or agreed to ride.

If a jockey engaged for a certain race, or for a specified time, refuses to fulfill an engagement, the Association shall fine or suspend him.

The fee to a jockey, in all races not exceeding \$500 to the winning horse, shall be \$5 for a losing mount and \$15 for a winning mount; and in all other races, in the absence of a special agreement, \$10 for a losing mount and \$25 for a winning mount; but none but licensed jockeys shall be entitled to demand such fees. In case an owner or trainer shall engage two or more jockeys for the same race he shall pay the losing fee for each jockey engaged who does not ride for some one else in that race.

Any person offering a jockey (except through his employer or his trainer) a greater fee to ride a race than is provided by these rules shall be fined, suspended or ruled off; and any jockey demanding or accepting (unless as provided herein) a fee for riding a race greater than allowed by these rules shall be fined, suspended or ruled off.

If a jockey should refuse to ride for the fees as above provided, he shall, on complaint, be fined, suspended or ruled off.

Jockeys will not be allowed to bet, except on horses which they are riding. For any violation of this rule the offender will be ruled off.

If a jockey should own, in whole or in part, a race horse in training, he shall not be permitted to ride any horse other than his own.

An Apprentice License for boys never having ridden a winner may be granted for one year upon application of his employer, the fee for which shall be \$1, to be paid by the applicant, which shall be credited upon his Jockey's License when granted.

An apprentice shall not be permitted to ride for any one except his employer without permission.

The license shall be *prime facie* evidence of the employment of the apprentice.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES.

If the Judges are satisfied that the riding of any race was intentionally foul, or that the jockey was instructed or induced so to ride, all persons guilty of complicity in the offense shall be ruled off the course.

If any person corruptly give or offer any money, share in a bet, or other benefit to any person having official duties in relation to a race, or to any jockey; or,

If any person having official duties in relation to a race, or any jockey, corruptly accept or offer to accept any money, share in a bet, or other benefit; or,

If any person wilfully enter or cause to be entered, or to start for any race a horse which he knows to be disqualified; or,

If any person fraudulently offer or receive any amount of money for scratching an entry in purses or stakes; or,

If any person without making it known to the officials is a part owner or acts as trainer of any horse in which a jockey possesses any interest, or who makes any bet with or on behalf of any jockey, unless on a horse he is riding; or who offers or makes, except through his employer or the owner or trainer of the horse ridden, a jockey any present, money or other reward in connection with his riding of any race; or,

If any person be guilty of any other corrupt or fraudulent practices on the turf in this or any other country;

Every person so offending shall be ruled off the course.

When a person is ruled off the course, or suspended, and so long as his exclusion continues, he shall not be allowed on the grounds of the course, and he shall not be qualified, whether acting as agent or otherwise, to subscribe for, or to enter or to run any horse for any race, in either his own name or that of any other person, and any horse of which he is wholly or partly the owner, or which, after one month from his exclusion, shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Association to be under his care, management, training or superintendence, shall be disqualified.

If a person be so excluded for any fraudulent practice in relation to a particular horse, wholly or partly belonging to him, such horse shall be perpetually disqualified, and such persons shall return all money or prizes which such horse has fraudulently won in any race at any meeting.

Touts, when known, shall be debarred the privileges of the race courses and grounds.

If any person draw or sell his horse (if by the sale the horse be drawn) during the pendency of a race of heats, without permission of the Judges, he shall be ruled off the course.

A horse shall not be qualified to start in a race in ordinary or training shoes. If any person starts a horse in shoes, he and the horse may be ruled off. Bar plates may be used by consent of the Judges.

No injection of drugs shall be made, and no electrical, mechanical or other appliances other than the whip and spur shall be used, for the purpose of stimulating the endurance or speed of a horse in a race. Any person so offending shall be ruled off.

#### REGULATIONS OF THE COURSE.

Officers of the Association shall have the entire management of the course, and of the racing and the appointment of the officials of the course.

The Officers of the Executive Committee shall have power to postpone races, and

They shall have power to fine, suspend, rule off, or expel, at their discretion, any person for misbehavior, or for violation of the rules, or for any regulations they may establish not inconsistent therewith.

They shall have power to suspend or exclude from the stands and grounds improper and objectionable characters and persons who have been ruled off the course for corrupt practices on the turf in any country, so long as the sentence against such persons remains in force.

They shall have a discretionary power to warn any person off any premises in the occupation of the Association, and in case of such notice being disregarded, to enforce them by proper orders.

Should there be necessity on a race day for prompt judicial action on the part of the Officers of the Association, or Executive Committee, and less than three of them are on the course, the member or members present shall increase their number to three by selection from the governors, stewards, or officials of the Association, and the substitutes thus appointed shall, for the occasion, possess full authority.

If any owner, trainer, jockey, or attendant, or any person, use improper language to the racing officials he may be ruled off the course.

Any person exhibiting a deadly weapon upon the grounds of any Association may be suspended or ruled off.

Craps and other species of gambling games, by trainers, jockeys, attendants, or any other parties, are positively forbidden about the stables and grounds of the various Associations governed by these rules. The parties so offending may be suspended or ruled off.

When there is no specified penalty for violation of the racing rules, or of the regulations of the course, the Officers shall have power to fine, suspend, expel from, or rule off the course. If any case occur which is not, or which is alleged not to be provided for by these rules, it shall be determined by the Officers in such manner as they think just and conformable to the usage of the turf.

Jockeys, grooms, and stable boys are positively forbidden the betting grounds. The parties so offending may be fined, suspended or ruled off.

#### THE JUDGES, THEIR DUTIES AND POWERS.

The Judge or Judges shall decide which horse wins, and assign their respective places in the race to as many horses as they think proper, except when in running heats it is necessary to place all the horses.

When the Judges differ, the majority shall govern.

If one of the Judges be in the stand and place the horses pass the winning post the heat or race shall not be void.

Any person refusing to obey the orders of the Judges may be fined, suspended, or ruled off the course. They shall determine all questions relative to the race, which can be decided within a reasonable time after the finish, and shall then assign the places to the horses, subject to objections they have not decided.

The Judges must take notice of acts of foul riding or other questionable transactions on the turf. Complaints under this rule can be received from the owner, trainer, or jockey of the horse alleged to be affected, and must be made to the Judges either before or immediately after the jockeys in the race have passed the scales. Complaints can be made by any person; but on the failure of the complainant to substantiate the charge, the Judges may fine, suspend, or rule him off.

The Judges, in their discretion, where fraud is suspected, shall have the right to put upon a horse a rider selected by them, and shall have a right to place the horse in charge of a trainer they may select. Any owner or trainer who refuses to permit a rider or trainer to be changed as herein provided, and any trainer or rider who refuses to take charge of or ride a horse on the order of the Judges, shall be ruled off.

The Judges, or officers, may appoint patrol Judges, whose duty it shall be to observe the race from points designated to them; and if any foul riding or other irregularity comes under their observation, to report to the Judges immediately after the heat or race.

When running heats, the Distance Judge and his assistants shall occupy a stand at the proper distance, and at the termination of each heat report to the Judges any horse or horses that have been distanced.

The functions of the Judges of a race cease when they determine the places of the horses in the race, subject to objections they have not decided, and thereafter the determination of all matters affecting the race devolves on the Officers of the Association, or the Committee of Appeals.

#### TIMERS.

There shall be one or more Timers, not to exceed three, who shall occupy the Timer's Stand, and declare the official time of the race, and no one else shall be allowed in the Timer's Stand during the race.

#### SECRETARY.

The Secretary or his assistant shall attend the Judges during each race; he shall discharge all the duties, whether expressed or implied, required by the racing rules, and report to the Officers or the Judges,

as the case may demand, all violations of those rules, or of the regulations of the course, coming under his notice; he shall keep a complete record of all races, and, at the close of each meeting, make a report of the races to the Officers; he shall receive all stakes, forfeits, entrance money, and fines, and pay over all moneys so collected by him to such Officers as the Association may select.

It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to assign to applicants such stables as he may think proper, to be occupied only by horses in preparation for racing. He shall see that the course is kept in order at all proper times for training and racing, and exercise such general control over it as may be necessary to protect its condition and the rights of all parties using it. He shall have the general authority to preserve order and prevent improper conduct upon the course and grounds connected therewith, and shall decide all conflicting claims of privileges between parties occupying them for any purpose.

#### RULE 205.

RULE 205. Section 1. In all cities or towns having a population of five hundred thousand or more, and for a distance of fifty miles from the corporate limits of such city or town, there shall be no running races given any one day for purses of less value than four hundred dollars each, and no entrance can be charged in such purse races except where same is added to the purse. No day's racing shall consist of less than five races, and no free gate racing, or racing where the entrance fee is less than fifty cents for each person, shall be allowed.

Sec. 2. In all towns of less than five hundred and over two hundred thousand, and for a distance of twenty-five miles from the corporate limits of such towns or cities, no races shall be given any one day for purses or stakes of less value than three hundred (\$300.00) dollars each, and no entrance will be charged to such purses unless it be added to the purses. No day's racing shall consist of less than five races. This, however, shall not apply to State, County, or District Agricultural Fairs, where racing is given for a term not exceeding six days, and where not more than two meetings are given in any one year, and no more than two such meetings shall be given over any race track.

Sec. 3. No pools shall be sold or bets made on any races except on races run on that track and inside of that particular enclosure, and no foreign book or betting shed shall be operated on or adjacent to any such race track, whether done in the interest of such race track, its lessees, or others, and any person, persons, or corporations violating this rule, or any part thereof, shall be considered outlawed by the American Turf Congress, as shall also be all owners, horses, trainers, jockeys, and officials aiding or participating in such race meeting.

Sec. 4. Any owner of horses entered in stakes to be run on any Turf Congress track, who allows his horses to be outlawed, whether by his orders or his consent, shall forfeit all such engagements, and no excuse shall be considered valid on the claim that his orders had been disobeyed, or that it was not done with his knowledge or consent.

No entries shall be taken by the Secretary of any Turf Congress track from parties violating this rule or any part thereof, and any Secretary or Association accepting entries of outlawed horses, or entries from any outlawed person, or the agent thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, and such Secretary or Association shall remain suspended until such fine is paid.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Turf Congress shall appoint a man whose duty it shall be to keep a record of all persons and horses so outlawed, and to make reports weekly, or oftener if required by the Secretary; and shall also furnish a correct report weekly to the Secretary of each Turf Congress track, or of any other track, if requested by the Turf Congress.

Sec. 6. All Turf Congress tracks shall do all in their power to prevent telegraph companies from sending entries of races run on Turf Con-



gross tracks to any poolroom owned by any outlaw, or to any race track operating a foreign book or poolroom.

The get of horses and the produce of mares which are outlawed or ruled off the turf will not be eligible to race on Turf Congress tracks.

All Turf Congress rules, or portions of rules, conflicting herewith are hereby repealed. This rule will take effect on and after August 1st, 1897.

#### STEEPLECHASES AND HURDLE RACES.

When steeplechases and hurdle races are advertised to be run under the American Racing Rules, those rules shall be applicable with the following additions:

No steeplechase or hurdle race shall be of less distance than one mile.

No horse shall carry less than 125 pounds or more than 175 pounds in any steeplechase.

Any horse losing his jockey during a race may be remounted by same, or any other person, and ridden to the finish of the race, providing, however, such person weighs not less than the proper weight to be carried by such horses, and in such case no horse shall be disqualified for overweight.

In steeplechase or hurdle races a dead heat shall not be run over, but the money shall be divided and the horses so dividing shall only be considered to have won their share of the money.

The term "winning horse," with reference to those liable to carry extra weight, or to be excluded from any race, shall apply only to winners of hurdle and steeplechase races, value \$100 and upward, not including the winner's own stake. And no purse of less than \$300 shall be given by any track running under the rules of the Congress for any steeplechase or hurdle race.

In steeplechases there shall be not less than six jumps to each mile, and no jump shall be less than 3 feet 6 inches high, except water jumps.

The course shall be properly staked and flagged, and, after being once run over, should any change be made in such course, notice of same shall be given to every jockey riding in such race.

In steeplechases no horse shall be disqualified for having jumped a wing, it being the highest part of the jump.

If any horse crosses, jostles, or in any way impedes another horse, the Judges shall, if they believe the same was intentional, or done for fraudulent purposes, disqualify such horse, and either fine or suspend such jockey, or both, or, if the offense justifies, may rule off either or both horse and jockey.

Any horse leaving the course shall immediately return to the place where he left it and from that point continue to the finish. Horses leaving the course and not returning as above shall be disqualified.

The course shall be properly policed and patrolled and shall be kept clear of spectators. Any person shouting to or in any way assisting a horse over a jump shall be fined and suspended.

No hurdle race shall be of less distance than one mile (if a dash race), or over less than four flights of hurdles, and in all longer races there shall be an additional flight of hurdles in each quarter of a mile or part of one.

No hurdle shall be less than 3 feet 3 inches in height, and shall be topped with at least 12 inches of brush.

All hurdles shall rest on their own bottoms or supports, and shall not be nailed to the fence, or pinned down to the track to prevent falling, or touched after being once thrown down.

When no course is mentioned it shall be as follows:

If three years old, two miles.

If four years old, two miles and a half.

If five years old, three miles.

If six years old or upward, four miles.

And if the horses be of different age, the course shall be fixed by the age of the youngest.

Every horse running a dead heat for first place in a selling steeplechase or hurdle race shall be sold, but the price for which each horse is entered to be sold shall be increased by the difference between the value of the purse or stakes actually won and the value of the purse or stakes that would have gone to the winner if the race had been won outright by one horse.

No horse shall run for a steeplechase or hurdle race unless it is three years old.

Winners of flat or hurdle races are not to be considered winners in steeplechases, and winners of steeplechases or flat races are not to be considered winners in hurdle races.

Jockeys shall make their weights at least forty-five minutes before the time of all hurdle and steeplechase races, and no jockey shall carry to exceed 3 pounds overweight, except by permission of the Judges. Any jockey violating this rule shall be fined not less than \$25, nor over \$100, and may be suspended, but a horse in no case shall be disqualified or bets be declared off for such overweight.

Any jockey, owner, or trainer accepting a ticket on any horse other than the one they ride, own, or train, shall be ruled off. In every case the party giving or offering such ticket shall be ruled off.

No entry shall be received of any horse bearing a sacrilegious or blasphemous name, or any horse whose name has been changed since January 1st, 1895.

Any person using profane or indecent language, carrying or exhibiting a deadly weapon, or otherwise disturbing the peace on any race track enclosure, shall be either fined, suspended, or ruled off, as the Judges see fit.

All rules of flat races, where they do not conflict with these hurdle or steeplechase rules, as far as applicable, shall apply to steeplechase and hurdle races.

### Scale of Weights.

#### TO BE CARRIED IN HURDLE RACES.

DISTANCE	AGE	January February March	April May June	July August September	October November December
1 Mile.....	3 year olds.	126	130	136	143
	4 " "	154	156	156	156
	5 " "	161	163	166	166
	6 " and up.	162	164	167	167
1½ Miles...	3 year olds.	125	129	133	138
	4 " "	155	156	156	156
	5 " "	162	163	165	165
	6 " and up.	164	166	167	167
2 Miles.....	3 year olds.	125	128	131	137
	4 " "	154	156	156	156
	5 " "	163	164	165	165
	6 " and up.	166	168	168	168
3 Miles.....	3 year olds.	.....	125	128	132
	4 " "	154	156	156	156
	5 " "	163	164	165	165
	6 " and up.	168	168	168	168
4 Miles.....	3 year olds.	.....	.....	126	129
	4 " "	154	156	156	156
	5 " "	164	166	166	166
	6 " and up.	170	170	170	170

### Scale of Weights. TO BE CARRIED IN STEEPLECHASES.

AGE	January February March	April May June	July August September	October November December
3 year olds.	125	129	134	140
4 " "	147	149	151	154
5 " "	157	160	163	164
6 " and up.	168	170	172	172

### BETTING RULES.

In all bets there must be a possibility to win when the bet is made.  
"You can not win where you can not lose."

All bets are play or pay, unless otherwise stipulated.

All double or combination bets must be considered play or pay.

Pools shall not be play or pay.

All bets, except in cases of fraud respecting a "starter," shall be play or pay, but when the Judges excuse a horse under Racing Rule 83, all bets on that horse and all book bets on the race are void, and the money bet on the excused horse in Auction Pools and Paris Mutuals shall be refunded.

When a horse is decided by the Judge to be first, second or third in a race, he is "placed" or "gets a place," but in the betting a horse must, "to win," be first; "for the place," be second or better; and, "to show," be third or better.

If a horse entered by an incorrect or insufficient description is, for that reason, disqualified before the race and prevented from running, bets on that horse and all book bets are declared off.

Bets shall be paid as the horses are placed by the judges, except when declared off.

In place betting, the bets shall go as the horses are placed by the Judges under these rules.

If a horse placed in a race be disqualified because of the invalidity of his engagement, the bets shall go to him if his engagement was made in good faith and he was started in ignorance of his ineligibility, provided he is of the right age and has not otherwise transgressed the Racing Rules.

When two or more horses, owned wholly or in part by the same person or persons, start in a race, they shall be coupled and sold as one horse or "entry" to win in all pools, Paris Mutuals, and book-betting, and the bets paid accordingly.

When a horse wins a race of heats by distancing the field in the first heat, bets "to win" must be paid and all bets for a place shall be declared off, and if he wins by distancing the field in a subsequent heat the bets for a place shall be paid as the horses finished in the next preceding heat, but a horse that won any heat shall be better than one that has not won a heat.

Unless agreed to the contrary, all bets between designated horses in a race are void if neither of them are placed by the Judges. Except in a race of heats, bets between designated horses, not starting in the succeeding heat, shall be determined by their places in their last heat, and bets between such horses and a horse starting in a subsequent heat are won by the latter, even though he be distanced afterward.

Confirmed bets can not be off, except by mutual consent or by failure to make stakes at the time and place which may have been agreed upon, in which case it is optional with a bettor not in default to declare then and there that the bets stand. If at the time specified for making stakes the horse or horses backed are dead, or struck out of the engagement, and a start has not been stipulated, the bettor against them need

not, while the backer must, deposit a stake. If there is no stipulation when the bet is made for the deposit of stakes, they can not be demanded afterward.

All bets on matches and private sweepstakes, depending between any two horses, are void if those horses become the property of the same person or his confederates subsequent to the bets being made.

If any bet shall be made by signal or indication after the race has been determined, such bets shall be considered fraudulent and void.

The person who lays the odds has a right to choose a horse or the field; when a person has chosen a horse the field is what starts against him.

When a certain number of horses are taken against the field, and among them are horses struck out of the engagement, or disqualified, or even never engaged, the bet, nevertheless, stands, so long as there remains one horse which is qualified to start at the time the bet is made.

If odds are laid without mentioning the horse before the race is over, the bet must be determined by the state of the odds at the time of making it.

When a race is postponed, all the bets must stand, but if the slightest difference in the terms of the arrangement is made, all bets before the alteration are void.

Bets made on horses winning any number of races within the year shall be understood as meaning between the 1st of January, and the 31st of December, both inclusive.

If a bet be made between two horses with a forfeit affixed—say \$100 half forfeit—and both horses start, either party may declare forfeit; and the person making such a declaration would pay \$50 if the other horse was placed in the race, but would receive nothing in the event of his horse being placed.

Money given to have a bet laid shall not be returned, though the race be not run.

Matches and bets are void on the decease of either party before the match or bet is determined.

Bets on a match for which a dead heat is run are void; and if the match is run over again instant, it is considered a fresh engagement.

If a match is run by mistake after the principals have compromised, it does not effect the betting or the result.

When a horse runs a dead heat for a purse or sweepstakes, and the dead heat, for any cause, is not run off on the same day, all bets between such horses or between either of them and the field must be settled by the money betted being put together and divided between the parties.

If the dead heat be the first event of a double bet between either of the horses making it and the field, the bet is void, unless one horse received above moiety, which would constitute him a winner in a double event.

If the dead heat be the first event of a double bet between the horses making it, the bet is void, unless the division was unequal, in which case a horse receiving a larger proportion would, in a double event, be considered as better place in a race than one receiving a smaller sum.

If a bet is made on one of the horses that ran the dead heat against a beaten horse, he who backed the horse that ran the dead heat wins the bet.

Associations running under these rules will endeavor to enforce payment of bets, but they shall take no cognizance of bets in which the money has not been put up.

# NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE AND HUNT ASSOCIATION.

---

The National Steeplechase Association was organized in January, 1895, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York February 18th, 1895, was given authority to license steeplechase meetings and steeplechases in the State of New York by the Percy-Grey Act approved May 9th, 1895. In the spring of 1897 the National Hunt Association and National Steeplechase Association were amalgamated, and by order of the Supreme Court the organization became the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association on June 16th, 1897, with the following

## OFFICERS.

August Belmont.....	President
S. Howland Robbins.....	Vice-President
S. S. Howland.....	Treasurer and Honorary Secretary
H. G. Crickmore.....	Racing Secretary

## STEWARDS.

J. A. Alexandre,	F. Gebhard,	S. S. Howland,
August Belmont,	J. O. Green,	F. P. Keene,
F. H. M. Birkhead,	J. G. Heckscher,	Ed. Morrell,
J. G. Follansbee,	R. C. Hooper,	S. H. Robbins.

Office, 173 Fifth Avenue, New York.

---

## RULES OF RACING.

[The general regulations correspond to those of the Jockey Club.]

These rules apply to all meetings held under the sanction of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association and to all races run at such meetings.

## PART I.

### INTERPRETATION OF WORDS AND PHRASES.

**RULE 1. Section 1.** In the New England States and the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, a recognized meeting is a meeting held under the sanction of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, or the Jockey Club.

**Sec. 2.** A recognized meeting held in any part of the United States, excepting the States named above and the District of Columbia, is a meeting held under the sanction of a Turf Authority having a reciprocal agreement with the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association for the mutual enforcement of sentences passed upon persons guilty of fraudulent practices on the turf.

**Sec. 3.** A recognized meeting held in any foreign country is a meeting held under a Turf Authority of the country in which it is held having a reciprocal agreement with the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association for the mutual enforcement of sentences passed upon persons guilty of fraudulent practices on the turf.

**N. B.** In Steeplechases and Hurdle Races a horse is still a maiden though a winner on the flat, and in races on the flat a horse is still a maiden though a winner of a Steeplechase or Hurdle Race.

## PART III.

## REGULATIONS FOR RACE MEETINGS.

RULE 3. Section 1. All meetings held under these rules in the New England States and in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, must be sanctioned by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

Sec. 2. If a horse run at any unrecognized meeting he is disqualified for all races to which these rules apply.

Sec. 3. Any owner or trainer running horses, any jockey riding the same at any unrecognized meeting, shall be disqualified for all races to which these rules apply. Such horse and all others under the control of such owner or trainer shall also be disqualified. Any person acting in any official capacity may also be disqualified.

N. B. Duly incorporated State, County and Town Fairs at which races are run shall not be considered unrecognized meetings.

Sec. 4. At any meeting advertised to take place solely under these rules, there shall be in each day's programme at least two Steeplechases.

Sec. 5. There shall be no Steeplechase less than two miles, and no Hurdle Race less than one and one-half miles.

There shall be no Steeplechase run in heats.

Sec. 6. In all Steeplechase courses there shall be at least six fences in every mile. There shall be a water jump at least twelve feet wide and two feet deep, to be guarded by a fence not less than two feet in perpendicular height. There shall be at each course at least two jumps as follows: Ditch five feet wide and two feet deep, which ditch shall be guarded on the taking-off side by a single rail, and on the landing side there shall be a fence of not less than four feet in perpendicular height, and if of dead brushwood or gorse two feet in width. The minimum perpendicular height of all other jumps shall be four feet.

At meetings held by Hunt and Country Clubs and similar organizations duly licensed by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association may grant permission to the Stewards of the meeting to make the jumps of such character and dimensions as they may deem expedient, and to give races for farmers and their horses.

Sec. 7. In all hurdle race courses there shall be not less than four flights of hurdles in the first mile, with an additional flight of hurdles for every quarter of a mile or part thereof beyond that distance, the height of the hurdles being not less than three feet six inches from the bottom of the lower bar to the top of the upper bar.

Sec. 8. The lowest weights in handicaps shall be:

For Steeplechases, 135 pounds.

For Hurdle races and races for Hunters on the flat, 130 pounds.

Sec. 9. No horse shall be permitted to start in any Steeplechase or Hurdle Race under these rules, carrying less than 130 pounds.

## PART VII.

## OMITTED CONDITIONS AND WEIGHTS.

RULE 16. Sec. 1. When the weights are omitted from the conditions of any race, the horses shall carry weight for age, subject to penalties and allowances.

Sec. 2. When a scale of weights for age is not fixed by the regulations of any course, or by the conditions of a meeting or race, the following scale shall govern:

## FOR STEEPLECHASES LESS THAN THREE MILES.

From January 1st to July 31st, inclusive, 4 years, 145 pounds; 5 years, 159 pounds; 6 years and over, 166 pounds.

From August 1st to December 31st, inclusive. For 3 years old on and after September 1st, 3 years, 140 pounds; 4 years, 155 pounds; 5 years, 163 pounds; 6 years and over, 166 pounds.

FOR STEEPLECHASES OF THREE MILES AND OVER.

From January 1st to July 31st, inclusive, 4 years, 138 pounds; 5 years, 157 pounds; 6 years and over, 166 pounds.

From August 1st to December 31st, inclusive. For 3 years old on and after September 1st, 3 years, 138 pounds; 4 years, 150 pounds; 5 years, 163 pounds; 6 years and over, 166 pounds.

HURDLE RACES.

From January 1st to July 31st, inclusive, 4 years, 154 pounds; 5 years, 164 pounds; 6 years and over, 168 pounds.

From August 1st to December 31st, inclusive, 3 years, 142 pounds; 4 years, 162 pounds; 5 years and upward, 168 pounds.

Except in handicaps and in races where the weights are fixed absolutely in the conditions, mares three years old and upward shall be allowed 5 pounds before the 1st of September and 3 pounds afterward. Geldings shall be allowed 3 pounds.

Sec. 3. For other races on the flat the scale of weights adopted by the Jockey Club shall govern, and in respect of such races welter weights shall be 28 pounds above the weights for age on the flat and 40 pounds for steeplechases and hurdle races.

Sec. 4. In all races under these rules, unless the conditions of the races so specify, gentlemen riders shall receive no allowances.

RULE 17. Sec. 1. When no course is mentioned it shall be as follows:

If three years old, two miles.

If four years old, two miles and a half.

If five years old, three miles.

If six years old and upward, four miles.

And if the horses be of different age, the course shall be fixed by the age of the youngest.

Sec. 2. When no day is fixed for a race, it shall be run on the last day of the meeting, unless otherwise agreed by all the parties engaged, and sanctioned by the Stewards.

PART VIII.

RACE HORSES.

RULE 18. All horses entered for races to be run under these rules must, for purposes of identification, be registered in the Registry Office. Applications for registry must be accompanied by a certificate clearly establishing the identity of the horse and giving the name, if any, sex, age, color, marks and pedigree, if known. The registry fee is \$2.00 for each horse.

RULE 19. If a horse entered for a race has not been registered prior to the day upon which the race is to be run, the Clerk of the Course may issue, upon the payment of a fee of \$25, to go to the Registry Office, a temporary certificate of registry permitting the horse to start on that day only, provided the horse has been properly entered and his identity is satisfactorily established.

RULE 20. If a horse that has been properly entered, but has not been registered, start in a race, he shall not, on that account, be disqualified, but his owner shall be fined \$100, to be paid to the Registry Office. N. B.—Horses registered in the Registry Office of the Jockey Club, or of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, shall be deemed to be registered.

RULE 21. No horse shall run for a Hurdle Race until August 1st, or for a Steeplechase until September 1st of the year in which he is three years old.

RULE 22. Horses must be named before they run the second time.

## DEAD HEATS. STEEPLECHASE OR HURDLE RACES.

RULE 65. In Steeplechase or Hurdle Races a dead heat shall not be run over, but the money shall be divided. In such an event the horses so dividing shall only be considered to have won their share of the money.

RULE 66. When owners divide they shall divide equally all the moneys and other prizes which any of them could take, if the dead heat were run off.

RULE 67. If the dividing owners cannot agree as to which of them is to have a cup or other prize which cannot be divided, the question shall be determined by lot by the Stewards, who shall decide what sum of money shall be paid by the owner who takes such cup, or other individual prize, to the other owner or owners.

RULE 68. On a dead heat for a match, the match is off.

## PART XXII.

## JOCKEYS' LICENSES.

RULE 76. Sec.1. Where meetings are held under these rules, no trainer or jockey will be allowed to train or ride horses in a Steeplechase or Hurdle Race unless he has received a license from the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and no jockey will be allowed to ride in a flat race unless he has received a license from the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and no gentleman rider will be allowed to ride in any race unless he has qualified under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. The Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association may suspend or withdraw any license issued to a trainer or jockey, and may forbid a jockey holding a license from the Jockey Club, or a gentleman rider, from riding in races at meetings held under these rules. Trainers licensed by the Jockey Club require no further license.

Sec. 2. A license from the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association must be applied for annually, with the full name and address of the applicant. It may be revoked or suspended at any time by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

## PART XXIII.

## RACING COLORS.

N. B.—In races the conditions of which call for "Pink" or "Hunting Costume," said "Pink" or "Hunting Costume" shall consist of a "pink" hunting coat, white breeches, a high silk hat, or black velvet hunting cap, and top boots.

## PART XXIV.

## DISQUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONS AND HORSES.

RULE 85. Sec. 1. Every person ruled off the course of a recognized association is ruled off wherever these rules have force.

## PART XXVI.

## SPECIAL RULES FOR STEEPLECHASES AND HURDLE RACES.

RULE 87. Sec. 1. In Steeplechases and Hurdle Races, any horse getting away from his rider may be remounted in any part of the same field or enclosure in which the occurrence took place, but should such horse not be caught until he shall have entered another field, then he shall be ridden or brought back to the one in which he parted from his rider. Any rider so losing his horse may be assisted in catching him and remounting him without risk of disqualification: and in the event of a rider being disabled, his horse may be ridden home by any person of



sufficient weight, provided he qualified according to the conditions of the race. No penalty shall be exacted for carrying overweight in this instance.

NOTE.—In artificially constructed steeplechase courses and in hurdle races the spaces between the fences or hurdles are considered as fields or enclosures for the purpose of this rule.

Sec. 2. If any flag-post or boundary mark be placed in the course or altered after the riders have been shown over the ground, or had the course pointed out to them, it shall not be considered binding or of any effect unless such addition or alteration shall have been particularly named, previous to starting, to all the riders in the race, by one of the Stewards, the Clerk of the Course, or by their representatives.

Sec. 3. If a horse refuse any fence or hurdle in a race, and it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards that he has been led over it by any of the bystanders, or has been given a lead over by any horseman not riding in the race, the horse shall be disqualified.

## PART XXVII.

### HUNTER'S QUALIFICATIONS.

RULE 88. Sec. 1. No horse shall be qualified to start in races exclusively for hunters at meetings held under these rules until his owner shall have filed with the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association and the same has been approved by them. A certificate signed by the Master of some recognized Hunt stating the name (if any), color, age, and as far as possible the breeding of the animal, and that he has been kept for hunting purposes, and regularly and fairly hunted with his hounds within twelve months prior to the date of the certificate. Such certificate shall be good for two years from the date thereof, but no horse shall be qualified to start in a race confined to hunters that has ever won a Steeplechase or Hurdle Race (in this or any other country) not confined to hunters, when the purse or total added money has exceeded \$100.

In cases of emergency the Stewards of a meeting may permit a horse that has not been registered as above to start in a race for hunters, provided his owner has lodged with them a certificate as above, and they are satisfied that it is correct. The certificate, together with registration fee, must at once be forwarded by the Secretary of the meeting to the Secretary of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. But such permission shall not be given to the same horse at any subsequent meeting, nor shall it be granted to a horse that has been refused registration by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

Sec. 2. The registration fee for a Hunter's Certificate shall be two dollars for each animal, and must in all cases accompany the application.

Sec. 3. Recognized Hunt. A Recognized Hunt is a Hunt recognized by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

Sec. 4. A Member of a Recognized Hunt. A member of a Recognized Hunt is a person who has been duly elected thereto, or where there is no election one who is certified to by the Master as being a regular follower of his hounds, or a subscriber thereto, and who is eligible to election as a gentleman rider.

Sec. 5. Gentlemen Riders. Persons wishing to ride as Gentlemen Riders under these rules must make application in writing to the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, which application must be endorsed by at least two members of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Such application must be posted in the office of the Association for at least two weeks prior to the meeting of the Stewards at which it is to be taken up.

Sec. 6. An application granted may be cancelled or suspended by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, or by the Stewards of a meeting, but in the latter event appeal may be made to the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. A per-

mission granted shall be good for one calendar year unless revoked. Application for the renewal of a permission to ride as a gentleman rider need not be endorsed nor posted.

Sec. 7. The Stewards of a meeting may grant temporary permission to a person, should they deem it advisable, to ride as a Gentleman Rider, when to the best of their knowledge and belief the applicant is eligible, but such permission shall be only good until action be taken thereon by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and shall not be repeated at any subsequent meeting, nor shall it be granted to any person whose application has been refused by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

# THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

## OFFICERS AND BOARD OF REVIEW.

FEBRUARY 12, 1896.

President, P. P. JOHNSTON, Lexington, Ky.  
First Vice-President, DAVID BONNER, New York, N. Y.  
Second Vice-President, N. T. SMITH, San Francisco, Cal.  
Treasurer, LEWIS J. POWERS, Springfield, Mass.  
Secretary, W. H. GOSCHER, Hartford, Conn.

## BOARD OF REVIEW.

The Board of Review consists of the five several Chairmen of the District Boards, together with the Ex-officio Members; it takes place of the full Board, possesses its authority, and may perform any of its offices and duties. The Chairmen of the District Boards are appointed by the President, and under the amendment of 1880, the Chairman in each district is to be again chosen after each meeting of the Board of Review so that there may be a rotation of memberships in the Board of Review; therefore no permanent list of such memberships can be published, but information on the subject may be procured from time to time by addressing the Secretary.

## DISTRICT BOARDS.

FEBRUARY 12, 1896.

*Eastern District.*—Charles Dana Palmer, Lowell, Mass.; M. M. Morse, Hartford, Conn.; John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass.  
*Atlantic District.*—George W. Archer, Rochester, N. Y.; J. C. Sibley, Franklin, Pa.; Frank Bower, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Central District.*—William Edwards, Cleveland, O.; William Russell Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; V. L. Kirkman, Nashville, Tenn.  
*Western District.*—U. C. Blake, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. S. Gorton, Chicago, Ill.  
*Pacific District.*—E. P. Heald, San Francisco, Cal.; A. B. Spreckles, San Francisco, Cal.; C. M. Chase, San Francisco, Cal.

The National Trotting Association was organized as a voluntary association, in February, 1870, under the name of the "National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf," which name was changed for the present one at the biennial meeting or Congress of Members, held in February in 1878; and, in 1884, the organization became incorporated under the charter then procured.

The inaugurated meeting (in 1870) was composed of delegates representing the leading trotting parks of the country assembled upon the invitation of the Narragansett Park Association, of Providence, Rhode Island. That invitation was issued in the fall of 1869, and referring to the abuses which had become prevalent at trotting meetings, proposed the formation of a "National Trotting Association," and the establishment of a code of rules for the government of all, as the surest means of correcting those abuses, and of elevating and protecting the standing and character of the American Trotting Turf. That invitation received the endorsement and support of the press throughout the country, and resulted in an earnest and enthusiastic meeting, which, during a three-days' session, framed and adopted a code of laws, elected officers, and accomplished our initial organization.

The first President of the Association was Colonel Amasa Sprague, of Rhode Island, who resigned the office at the Congress of 1876, when he was succeeded by Colonel C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, Ohio; then, upon the resignation of the latter, the Congress of 1880, elected to the office Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Iowa, who held the office until February 8, 1888; when, upon his declining a re-election, Major P. P. Johnston, of Lexington, Ky., the present incumbent, was elected to the position.

The first Secretary was George H. Smith, of Providence, R. I. (now deceased), who in August, 1872, was succeeded by D. F. Longstreet also of Providence, who resigned in July, 1874, when Thomas J. Vail, of Hartford, Conn., was chosen. Mr. Vail held the office for thirteen years, and upon his resignation, in May, 1887, M. M. Morse of Paw Paw, Ill., was appointed. He resigned in December, 1895, and W. H. Gocher of Cleveland, O., the present Secretary, was elected.

Under the first code, annual meetings of the members were held until 1874, when an amendment was adopted, establishing biennial meetings. At these meetings (or Congresses), the By-Laws and Rules are revised and new ones enacted, and the President and Vice-Presidents and district members of the Board of Appeals are chosen—the Secretary and Treasurer being appointed by the Board of Review. Until 1874 the Congress was held on the first Wednesday in February, but under an amendment of that year it has since been held on the second Wednesday of February in alternate years.

A full report of the affairs of the Association, prepared by the Secretary, is printed and submitted to each Congress, copies of which are supplied when requested. That report does not include cases before the Board of Appeals, or Board of Review, all such cases being officially reported from time to time, and published in the turf journals of the country.

#### MEMBERSHIP

The persons named as corporators in the charter of the Association do not, either of them, as such corporators, represent any trotting course, but the other members thus far admitted have consisted of associations, either voluntary or corporate, and of persons who were proprietors or lessees, each representing a trotting course, or one or more meetings to be held on a trotting course. Those memberships which represent trotting courses are subject to renewal annually, upon the payment of annual fees, which are regulated by the Board of Review; and commencing with fifty-one in the first year, they had so increased as to include five hundred and seventy-five when the Congress met in 1896, as the highest number of such active members in one season, representing nearly as many separate localities. While the Association is national in name and object, the rules do not forbid the enrollment of foreign members, and in 1895, it had forty located in the Dominion of Canada, while at present there is also one located at Melbourne, Australia.

#### GOVERNMENT.

Notwithstanding the legal power and authority conferred on the Association through the Charter, it will doubtless in the future, as in the past, find its strength and influence to arise mainly from the voluntary approval and co-operation of its members. The By-Laws and Rules, improved after experience, are now made more forcible through their recognition by the Charter. The executive department is full of care, responsibility, and labor. The most important feature in the government established under the laws of the Association is the organization of a board having the general management and control of the affairs of the Association, with the authority to review the decisions and orders of associate members and their judges. This board is designated as the Board of Appeals. It consists of five District Boards and a Board of

Review, each District Board being entitled to three members, making not more than fifteen members for all the districts, besides the President and Vice-Presidents, who are ex-officio members. Each District Board has jurisdiction and certain powers limited to its own district. For each District Board a Chairman is designated by the President, and may be changed from time to time, so as to cause rotation of the office when practicable. These five chairmen constitute the Board of Review, which represents the five districts, and is made the legal substitute for and representative of the whole Board of Appeals, acting with the same authority and jurisdiction as if it were the full board, including original and appellate jurisdiction in all matters that shall arise in either districts with members and their judges and exhibitors, and power to review the action of the District Board. Until 1874 the Board of Appeals was a single body of nine members chosen from any part of the country, the President being an ex-officio member. In 1874 the number was increased to twelve members, besides the President; and in 1876 the number was increased to sixteen members beside the President and two Vice-Presidents, who were made ex-officio members. In the latter year the States were divided into four judicial districts, four members of the board being assigned to each district for trial of questions arising therein, with a right of appeal from their decisions to the full board. In 1878, the board and districts were reconstructed, and the present system was established. The powers and duties of these several Boards appear in the By-Laws and Rules, especially in By-Law IX.

W. H. GOCHER, *Secretary*.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 12, 1896.

# RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF

## "THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION."

---

TO GOVERN ALL ENGAGEMENTS AND PERFORMANCES OVER  
THE COURSES OF MEMBERS.

---

Enacted by the National Trotting Association at the Congress  
held at New York, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1896.

---

### RULE 1.—MANDATE.

SECTION 1. All trotting and pacing over courses represented by membership in "The National Trotting Association" shall be governed by the following rules:

### RULE 2.—ENTRIES.

SECTION 1. All entries must be made in writing, signed by the owner or his agent; and within the time appointed for closing, they must be addressed and forwarded according to the published conditions, or deposited with the Secretary or other person authorized to receive them.

SECTION 2. All entries not actually received by the member as aforesaid, at the hour of closing, shall be ineligible, except entries by letter bearing postmark not later than the day of closing, or entries notified by telegraph, the message to be actually received at the office of sending at or before the hour of closing, such message to state the color, sex, and name of the horse, and the class to be entered; also to give the name and residence of the party making the entry.

SECTION 3. The hour for closing the entries for all purses or premiums offered by any of the associated courses shall be 11 o'clock P. M., except for stakes and purses for horses to be named at the post, the entries to which shall close one hour before the time fixed for the race.

SECTION 4. If the nominator is not the owner he shall state the name and residence of the owner with the nomination, or he shall, for each offense, be subject to a fine if the owner is disqualified, such fine to be not less than \$50, nor more than \$100.

SECTION 5. Nominations for stakes shall not be privileged to compete unless the payments have been made as required by the conditions. And nominations for premiums may be rejected when not accompanied by the entrance money.

SECTION 6. Every entry shall constitute an agreement that the person making it, the owner, driver, and horse shall be subject to these Rules, Regulations and By-Laws, and will submit all disputes and questions arising out of such entry to the authority and judgment of this association.

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, or other person authorized, to prepare the list of entries for publication, comprising all information necessary for the enlightenment of the general public and parties to the race.

## RULE 3.—ENTRANCE FEE.

SECTION 1. The entrance fee shall be 10 per cent. of the purse, unless otherwise specified; and any person failing to pay his entrance dues, or in stake races his declaration, forfeit, or entrance, may, together with his horse or horses, be suspended until they are paid in full, which shall be with an addition of 10 per cent. penalty, and interest on the whole at 6 per cent. per annum until paid, the penalty percentage and interest thereon to go to The National Association. [See Rule 50; also Rule 51, Sec. 6; and Rule 52, Sec. 3.]

SECTION 2. No suspension for non-payment of dues, as aforesaid, shall be lawful unless ordered within two weeks of the close of the meeting; and no suspension shall be imposed for non-payment of such dues contracted in a class wherein the horse was permitted to start; and in any case when the member has applied for membership subsequent to the closing of its entries, such suspension shall be unlawful unless notice of intended membership has been given prior to the closing of the entries.

SECTION 3. All entries shall be governed by the published conditions, and when so governed shall be bound for the entrance fee; any proposed deviation from such published conditions shall be void, and any nominator who is allowed privileges not in accordance with the published conditions of the race, or which are in conflict with these rules, shall be debarred from winning any portion of the purse; and upon sufficient proof of that fact, he shall refund the amount, if any awarded him, and it shall be awarded to the remaining horses entitled thereto. And the said nominator and the Secretary or other persons who allowed such privileges shall be deemed to have been parties to a fraud, and be punished by fine, suspension, or expulsion, according to the judgment of the Board of Review.

## RULE 4.—HOW MANY TO ENTER.

SECTION 1. In all purses three or more entries are required, and two to start, unless otherwise specified. An association deviating from the above must specify how many entries and starters are required and both conditions must be fulfilled, or the race is off.

## RULE 5.—HORSES TO BE ELIGIBLE WHEN ENTRIES CLOSE.

SECTION 1. A horse shall not be eligible to start in any race that has beaten the time advertised prior to the closing of the entries for the race in which he is entered, unless otherwise specified in the published conditions. Fractions of a second shall be considered in determining the time made, and shall be entered in the record, but they shall not operate as a bar in making entries; that is, a horse gaining a record of 2:29 and a fraction shall remain eligible in the 2:30 class.

SECTION 2. A horse shall not be eligible if the time specified has been beaten by him at a greater distance; that is, a horse having made two miles in five minutes shall take a record of 2:30, and be eligible for a 2:30 race, but not for a race limited to horses of a slower class than that.

## RULE 6.—DESCRIPTION AND NAME OF EACH HORSE REQUIRED.

SECTION 1. An accurate and sufficient description of each entry will be required, such as shall identify the animal, and shall embrace the following particulars, to wit:

SECTION 2. The color shall always be given, and when necessary to identification, the marks shall be stated.

## SEX.

SECTION 3. It shall be distinctly stated whether the entry be a stallion, mare, or gelding, and the names of the sire and dam, if known, shall be given in all cases, and when unknown it shall be so stated in the entry. If this requirement as to pedigree is not complied with the entry

may be rejected, and when the pedigree is given, it shall be stated by the member with the publication of the entry, and if the pedigree or record of a horse be falsely stated, for the purpose of deception, the guilty party shall be fined, suspended or expelled.

#### NAME OF HORSE.

SECTION 4. Every horse shall be named and the name correctly and plainly written in the entry; and after starting in a public race such name shall not be changed without procuring a record thereof to be made in the office of the Secretary of The National Trotting Association, for which there shall be paid a recording fee of \$50, the fee to go to said National Association; provided, that if the recording fee has been already paid to the American Trotting Association it shall not be again exacted. For each violation of this requirement a fine of \$100 may be imposed, together with suspension of the horse until paid, and no horse shall be thus recorded by a name that has been recorded for another horse. In case a horse's name is changed for the purpose of registration, no recording fee will be required, but due notice of the change of name must be given to the Secretary of this association.

SECTION 5. If a horse has ever trotted in a public race, the last name under which he or she trotted shall be given with the entry; and if the name has been changed within one year, each name he or she has borne during that time must be given, and if any horse without a name has ever trotted in a public race, mention must be made in the entry of a sufficient number of his or her most recent performances to enable interested parties to identify the animal; provided, that it shall not be necessary to furnish any one association or proprietor with the same record of performances the second time during the season.

#### DOUBLE TEAMS.

SECTION 6. In all double-team races the entry must contain the name and description of each horse, in the manner provided for entry of single horses, but three horses may be named, from which the starters must be selected.

#### RULE 7.—IDENTIFICATION.

SECTION 1. The residence and post office address, in full, of the owner or authorized agent in whose name an entry is made, must always be given, and if the name or residence be falsely stated, for the purpose of deception, the entry shall be ruled out with forfeiture of entrance money, and the offender may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100, or by suspension or expulsion.

SECTION 2. Whenever the nominator is personally unknown to the officers of the course, if required, he shall establish his identity by sufficient references or evidence. In case of protest, the identity and eligibility of every entry shall be established to the satisfaction of the Judges or member. Drivers, owners, and others, shall have the right at all times to give information to the Judges of frauds or wrong perpetrated or attempted against the association, without incurring penalty for such action. And if the Judges are not satisfied in regard to such identity and eligibility before or after the start, all pools and bets on said horse may be declared off, and if so declared off it shall be publicly announced from the stand; and in such cases, if the horse is not identified and his eligibility established within thirty days, he shall be barred from winning. Any premium which is withheld from a disqualified man or horse, and which is not distributed under the rules to another entry in the race shall revert to the member. [See Rules 8, 15 and 16.]

SECTION 3. Any member or any officer of this association or any party competing in the race, may call for information concerning the identity or eligibility of any horse that is or has been entered on the grounds of a member, and may demand an opportunity to examine such horse with a view to establish his identity, and if the owner or party



controlling such horse shall refuse to afford such information, or to allow such examination, the horse and the said owner or party may be suspended or expelled by the order of the member, or of the President of this association.

#### RULE 8.—PROTESTS.

SECTION 1. Protests may be made at any time before the winnings are paid over, and shall be reduced to writing, and shall contain at least one specific charge, and when required, a statement of the nature of the evidence upon which they are based; and they shall be filed with the judges, association, or proprietor, before the close of the meeting; and the protesting party shall afterwards be allowed to file additional charges, with evidence. [See Rule 7, Sec. 2.]

SECTION 2. The Judges shall in every case of protest demand that the rider or driver, and the owner or owners, if present, shall immediately testify under oath, in the manner hereinafter provided; and in case of their refusal to do so, the horse shall not be allowed thereupon to start or continue in that race, but shall be considered and declared ruled out, with a forfeit of entrance money.

SECTION 3. But if the parties do comply, and take the oath as herein required, unless the Judges find satisfactory evidence to warrant excluding the horse, they shall allow him to start or continue in the race under protest, and the premium, if any is won by that horse, shall be retained a sufficient length of time (say thirty days) to allow the parties interested a chance to sustain the allegations of the protest, or to furnish information which shall warrant an investigation of the matter by the associate member, or the Board of Appeals; provided, that where no action as aforesaid has been taken to sustain a protest, or to furnish information, during thirty days, the associate member may proceed as if such protest had not been made.

SECTION 4. In any heat which such protested horse shall win, the Judges shall waive the application of a distance as to all other horses, except for "fouls" defined in Rule 48.

SECTION 5. When a protest is presented before or during a race, and the parties refuse to make the prescribed oath, if the Judges believe that either the protest or the refusal is designed to favor a fraud, they may require the horse under protest to start or continue in the race.

SECTION 6. Any person found guilty of protesting a horse falsely and without cause, or merely with intent to embarrass a race, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by suspension or expulsion. [See Rule 7, Sec. 2.]

SECTION 7. When a protest has been duly made, or any information lodged with the Judges in support of a protest, alleging an improper entry or any act prohibited or punishable under these rules, the same shall not be withdrawn or surrendered before the expiration of thirty days, without the approbation of the association or proprietor of the course upon which such protest or information was produced; and if any member shall permit such a withdrawal of protest or information, with a corrupt motive to favor any party who shall be affected by the same, the member and executive officers so permitting, if convicted thereof by the Board of Review, shall be expelled from all connection with The National Trotting Association. [See By-Laws, Art. 9, Sec. 10.]

SECTION 8. Members shall be warranted in withholding the premium of any horse, during the time herein mentioned, without any formal protest, if they shall receive information in their judgment tending to establish that the entry was fraudulent or ineligible. Premiums withheld under this rule to be forthwith sent to the Treasurer of said National Association to be by him retained, awaiting the result of an investigation by the member or by the Board of Appeals, and if the eligibility of the horse is not established within thirty days he shall be then barred from winning unless the case is appealed or referred to the Board of Appeals. [See Rule 7, Sec. 2.]



trance money and to one-half of the entrance money received from the other entries for said purse. In a "Stake Race" a "walk over" is entitled to all the stake money and forfeits, unless otherwise provided in the published conditions.

RULE 11.—IN CASE OF DEATH, ENGAGEMENTS VOID.

SECTION 1. All engagements, including obligations for entrance fees, shall be void upon the death of the horse, but upon death of nominator or owner the entry may be declared out without payments that may thereafter become due. Forfeits, also matches made "play or pay," shall not be affected by the death of a horse.

RULE 12.—MATCH RACES.

SECTION 1. In all match races these rules shall govern, unless the contrary be expressly stipulated and assented to by the club, association, or proprietor of the course over which the race is to come off.

RULE 13.—WHEN MATCHES BECOME "PLAY OR PAY."

SECTION 1. In all matches made to come off over any of the associated courses, the parties shall place the amount of the match in the hands of the stakeholders one day before the event is to come off (omitting Sunday) at such time and place as the club, association, or proprietor, upon application, may determine, and the race shall then become "play or pay."

RULE 14.—PURSE OR MONEY WRONGFULLY OBTAINED.

SECTION 1. A person obtaining a purse or money through fraud or error shall surrender or pay the same to the Treasurer of the National Trotting Association, if demanded by the member, or by the President or Secretary of this Association, or by order of the Board of Appeals, or he shall be punished as follows: He, together with the parties implicated in the wrong, and the horse or horses, shall be suspended until such demand is complied with, and such purse or money shall be awarded to the party justly entitled to the same.

RULE 15.—FRAUDULENT ENTRIES OR MEDDLING WITH HORSES.

SECTION 1. Any person found guilty of dosing or tampering with any horse, or of making a fraudulent entry of any horse, or of disguising a horse with intent to conceal his identity, or being in any way concerned in such a transaction, shall be expelled.

SECTION 2. Any horse that shall have been painted or disguised, to represent another or different horse, or shall have been entered in a class in which he does not belong, shall forfeit the entrance money and the guilty party and horse shall be fined, suspended or expelled.

RULE 16.—REWARD.

SECTION 1. A reward of \$50 may, in the discretion of the Board of Review, be paid to the person who shall first give information, not otherwise obtainable, leading to the detection and conviction of any fraudulent entry and the parties thereto, to be paid out of the funds of The National Trotting Association by the Treasurer; provided, that this shall not be construed to extend protection to courses outside of this association.

RULE 17.—WHEN HORSES SHALL NOT BE DRAWN.

SECTION 1. A horse shall not be drawn except by permission of the Judges of the race, unless at or before seven o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race (omitting Sunday) the proper party shall have lodged with the Secretary of the course, a valid notice of his intention not to start, after which notice the horse so drawn shall be ineligible to start in the race. For a violation of the requirement herein, a fine not to exceed \$100, or suspension or expulsion, may be imposed, the penalty to apply to both the horse and the party who violates the regulation.

SECTION 2. Parties having two or more entries in one race shall elect which they will not start, and notify their decision at the same time, in the same manner, and under the same penalty as provided above. This rule shall not be construed to relieve nominators from payment for entries that are drawn.

RULE 18.—POWER OF POSTPONEMENT.

SECTION 1. In case of unfavorable weather, or other unavoidable cause, members shall postpone to a definite hour the next fair day and good track (omitting Sunday) all stakes and purses closed on the installment plan upon giving notice thereof; and they may exercise this power before or after the race has commenced. Any purse race except those closed on the installment plan that has not been started by five o'clock P. M. on the last day of the week to which the member has limited its meeting during the months of May, June, July and August, and four o'clock P. M. during the balance of the year, shall be declared off and the entrance money refunded. Any purse race that has been started and remains unfinished on the last day of the week to which the member has limited its meeting shall be declared ended and the money divided according to summary. [See Rule 19.]

SECTION 2. In all purses, matches, and stakes the above shall govern, unless otherwise unanimously agreed between the interested parties and the association or proprietors.

RULE 19.—NO TROTting AFTER DARK.

SECTION 1. No heat shall be trotted when it is so dark that the gait of the horses cannot be plainly seen by the Judges from the stand.

RULE 20.—WEIGHTS AND WEIGHING.

SECTION 1. Every horse starting for purse, stake, or in a match or performance against time in any trotting or pacing race, shall carry, if to wagon or sulky, 150 lb., exclusive of harness; and if under the saddle, 145 lbs., the saddle and whip only to be weighed with the rider.

SECTION 2. Riders and drivers shall weigh in the presence of one or more of the Judges or their assistants previous to starting for any race. After each heat they shall come to the Judges' stand, and not dismount or leave their vehicles without the permission of the Judges and shall be re-weighed. Any rider or driver not bringing in his required weight shall be ruled out, unless such decision shall be deemed to favor a fraud. But a rider or driver thrown or taken by force from his horse or vehicle, after having passed the winning post, shall not be considered as having dismounted without permission of the Judges and if disabled may be carried to the Judges' stand to be weighed, and the Judges may take the circumstances into consideration and decide accordingly. And the riders or drivers who shall carry during the heat and bring home with them the weights which have been approved or announced correct and proper by the Judges shall be subject to no penalty for light weight in that heat; provided, the Judges are satisfied the mistake or fault was their own, and that there has been no deception on the part of the rider or driver who shall be deficient in weight; but all parties shall thereafter carry the required weight. No rider or driver shall be changed after weighing in for a race, except by order of the Judges.

RULE 21.—HANDICAPS AND MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.

SECTION 1.—In matches or handicaps, where extra or lesser weights are to be carried, the Judges shall carefully examine and ascertain before starting whether the riders, drivers, or vehicles are of such weights as have been agreed upon or required by the match or handicap, and thereafter the riders and drivers shall be subject to the same penalties and conditions as if they were to carry the weights prescribed by the rules.

## RULE 22.—WHEN RIDERS AND DRIVERS ARE OVERWEIGHT.

SECTION 1. If the bodily weight of any rider or driver shall be found to exceed that which is prescribed in the rules, or that which is required by the conditions of the race, and the overweight shall exceed twenty pounds, it shall be announced from the stand before the heat; and the Judges shall have power, if in their belief such extra weight was imposed on the horse for an improper or fraudulent purpose, to substitute another rider or driver, of suitable weight. [See Rule 28, Sec. 6.]

## RULE 23.—LENGTH OF WHIPS.

SECTION 1. Riders and drivers will be allowed whips not to exceed the following lengths: For saddle horses, 2 feet 10 inches; sulkies, 4 feet 8 inches; wagons, 5 feet 10 inches; double teams, 8 feet 6 inches; tandem teams and four-in-hand, unlimited; snappers, not longer than three inches, will be allowed in addition to the foregoing measurement.

## RULE 24.—SELECTION OF JUDGES AND TIMERS.

SECTION 1. In every exhibition, race or performance against time over the course of any member, the presiding officer or manager of the member shall choose or authorize the selection of three (3) competent Judges, for the day or race, who shall understand the rules of this association, and shall rigidly enforce the same; and all their decisions shall be subject to and in conformity with said rules. A starter may be employed, and he or the Judge selected to do the starting shall have control of the horses and drivers, under the rules, with the approval of the Judges, from the first score in every heat until the word "go" is given. There shall be two competent Timers appointed by the President or Manager, who shall take the time of each heat, and time so taken shall be announced and recorded in conformity with these rules.

SECTION 2. Any person who at the time is under penalty of suspension or expulsion, or who has any interest in, or any bet dependent on the result of a race, or has any interest in either of the horses engaged therein, shall thereby be restricted from acting as a Judge in that race. And if any person who is thus disqualified shall intentionally violate the restriction, he shall, upon conviction thereof by the Board of Appeals, be expelled.

## CLERK OF THE COURSE.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of each member to provide the services of a competent person to assist the Judges in each and every race upon their respective courses, who shall be styled the Clerk of the Course.

SECTION 4. He may, at the request of the Judges, assist in weighing riders or drivers, assigning the positions of horses before the race, or other similar duties, and shall keep a book in which shall be recorded a description of the dress or colours worn by each rider or driver, and the weight carried; he shall note the time when a heat is finished, and shall notify the Judges, or ring the bell, at the expiration of the time allowed between heats; he may assist the Judges in placing the horses at the finish of the heat.

SECTION 5. He shall record, in a book suited to that purpose, an account of every race, in the following form, to wit: First, all horses entered and the names of the riders or drivers; next, the starting horses and the positions assigned them; next, a record of each heat, giving the position of each horse at the finish; then, the official time of each heat, and, at the end, an official summary of the race, giving the drawn, distanced, and ruled out horses, if any there be. He shall record all protests, fines, penalties, and appeals. This book shall be signed by the Judges and Timers and shall constitute the official record. [Called the "Judge's Book."]

SECTION 6. If any person acting as Judge or an official of a course shall be guilty of using insulting language from the stand to an owner,

driver or other person, or be guilty of other improper conduct, he shall upon conviction thereof by the Board of Appeals be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or be expelled.

RULE 25.—JUDGES' STAND.

SECTION 1. None but the Judges of the race in progress, the Starter, the Clerk of the Course or Secretary, and their assistants, shall be allowed in the Judges' stand during the pendency of a heat.

RULE 26.—AUTHORITY OF JUDGES.

[See also Rules 28 and 29.]

SECTION 1. The Judges of the day or race shall have authority, while presiding, to appoint Distance Flagmen and Patrols; to inflict fines and penalties, as prescribed by these rules; to determine all questions of fact relating to the race over which they preside; to decide respecting any matter of difference between parties to the race, or any contingent matter which shall arise such as are not otherwise provided for in these rules; and they may declare pools and bets "off" in case of fraud, no appeal to be allowed from their decision in that respect, but all their decisions shall be in strict conformity with the rules, or with the principles thereof. When pools and bets are declared off for fraud the guilty parties shall be fined, suspended or expelled. They shall have control over the horses about to start, and the riders or drivers and assistants of the horses, and in the absence of other provision in these rules they shall have the authority to punish by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by suspension or expulsion, any such person who shall fail to obey their orders or the rules. [See Rule 28; and Rule 52, Sec. 1 and Sec. 2.]

SECTION 2. The Judges shall have power to examine on oath all parties connected with a race, as to any wrong or complaint made bringing in question the conduct of the same.

RULE 27.—DISTANCE FLAGMEN AND PATROLS.

SECTION 1. In all races of heats there shall be Distance Flagmen appointed by the Judges of the race by those in authority. They shall remain in the distance-stand during the heats, and immediately after each heat shall repair to the Judges' stand and report to the Judges what horse or horses are behind the flag, and all foul or improper conduct, if any has occurred under their observation. The Judges of the race shall determine what horses are distanced.

SECTION 2. Patrols may be similarly appointed, and it shall be their duty to repair in like manner to the Judges' stand and report all foul or improper conduct, if any has occurred under their observation.

RULE 28.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF JUDGES.

[See also Rules 26 and 29.]

SECTION 1. The Judges shall be in the stand fifteen minutes before the time for starting the race; they shall weigh the riders or drivers and determine the positions of the horses, and inform each rider or driver of his place before starting; they may require the riders and drivers to be properly dressed, and each rider or driver shall be required to wear such colors or numbers, or both, as may be supplied by the member to designate his horse. [See also Rule 24, Sec. 1, and Rule 26.]

SECTION 2. The Judges shall ring the bell, or give other notice, ten minutes previous to the time announced for the race or heat to come off, which shall be notice to all parties to prepare for the race or heat at the appointed time, when all the horses must appear at the stand, ready for the race or heat, and any rider or driver failing to obey this summons may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or his horse may be ruled out by the Judges and considered drawn; and in all stakes and matches a failure to appear promptly at the appointed time constitutes a forfeit.

SECTION 3. The result of a heat shall not be announced until the

Judges are satisfied as to the weights of the riders or drivers, and sufficient time has elapsed to receive the reports of the Flagmen and Patrols.

SECTION 4. The Judges shall not notice or consider complaints of foul from any person or persons, except the Flagmen and Patrols appointed by themselves or by those in authority, and from owners, riders, or drivers in the race. [See Rule 48, Sec. 1, and By-Law IX, Sec. 11.]

SECTION 5. Every heat in a race must be contested by every horse in the race; an honest endeavor on the part of every driver to win. (This shall not be construed to mean that when a horse is hopelessly beaten, or from a bad start or other unavoidable cause, the chances to win are destroyed, that the driver must force the horse to his utmost capacity, but to do away so far as possible, with the pernicious practice of laying up heats.) Should a driver be found guilty of laying up a heat he shall be fined, suspended, or expelled.

SECTION 6. If the Judges believe that a horse is being or has been "pulled," or has been ridden or driven in other respects improperly at any time during the conduct of the race, with a design to prevent his winning a heat or place which he was evidently able to win, and that such act was done on the part of the rider or driver for the purpose of throwing the race, or to perpetrate or aid a fraud, they shall have power to substitute a competent and reliable rider or driver for the remainder of the race, who shall be paid, at the discretion of the Judges, not more than 50 per cent. of the amount awarded the horse in the race; provided, the said substituted rider or driver shall better the position of the horse in the race, which shall be paid by the member, and the member may retain the amount paid from the purse, if any, which said substituted rider or driver shall win; and any professional rider or driver who, without good and sufficient reason, refuses to be so substituted, may be fined, or suspended, or both, by order of the Judges; and the Judges may declare such heat void, if it be a deciding heat of the race; and, if the result and circumstances of the race shall confirm their belief, the rider or driver so removed may be fined not to exceed the amount of the purse or stake competed for, or may be suspended or expelled. And if the owner or person or persons controlling the offending horse shall be a party or parties to such fraud, he or they may be similarly punished. The Judges may waive distance, except for fouls, as to any horse for which they have substituted a rider or driver. In any case of fraudulent arrangement or agreement for the determination of the race otherwise than on its merits, whether the same be carried out or not, each person concerned therein may be fined a sum not exceeding the whole purse contended for; or he and his horse, if any concerned therein, may be suspended or expelled; and no person or horse so concerned shall be entitled to any part of the purse. [See Rules 22 and 48, Sec. 1.]

SECTION 7. Any driver who is intoxicated, or who refuses to comply with the directions of the Judges, or who is reckless in his conduct and endangers the safety of horses or their drivers in the race, may be removed and another driver substituted at any time during the race, and the offending driver may be fined, suspended or expelled. And the substituted driver shall be compensated as provided in Section 6 of this rule.

#### RULE 29.—SCORING AND KEEPING POSITIONS.

SECTION 1. No rider or driver shall cause unnecessary delay after the horses are called, either by neglecting to prepare for the race in time, or by failing to come for the word, or otherwise; and in scoring any horse delaying the race may, after notice to the driver, be started regardless of his position or gait. If the word is not given, all the horses in the race shall immediately return at the tap of the bell or other signal given, and jog back for a fresh start. But there shall be no recall after the starting word or signal has been given, and the horses shall be deemed to have started in the race when the word "go" is given for the first heat; provided, however, that if the Judges shall through any error

give signal of recall, after having given the word, distance shall be waived in that heat, except for foul riding or driving. In all cases the starters must go the course. [See also Rule 58, Sec. 2.]

SECTION 2. The starter shall choose one of the contending horses to score by. No driver shall come up in advance of said horse, nor shall he hold back under penalty of a fine of not less than \$5, nor more than \$50, which shall be imposed and collected at once. [See also Rule 40, Sec. 3.]

SECTION 3. No driver shall be allowed to sponge out his horse or horses oftener than once in five times scoring.

SECTION 4. If these requirements are not complied with on the part of any rider or driver, the starter may give the word without regard to the absence or position of the offending party or parties, but the offender may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by suspension not to exceed one year.

SECTION 5. In all cases, the starting word or signal shall be given by the starter, and in no instance shall a standing start be given, unless so provided in the published conditions of the race.

SECTION 6. No warning shall be necessary before inflicting fines or penalties for a violation of any of the provisions of these rules.

SECTION 7. The horse winning a heat shall take the pole (or inside position) the succeeding heat, and all others shall take their positions in the order assigned them in the last heat. When two or more horses shall have made a dead heat, the horses shall start for the succeeding heat in the same positions with reference to the pole that they occupied at the finish of the dead heat. [See Rule 32, Sec. 1.]

SECTION 8. When entering the homestretch the foremost horse or horses shall keep the positions first selected, or be liable to be ruled out; and the hindmost horse or horses, when there is sufficient room to pass on the inside or anywhere on the homestretch, without interfering with others, shall be allowed to do so, and any party interfering to prevent him or them shall be ruled out.

SECTION 9. Although a leading horse is entitled to any part of the track, except after selecting his position on the homestretch, he shall not change either to the right or left during any part of the race when another horse is so near him that in altering his position he compels the horse behind him to shorten his stride, or causes the rider or driver of such other horse to pull him out of his stride; neither shall any horse, rider or driver cross, jostle, or strike another horse, rider or driver, nor swerve, or "carry him out," "sit down in front of him," or do any other act which constitutes what is popularly known as "helping," or which shall impede the progress of another horse.

SECTION 10. In any heat wherein there shall be violation of any of these restrictions, the offending horse shall not be entitled to win the heat, and he shall be placed behind all the unoffending horses in that heat. And if the Judges believe the offending action was intentional on the part of the rider or driver, his horse may be ruled out, and such rider or driver may be fined not to exceed the amount of the purse or stake contended for, or may be suspended or expelled.

#### RULE 30.—HORSE BREAKING.

SECTION 1. When any horse or horses break from their gait in trotting or pacing, their riders or drivers shall at once pull them to the gait in which they were to go the race, and any party failing to comply with this requirement, if he comes out ahead, shall lose the heat, and the next best horse shall win the heat; and whether such breaking horse come out ahead or not, all other horses shall be placed ahead of him in that heat, and the Judges shall have discretionary power to distance the offending horse or horses, and the rider or driver may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100, or by suspension not exceeding one year.

SECTION 2. Should the rider or driver comply with this requirement, and the horse should gain by a break, twice the distance so gained shall



be taken from him at the coming out, but this provision must not be so construed as to shield any trotting or pacing horse from punishment for running.

SECTION 3. In case of any horse repeatedly breaking, or running, or performing in a mixed gait, while another horse is trotting, the Judges shall punish the horse so at fault by placing him last in the heat, or by distancing him. A horse breaking four times in a heat may be regarded as repeatedly breaking, but nothing herein shall be construed into permitting a horse to make four or a less number of breaks, without being liable to the penalties prescribed. If, in the opinion of the Judges, a driver allows his horse to make repeated breaks for the purpose of fraudulently losing a heat, he shall be liable to the penalties elsewhere provided for frauds and fouls.

SECTION 4. To assist in determining the matters contained in Sections 1, 2 and 3, it shall be the duty of one of the Judges to call out during the progress of a race every break made, designating by colors or name the horse making it and the character of the break, and a Judge or assistant shall at once note the fact in writing.

SECTION 5. A horse breaking at or near the score shall be subject to no greater penalty than if he broke on any other part of the track.

#### RULE 31.—RELATIVE TO HEATS AND HORSES ELIGIBLE TO START.

SECTION 1. In heats one, two, three or four miles, a horse not winning one heat in three shall not start for a fourth, unless such horse shall have made a dead heat. In heats best three in five, a horse not winning a heat in the first five shall not start for the sixth, unless said horse shall have made a dead heat, but horses so ruled out shall have a right to a share of the purse or premium, according to their rank at the close of their last heat.

#### RULE 32.—DEAD HEATS.

SECTION 1. A dead heat shall be counted in the race, and shall be considered a heat which is undecided only as between the horses making it, and it shall be considered a heat that is lost by all the other horses contending therein; and the time made in a dead heat shall constitute a record or bar for each horse making such dead heat. [See Rule 29, Sec. 7, and Rule 40, Sec. 2.]

SECTION 2. When two or more horses have each won two heats and a dead heat, or a heat and two dead heats, or three dead heats, they alone shall start in the next heat.

NOTE.—The following illustrations were recommended by the Rule Committee but not adopted by the Congress:

A	1	1	2	2	0		
B	2	2	1	1	0		
A	1	2	0	0	0		
B	2	1	0	0	0		
A			0	0	0		
B			0	0	0		
A	1	4	0	1	2	4	3
B	3	2	3	2	1	3	0
C	2	3	0	4	3	0	0
D	4	1	4	3	4	0	4

In the above B and D do not start in the eighth heat.

SECTION 3. A horse prevented from starting by this rule shall not be distanced, but ruled out, and shall be entitled to a share of the purse or premium according to his rank at the close of his last heat.

#### RULE 33.—TIME BETWEEN HEATS; PASSING TO THE LEFT; HORSES PERMITTED ON THE TRACK.

SECTION 1. The time between heats shall be twenty minutes for mile heats; and for mile heats, best three in five, twenty-five minutes; and

for two-mile heats, thirty minutes; and for three-mile heats, thirty-five minutes; and should there be a race of four-mile heats, the time should be forty minutes.

SECTION 2. Not more than two races shall be "sandwiched" in the performance on one day, but when one race of the two has been finished another heat in the race unfinished must be called before the third is called, but this shall not apply to special exhibitions. And when races are "sandwiched" the first race started shall be trotted out on time as far as practicable.

SECTION 3. After the first heat the horses shall be called five minutes prior to the time of starting.

#### PASSING TO THE LEFT.

SECTION 4. Horses meeting on the track shall pass to the left.

#### HORSES PERMITTED ON THE TRACK.

SECTION 5. Horses called for a race shall have the exclusive right of the course, and all other horses shall vacate the track at once, unless permitted to remain by the Judges.

#### RULE 34.—TIME ALLOWED IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

SECTION 1. In case of accidents, only so much time shall be allowed as the Judges may deem necessary and proper.

#### RULE 35.—COLLISION OR INTERFERENCE.

SECTION 1. In case of interference or collision, the party causing the same, whether willfully or otherwise, may be ruled out; and if the Judges find it was intentional or to aid fraud, the driver in fault shall be forthwith fined, suspended or expelled, and his horse may be ruled out; but if necessary to defeat fraud, the Judges shall direct the offending horse to start again. If any horse impeded thereby comes in behind the distance flag, the Judges shall allow him to start again.

SECTION 2. No horse but the offending one shall be ruled out in such a heat, except for foul driving.

SECTION 3. The Judges in a concluding heat, finding that an interference or a collision involved a fraudulent object, shall declare that heat void. [See Rule 48, Sec. 1.]

#### RULE 36.—PLACING HORSES.

SECTION 1. A horse must win a majority of the heats which are required by the conditions of the race to be entitled to the purse or stake; but if a horse shall have distanced all competitors in one heat, the race will then be concluded, and such horse shall receive the entire purse or stakes contended for, unless otherwise provided for in the published conditions. [See Rules 32 and 37.]

SECTION 2. When more than one horse remains in a purse race entitled to be placed at the finish of the last heat, the second best horse shall receive the second premium, if there be any, and if there be any third or fourth premium, etc., for which no horse has won and maintained a specific place, the same shall go to the winner; provided, that the number of premiums awarded shall not exceed the number of horses which started in the race.

SECTION 3. The foregoing provisions shall always apply in such cases, unless otherwise stated in the published conditions of the race.

SECTION 4. In deciding the rank of horses other than the winner, as to second, third, and fourth places, etc., to be assigned among such as remain in the race entitled to be placed at the conclusion of the last heat thereof, the several positions which have been assigned to each horse so contending shall be considered as to every heat in the race—that is, horses having won two heats, better than those winning one; a horse that has won a heat, better than a horse only making a dead heat; a

horse winning one or two heats and making a dead heat, better than one winning an equal number of heats but not making a dead heat; a horse winning a heat or making a dead heat and not distanced or ruled out in the race, better than a horse that has not won a heat or made a dead heat; a horse that has been placed "second," one heat, better than a horse that has been placed "third" any number of heats.

SECTION 5. When two or more horses appear equal in rank in the summary of a race, they shall share equally in the award of premiums won by them.

SECTION 6. In case these provisions shall not give a specific decision as to second and third money, etc., the Judges of the race are to make the awards according to their best judgment, but in conformity with the principles of this rule.

#### RULE 37.—DISTANCES.

SECTION 1. In races of mile heats, 80 yards shall be a distance. In races of two-mile heats, 150 yards shall be a distance. In races of three-mile heats, 220 yards shall be a distance. In races of mile heats, best three in five, 100 yards shall be a distance. In races of four-mile heats 290 yards shall be a distance. In heats of not over one mile, wherein eight or more horses contend, the distance shall be increased one-half; but in any heat wherein the number of starters shall be reduced to less than eight, the ordinary distance shall be restored. The above distances shall govern unless otherwise stated in the published conditions.

SECTION 2. All horses whose heads have not reached the distance-stand, as soon as the leading horse arrives at the winning-post shall be declared distanced, except in cases otherwise provided for, or the punishment of the leading horse by setting him back for running, when it shall be left to the discretion of the Judges. [See Rule 8, Sec. 4; Rule 29, Sec. 1; Rule 35, Sec. 2; and Rule 40, Sec. 2.]

#### RULE 38.—RANK BETWEEN DISTANCED HORSES.

SECTION 1. Horses distanced in the first heat of a race shall be equal, but horses that are distanced in any subsequent heat shall rank as to each other in the order of the positions to which they were entitled at the start of the heat in which they were distanced.

#### RULE 39—TIME AND ITS RECORD.

SECTION 1. In every public race or performance against time the time of each heat shall be accurately taken and placed in the record, and upon the decision of each heat the time thereof shall be publicly announced by the Judges, except as provided in these rules concerning those heats which are not awarded to either of the leading horses.

SECTION 2. No unofficial timing shall be announced or admitted to the record, but in any case involving alleged suppression of time, or false announcement of time, nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the Board of Review as to the evidence admissible.

SECTION 3. In any case of alleged error in the record, announcement, or publication of the time made by a horse in a public race, the time so questioned shall not be changed to favor said horse or owner, except upon the sworn statement of the Judges and Timers who officiated in the race, and then only by order of the Board of Review. [See Article XVIII of By-Laws; Rules 40, 41 and 43.]

#### RULE 40—HORSES TO BE TIMED.

SECTION 1. The two leading horses shall be separately timed, and if the heat is awarded to either, his time only shall be announced and be a record or bar, as the case may be; and if the winning horse shall afterwards be ruled out of the race for fraud or ineligibility, he shall retain

the record or bar acquired by the time so announced. [See also Rules 39, 41 and 48.]

SECTION 2. In case of a dead heat, the time shall constitute a record or bar for the horses making the dead heat; and if for any other cause the heat is not awarded to either of the leading horses, it shall be awarded to the next best horse, and no time shall be given out by the Judges or recorded against either horse; and the Judges may waive the application of the rule in regard to distance in that heat, except for foul riding or driving. [See also Rule 32, Sec. 1.]

SECTION 3. The time shall be taken from the pole horse, or from the horse that is selected to score by.

#### RULE 41—SUPPRESSION OF TIME.

SECTION 1. In any public race or performance against time if there shall be any intentional suppression or misrepresentation in either the record or the announcement of the time of any heat in the race, it shall be deemed fraudulent. And any horse winning a heat or making a dead heat wherein there was such a fraudulent suppression of time, together with the parties implicated in the fraud, shall by operation of the rules be henceforth disqualified from the right to compete on the grounds of members; which disqualification may be removed only by order of the Board of Review, when, upon investigation, the Board shall believe that the constructive fraud was not premeditated, but only then upon a restitution or return to the custody of the Treasurer of this Association of any premiums that under any circumstances have been awarded such horse on the grounds of members during the time of disqualification, and upon the payment of a fine of \$100, to go to this Association, the fine to apply to the horse regardless of any change in the ownership. [See Rules 39, 40, 43 and 44.]

SECTION 2. A fine of \$100 shall be imposed upon any member of this Association on whose grounds there shall be allowed any suppression of time as aforesaid; one-half of said fine to be paid to the informer upon recovery, and time shall be deemed to have been suppressed, in any race, wherein a record of the same is not kept in writing, whether on associated tracks or others.

SECTION 3. Any person who shall, as Judge or Timer, be guilty of fraudulent suppression of time in any public race shall be expelled from the courses of all members.

#### RULE 42.—PUBLIC RACE.

SECTION 1. Any contest between horses for purse, premium, stake or wager, or involving admission fees, on any course and in the presence of Judges and Timers appointed in accordance with Rule 24, shall constitute a public race.

SECTION 2. All races for three-year-olds and over, where no distance or way of going is specified, shall be trotted in harness, mile heats, 3 in 5, for two-year-olds, mile heats, and yearlings a mile dash.

#### RULE 43.—TIME RECORDS AND BARS.

##### WHEN TIME BECOMES A BAR.

SECTION 1. A record can be made only in a public race, or in a performance against time, the horse to trot or pace a full mile according to rule; and the time must be taken by at least two Timers selected for the purpose, or, if in a performance against time, by three Timers, and the record as well as the time must be kept and signed by the Judges and Timers.

SECTION 2. Time otherwise taken, on any track, whether short or not, shall be known as a bar, and shall constitute a bar the same as if regularly made over a track that was full measurement.

SECTION 3. Any public race at a less distance than one mile, and exceeding a half mile, shall be regarded as irregular, and time made in any such race shall create a bar.

SECTION 4. Time made on non-association tracks shall be records or bars, as the case may be, the same as if made over association tracks.

PERFORMANCES AGAINST TIME MUST BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SECTION 5. Performances against time must be at a regular meeting of a society in membership with the National Trotting Association, or American Trotting Association; said performances to be conducted by the regularly appointed Judges and Timers for the day, strictly in accordance with the Rules of said National or American Trotting Association adopted by the member.

SECTION 6. No animal shall be permitted to start against time pending a heat or trial by another animal, nor until the result of such heat or trial shall have been duly announced.

SECTION 7. Time shall be taken by three Timers engaged in the stand during the performance.

SECTION 8. There shall be three Judges in the stand during such performance.

SECTION 9. No performance against time shall be earlier than 10 o'clock A. M.

SECTION 10. There shall be no performance against time at a postponed or continued meeting, unless such postponement or continuance is made in accordance with the rules of the National or American Trotting Association to which the member belongs.

SECTION 11. In performances against time the animal must start to equal or beat a specified time, and a losing performance shall not constitute a record, or a bar.

SECTION 12. A regular meeting is hereby construed to mean a meeting advertised in at least one newspaper not less than one week before the commencement of said meeting, and at which meeting no less than two regular events (purse or stake) are advertised for each day.

SECTION 13. "Matches against time" will not be allowed.

SECTION 14. Entries to "performances against time" must be made with the Secretary not later than 7 P. M. the day before the performance, and must appear in the published programme of the day, or, if there is no printed programme, then a written copy shall be posted conspicuously at the Judges' Stand, and it shall be publicly announced by the Judges before the start.

SECTION 15. Pending the investigation of a reported record by either the National or American Trotting Association, the reported record shall operate as a bar until the matter is adjusted.

SECTION 16. If it should appear to the Board of Review, upon investigation, that any record was fraudulently obtained, it shall be declared not a record, but a bar.

#### RULE 44.—WHEN TIME SHALL NOT BE A BAR.

SECTION 1. Time made under the saddle, or on snow or ice, as well as time made when two or more horses are harnessed together, shall constitute a bar for races of the same character, but shall not be a bar for races of a different character. Time made to wagon shall be a record or bar, as the case may be, in races of every character.

#### RULE 45.—COMPLAINTS BY RIDERS OR DRIVERS.

SECTION 1. All notices of complaints by riders or drivers of any foul riding or driving, or other misconduct, must be made at the termination of the heat, and before the rider or driver dismounts or leaves his vehicle.

## RULE 46.—DECORUM.

SECTION 1. Any owner, trainer, rider, driver, or attendant of a horse, or any other person who at any time and in any place shall use improper language to an officer of the course, or a Judge of a race, or a starter, or be guilty of any improper conduct toward such officers or Judges, or persons serving under their orders, such improper language or conduct having reference to acts and things connected with the administration of the course, or of any race thereon, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by suspension or expulsion. [See Rule 48.]

SECTION 2. If any owner, trainer, rider, driver or attendant of a horse, or any other person, at any time or place, shall commit an assault, or an assault and battery, upon any rider or driver who shall ride or drive in a race by order of the Judges, or shall threaten to do bodily injury to any such substituted rider or driver, or shall address to such rider or driver language outrageously insulting, for or on account of his services as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by suspension or expulsion.

## RULE 47.—LOUD SHOUTING.

SECTION 1. Loud shouting or other improper conduct is forbidden during the pendency of a heat, and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100, or by suspension. [See Rule 48.]

## RULE 48.—MISCONDUCT.

SECTION 1. Any misconduct during or in respect to a race, fraudulent in its nature or injurious to the character of the turf, although not specified in these rules, is forbidden, and is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100, suspension, or expulsion. [See Rule 28, Sections 4 and 6; Rule 29, Sec. 10; also Rules 35, 46 and 47; and By-Law IX, Sections 4 and 11.]

SECTION 2. Should a driver publicly state that he purposely lost a race, he shall be fined, suspended or expelled; should an owner state that he gave orders to the driver or his horse not to win a race, he shall be expelled on proof before the proper tribunal.

## RULE 49.—FINES.

SECTION 1. All persons who shall have been fined under these rules, unless they pay the fines in full on the day when imposed, or when demanded, shall be suspended until they are so paid or deposited with the Treasurer of the National Trotting Association; and if there shall be due, or shall thereafter become due, to such person from any member any sum whatever, so much thereof as is necessary to pay said fine shall be deducted, or if the amount shall be less, the same be applied on account thereof. [See By-Laws, Article XVI; see also Rule 52, Section 1.]

SECTION 2. All fines which shall be paid to the association or proprietor on whose grounds they were imposed, shall by them be reported and paid within two weeks after the meeting to the Treasurer of said National Association. [See By-Laws, Article XV, Section 5.]

SECTION 3. Any fine imposed by the American Trotting Association, or its members, shall, after due notice, be recognized and enforced the same as like fines imposed by the National Trotting Association, or its members. All collections of such fines collected by members shall be promptly paid to the Secretary of the National Trotting Association, and by him remitted to the American Trotting Association, together with all other similar fines received by him.

## RULE 50.—NO COMPROMISE OF PENALTIES BY JUDGES OR MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. In no case shall there be any compromise or change on the part of the Judges or member in the manner of punishment prescribed in the rules, but the same shall be strictly enforced; but members may accept compromise settlements of suspended dues, and the penalties in such cases shall be reduced in proportion. [See Rule 52.]

## RULE 51.—SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS.

SECTION 1. Whenever the penalty of suspension is prescribed in these rules, if applied to a horse, it shall be construed to mean an exclusion from the grounds of a member during the time of suspension; and if applied to a person, it shall be construed to mean a conditional withholding of all right or privilege to compete, either directly or indirectly, in any manner, or to ride, drive, train, or assist on the course and grounds of the member; provided, that an entry made by or for any person or of any horse so disqualified shall be held liable for the entrance fee thus contracted, without any right to compete unless the suspension is removed on the claim involved therewith is provided for in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, and further provided, that no horse shall have the right to compete while owned or controlled wholly or in part by a suspended person, and that any suspended person who shall ride or drive, or any suspended horse which shall perform in a race on the grounds of a member while the suspension remains in force and unprovided for, shall be fined not less than \$50, nor more than \$100, for each offense, one-half of such fine to go to the informant upon conviction and recovery.

SECTION 2. If no limit is fixed in an order of suspension and none is defined in the rule applicable to the case, the penalty shall be considered as limited to the season in which the order was issued. [See Section 6.]

SECTION 3. Whenever the penalty of expulsion is prescribed in these rules, it shall be construed to mean unconditional exclusion and disqualification from any participation, either directly or indirectly, in the privileges and uses of the course and grounds of a member.

SECTION 4. Any member willfully allowing the use of its track by a suspended or expelled man or horse, after notice from the Secretary of the National Trotting Association, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense, or suspension or expulsion.

SECTION 5. Whenever either of these penalties has been imposed on any person or horse on the grounds of a member, written or printed notice thereof shall immediately be forwarded to the Secretary of said National Association, giving the name and residence of the person, and the color, sex, name of horse, and stating the offense, and the character of punishment, when said Secretary shall transmit the information to the other members; and thereupon the offender thus punished shall suffer the same penalty and disqualification with each and every member. When such notices of suspension relate to unpaid entrance dues, the notice shall be accompanied by the original entry.

SECTION 6. All suspensions imposed on horses for non-payment of entrance dues shall cease and become void by limitation at the expiration of six years from the date of their imposition, as per the records of this association; but such release of the horse shall not operate to release the owner, or the person who was suspended with the horse.

SECTION 7. The National Trotting Association shall not collect suspensions for members that default in the payment of their purses in full, and the President, Secretary and other officers of such association, upon conviction thereof by the Board of Review, shall be fined, suspended or expelled. But in such cases the suspensions of such derelict associations shall be collected by the National Trotting Association, and applied pro rata to the payment of the said unpaid purses and stakes.

## RULE 52.—RIGHT OF APPEAL.

SECTION 1. Appeals may be taken to the associate member in cases of suspension imposed by order of the Judges of a race or of an officer acting for the member, but members shall not remove or modify any fine imposed by the Judges of a race, nor review any order of expulsion. [See Sections 2 and 3 as to Appeals, and Rule 49 as to fines.]

SECTION 2. All decisions and rulings of the Judges of any race, and of the several associations and proprietors belonging to The National Trotting Association, may be appealed to the Board of Review or to a District

Board in the proper district, and shall be subject to review by such board, upon facts and questions involving the proper interpretation and application of these rules; provided, that parties to be affected thereby shall be notified as the board shall direct, of a time and place when such appeal will be acted on, and provided further, if the appeal relates to the decision of a race, immediate notice shall have been given to the Judges of the race of the intention so to appeal. [See By-Laws, Art. IX, Sec. 3 and Sec. 4; see also Rule 26, Sec. 1.]

SECTION 3. Any person who shall appeal from any order suspending him or his horse for non-payment of entrance money or a fine may deposit the amount claimed with the Treasurer of said National Association, who may thereupon issue a certificate or notice, through the Secretary, temporarily re-instating or relieving the party and his horse from such penalty; subject to the final action of the Board of Appeals; and any person who shall make deposit under this rule, or under protest, shall file with the Secretary of this Association, at the time, a sworn statement of the grounds of appeal or protest, in the absence of which the protest or appeal shall be regarded as and become void, and the deposit may be administered as a payment applicable to the claim involved.

SECTION 4. In any case of deposit with any member of this association for account of any claim of another member, or on account of any claim of which notice has been furnished from the office of this association, the deposit shall be forwarded, within one week after the close of the meeting, to the office of this association, for custody of its Treasurer, pending appropriate action thereon; and it shall be the duty of the member receiving any such deposit to notify the Secretary of this association of the same by telegraph when possible, otherwise by mail, within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the deposit; such deposit shall immediately relieve the suspended person and horse from said suspension. The officer receiving said deposit shall give therefor a duplicate receipt, one of which the depositor shall send by mail to the Secretary of this association, and the other shall upon presentation to any other member, be conclusive evidence that the suspension mentioned therein has been removed. If the said member fails to forward such deposit to The National Trotting Association, as required herein, the said member, the President, Secretary, and all of its officers, shall be suspended until the amount is accounted for, together with a penalty of 25 per cent. thereon.

SECTION 5. In case of appeal to the National Trotting Association where the disposition of money or other prize is concerned, and which is not otherwise specifically defined by these rules, such money or prize must be deposited with the Treasurer of the National Trotting Association pending the decision of the Board of Review.

#### RULE 53.—AGE OF A HORSE.—HOW RECKONED.

SECTION 1. The age of a horse shall be reckoned from the first day of January of the year of foaling.

SECTION 2. All colts and fillies shall be eligible alike to all premiums and stakes for animals of their age, unless specially excluded by the conditions imposed, but shall not be eligible to stakes or premiums given for animals of a greater age, unless specially provided for in the published conditions.

#### RULE 54.—GREEN HORSE.

SECTION 1. A green horse is one that has never trotted or paced for premiums or money or against time, either double or single.

#### RULE 55.—RACES MADE AND "NO HOUR NAMED."

SECTION 1. All races shall be started at 2 o'clock P. M. from the 1st day of April to the 15th day of September, and after that date at 1 o'clock P. M. until the season closes, unless otherwise provided.



## RULE 56.—RACES MADE TO "GO AS THEY PLEASED."

SECTION 1. When a race is made to "go as they please," it shall be construed that the performance shall be in harness, to wagon, or under the saddle; but after the race is commenced, no change shall be made in the mode of going, and the race shall be deemed to have commenced when the horses appear on the track.

## RULE 57.—RACE MADE TO GO "IN HARNESS."

SECTION 1. When a race is made to go "in harness," it shall be construed to mean that the performance shall be to a sulky. [See Rule 42, Sec. 2.]

## RULE 58.—PERFORMANCES AGAINST TIME.

SECTION 1. When a horse performs against time, it shall be proper to allow any other horse to accompany him in the performance, but not to be harnessed with or in any way attached to him.

SECTION 2. In performances against time, the starters shall be entitled and limited to three trials (unless expressly stipulated to the contrary), which shall be on the same day—the time between trials to be the same as the time between heats in similar distances. In such trials there shall be no recall after the word is given.

## RULE 59.—HORSE SOLD WITH HIS ENGAGEMENTS.

SECTION 1. The seller of a horse shall have the right to pay up and close his engagements according to rule, unless they are assumed by the buyer, as provided in the next section.

SECTION 2. When a horse is sold with his engagements, either at public or private sale, all penalties growing out of said engagements shall attach to the horse, and to the purchaser, as well as the original nominator; provided, that written notice, signed by both parties, be furnished the Secretaries of all associations with which the horse has engagements, within thirty days after date of sale, ordering transfer of the same to the purchaser, and giving his name in full, with his post office address.

## RULE 60.—WITNESSES REQUIRED TO TESTIFY.

SECTION 1. Whenever reasonable grounds exist for a belief that any person can give material evidence that would aid in the detection or exposure of any fraud or wrong on the trotting turf, in a case under investigation, or pending before the Board of Review, or before any District Board, the President or Secretary may require such person to testify by deposition or affidavit, or in person before such board, but without cost to the witness for necessary expenses. Any person required to testify as aforesaid, who shall fail or refuse to comply, may, after due notice, be suspended by the President until the requirement is complied with, or until relieved by the President or by the Board of Review.

## RULE 61.—EXPORT CERTIFICATES.

SECTION 1. Export certificates shall be issued by an officer of the National Trotting Association, appointed by the President, upon examination of the horse, when proper evidence of the pedigree and performances are furnished, and any party or parties giving false information to procure the same shall be deemed guilty of fraud, and upon conviction thereof by the Board of Review shall be expelled.

SECTION 2. The fee for export certificates shall be \$10 for the first horse and \$5 for each subsequent horse owned by the same party.

## RULE 62.—JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON RULES OF THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN TROTTING ASSOCIATIONS.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Joint Standing Committee on Rules consisting of the President of each association.

SECTION 2. Such a committee shall meet two days prior to each biennial Congress at the place of the meeting of such Congress, and shall remain in session during the time of such Congress, and all proposed changes in the rules shall be referred to such committee, to be reported on by them to the Congress.

SECTION 3. The Joint Standing Committee on Rules shall constitute a board of arbitration to whom all questions of difference arising between the National and American Trotting Associations shall be referred.

A true copy from record, February 12, 1896.

Attest—

W. H. Gocher,

*Secretary.*

## PREFACE TO BETTING RULES.

In framing the general Rules and Regulations, the first Congress (in 1870) made no reference therein to betting. But acting upon the belief that a published code of betting rules, emanating from a suitable committee, would assist in the correction of abuses, and thus promote the reformatory objects of the National Association, it was moved that the presiding officer appoint such a committee, which being agreed to, the chair appointed three prominent gentlemen to discharge that duty, with authority to select and add two more to their number. Through that committee, there was established the Code of 32 Betting Rules published in 1870, and these were revised and amended by another committee of five gentlemen appointed from the Congress of 1871, who reported the Code of 31 Betting Rules published that year; since which time (no change having been made therein), the same Code has continued in use among turfmen, and is now republished as remaining in force.

These Betting Rules form no part of the laws of the Association, but they are published in this place for the convenience of those who desire to consult them.

## BETTING RULES IN FORCE FROM AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

No. 1. All pools and bets must follow the main stakes, purse, or other prize, as awarded by the decision of the judges, except in cases where the horse that comes in first is found to be disqualified, or the bets are declared off for fraud or collusion.

No. 2. If the race is postponed, it shall not affect the pools or bets that may have been made on it. They shall stand until the race comes off, unless the contrary shall be agreed on between the parties betting; provided the race takes place within five days of the time first named; after which time all bets and pools are drawn, unless made play or pay.

No. 3. When any change is made in the conditions of a race, all pools and bets made previous to the announcement of the change shall be null and void.

No. 4. When a bet is made on one horse against the field, he must start or the bet is off, and the field is what starts against him; but there is no field unless one starts against him.

No. 5. In pools and betting, the pool stands good for all the horses that start in the race; but for those horses that do not start the money must be returned to the purchaser.

No. 6. In races made play or pay, outside bets are not play or pay unless so made by the parties.

No. 7. All bets are void on the decease of either party, but in case a horse should die, play or pay bets made on him stand.

No. 8. If a bet is made on any number of straight heats, and there is a dead heat made, the heats are not straight, and the party betting on straight heats loses.

No. 9. If in any case the Judges declare a heat null and void, it does not affect the bets as in case of a dead heat as to winning in straight heats.

No. 10. When a race is coming off, and a party bets that a heat will be made in two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), and they make two thirty (2:30) or less, he would win. If he bets they will beat two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), and they make exactly two thirty (2:30), he loses; but if he takes two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30) against the field, and they make exactly two thirty (2:30), it is a tie or draw bet. All time bets to be decided accordingly.

No. 11. In a double event—when there is no action on the first race in order, in consequence of forfeit or other cause, the bet is off; but where there is an action on the bet, and the party betting on the double event shall have won the first, the bet shall then stand as a play or pay bet for the second event.

No. 12. If a bet should be made during the contest of a heat that a named horse will win that heat, and he makes a dead heat, the bet is drawn, but if, after the horses have passed the score, a party bets that a certain named horse has won the heat, and the Judges declare it a dead heat, the backer of the named horse loses.

No. 13. In races between two or more horses, of a single dash at any distance, which result in a dead heat, it is a draw between the horses making the dead heat, and bets between them are off: and if it is sweepstakes, the money of the beaten horses is to be divided between the horses making the dead heat.

No. 14. When a bettor undertakes to place the horses in a race, he must give a specified place, as first, second, third, and so on. The word "last" shall not be construed to mean "fourth and distanced," if four start, but "fourth" only, and so on. A distanced horse must be placed "distanced."

No. 15. Horses shall be placed in a race and bets decided as they are placed in the official record of the day; provided, that where a horse comes in first and it is afterward found that he was disqualified for fraud, the bets on him shall be null and void, but pool-sellers and stake-holders shall not be held responsible for moneys paid by them under the decision of the Judges of the race. (See Article 13 of By-Laws.)

No. 16. Bets made during a heat are not determined until the conclusion of the race, if the heat is not mentioned at the time.

No. 17. Either of the bettors may demand stakes to be made, and, on refusal, declare the bet to be void.

No. 18. Outside bets cannot be declared off on the course unless that place was named for staking the money, and then it must be done by filing such declaration in writing with the Judges, who shall read it from the stand before the race commences.

No. 19. Bets agreed to be paid or received, or bets agreed to be made or put up elsewhere than at the place of the race, or any other specified place, cannot be declared off on the course.

No. 20. Bets on horses disqualified and not allowed to start are void, unless the bets are play or pay.

No. 21. A bet cannot be transferred without the consent of parties to it, except in pools.

No. 22. When a bet is made on a horse's time, it shall be decided by the time made in a public race, he going single and carrying his proper weight.

No. 23. When a horse makes time on a short track it shall not constitute a record for the decision of bets.

No. 24. Horses that are distanced or drawn at the conclusion of a heat, are beaten in the race by those that start afterward. A horse that is distanced in a heat is beaten by one drawn at the termination of the same heat.

No. 25. When a man lays odds and intends to take the field against a single horse, he must say so, and the other party will choose his horse. When a man undertakes to name the winner, whether he bets odds or takes odds, he must name some one horse.

No. 26. All bets relate to the purse, stake, or match, if nothing to the contrary is specified at the time of making the bet.

No. 27. Parties wishing all the horses to start for a bet, must so name it at the time the bet is made.

No. 28. When the Judges declare a heat null and void, all bets on that heat shall stand for decision on the next heat.

No. 29. All pools and bets shall be governed and decided by these rules, unless a stipulation to the contrary shall be agreed upon by the parties betting.

No. 30. Should any contingencies occur not provided for by these rules, the Judges of the day shall decide them.

No. 31. When a horse which has not been sold in the pools wins the race, the best horse sold in the pools wins the money.

A true copy from record.

Attest—

W. H. GOCHER.

*Secretary.*

## THE AMERICAN TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

Governs many tracks in the West. Its rules have not been received.

### OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President, W. P. IJAMS, Terre Haute, Ind.

First Vice-President, G. B. McFALL, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Treasurer, C. W. SPALDING, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary, J. H. STEINER, Chicago, Ill.

Board of Directors: C. L. BENJAMIN, Saginaw, Mich.; N. J. COLMAN, St. Louis, Mo.; GEO. H. ELY, Elyria, Ohio; M. J. Jones, Red Oak, Ia.; E. C. LEWIS, Kansas City, Mo.

The American Trotting Association was organized at Detroit, Michigan, March 2, 1887, in pursuance to the following call which was signed by the officer representing some thirty associations from some ten States.

#### CALL FOR A CONVENTION.

The undersigned Officers and Representatives of Associations interested in holding Trotting and Pacing Meetings and Fairs, at which premiums are offered for Trotting and Pacing Races, do hereby invite all such Associations that favor the organization of a new Trotting Association, to meet with us in a convention to be held at the Russell House, in Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, March 2, 1887, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the formation of an Association for the benefit, promotion and government of Trotting and Pacing Meetings and Races.

The convention was composed of the representatives of seventy Associations interested in Trotting and Pacing Races and Meetings, from the States of Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Maryland.

After fully organizing, electing officers and adopting a complete set of By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, the convention adjourned to meet as a Congress of The American Trotting Association, on the first Tuesday in March, 1889, at Chicago, Illinois.

# POLO ASSOCIATION.

## OFFICERS.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman, 71 Broadway, New York City.  
E. C. Potter, Secretary and Treasurer, 36 Wall street, New York City.

## COMMITTEE.

The Chairman, ex-officio,	John E. Cowdin,	E. C. Potter,
Oliver W. Bird,	Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.,	R. L. Agassiz.

## LIST OF MEMBERS.

Country Club of Brookline.....	Brookline, Mass
Colors: White, cherry hoof, and cap.	
F. Blackwood Fay, Delegate.	
Buffalo Country Club.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Colors: White, red sash and cap.	
Robert K. Root, Delegate.	
Chicago Polo Club.....	Chicago, Ill.
Colors: Purple.	
James Carey Evans, Delegate.	
Dedham Polo Club.....	Dedham, Mass.
Colors: White, yellow sash and cap.	
Samuel D. Warren, Delegate.	
Devon Polo Club.....	Devon, Pa.
Colors: White, red sash and white cap.	
L. C. Altemus, Delegate.	
Genesee Valley Polo Club.....	Geneseo, N. Y.
Colors: White body, white cap and green sash.	
J. S. Wadsworth, Delegate.	
Harvard Polo Club.....	Cambridge, Mass.
Colors: All crimson, letter H.	
Reginald Brooks, Delegate.	
Hingham Polo Club.....	Hingham, Mass.
Colors: Pink.	
G. D. Braman, Delegate.	
Meadow Brook Club.....	Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.
Colors: Sky blue.	
Oliver W. Bird, Delegate.	
Monmouth County Polo Club.....	Hollywood, N. J.
Colors: White.	
Peter F. Collier, Delegate.	
Morris County Country Club.....	Morristown, N. J.
Colors: Green body, white cap.	
Benjamin Nicoll, Delegate.	
Myopia Hunt Club.....	Hamilton, Mass.
Colors: Light blue, white sash and cap.	
R. L. Agassiz, Delegate.	

Philadelphia Country Club.....	Bala, Pa.
Colors: Black blouse, white cap.	
C. E. Mather, Delegate.	
Point Judith Country Club.....	Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Colors: White, green sash and cap.	
W. A. Hazard, Delegate.	
Rockaway Club.....	Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
Colors: Dark blue.	
John E. Cowdin, Delegate.	
Country Club of St. Louis.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Colors: Lilac shirt, white cap.	
Charles Hodgman, Delegate.	
Country Club of Westchester.....	Westchester, N. Y.
Colors: Scarlet, white cap.	
E. C. Potter, Delegate.	
Westchester Polo Club.....	Newport, R. I.
Colors: Yellow.	
Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Delegate.	
Washington Polo Club.....	Washington, D. C.
Colors: Black, red band and cap.	
Clarence Moore, Delegate.	

---

## RULES OF THE POLO ASSOCIATION,

Revised April, 1896.

1. The grounds to be about 750 feet long by 500 feet wide, with a ten-inch guard from end to end on the sides only.
2. The height of the ponies must not exceed 14 hands and 1 inch.
3. The balls to be of bass wood, with no other covering than paint,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter, and not to exceed 5 ounces in weight.  
Mallets to be such as are approved by the committee.
4. The goal posts to be 24 feet apart, and light enough to break if collided with.
5. Match games between pairs shall be two periods of 15 minutes each, actual play. Time between goals and delays not counted; two minutes after a goal has been made and five minutes between periods for rest, unless otherwise specified.
5. Match games between pairs shall be two periods of 15 minutes each, minutes each, actual play. Time between goals and delays not counted: two minutes after a goal has been made and five minutes between periods for rest, unless otherwise specified.
7. Match games between teams of four shall be three periods of 20 minutes, actual play. Time between goals and delays not counted; two minutes after a goal has been made and ten minutes between the periods for rest, unless otherwise specified.
8. Each team to choose an umpire, and, if necessary, the two umpires to appoint a referee, whose decision shall be final.
9. Each team should have a substitute in readiness to play when a match is on.
10. There shall be a captain for each team, who shall have the direction of positions and plays for his men. The home captain shall provide two acceptable goal judges, whose decisions shall be final, in regard to goals made at the end of which each may be placed.
11. No captain shall allow a member of his team to appear in the game otherwise than in his club uniform.

12. Only players, umpires and referee allowed upon the ground during the progress of the game.

13. The game to begin when the ball is thrown between the contestants, who shall be in line facing each other in the middle of the field, unless it is agreed between the captains to charge. The charge to be from a line 30 feet in front of the goal posts. When the signal to charge has been given, the first and second players must keep to the left of the ball until it has been hit.

14. It is forbidden to touch an adversary, his pony, or his mallet, with the hand or mallet during play, or to strike the ball when dismounted. A player shall not put his stick over his adversary's pony either in front or behind. In riding off or hustling, a player shall not push or strike with his arm or elbow.

15. In case of an accident to a player or pony, or for any other reasonable cause, the referee may stop the game, and the time so lost shall not be counted. When the game is resumed the ball shall be thrown between the players, who shall be lined up at the point at which the ball stopped. But if the game is stopped on account of a foul, the ball is to be thrown in at the place at which the foul occurred.

16. When the limit of time has expired, the game must continue until the ball goes out of bounds, or a goal is made, and such overtime shall not be counted.

17. In event of a tie at the end of the last period, the game to be continued until one side is credited with a goal or part of a goal.

18. When the ball goes out of bounds at the sides it must be thrown in from the place at which it went out, by the referee, or by an impartial person, between the two sides, which shall be drawn up in line facing each other. When the ball goes out ends, the side defending that goal is entitled to a knock-out from the point at which it crossed the line. When the player having the knock-out causes unnecessary delay, the referee may throw a ball on the field and call play. No opponent shall come within 50 feet of a player having the knock-out, until the ball has been hit.

19. Whenever a player, either accidentally or intentionally, knocks the ball behind the line, at the end at which the goal defended by his side is situated, it shall be deemed a safety knock-out, and shall score one-fourth of one goal against such player's side. When the ball is carried out or kicked out by a pony it shall not score as above.

20. The referee shall have power to impose a fine not exceeding forty dollars on any team, or member of a team, which shall fail to appear within a reasonable time of the hour named for the events for which they have entered, or for any misconduct or violation of the rules during the progress of the games, and shall report the same in writing to the Committee for enforcement. And he may exclude from the game any dangerous or vicious pony, and he may start the game notwithstanding the absence of any players after the time fixed.

21. A player requiring a mallet during the game, must ride to the end or side line to procure one; it must not be brought on the field to him.

22. The referee may stop the game at any time when the ball is broken, or when it strikes the referee, or his pony, and may substitute another ball by throwing it between the players at a point as near as possible to where it was stopped.

23. A ball must go over and clear of the line to be out, and over and clear of the line to count a goal. When a ball is hit above the top of the goal posts, but in the opinion of the referee through, it shall be considered a goal.

24. Foul riding is careless and dangerous horsemanship, and lack of consideration for the safety of others. A player in possession of the ball has the right of way (which implies), he who has last hit the ball, or one who is following nearer than any other player the direction from which the ball was last hit, has the right of way, and must not be crossed except at a safe distance.

25. The referee may suspend a player for the match for a foul, or he may award the opposing side a half goal.

26. When a player is replaced by a substitute, he cannot return to the team the same day, except to take the place of a player who is incapacitated.

In any change of players after the game has begun, the handicap of the man having the highest number of goals shall be counted.

27. Any member of the Committee may measure ponies (not his own), and issue certificates, good for the season for ponies under five years of age. Ponies five years old or over, holding such certificates need not be measured again.

28. No player can play for one prize on more than one team or pair.

29. No member of a club which is a member of the Polo Association shall play any match games with or against any club which is not a member of the Association, nor shall any player play on the team of any club of which he is not a member, except on written consent of the Committee.

30. The Polo Association Cups shall not be played for a second time on any ground until all other Association clubs have had the privilege, providing the grounds of the club named are equal to the requirements of the Committee. Any club accepting the Polo Association Cups cannot win them by default.

31. In drawing teams under the handicap the bye shall be drawn by lot first. In the second round the teams shall be opposed to one another whose total handicap shall be nearest. The day of play for the opposing teams to be decided by lot.

32. In event of a game being stopped on account of darkness, or for any cause which prevents its being continued the same day, it must be resumed at the point at which it stopped, as to score and the position of the ball, at the earliest convenient time, unless settled by mutual agreement between the captains.

33. A player shall be handicapped with but one club at a time.

34. The captain of a club may reserve for any of the Association matches any four players of his club, including himself, providing such players are notified at least five days before the closing of the entries to the tournament in which such match takes place.

35. The Polo Association colors are white and dark blue.

---

## HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

---

### THE NATIONAL SADDLE-HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The National Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association was organized in the city of Louisville, April 7, 1891, pursuant to a call made in the *Farmers' Home Journal*—a number of the leading breeders of saddle-horses being present and participating in the preliminary proceedings. The Association was duly chartered according to Chapter 56 of the Revised Statutes of Kentucky.

Articles I. and III. of the Constitution are as follows:

ARTICLE I. Name, etc.—This organization shall be known as "The National Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association," under which name it shall be incorporated in accordance with the laws of Kentucky provided for such organizations, and by which it may acquire all such rights as are granted to associations of this kind.

ARTICLE III. Objects.—The objects of this Association shall be to collect, record and preserve the pedigrees of saddle-horses in America, and the publication of such register in such form as shall be adopted by the Association, and such other matters pertaining to the breeding, exhibiting and sale of saddle-horses as may be deemed advisable.



## RULES GOVERNING ENTRIES FOR VOL. I. AND VOL. II.

1. All animals that show five distinct gaits, viz.: (1) Walk, (2) trot, (3) rack, (4) canter, (5) running walk, fox trot or slow pace.

[The above was the rule under which entries were made in Vol. I., but for Vol. II. it was amended so as to require that stallions must trace direct on either sire's or dam's side to foundation stock or to registered or eligible animals, and go the five gaits above named.]

2. Any stallion whose sire, grandsire, dam or granddam are strains of blood recognized by this Association.

3. Any stallion that has sired five or more performers under Rule 1.

4. Any mare that has produced two or more performers under Rule 1.

5. Progeny of a standard horse out of a standard mare.

6. The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare by a standard horse.

An applicant for entry under Rules 1, 3 and 4 shall accompany his own certificate with that of two reputable persons as to the gaits and performances claimed.

A standard horse has been construed to mean a horse already registered, or eligible to registry by breeding.

## ENTRY AND TRANSFER FEES.

The entry fees are \$1.00 to members of the Association, \$2.00 to all others. Transfer fee, 50 cents for each.

## FOUNDATION STOCK.

The following were adopted as foundation stock for Vol. I.:

The following stallions are registered as foundation stock, and will be recognized as saddle strains under Rule 2.

Denmark, thoroughbred by imp. Hedgeford.

Brinker's Drennon, by Davy Crockett.

Sam Booker, by Boyd McNary, thoroughbred.

John Dillard, by Indian Chief.

Tom Hal, imported from Canada.

Coleman's Eureka.

Vanmeter's Waxy.

Cabell's Lexington, by Gist's Black Hawk.

Copperbottom, pacer.

Stump the Dealer.

Texas, by Comanche.

Prince Albert, by Frank Wolford.

Peter's Halcorn.

Varnon's Roebuck, a Missouri horse.

Davy Crockett (entered in this list at the annual meeting, April 4, 1893).

## OFFICERS.

President, John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.

First Vice-President, Will A. Gaines, Centreville, Ky.

Second Vice-President, W. W. Donnell, Lebanon, Tenn.

Secretary, I. B. Nall, Louisville, Ky.

Treasurer, E. T. Halsey, Louisville, Ky.

Directors—the officers, as above, and W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky.; R. L. Bond, Carrollton, Ky.; T. J. Doolan, Finchville, Ky.; J. A. Potts, Mexico, Mo.; J. E. McClaskey, Bloomfield, Ky.; W. F. Owsley, Jr., Burksville, Ky.; Dr. W. W. Franklin, Glasgow, Ky.; W. M. Rue, Danville, Ky.; J. T. Woodford, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; T. S. Moberley, Richmond, Ky.

State Vice-Presidents—Missouri, G. Tom King, New Bloomfield; Texas, Leonidas Cartwright, San Antonio; Illinois, L. B. Smith, New Berlin; Ohio, D. H. Moore, Athens; Tennessee, W. C. Barham, Milan; Maryland, H. S. Ladew, Cumberland; Virginia, A. M. Bowman, Salem; Louisiana, John A. Skannal, Haughton; Kentucky, J. W. Bales, Richmond; Arkansas, H. R. Stirling, Barton; West Virginia, John W. Inskeep, Moorefield; Indiana, F. W. Spinning, Richmond.

Executive Committee—John B. Castleman, W. T. Miller, L. B. Nall, T. J. Doolan, J. E. McClaskey.

#### AMERICAN HACKNEY HORSE SOCIETY.

Articles I. and II. of the Constitution of this society are as follows:

ARTICLE I. Name.—The name of this society shall be the American Hackney Horse Society.

ARTICLE II. Objects.—The objects for which this society is established are:—

(a) To improve the breed and to promote the breeding of Hackneys and Ponies.

(b) To compile and publish a Stud Book of such horses.

(d) To hold shows of such horses, and to offer prizes, and to do all such other lawful things as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

President, A. J. Cassatt, Esq.

Secretary, Dr. J. Seward Webb, Forty-fourth street and Vanderbilt avenue, New York City.

#### CANADIAN HACKNEY HORSE SOCIETY.

Secretary, Henry Wade, Esq., Toronto, Canada.

#### AMERICAN SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Secretary, Charles Burgess, Wenona, Ill.

#### CANADIAN SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Secretary, Henry Wade, Esq., Toronto, Canada.

#### AMERICAN CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION.

President, R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis.

Vice-President, Robert Miller, Brougham, Ontario.

Secretary, Alexander Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.

Treasurer, David McKay, Fort Wayne, Ind.

#### CANADIAN CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Secretary, Henry Wade, Esq., Toronto, Canada.

#### NATIONAL MORGAN HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Secretary, Delos Duntun, Carpentersville, Ill.

#### ILLINOIS MORGAN HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Secretary, F. W. Beardsley, Gibson City, Ill.

#### AMERICAN SHETLAND PONY CLUB.

President, Hon. L. W. Mitchell, Dixon, Ill.

Vice-President, J. Murray Hoag, Maquoketa, Ia.

Secretary, Mortimer Levering, La Fayette, Ind.

Treasurer, E. C. Pace, Ashley, Ill.

#### NATIONAL NORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION (Percherons).

President, John Virgin, Fairbury, Ill.

Vice-Presidents, James A. Perry, Wilmington, Ill.; Horace Babcock, Onarga, Ill.

Secretary, T. Butterworth, Quincy, Ill.

Treasurer, Edward Hodgson, El Paso, Ill.

#### GERMAN, HANOVERIAN AND OLDENBURG COACH HORSE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Secretary, J. Crouch, Watseka, Ill.

## DOG CLUBS.

The affairs of the dog world in the United States are governed by a central association, "The American Kennel Club," which has control of the regulation of dog shows, registration of dogs, and which publishes an official gazette, "The American Kennel Gazette." There are further other dog clubs, controlling the detailed regulations concerning special breeds of dogs, which are represented in "The American Kennel Club" by delegates selected by themselves.

### AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.

Articles II. and III. of the Constitution read as follows:

ARTICLE II. The object of this Association shall be the protection of the mutual interest of its members. It shall admit such clubs to membership or persons as associate members, as may be deemed desirable. It shall adopt and enforce such rules as shall tend to uniformity in the regulations governing Bench Shows and Field Trials, and to the proper conduct of persons interested in the exhibition, breeding or sale of dogs. Furthermore, it shall publish an official Stud Book and a Kennel Gazette.

ARTICLE III. All regularly organized clubs or associations in the United States or British American Provinces which have held Bench Shows or Field Trials, or are formed for the purpose of holding Bench Shows or Field Trials, or for the improvement of any breed of dogs, and associate members as herein provided, shall be eligible to membership.

### AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB ASSOCIATES.

1. Any person who, in the opinion of the American Kennel Club Committee, has not misconducted himself or herself in any way in connection with dogs, dog shows, or trials, or in any way acted in opposition to the fundamental rules and principles upon which the club has been established, or in any other manner which would make it undesirable that he or she should be an Associate, shall enjoy the following privileges upon an annual payment of five dollars.

2. They shall be entitled to a copy of the American Kennel Club Stud Book annually, and also to a copy each month of the American Kennel Gazette, post free. To enter two dogs, *bona fide* their own property, in the American Kennel Club Stud Book, each year free of charge. These privileges and benefits must be used within the year for which the subscriptions are paid.

3. They shall be entitled to delegates to the American Kennel Club in proportion to their membership—one delegate for every one hundred members, who shall be elected by ballot at their annual meeting held every year.

4. Each delegate shall be qualified, without the concurrence of his colleagues, to individually present any grievance of an Associate member to the American Kennel Club for consideration, and in all such cases the American Kennel Club shall assume original jurisdiction.

5. The names of all persons who wish to become Associates shall be submitted to the Advisory Committee of the American Kennel Club.

6. Subscriptions shall be payable with the application and again on the first of January in each year. Any Associate who has not paid his or her subscription at, or before the annual meeting following, may be struck out of the list of Associates.

7. Any Associate who, in the opinion of the Advisory Committee of the American Kennel Club, has infringed Rule No. 1. as above, shall cease to become an Associate.

8. No Associate shall be entitled to any of the above privileges until his subscription for the current year has been paid.

## OFFICERS.

President, August Belmont. Vice-President, Edward Brooks.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Vredenburg.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 55 Liberty St., New York.

## WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB.

President, J. G. K. Duer.

Secretary, G. de Forest Grant, Union Club, New York.

## METROPOLITAN KENNEL CLUB.

President, Dr. H. T. Foote.

Secretary, G. M. Carnochan, 46 Exchange Place, New York.

## AMERICAN BEDLINGTON TERRIER CLUB.

Secretary, John Hopkinson, Nutley, N. J.

## AMERICAN FOX TERRIER CLUB.

Secretary, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Wellesley, Mass.

## AMERICAN DACHSHUND CLUB.

Secretary, Arthur Froembling, 715 Farwell avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## AMERICAN MASTIFF CLUB.

Secretary, Herbert Mead, Lake Waccabue, N. Y.

## AMERICAN PET DOG CLUB.

Secretary, T. Farrer Rackham, 245 East Fifty-sixth street, New York.

## AMERICAN SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB.

James E. Green, Braintree, Mass.

## AMERICAN SPANIEL CLUB.

R. P. Keasbey, 874 Broadway, New York.

## ENGLISH BLOODHOUND CLUB OF AMERICA.

Secretary, Charles H. Innes, Boston, Mass.

## BOSTON TERRIER CLUB.

Secretary, F. G. Davis, P. O. Box 2790, Boston, Mass.

## BULL DOG CLUB OF AMERICA.

Secretary, Charles G. Hopton, Roseville, N. J.

## BULL TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA.

Secretary, Dr. R. S. Huidekoper, 154 E. Fifty-seventh street, New York.

## CENTRAL BEAGLE CLUB.

Secretary, L. O. Seidel, Pittsburg, Pa.

## COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA.

James Watson, 105 Broadway, New York.

GORDON SETTER CLUB OF AMERICA.

Secretary, L. A. Van Zandt, New City, Rockland Co., N. Y.

GREAT DANE CLUB OF AMERICA.

American Tract Society Building, Nassau street, New York.

IRISH SETTER CLUB.

Secretary, George H. Thomson, 1813 Delancey place, Philadelphia.

IRISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA.

O. W. Donner, Milton, Mass.

NATIONAL BEAGLE CLUB.

Secretary, George W. Rogers, Hempstead, L. I.

NATIONAL GREYHOUND CLUB.

H. W. Huntingdon.

POINTER CLUB OF AMERICA.

George Jarvis, 1015 Washington avenue, New York.

POODLE CLUB OF AMERICA.

Secretary, Z. T. Baker, 13 William street, New York.

ST. BERNARD CLUB OF AMERICA.

W. H. Jockel, Lorillard Tobacco Co., Jersey City, N. J.

# TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS BY EXPRESS.

---

The following, furnished by the courtesy of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, gives its regulations, which in a general way are those of the other express companies, which, however, have declined to or have not furnished us with detailed information.

**Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 63 Broadway, New York.**

Arrangements by telephone with Wells, Fargo & Co.: "2072 Cortlandt," New York—63 Broadway, Office or "767 Jersey City," (Erie Depot).

## ABBREVIATIONS.

The abbreviation "Mdse" means the regular express rate on merchandise from New York to destination.

"D. Mdse." means "Double merchandise rate."

"One and one-half Mdse.," "3t Mdse.," etc., means "One and one-half, or three times merchandise rate."

"G. S." means "General Special rate," which is usually about 20 per cent. less than the merchandise rate, and can be secured on application in each instance.

## RATES.

Animals—Live. Receive them only at O. R. of injury, death or escape, taking a release as provided for live stock. Feed and utensils must be provided by shippers. THEY MUST BE BOXED OR CAGED. Enter the number of animals in each box or cage on way-bill. Charges must be PRE-PAID OR GUARANTEED.

Living Animals, 1,000 pounds or more, for the National Zoological Garden (Smithsonian Institute), Washington, D. C., when boxed, crated or caged, and in good condition at time of shipment, may be carried at Single Mdse. Rate. Less than 1,000 pounds, Double Mdse. The rule requiring pre-payment may be waived.

Alligators—in packages 7 pounds or less, may be carried at Merchandise rate, one graduate through, between railroad points east of the Rocky Mountains, at owner's risk, charges pre-paid.

Alligators .....	}	D. Mdse
Cats .....		
Deer .....		
Dogs—in boxes at actual weight. ....		
Dogs—Securely chained at 100 lbs. each, unless actual weight is more.....		

Dogs—Bitches or Dogs sent for service, may be returned free, when double rates have been paid going .....	
Ferrets .....	D. Mdse
Guinea Pigs.....	
Opossums .....	
Pet Animals. ....	
Rabbits .....	
Snakes—Live .....	
Animals—Stuffed, securely packed and boxed.....	Mdse
Antlers—Not boxed or crated. ....	D. Mdse
Antlers—Boxed or crated....	Mdse
Antlers—Sawed apart. ....	Mdse
Bees—O. R.....	1½ Mdse
Birds—Stuffed, securely packed and boxed.....	Mdse
Birds—Live. Receive them only at O. R. of injury, death or escape, taking a Release as provided for Live Stock. Feed and utensils must be provided by shippers. Charges must be PRE-PAID OR GUARANTEED. Enter the number in each crate on the way-bill .....	D. Mdse
Ostriches, Live—In crates.....	D. Mdse
Pigeons, Live, in Coops—O. R. of injury, death or escape. Coops and contents must not weigh over 150 lbs.	
For shooting tournaments.....	G. S.
For market, pound rates, minimum 35 cents.....	Mdse
Other than for market. Released, same as Live Stock, charges must be PRE-PAID OR GUARANTEED. If cloth covering is used and forms a necessary part of the coop.....	D. Mdse
Pigeons, Homing—O. R. of injury, death or escape; minimum charge 25 cents for each Company carrying .....	Mdse
Fancy poultry or pigeons in slatted coops, sent to and from Exhibitions, will be charged single merchandise rate each way.	
Poultry, Live.—O. R. of injury, death or escape. Food and utensils must be provided by shipper. Coops and contents must not weigh over 150 lbs.	
For market, pound rates, minimum charge 35 cents .....	Mdse
Other than for market. Released same as Live Stock, charges must be PRE-PAID OR GUARANTEED. If cloth covering is used and forms a necessary part of the Coop.....	D. Mdse
Live Stock—Receive only at O. R. of death, injury or escape. Shippers must be required to sign a contract on the form furnished by the Company, releas-	

ing the Express as well as all transportation companies, whose lines may be used, from any and all liability for loss or damage. Feed and utensils must be provided by shippers. Charges must be PRE-PAID OR GUARANTEED. Horses must not be taken unless authorized by Superintendents.

Burros—Crated .....	Mdse
Burros—Not crated, not exceeding 500 lbs. in weight and \$100 in value, minimum \$5.00 for each Company carrying.....	1½ Mdse
Calves—Crated .....	Mdse
Calves—Live, for market, not crated.....	1½ Mdse
Colts—See Ponies.	
Cows—Not crated, estimate single animal at 1,000 lbs. ....	D. Mdse
Cows—Crated .....	Mdse
Goats } Crated ...	Mdse
Hogs }	
Horses—Estimate single animals at 1,000 lbs., minimum \$25.00 for each Company carrying, in absence of an agreement to divide the through rate .....	3 t Mdse
Attendants with horses must not be carried free unless a full car for transportation of the horses is paid for.	
Horses—Carloads, estimate at 10,000 lbs. ....	Mdse
Limit 28 horses to carload. Each additional horse estimate at 1,000 lbs. Carload rate to apply on each special car whether containing one or more horses, not exceeding 28.	.
When paid for as a full carload, Sulkies and other paraphernalia used with the same, may be sent in the same car without additional charge.	
Jacks—Crated ...	Mdse
Jacks—Not crated. Estimate single animals at 1,000 lbs. minimum \$10.00.....	1½ Mdse
Ponies or Colts—Not exceeding 500 lbs. in weight and \$100 in value. Minimum charge, when crated, \$5.00, when carried by one company; when carried by two or more companies, not less than \$2.50 for each company carrying. When not crated, not less than \$5.00 for each company carrying. When crated the minimum applies to each crate. When not crated, to each animal.	
When not crated....	1½ Mdse
When crated.....	Mdse
A Pony, Colt or Horse weighing over 500 lbs. net, will be classified same as a horse.	
Sheep—Crated .....	Mdse



Empties—O. R., returned by the Company that carried them when full. Unless otherwise provided for, they must be called for and delivered by owners, and charges must be PRE-PAID. Minimum charge applies to each shipment. When rated at  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mdse. charge for actual weight at  $\frac{1}{2}$  the rate per 100 lbs. *Empties not enumerated, merchandise rate.* When carried by two or more Companies, charges to be divided equally, delivering Company to have the odd cent. Empties that have not been shipped full by express, merchandise rate, unless otherwise stated.

Empties of all Kinds—Returned from points west of the Ohio & Pennsylvania line to points east of the Ohio & Pennsylvania line, and vice versa, shall be governed by the rules which apply to empties at the point from which they are returned.

Chicken Coops (folding) knocked down.....	5c. Each
Coops (not including chicken coops, folding, K. D.).	10c. Each
Crates and Kennels—Pet animal or dog, or other domestic animal, minimum 50 cents.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mdse
Homing Pigeon Baskets—Returned empty, minimum 25 cents per basket.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mdse
Pony Crates—Minimum 50 cents.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mdse
Buggies—K. D. and boxed or crated minimum \$3.00 apiece for each Company carrying.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mdse
Buggies—Not K. D. and boxed or crated, minimum \$3.00 apiece for each Company carrying.....	3 t Mdse
Carriages—K. D. and boxed or crated.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mdse
Carriages—Not K. D. and boxed or crated.....	3 t Mdse
Carriage or Buggy Poles—With single-trees securely attached .....	Mdse
Carts—Same as Sulkies.	
Cutters—With Thills detached, boxed or crated, minimum \$3.00 apiece for each Company carrying.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mdse
Running Gear of Buggy—Without box or top, and with wheels detached and enclosed in crate with the gear .....	Mdse
Sleigh Bobs or Runners—Without bodies, shafts or poles .....	Mdse
Sleighs—K. D. and boxed or crated, minimum \$3.00 apiece for each Company carrying.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mdse
Sleighs—Not K. D. nor boxed or crated, minimum \$3.00 apiece for each Company carrying.....	3 t Mdse
Sleighs—With Thills detached, boxed or crated, minimum \$3.00 apiece for each Company carrying.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mdse
Sulkies—K. D. and boxed or crated, minimum \$1.50 apiece for each Company carrying.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mdse

Sulkies—Not K. D. but boxed or crated or K. D. and not boxed or crated, minimum \$3.00 apiece for each Company carrying.....	3 t	Mdse
Sulkies—Pneumatic tire, boxed or crated, minimum \$2.00 for each Company carrying. ....		D. Mdse
Sulkies—Pneumatic tire, wheels taken off, K. D. and boxed and crated, minimum \$1.50 apiece for each Company carrying.....	1 ½	Mdse
Sulky Frames or Sulkies without Wheels—Minimum charge \$1.50 for each Company carrying.....	1 ½	Mdse
Thermometers—Must be refused unless boxed or securely packed,		
Value not exceeding \$10.00 each... ..		Mdse
Value exceeding \$10.00 each... ..		D. Mdse

## RATES ON HORSES PER CAR LOAD.

	Maximum.	Each add'l horse.
Buffalo to New York, \$125.00....	28 horses	\$12.50
Chicago to New York, \$250.00. . . . .	28 horses	\$25.00

New York to San Francisco, \$850 per car of not over sixteen horses. If race horses, six attendants free.

Where stalls are desired Express Co.'s carpenter will provide temporary stalls without cost, or shipper may hire Arms or Burton car at his own expense. Shipper should furnish necessary feed, water barrels, etc., to accompany horses.

Fancy poultry or pigeons in cloth coops, pet stock or dogs, that have paid double merchandise rates to Fairs and Exhibitions, may be returned free, if accompanied by a certificate from the Secretary showing that they are being returned to the original owner.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Live stock destined to foreign countries reached by steamer from New York, may be forwarded by making special arrangement at main office of Express Companies in New York. Space must be arranged for in advance. It is customary to allow a fee to the ship's butcher for attendance, feeding, etc.

Dogs secured by chain only will not be accepted by the American or Adams Express Co.'s. When shipped by those companies dog must be securely boxed or crated.

Coops containing poultry must be 4 ft. 10 inches long, 3 ft. wide and 14 inches high, divided in the centre, and not contain more than 28 chickens. Coops 6 ft. long, 3 ft. wide and 8 inches high, must not contain more than 24 small turkeys or geese. For large fowls coops must be made in proportion to the above. Fowls should be provided with food for use while traveling and at rest.

Live stock must be accompanied with a certificate of health from the Veterinarian of the State in which shipments originate, when destined to points in Arizona.

## FORM OF RELEASE.

## WELLS FARGO &amp; CO'S EXPRESS.

## RELEASE FOR LIVE STOCK.

State of.....

.....Office .. .....18

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (made the day, year and place above set forth, between WELLS FARGO & COMPANY, a coporation, party of the first part, and..... of ..... State of ..... party of the second part.

WHEREAS, the party of the second part has requested the party of the first part to forward..... for the party of the second part, from..... to..... in the State of.....;

and, whereas, the party of the first part is an express company, neither owning, leasing, nor in any way controlling, managing or directing any railroad cars, steamboats, or other means of transportation, but relying wholly upon railroad and steamboat and other lines owned, controlled and managed by other corporations and individuals, and the means and facilities furnished by said lines, for the forwarding and transporting of live stock delivered to it; and whereas such railroad or steamboat line will not consent to transport live stock in charge of the party of the first part unless the owners thereof agree that the provisions herein contained shall inure to the benefit of such railroad or steamboat lines; and whereas, the party of the first part does not undertake to forward live stock except at rates greatly in excess of those by this Agreement charged the party of the second part, unless it be upon terms and conditions similar to those herein contained:

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH, that the party of the first part undertakes to forward and transport said animals, subject to all the understandings, terms and conditions of this Agreement to said ..... and that the party of the second part will pay the party of the first part, on demand, the sum of..... dollars (\$.....) for the forwarding and transporting of said animals to said place; it being understood that the reduced rate hereby charged is less than party of the second part hereby represents and agrees that he is the owner of said live stock, and is fully authorized and empowered to make and execute this contract for the transportation of the same.

For WELLS, FARGO &amp; COMPANY,

..... Agent.

..... Shipper.



If cattle or cows—not exceeding \$75 each.

If fat hogs or fat calves—not exceeding \$15 each.

If sheep, lambs, stock hogs, stock calves, or other small animals—not exceeding \$5 each.

And in no event shall the carrier's liability exceed \$1,500 upon any car load.

That said shipper is to pay all back charges and freight paid by said carrier or connecting carrier upon or for the transportation of said Live Stock.

That the said shipper is at his own sole risk and expense to load and take care of, and to feed and water said stock whilst being transported, whether delayed in transit or otherwise, and to unload the same; and neither said carrier nor any connecting carrier is to be under any liability or duty with reference thereto, except in the actual transportation of the same.

That the said shipper is to inspect the body of the car or cars in which said stock is to be transported, and satisfy himself that they are sufficient and safe, and in proper order and condition, and said carrier or any connecting carrier shall not be liable on account of any loss of, or injury to said stock, happening by reason of any alleged insufficiency in, or defective condition of the body of said car or cars.

That said shipper shall see that all doors and openings in said car or cars are at all times so closed and fastened as to prevent the escape therefrom of any of the said stock, and said carrier or any connecting carrier shall not be liable on account of the escape of any of the said stock from said car or cars.

The said carrier or any connecting carrier shall not be liable for or on account of any injury sustained by said Live Stock, occasioned by any or either of the following causes, to wit: Overloading, crowding one upon another, kicking or goring, suffocating, fright, burning of hay or straw, or other material used for feeding or bedding, or by fire from any cause whatever, or by heat, cold, or by changes in weather, or for delay caused by stress of weather, by obstruction of track, by riots, strikes or stoppage of labor, or from causes beyond their control.

That in the event of any unusual delay or detention of said live stock, caused by the negligence of the said carrier, or its employees, or its connecting carriers, or their employees, or otherwise, the said shipper agrees to accept as full compensation for all loss or damage sustained thereby, the amount actually expended by said shipper, in the purchase of food and water for the said stock, while so detained. That no claim for damages which may accrue to the said shipper under this contract shall be allowed or paid by the said carrier, or sued for in any court by the said shipper, unless a claim for such loss or damage shall be made in writing, verified by the affidavit of the said shipper or his agent, and delivered to the.....agent of the said carrier, at his office in.....within five days from the time said stock is removed from said car or cars; and that if any loss or damage occurs upon the line of a connecting carrier, then such carrier shall not be liable unless a claim shall be made in like manner, and delivered in like time, to some proper officer or agent of the carrier on whose line the loss or injury occurs.

That whenever the person or persons accompanying said stock under this contract, to take care of the same, shall leave the caboose and pass over or along the cars or track of said carrier, or of connecting carriers, they shall do so at their own sole risk of personal injury, from whatever cause, and neither the said carrier, nor its connecting carriers, shall be required to stop or start their trains or caboose cars at or from the depots or platforms, or to furnish lights for the accommodation or safety of the persons accompanying said stock to take care of the same under this contract.

And it is further agreed by said shipper that in consideration of the premises and of the carriage of a person or person in charge of said



## CLASSIFICATION.

### **Live Stock in Car Loads (see Special Tariff), Subject to the Uniform Live Stock Contract and the following regulations:**

When shipments are not weighed, they must be way-billed as follows:

Cattle, per car, 25,000 lbs.

Cattle and Calves (see Note), in partially double deck cars, per car, 25,000 lbs.

Cattle and Sheep (see Note), in partially double deck cars, per car, 25,000 lbs.

Hogs, single deck, per car, 18,000 lbs.

Hogs, double deck, per car, 28,000 lbs.

Horses or Mules (including Stallions or Jacks), when not exceeding twenty (20) animals are loaded in one car, per car, 20,000 lbs.

Each additional Horse or Mule, loaded in same car in excess of 20 animals, will be charged for at weight of 1,000 lbs.

\*NOTE.—Ponies and Colts, not exceeding 500 lbs. each in weight, will be taken in carloads at minimum weight of 20,000 lbs., actual weight to be charged for if in excess of the minimum, at rate provided for Horses and Mules.

Horses and Sheep, in mixed carloads (see Note), in partially double deck cars, per car, 25,000 lbs.

Sheep or Calves (see Note), single deck, per car, 16,000 lbs.

Sheep or Calves (see Note), double deck, per car, 20,000 lbs.

If shipments are weighed, they must be billed at actual weight, but subject to the following minimums:

Cattle, per car, loaded in cars 30 ft. or under in length (inside measurement), 18,000 lbs.

Cattle, per car, loaded in cars more than 30 ft. in length, 20,000 lbs.

Cattle and Calves (see Note), in partially double deck cars, per car, 22,000 lbs.

Cattle and Sheep (see Note), in partially double deck cars, per car, 22,000 lbs.

Hogs, single deck, per car, 16,000 lbs.

Hogs, double deck, per car, 22,000 lbs.

Horses or Mules (including Stallions or Jacks), when not exceeding twenty (20) animals are loaded in one car, per car, 20,000 lbs.

Each additional Horse or Mule, loaded in same car in excess of 20 animals, will be charged for at weight of 1,000 lbs.

\*NOTE.—Ponies and Colts, not exceeding 500 lbs. each in weight, will be taken in carloads, at minimum weight of 20,000 lbs., actual weight to be charged for if in excess of the minimum, at rate provided for Horses and Mules.

Horses and Sheep, in mixed carloads (see Note), in partially double deck cars, per car, 22,000 lbs.

Sheep or Calves (see Note), single deck, per car, 14,000 lbs.

Sheep or Calves (see Note), double deck, per car, 18,000 lbs.

If weighed at destination, the same rule may be applied and corrections made in billing.

When rules of originating railroad company permit, shipper may furnish upper deck extending over part or entire portion of the car, at his expense and risk, and rate charged shall be for full double deck car, except as above provided for Cattle and Calves, or Cattle and Sheep, or Horses and Sheep, in mixed carloads, in partially double deck cars.

NOTE.—The word "Calves" as used in this classification applies only to Calves under six months old, and when in full carloads to be charged same rate and weight as for Sheep; all Calves six months old and over, to be charged at the same rate and weight as Cattle.

Shipments of Live Stock in palace or other patent stock cars will be in all respects subject to the maximum and minimum weights established for the conduct of such traffic in the regular live stock cars of the roads.

Horses or Cattle loaded with Hogs or Sheep in mixed carloads (the Hogs or Sheep to be kept separate from the Cattle or Horses by a partition to be erected by shipper under direction of the Station Agent), or Horses loaded with Cattle, to be kept separate by a partition similarly erected, will be charged at weight for Cattle in carloads, and at the highest rate for either.

Cattle and Calves, in mixed carloads, loaded in single deck cars, will be charged at weight and rate for Cattle.

Cattle and Calves, in mixed carloads, loaded in partially double deck cars, will be charged at rate for Cattle.

NOTE.—Cattle and Sheep, in mixed carloads, loaded in partially double deck cars, will be charged at highest rate for either.

NOTE.—Horses and Sheep, in mixed carloads, loaded in partially double deck cars will be charged at highest rate for either.

Hogs and Calves, or Hogs and Sheep, or Hogs, Sheep and Calves, in mixed carloads, will be charged at weight of Hogs in carloads, and at the highest rate for either; Calves (under six months old) being subject to the rate for Sheep.

Fowls or Poultry, in packages, in mixed carloads with Cattle or Horses, Sheep or Hogs (the Cattle or Horses, Sheep or Hogs to be kept separate from each other and from the Fowls or Poultry, in packages), will be charged at the weight for Cattle in carloads, and at the highest rate for either; except, that it will be permissible to charge for the Cattle or Horses, Sheep or Hogs at the minimum carload weights and carload rates provided therefor, and in addition, charge for the Fowls or Poultry, in packages, at the L. C. L. rate provided for same.

Shipments of Live Stock and other freight, in mixed carloads, will be subject to the provisions of Rule 10 (A).

When more than a carload of any kind of Live Stock is offered, the surplus will take less than carload weight and rate.

Less than carloads, at the following estimated minimum weights:

Subject to the Uniform Live Stock Contract.

One Horse, Mule, Pony, Colt or Domestic Horned Animal will be rated at 4,000 lbs.; man in charge carried free.

Each additional Horse, Mule, Pony, Colt or Domestic Horned Animal in same car to same consignee at 3,000 lbs.

Mare and Colt, together (see Note), 4,500 lbs.; man in charge carried free.

NOTE.—Each Mare and Colt (Colt six months old or under) shipped together, to be rated at estimated weight of 4,500 lbs.; weight of any other animal shipped with them to be computed without reference to weight of Mare and Colt.

Cow and Calf, together (see Note), 4,400 lbs.; man in charge carried free.

NOTE.—Each Cow and Calf (Calf six months old or under) shipped together, to be rated at estimated weight of 4,400 lbs.; weight of any other animal shipped with them to be computed without reference to weight of Cow and Calf.

Stallions or Jacks (be sure to take a Uniform Live Stock Contract), 5,000 lbs., each, man in charge carried free; weight of any other animal shipped with them to be computed without reference to weight of Stallion or Jack.

**On small stock in less than carloads, full fare will be charged to party in charge of same.**

**On small stock in less than carloads, estimated weights will govern, as follows:**

‡A single Calf (under six months old), Sheep, Lamb, Pig or Hog, not



crated or boxed, at 500 lbs. each, or actual weight when in excess of 500 lbs.

†Each additional Calf (under six months old), Sheep, Lamb, Pig or Hog, not crated or boxed, in same car to same consignee 250 lbs., or actual weight when in excess of 250 lbs.

When any shipment of small stock under these estimated weights reaches 5,000 lbs., this weight shall be used until actual weight exceeds that amount, when actual weight will apply.

In no case shall the charge for less than carload exceed the charge for single deck car.

Animals or Small Stock, Alive, in crates, boxes or cages, actual weight (subject to the Uniform Live Stock Contract).

### **Regulations governing the Rates upon Live Stock given above, and rules applying to Live Stock Offered for Transportation.**

Agents will be expected to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the following, and will take particular care to acquaint consignors, or their agents, with the requirements of the Company before accepting Live Stock for shipment.

Live Stock will be taken at the reduced rates fixed in the tariff only when a Uniform Live Stock Contract is executed by the station agent and the shipper, and when the release on the back of said contract is executed by man or men who are to accompany said live stock. If shipper refuses to execute a Uniform Live Stock Contract, the live stock will be charged twenty (20) per cent. higher than the reduced rates specified herein; provided, that in no case shall such higher charge be less than one (1) cent per one hundred pounds.

Shipments of Live Stock must be consigned direct to the party or parties to whom same is to be delivered at destination, and will not be received for transportation when consigned "to order of....." or "notify....."

The rates and classification of Live Stock as given in this tariff are based upon the following maximum valuations:

If Cattle or Cows, not exceeding \$75 each.

If Fat Hogs or Fat Calves, not exceeding \$15 each.

If Horses or Mules (including Stallions or Jacks), not exceeding \$100 each.

If Sheep, Lambs, Stock Hogs or Stock Calves, not exceeding \$5 each.

If a full chartered car, on the entire contents of each car, not exceeding \$1,200.

The Company does not agree to transport live stock by any particular train, within any specified time, nor in time for any particular market, and agents must not give receipts containing such guarantee. Neither will the Company be responsible for any loss or damage occurring by the refusal, failure or inability of a connecting line to receive and forward the stock after tender of delivery.

When stock belonging to two or more persons, or when consigned to different parties, is loaded into the same car, or when loaded into a way car, a distinguishing mark should appear upon each head of stock. A tag, securely fastened to the halter, will be sufficient for horses or mules. Upon cattle or small stock, one or more initial letters should be marked upon the sides of each head of stock. Upon calves, the marks should be clipped or shaved. Corresponding initials should be placed opposite the name of consignee on the way-bill or manifest, so as to insure correct and prompt delivery at point of destination.

Fancy Small Stock, requiring special care, should be in crates, boxes or cages; and agents will recommend owners to forward such by the regular Express line, which has agents in charge to care for them (see classification of Animals or Small Stock, Alive, in crates, boxes or cages).

It should be understood, in receiving Live Stock of any description for transportation, that the actual delivery does not commence until the

stock has been placed in the car, and the responsibility of the Railroad Company shall cease upon the delivery of car at station to which consigned; the consignor and consignee to load and unload the same, with such reasonable assistance from agents of the Company as they can offer at point of shipment and destination.

Animals known to be vicious, or so spirited that they cannot safely be placed alongside of other stock, and mares with colts alongside, will not be received unless a Uniform Live Stock Contract is executed.

The Railroad Company does not assume any risks from the acts of the animals themselves, or to each other, such as biting or kicking; such risks must always be borne by the owner; nor will the Company be accountable for stock escaping, unless placed in the car properly haltered; nor will the Company hold itself liable for injury to calves, hogs, or other stock, from suffocation, exhaustion, heat or cold.

Except when shipped in a full chartered car, sucking calves accompanying cows will be charged for in the manner provided for like small stock.

The owner or his agent must accompany each consignment of cattle, horses or mules, carloads or less, to care for same, and will be carried free. One person will be carried free *in charge* of and going with each consignment of calves, hogs or sheep, when in carloads, to care for same. The permit or authority to ride free to be good only on train with such stock. No free return passage to be given.

With one, two or three cars of HORSES OR MULES, the owner or his agent will be carried free on the same train to take care of the animals; four to seven inclusive belonging to one owner, two men in charge; and eight cars or more, three men in charge, which is the maximum number that will be carried free for one owner.

With live stock OTHER THAN HORSES OR MULES, one man will be carried free on the same train in charge of any one consignment of one to fifteen ears, inclusive; and sixteen cars or more belonging to one owner, two men in charge, which is the maximum number that will be carried free for one owner.

One attendant will be carried free in charge of each consignment of horses up to and including a carload. For each additional attendant with carload or less than carload shipments, a charge of 2,000 lbs. at 1st-class tariff rates will be made; provided that in no case shall the charge exceed 1st-class passenger fare. This charge to be shown as a separate item on way-bill.

In consideration of shippers or their agents being carried free on the same train with their stock, for the purpose of taking care of it, it will be in all cases their duty to EXAMINE THE CARS before loading; and if they accept them, the stock will be at their risk of loss or damage, occasioned by doors being displaced or other reasons while in transit.

The owner or his agent accompanying stock will be expected to feed, water and care for same at his own expense.

In case of accident or unavoidable delay, because of which it becomes necessary to send Live Stock forward unaccompanied by the owner or his agent, it will be permissible to do so, and if for this or other reasons, feed is furnished for the stock by or through the Railroad Company, a charge will be made for the same and collected from the consignee upon delivery. Agents will note such charges or expenses upon the way-bill or manifest, and advise agent at destination by telegraph.

When stable traps or other appurtenances, such as harness, racing carts or sulkies, medical chests, clothing, cooking utensils, etc., are forwarded with shipments of Horses, in less than carloads, such articles (excluding feed) shall be charged for at the classified ratings provided therefor.

**No free return Passage will be given.**

**Agents will be very careful to explain the following requirement to shippers, viz.:**

*Race Horses, Stallions and other high priced animals, when shippers are unwilling to have the same transported at the above list of values, will be taken only by special arrangement at one and one-half first-class rates, calculated at the estimated weights named below, but agents must not accept for shipment such valuable animals without first communicating with the General or Division Freight Agent.*

When value of each animal exceeds	And is not over	For one animal charge. Pounds.	For two or more animals in same car, to one consignee, charge each. Pounds.
\$100.00	\$400.00	5,000	4,000
400.00	600.00	5,500	4,500
600.00	800.00	6,000	4,700
800.00	1,000.00	7,000	5,500
1,000.00	1,500.00	9,000	7,000
1,500.00	2,000.00	11,000	8,500
2,000.00	2,500.00	13,000	10,000
2,500.00	3,000.00	15,000	11,500
3,000.00	3,500.00	17,000	13,000
3,500.00	4,000.00	19,000	14,500
4,000.00	4,500.00	21,000	16,000
4,500.00	5,000.00	23,000	18,500

Animals of a greater value than given above will be subject to a corresponding advance in weights furnished in the above table.

*Note.*—Animals, Alive, other than domestic animals, *taken only by special agreement.*

Property shipped not subject to Uniform Bill of Lading Conditions, will be charged twenty (20) per cent. higher than as herein provided (subject to a minimum increase of one (1) cent per 100 lbs.) and cost of Marine Insurance. (See Rule 1.)

## New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.

**CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI and CHICAGO** and all intermediate points on the Erie R. R., and connected with R.R.'s to all points West and South.

The Erie Company carries Live Stock to above points by fast local and special freight, and by Wells Fargo Express.

### RATES:

Single or several head of horses or cattle, 1st class rates.

Carloads of horses (number allowed), 20; extra charge for any over 20 head.

Carloads of cattle (number allowed), a minimum of 20,000 lbs. They average about 17 head.

Carloads of sheep (number allowed), double deck, a minimum of 18,000 lbs. They average about 200 head.

Single decks, a minimum of 14,000 lbs.

Carloads of swine (number allowed), a minimum of 22,000 lbs. They average about 140 head.

Single decks, a minimum of 18,000 lbs.

The feed for animals in transit is supplied by stock yards at owners expense.

Ordinary Stock Cars are stalled by the owner or shipper of stock as he wishes and at his expense. Feed is furnished also by him, or the stock may be fed at any of the stock yards on the line of the road, at Sala-

manca, Buffalo or Deposit, N. Y., Jersey City and Weehawken, N. J. Delivery is made as per Circular No. 802 following.

We have a number of fast freight trains leaving Jersey City, between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., for points west, and one train for Live Stock from Jersey City to Port Jervis and intermediate stations, leaving about noon daily, except Sundays and holidays.

We reach Chicago, Cincinnati and intermediate points direct via Salamanca, N. Y. and Marion, O.; Canadian points via Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and Boston and New England points via Binghamton, N. Y., D. & H. R. R., Mechanicville, N. Y. and Fitchburg R. R., also via Newburg, N. Y. and New England R. R. and the N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

The Arnis Palace Horse Car and the Burton Improved Horse Car are in use generally over our road, but we will accept any kind of car that can be run over our tracks. The charge for use of these cars is extra and based on a mileage run, with a minimum charge for 100 miles.

Insurance on Live Stock is made by owner or shipper. That on Export Stock is generally effected through the shipping broker who procures the space on the vessels, and is out of the jurisdiction of the R. R. Co's. In some cases Commission Salesmen at the markets here have arrangements whereby Live Stock consigned to them for sale is covered by insurance while in their possession.

#### ATTENDANTS REQUIRED WITH HORSES:

One attendant is allowed free to carload of animals. Return fare of attendant not allowed.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS.**—See note attached Live Stock Contract.

From New York the shipper can make arrangements and must deliver animals at Jersey City local station, corner 10th and Grove St., by Pavonia Ferry from New York.

Animals arriving in New York are received at local station, Jersey City, at Central Stock Yards, Jersey City, and at Weehawken.

#### CIRCULAR 802—CARLOADS.

##### CENTRAL STOCK YARDS AND TRANSIT CO., JERSEY CITY.

All kinds of Live Stock may be taken for delivery at these yards at Jersey City rates. Way-bill to Jersey City, noting on way-bill: "Care of Central Stock Yards, Jersey City."

##### HACKENSACK ABATTOIR, JERSEY CITY.

Hogs only may be taken to Hackensack Abattoir at Jersey City rates. They must be way-billed to Jersey City, and way-bills must bear endorsement: "For Hackensack Abattoir," that the cars may be properly switched at Bergen Junction.

##### JERSEY CITY.

Horses and mules only may be taken for delivery at Jersey City Freight Station at Jersey City rates. Note on way-bills. "For local delivery."

##### NEW YORK AND WESTERN STOCK YARDS, WEEHAWKEN.

(Formerly "Oak Cliff.")

All kinds of Live Stock at Jersey City rates. Way-bill to Weehawken: "Care of New York and Western stock Yards."

##### WESTERN STOCK YARD, W. 40TH ST., NEW YORK.

Hogs only may be taken at New York rates. Way-bill to Weehawken, noting on way-bill: "For delivery at W. 40th Street, New York."

##### UNION STOCK YARDS, W. 60TH ST., NEW YORK.

Cattle, Sheep and Calves only, at New York rates. Way-bill to Weehawken, noting on way-bill: "To be delivered at W. 60th St. Yards, New York."

Cattle billed to Central Stock Yards, Jersey City, or New York and Western Stock Yards, Weehawken, will be lightered free to East 45th St., New York; North 8th and North 9th Sts., Williamsburgh; South 11th St., Brooklyn; West 60th St., New York, and to steamers within the lighterage limits at New York.

On all carload shipments of small stock from connecting roads east of Buffalo and Salamanca, destined to New York, Jersey City or Weehawken, \$9 per double deck and \$7 per single deck car must be deducted and allowed this Company for Terminal charges before prorating.

On all carload shipments of small stock from connecting roads west of Buffalo and Salamanca, 5c. per hundred pounds must be deducted and allowed this Company for Terminal charges before prorating.

On carload shipments of cattle from all connecting roads  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cts. per 100 lbs. must be deducted before prorating and allowed this Company for Terminal charges.

When shipments of mixed stock in carloads, billed for delivery at 60th St., New York, contain more than five (5) hogs, the hogs will be sent to the 40th St. Hog Yards, and the remainder of shipment to 60th St. Yards.

#### LESS THAN CARLOADS.

Less than carload shipments of Live Stock may be received for delivery to the proper stock yards in Jersey City, Weehawken and West 40th and West 60th Sts., New York, as outlined above, on the following conditions:

On all shipments of less than single deck carloads of small stock, whether originating on this road or received from connecting lines (in addition to the rate for transportation), the following rates per head must be charged and allowed this Company for Terminal charges:—

Cattle .....	15c.	per head.
Calves .....	10c.	" "
Hogs .....	8c.	" "
Sheep .....	5c.	" "

On less than carloads, destined to 40th or 60th St., the following additional charge will be made for lighterage from Weehawken.

Cattle .....	45c.	per head.
Calves .....	10c.	" "
Hogs .....	8c.	" "
Sheep .....	5c.	" "

Live Stock will not be taken for New York, Weehawken or Jersey City delivery, except as provided for above.

When practicable, Live Stock should be accompanied by regular way-bills: but if, from any cause, Live Stock is forwarded on running cards, you will send regular way-bills by first passenger train as follows: When for Central Stock Yards or Jersey City, to General Agent at Jersey City; when for 40th St. or 60th St., New York, or New York and Western Stock Yards, Weehawken, to Agent, Weehawken, via Bergen Junction. Be particular in every case to put in separate envelopes way-bills for Live Stock destined to the different yards.

Running cards for care of Live Stock must always show the name of the commission house, party or parties who will handle same at destination, and Junction Agents will insist upon connecting lines giving the necessary information to comply with these instructions when stock is not accompanied by regular way-bills.

In any instance where cars of Live Stock are forwarded on running cards and the regular way-bills are not forwarded on the first passenger train after the Live Stock has left the station, Agents must telegraph the Agent at destination or the junction station where cars leave our

line, the total amount of freight and charges to destination, giving the billing reference and stating time regular way-bill is forwarded.

On shipments of Live Stock for Export via Fitchburg R. R. and Boston, Mass., a charge of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per 100 lbs. must be deducted before prorating and allowed terminal line for delivery to steamship companies.

For more detailed information address:

GEO. F. GEAGAN,  
*Live Stock Agent.*

H. B. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*General Freight Agent.*  
21 Cortlandt St.

## Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD CO.  
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.  
WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, PITTSBURG, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, and intermediate points.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Co. carries Live Stock to points above by regular freight service.

### RATES.

See Official Classification No. 17.

For guidance in rates, the following from Jersey City, at which point all Live Stock from New York City is loaded:

From Jersey City.	Phila.	Balto.	Wash.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.
L. c. l. horses and cattle.	22	34	35	45	75
C. l. horses.....	15	20	21	30	65
C. l. cattle.....	$10\frac{1}{2}$	15	$15\frac{1}{2}$	18	65
C. l. sheep.....	15	$17\frac{1}{2}$	19	30	50
C. l. hogs.....	12	15	20	21	50

All rates in cents per 100 pounds.

From New York the shipper can make arrangements and must deliver animals. At Jersey City freight station (Telephone, 146 Jersey City) up to 3 P. M., corner of Second and Henderson Sts., and Central Stock Yards (Telephone, 115 Jersey City), N. J., this company will take from ship direct.

Animals arriving in New York are received at above places.

Animals are shipped and received at Philadelphia, West Philadelphia Stock Yards; Pittsburg, East Liberty Stock Yards; Chicago, Union Stock Yards.

Export horses or local shipped by Pennsylvania R. R. to New York should be consigned to Central Stock Yards, Jersey City, and if for export are delivered by them to any steamship line port of New York, by notifying D. H. Sherman, telephone. 115 Jersey City, of any shipments, all details will have the proper attention. Insurance from the West to England can be procured by application to Curran & Kentgen, 15 to 25 Whitehall St., New York. The rate against all risks of mortality at present, horses valued at \$100 per head  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., valued \$150 per head  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

O. H. GEER, General Agent, 2 Beaver Street, New York City. Telephone, 368 Broad.

## Long Island Railroad Co.

ALL POINTS ON LONG ISLAND.

All shipments less in number than require the exclusive use of a car are handled in regular express cars in the care and under the direction

of the regular messenger. Reaching the most extreme point on Long Island within 4 hours, the provisions for watering, feeding, etc., necessary on other roads, are unnecessary here.

For the use of shippers when desired, a fully equipped Palace Horse Car is furnished which will accommodate 25 horses. Horses are only handled by express on fast passenger trains. There is no provision for the insuring of Live Stock in transit, shipments of this character being handled only when fully released. All horses for transportation to points on Long Island should be delivered at the platform in Long Island City.

All information desired relative to rates, train service, etc., will be furnished upon inquiry of G. H. Clarke, Supt., Long Island City, telephone, 914 Greenpoint.

#### FREIGHT STATIONS.

Long Island City, Telephone, 919 Greenpoint.  
 Bushwick, Telephone, 621 Williamsburgh.  
 Flatbush Avenue, Telephone, 1043 Brooklyn.

---

### **New York Central & Hudson River R. R.**

ALBANY, UTICA, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION  
 BRIDGE, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. AND BEYOND  
 SUSPENSION BRIDGE TO GRAND TRUNK IN CANADA.

#### RATES.

See Classification No. 17.

Arrangements and station, New York:

For horses, 33d St. and 11th Ave. Telephone, 110 38th St.  
 For cattle, Union Stock Yard and Market Co., 60th St. and 11th Ave.  
 At Buffalo, East Buffalo Stock Yards.

---

### **New England & New Haven R. R.**

BRIDGEPORT, NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, BOSTON, AND  
 EASTERN STATES.

Freight Stations in New York: Pier 50, East River; Harlem River,  
 132d St. and Willis Ave.

---

### **Harlem River R. R.**

### **Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.**

FROM LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

#### RATES TO NEW YORK.

Single or several head of horses or cattle, \$30 for first head (not stallion), \$22.50 for each additional animal.

Carloads of horses (number allowed), \$120 per car of 20 head; each additional horse \$6 each.

Carloads of cattle (number allowed), 28c. per cwt., minimum weight 20,000 lbs., number to suit shipper.

Carloads of swine (number allowed), 30c. per cwt., minimum weight, single deck 16,000 lbs., double deck 20,000 lbs.

Carloads of swine (number allowed.), 30c. per cwt., minimum weight, single deck 18,000 lbs., double deck 28,000 lbs.

The feed for animals in transit is supplied by owner or shipper at his expense.

Attendants required with Horses, Cattle and Mules. One attendant is allowed free with shipment to earload of animals. Return fare of attendant is not allowed.

#### CONDITIONS.

Regular Live Stock release.

#### ARRANGEMENTS AT LEXINGTON.

L. & N. Freight Depot, Telephone, 40.

Blue Grass Stock Yards, Telephone 69.

No Live Stock insurance agency in Lexington.

---

### Central Railroad of New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA AND POINTS SOUTH AND WEST.

Ferry, foot of Liberty Street, New York.

Freight Station, Jersey City. Telephone, 268 A.

---

### People's Line Steamers.

ALBANY AND POINTS BEYOND ON HUDSON RIVER BY BOAT.

#### RATES.

Horses, \$3 each.

Horses, carloads (cf 15), \$20. Feed supplied by shipper.

Attendants not required to Albany, required beyond.

At New York, Frank C. Earle, General Freight Agent.

Old Pier 41, North River. Telephone, 1636 Franklin.

At Albany, People's Line Pier.

---

### Old Colony Steamboat Company.

NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, BOSTON AND ALL POINTS ON N. Y., N.

H. & H. R. R. ON THE TAUNTON, PLYMOUTH, NORTHERN,

CAPE COD, AND PART OF PROVIDENCE DIVISIONS.

ALSO POINTS NORTH OF BOSTON.

#### RATES BY FREIGHT.

	Newport.	Fall River.	Boston.
One horse.....	\$6.90	\$6.90	\$9.60
Each additional horse.....	4.60	4.60	6.40

New York, Agent and Pier, 18 North River. Telephone, 2751 Cortlandt.

Newport, Long Wharf. Fall River, Old Colony Pier.

Boston, Columbus Avenue Station.

#### NEW BEDFORD.

Rate, same as Fall River.

Pier 40, East River.



**Norwich Line.**

NEW LONDON, AND BY RAIL TO WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

## RATES BY FREIGHT.

	New London.	Providence.	Boston.
One to three horses, each.....	\$4.00	\$8.70	\$10.20
Four or more horses, each.....	3.00	5.80	6.80

Agent and Pier, New York, 40 North River. Telephone, 678 Franklin.

In Boston, Freight Station, New England R. R., somewhere in South Boston, address not known at New York office.

**Old Dominion Steamship Co.**

NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, NEWPORT NEWS AND RICHMOND, VA.

Subsidiary lines on inland waters of Virginia and North Carolina.

Feed furnished by shipper. Attendants desirable.

Live Stock contract.

Deliver animals in New York, Pier 26, North River. Tel., 1580 Cortlandt.

**Cromwell Steamship Company.**

NEW ORLEANS.

Deliver animals and make arrangements, Agent and Pier 9, North River, New York. Telephone, 2457 Cortlandt.

Insurance by shipping agent.

**The Clyde Steamship Company.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA., WILMINGTON, N. C., AND GEORGETOWN, S. C. AND ST. JOHN RIVER.

Arrangements, Wm. P. Clyde & Co., 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Deliver animals, Clyde Wharves.

**Atlas Line of Mail Steamers.**

WEST INDIES, SPANISH MAIN AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

CAPE HAYTI, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, GREYTOWN, PORT LIMON.

TAKING CARGO FOR JAMAICA OUTPORTS, VIA KINGSTON, PORT AU PRINCE, PETIT GOAVE, GONAIVES, JEREMIE, CARTHAGENA AND SANTA MARTA.

Rates by special agreement, but on horses and cattle, usually the same as first-class passengers.

Stalls provided, the cost of building same being included in the freight charged. Feed must be provided by the shipper. Care and attention to the animals is generally secured by the payment of a fee to one of the officers.

Pier 55, North River. Telephone, 543 18th.

Agents for arrangements and insurance:

Kim, Forwood & Kellogg, 24 State St., New York.

### **Panama R. R. Steamship Line.**

COLON, GUAYAQUIL, PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
Pier, Foot West 27th St., New York. Agents, 29 Broadway.

---

### **Quebec Steamship Co.**

ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, ST. KITTS, ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, GUADALOUPE, ST. LUCIE, ST. VINCENT, BAMBADOES, BERMUDA AND DEMERARA.

#### **RATES.**

Horses, \$25; Carload lots, \$20 each; Mules and cattle, \$18; Sheep, \$1.75.  
Feed supplied by shipper (except to Bermuda by company). Attendants not required.

Pier 47, North River. Telephone, 1566 Broad.

---

### **Red "D" Line.**

LA GUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACAO AND MARACAIBO.  
(VENEZUELA.)

Stalling and feed furnished by shipper. Attendance can be arranged with one of crew.

Roberts' Pier, Brooklyn.

Agents, Boulton, Bliss & Dalled, 135 Front St., New York.

Telephone, 818 Cortlandt.

---

### **To Europe.**

WHITE STAR LINE—LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

By steamers specially built for cattle trade.

Single horses or cattle.....	\$25 to \$30 each
By carloads (10 to 20 head).....	\$15 each
Sheep, 1,200 to 1,500 head.....	.90 cents to \$1 each
Swine—not carried.	

Feed supplied by owners. Attendants required, two allowed free to carload, one return fare allowed.

If animals are shipped in bond, all custom house papers must be prepared and on hand.

Pier 38, North River. Telephone, 1650 Spring.

Insurance obtained at 9 Broadway—Telephone, 1424 Broad. Rates, 3 to 3½ per cent. on horses valued \$150. Rate increases with increased value of horse.

---

ALLAN-STATE LINE—LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW.

The steamers of the Allan-State Line, sailing between New York and Glasgow, carry live stock on all vessels from New York, except during the passenger season from May to October; then only on the regular freight boats. The services of the company are from New York, Philadelphia and Boston to Glasgow; from Montreal during the open season of the St. Lawrence to Glasgow, London and Liverpool.

Agents, 53 Broadway, New York.

Pier, foot of Twenty-first street, North River. Telephone, 1630 Broad.

ANCHOR LINE—GLASGOW.

Agents, Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green.  
Pier 54, North River.

---

WILSON LINE—LONDON, HULL, NEWCASTLE AND ANTWERP,  
AND BOSTON TO HULL.

Agents, Sanderson & Son, 22 State street, New York. Tel., 751 Broad.  
Pier for Antwerp, Sixth Street, Hoboken.  
Pier for Newcastle, Hull and London, Wall Street Ferry, Brooklyn.  
Agents, Boston, 4 Liberty Square.

---

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—HAMBURG.

Carry horses only.  
Agents, 37 Broadway. Telephone, 1500 Broad.  
Pier, Hoboken.

---

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.—BREMEN.

Rate on horses, \$25 per head. Shipper furnishes feed. Attendants required. One attendant free to each 20 horses and return fare allowed. Horses on landing at Bremen are subject to quarantine.

Agents, Oelrichs & Co., 2 Bowling Green. Telephone, 613 Broad.  
Pier, Second Street, Hoboken. Telephone, 109 Hoboken.

---

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE—LONDON.

TRANSSHIPS TO HAVRE, ANTWERP, BORDEAUX, BOULOGNE  
AND OSTEND.

Steamers every Saturday morning.

Rates include feed, attendance, and insurance for voyage and ten days after arrival at London or to destination on the Continent.

Special facilities and rates on race horses and high-priced stock.  
Pier 39, North River.

Agents, 1 Broadway. Telephone, 1805 Broad.

## RECORDS OF HORSES' SPEED.

### RUNNING RECORDS.

CORRECTED UP TO JANUARY 1, 1897.

¼ mile..Bob Wade, 4, Butte (Mont.), August 20, 1890.....	0.21¼
⅜ mile..Fashion, 4, at Lampas (Tex.), August 15, 1891.....	0.34
..Red S., a., 122 lbs., at Butte (Mont.), July 22, 1896.....	0.34
½ mile..Geraldine, 4, 122 lbs., at N. Y. J. C. (straight course), August 30, 1889.....	0.46
..April Fool, 4, 122 lbs., at Butte (Mont.), July 31, 1891..	0.47
4½ fur..Meadows, 6, 103 lbs., Alexander Island, Va., March 28,, 1895 .....	0.53
⅝ mile..Maid Marian, 4, 111 lbs, at New York J. C., Oct. 9, 1894..	0.56¾
5½ fur..Tormentor, 6, 121 lbs., at New York Jockey Club (straight course), October 10, 1893.....	1.03
..Tim Murphy, a., 102 lbs., at San Francisco (Bay District), September 23, 1895.....	1.06 1-3
Futurity Course (170 feet less than ¾ mile.)	
..Kingston, a., 139 lbs., Sheepshead Bay (C. I. J. C.), June 24, 1891 .....	1.08
¾ mile..Domino, 2, 128 lbs., N. Y. J. C. (straight course), September 29, 1893.....	1.09
..O'Connell, 5, 121 lbs., at Oakley, July 18, 1895.....	1.12¼
6½ fur..Wernberg, 4, 113 lbs., at Sheepshead Bay, August 28, 1895. ....	1.19 2-5
⅞ mile..Clifford, 4, 127 lbs., Sheepshead Bay (C. I. J. C.), August 20, 1894 .....	1.25 2-5
..Bella B., 5, 103 lbs., Monmouth Park, July 8, 1890 (straight course) .....	1.23½
7½ fur..Free Advice, 4, 103 lbs., at St. Louis, Mo., June 12, 1896..	1.33½
1 mile...Salvator, 4, 110 lbs, at Monmouth Park, August 28, 1890 (against time, straight course).....	1.35½
..Kildeer, 4, 91 lbs., Monmouth Park, August 13, 1892 (straight course) .....	1.37¼
..Libertine, 3, 90 lbs., at Chicago (Harlem), October 24, 1894	1.38¾
1 m. 20 y.Maid Marian, 4, 101 lbs., Chicago (Washington Park), July 19, 1893.....	1.40
1 m. 70 y.Wildwood, 4, 115 lbs., Chicago (Washington Park), July 19, 1893.....	1.44
..Faraday, 4, 102 lbs., at Chicago (Washington Park), July 21, 1893 .....	1.44
..Cash Day, 3, 109 lbs., at Chicago (Washington Park), July 19, 1894.....	1.44
..Sulross, a., 96 lbs., at Chicago (Washington Park), July 19, 1894 .....	1.44
1 1-16 m.Redskin, 6, 98 lbs., Forsyth (Ind.), June 6, 1896.....	1.45
1½ miles..Tristan, 6, 114 lbs., at New York Jockey Club, June 2, 1891 .....	1.51¾
1 3-16 miles..Henry Young, 4, 105 lbs., Chicago (Washington Park), July 14, 1894.....	1.58½
1¼ miles..Salvator, 3, 122 lbs., at Sheepshead Bay, June 25, 1890..	2.05
..Morello, 3, 117 lbs., at Chicago (Washington Park), July 22, 1893.....	2.05
..Banquet, 3, 108 lbs., at Monmouth Park, July 17, 1890 (straight course) .....	2.03½

1 m. 500 yds..Bend Or, 4, 115 lbs., Saratoga, July 25, 1882.....	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 5-16 miles..Sir John, 4, 116 lbs., at New York Jockey Club, June 9, 1892 .....	2.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles..Sabine, 4, 109 lbs., at Chicago (Washington Park), July 5, 1894 .....	2.18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles..Lanplighter, 3, 109 lbs., at Monmouth Park, August 9, 1892 .....	2.32 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 $\frac{5}{8}$ miles..Hindoocraft, 3, 75 lbs., N. Y. Jockey Club, Aug. 27, 1889.	2.48
1 4-5 miles..Hotspur, 5, 117 lbs., at San Francisco, April 30, 1891..	3.00 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 $\frac{7}{8}$ miles..Enigma, 4, 90 lbs., at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 15, 1885..	3.20
2 miles..Ten Broeck, 5, 110 lbs., Louisville, May 29, 1877 (against time) .....	3.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
..Newton, 4, 107 lbs., Chicago (Washington Park), July 13, 1893.....	3.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles..Joe Murphy, 4, 99 lbs., at Chicago, August 30, 1894.....	3.42
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles..Springbok, 5, 114 lbs., Saratoga, July 29, 1875.....	3.56 $\frac{1}{4}$
..Preakness, a., 114 lbs., Saratoga, July 29, 1875.....	3.56 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles..Aristides, 4, 104 lbs., Lexington, May 13, 1876.....	4.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{5}{8}$ miles..Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs., Lexington, September 16, 1876.	4.58 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles..Hubbard, 4, 107 lbs, at Saratoga, August 9, 1873.....	4.58 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 miles..Drake Carter, 4, 115 lbs., Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 6, 1884..	5.24
4 miles..Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs., Louisville September 27, 1876 (against time) .....	7.15 $\frac{3}{4}$
..Fellowcraft, 4, 108 lbs., Saratoga, August 20, 1874.....	7.19 $\frac{1}{2}$

## TROTTING RECORDS.

## FASTEST YEARLINGS—COLT AND FILLY.

Abdell, brown colt, by Advertiser, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; San Jose, Cal., September 28, 1894; time, regulation..	2.23
Pansy McGregor, chestnut filly; by Fergus McGregor, dam Cora, by Coriander; Holton, Kan., November 18, 1893; race, kite....	2.23 $\frac{3}{4}$

## TWO-YEAR-OLDS—COLT AND FILLY.

Arion, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Manette, by Nutwood; Stockton, Cal., November 10, 1891; time, kite.....	2.10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jupe, bay colt, by Allie Wilkes, dam Annie Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen; Boston, Mass., September 29, 1896; race, regulation.	2.13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Janie T., bay filly, by Bow Bells, dam Nida, by Mouon; Lexington, Ky., October 15, 1897; race, regulation.....	2.14

## THREE-YEAR-OLDS—COLT AND FILLY.

Fantasy, bay filly, by Chimes, dam Homora, by Almonarch; Nashville, Tenn., October 17, 1893; race, regulation.....	2.08 $\frac{3}{4}$
Arion, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Manette, by Nutwood; Nashville, Tenn., November 12, 1892; time, regulation.....	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$

## FOUR-YEAR-OLDS—COLT AND FILLY.

Directum, black stallion, by Director, dam Stemwinder, by Venture; Nashville, Tenn., October 18, 1893; race, regulation.	2.05 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fantasy, bay filly, by Chimes, dam Homora, by Almonarch; Terre Haute, Ind., September 13, 1894; time, regulation.....	2.06

## FIVE-YEAR-OLDS—COLT AND MARE.

Ralph Wilkes, chestnut stallion, by Red Wilkes, dam Mary Mays, by Mambrino Patchen; Nashville, Tenn., October 19, 1894; time, regulation .....	2.06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fantasy, bay mare, by Chimes, dam Homora, by Almonarch; Des Moines, Ia., June 21, 1896; time.....	2.07

## WORLD'S RECORD.

Alix, bay mare, by Patronage, dam Atlanta, by Attorney; Galesburg, Ill., September 19, 1894; time, regulation..... 2.03¾

## STALLION RECORD.

Directum, black stallion, by Director, dam Stemwinder, by Venture; Nashville, Tenn., October 18, 1893; race, regulation. 2.05¼

## GELDING RECORD.

Azote, bay gelding, by Whips, dam Josie, by Whipple's Hambletonian; Galesburg, Ill., September 5, 1895; time, regulation.. 2.04¾

## RACE RECORD TO SULKY.

Directum, black stallion, by Director, dam Stemwinder, by Venture; Nashville, Tenn., October 18, 1893; regulation..... 2.05¼

Alix, bay mare, by Patronage, dam Atlanta, by Attorney; Terre Haute, Ind., August 17, 1894; regulation..... 2.05¼

## TO WAGON—RACE.

Elloreë, chestnut mare, by Antell, dam Flora McGregor, by Robert McGregor; Cleveland, O., August 28, 1897; regulation. 2.10

## TO WAGON—TIME.

Guy, black gelding, by Kentucky Prince, dam Flora Gardener, by American Star; Detroit, Mich., July 18, 1893; regulation.... 2.13

## UNDER SADDLE—RACE.

Great Eastern, bay gelding, by Walkill Chief, 330, dam by Consternation; Fleetwood Park, New York, September 22, 1877; regulation ..... 2.15¾

## FASTEST RACE IN STRAIGHT HEATS.

Alix, bay mare, by Patronage, dam Atlanta, by Attorney; Terre Haute, Ind., August 17, 1894; regulation.....2.06—2.06¼—2.05¼

## TEAM RECORD—RACE.

Sally Simmons, brown mare, by Simmons, and Roseleaf, black mare, by Goldleaf; Columbus, O., Sept. 27, 1894; regulation.. 2.15¼

## TEAM RECORD TO WAGON—TIME.

Honest George, bay gelding, by Albert, and Belle Hamlin, bay mare, by Almont, Jr.; Providence, R. I., September 23, 1892; regulation ..... 2.12¼

## TROTTER WITH RUNNING MATE, TO WAGON—RACE.

Frank, bay gelding, by Abraham, dam by Green Mountain Boy; Prospect Park, L. I., N. Y., November 15, 1883; regulation..... 2.08½

## TROTTER WITH RUNNING MATE, TO WAGON—TIME.

Ayres P., chestnut gelding, by Prosper Merimee, dam by Rustie; Kirkwood, Del., July 4, 1893; kite..... 2.03½

## TANDEM—TIME.

Mambrino Sparkle, bay mare, and William H., bay gelding; Cleveland, O., September 16, 1886; regulation..... 2.32

## A TEAM OF THREE, TROTTING IN HARNESS ABREAST—TIME.

Belle Hamlin, bay mare, by Almont, Jr.; Justina, bay mare, by Almont Jr., and Globe, bay gelding by Almont Jr.; Cleveland O., July 31, 1891; regulation..... 2.14

## FOUR-IN-HAND—RACE.

Frank Ross, roan gelding; Peculiar, bay gelding (leaders); Rumps, bay mare; Tom Bradley, brown gelding (wheelers); Cleveland, O., September 7, 1882; regulation.....	2.40¾
--	-------

## FOUR-IN-HAND—TIME.

Damania, Bellnut, Maud V. and Nutspra, all by Nutmeg; Chicago, Ill., July 4, 1896; regulation.....	2.30
---	------

## SIX-IN-HAND—TIME.

Fleetwing, Lamar, Flora, Hugie, Dexter and Pete; New York, N. Y., November 9, 1896; regulation.....	2.56½
--	-------

## TWO MILES—RACE.

Nightingale, chestnut mare, by Mambrino King, dam Minnequa Maid, by Wood's Hambletonian; Buffalo, N. Y., August 9, 1894; regulation .....	4.36½
---	-------

## TWO MILES—TIME.

Greenlander, bay stallion, by Princess, dam Juno, by Hamble- tonian, 10; Terre Haute, Ind., November 4, 1893; regulation..	4.32
---	------

## UNDER SADDLE—RACE.

George M. Patchen, bay stallion, by Cassius M. Clay, dam by Head'em; Fashion Course, L. I., June 18, 1863; regulation....	4.56
--	------

## THREE MILES—RACE.

Fairywood, bay gelding, by Melbourne, dam Gena Fay, by Fairy Gift; Minneapolis, Minn., July 1, 1895.....	7.16½
---	-------

## THREE MILES—TIME.

Nightingale, chestnut mare, by Mambrino King, dam Minnequa Maid, by Wood's Hambletonian; Nashville, Tenn., October 20, 1893; regulation.....	6.55½
--	-------

## TO WAGON—RACE.

Prince, chestnut gelding, by Woodpecker; Union Course, L. I., N. Y., September 15, 1857; regulation.....	7.53½
---	-------

## UNDER SADDLE—TIME.

Dutchman, bay gelding, by Tippoo Said Jr.; Beacon Course, N. J., August 1, 1839; regulation.....	7.32½
---	-------

## FOUR MILES—RACE

Senator L., bay stallion, by Dexter Prince, dam Fanny Bayswater (thoroughbred), by Bayswater; San Jose, Cal., November 2, 1894; race (walk over), regulation.....	10.12
---	-------

## FOUR MILES—TIME.

Satellite, chestnut gelding, by Tempter, dam Lucy; Keokuk, Ia., August 12, 1887; regulation.....	10.52½
---	--------

## FIVE MILES—RACE

Bishop Hero, roan gelding, by Bishop, dam Lida Kendall, by Hero of Thorndale; Oakland, Cal., October 14, 1893; regulation....	12.30¾
--	--------

## TO WAGON—RACE.

Fillmore, chestnut gelding; San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1863; regulation .....	13.16
--	-------

## TEN MILES—RACE.

Controller, bay gelding, by General Taylor; San Francisco, Cal., November 23, 1878; regulation.....	27.23¼
--	--------

## TEN MILES—TIME.

Pascal, black gelding, by Pascarel, dam by Leamington; New York, N. Y., November 2, 1893; regulation.....26.15

## TO WAGON—RACE.

Julia Aldrich, chestnut mare; San Francisco, Cal., June 15, 1858; regulation .....29.04½

## TWENTY MILES—TIME.

Captain McGowan, roan stallion; Boston, Mass., October 31, 1865; regulation .....58.25

## THIRTY MILES—TIME.

General Taylor, gray stallion by Morse Horse, dam Flora; San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1857.....1.47.59

## FIFTY MILES—TIME.

Ariel, bay gelding; Albany, N. Y., 1846.....3.55.40½

## ONE HUNDRED MILES—TIME.

Conqueror, bay gelding, by Bellfounder (Latourette's), dam Lady McClare, by imp. Bellfounder; Centerville, L. I., November 12, 1853 .....8.55.53

## PACING RECORDS.

## YEARLING COLT AND FILLY.

Belle Acton, bay filly, by Shadeland Onward; Lyons, Neb., October 14, 1892; time, kite..... 2.20¾  
 Rosedale, bay colt, by Sidney, dam Rose Leaf, by Buccaneer; Stockton, Cal., November 8, 1893; time, kite..... 2.22

## TWO-YEAR-OLDS—COLT AND FILLY.

Directly, black colt, by Direct, dam Mabel, by Naubie; Galesburg, Ill., September 20, 1894; time, regulation..... 2.07¾  
 Lena Hill, brown filly, by William M. Hill, dam Possum Pie, by Octoroon; Dallas, Tex., October 28, 1893; race, regulation.... 2.12¾

## THREE-YEAR-OLDS—COLT AND FILLY.

Search Light, bay colt, by Dark Night, dam Nora Mapes, by Furor; Santa Ana, Cal., October 30, 1897; time, regulation.\*2.05¾  
 Agitato, bay gelding, by Steinway, dam Tone, by Ferguson; Woodland, Cal., August 27, 1896; race, regulation..... 2.09¼  
 Judge Hart, brown colt, by William M. Hill, dam Possum Pie, by Octoroon; Galesburg, Ill., August 28, 1895; race, regulation.. 2.09¼  
 King of Diamonds, bay gelding, by Velocity; Lexington, Ky., October 17, 1896; race, regulation..... 2.09¼  
 Sulphide, bay colt, by Superior, dam Maggie H., by Iron Duke; Springfield, Ill., September 29, 1896; race, regulation..... 2.09¼  
 Search Light, bay colt, by Dark Night, dam Nora Mapes, by Furor; Butte, Mont., August 3, 1897; race, regulation..... 2.09¼  
 Miss Rita, chestnut filly, by J. J. Audubon, dam Lady Garfield, by Jupiter; Galesburg, Ill., August 31, 1895; race, regulation. 2.09¾

## FOUR-YEAR-OLDS.

Online, bay colt, by Shadeland Onward, dam Angeline, by Chester Chief; Sioux City, Ia., October 12, 1894; time, regulation.... 2.04  
 Aileen, bay filly, by Gazette, dam Hernia, by Nuncio; Freeport, Ill., July 26, 1895; race, regulation..... 2.07½.

## WORLD'S RECORD.

Star Pointer, bay stallion, by Brown Hal, dam Sweepstakes, by Snow Heels; Readville, Boston, August 21, 1897; time, regulation ..... 1.59¼



## STALLION RECORD.

Star Pointer, bay stallion, by Brown Hal, dam Sweepstakes, by Snow Heels; Readville, Boston, August 21, 1897; time, regulation ..... 1.59¼

## GELDING RECORD.

Robert J., bay gelding, by Hartford, dam Geraldine, by Jay Gould; Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 14, 1894; time, regulation.. 2.01½

## MARE'S RECORD.

Lottie Lorinne, bay mare, by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Lady Yeiser, by Garrard Chief; Terre Haute, Ind., September 30, 1897; race, regulation ..... 2.05¾  
 Bessie Bonehill, bay mare, by Empire Wilkes, dam Arab Girl, by Crittenden; Terre Haute, Ind., September 30, 1897; race, regulation ..... 2.05¾

## RACE RECORD TO SULKY.

Star Pointer, bay stallion, by Brown Hal, dam Sweepstakes, by Snow Heels; Springfield, Ill., October 1, 1897; race, regulation.. 2.00½

## TO WAGON—RACE.

Joe Patchen, black stallion, by Patchen Wilkes, dam Josephine Young, by Joe Young; Boston, Mass., November 3, 1896; half-mile track ..... 2.11

## TO WAGON—TIME.

Joe Patchen, black stallion, by Patchen Wilkes, dam Josephine Young, by Joe Young; Joliet, Ill., October 20, 1897; regulation ..... \*2.04¾

## UNDER SADDLE.

Johnson, bay gelding, by Joe Basett; Cleveland, O., August 3, 1888; time, regulation..... 2.13

## TEAM RECORD—TIME.

John R. Gentry, bay stallion, by Ashland Wilkes, dam Dame Wood, by Wedgewood, and Robert J., bay gelding, by Hartford, dam Geraldine, by Jay Gould; Glens Falls, N. Y., October 8, 1897; regulation.....\*2.08

## PACER, WITH RUNNING MATE—TIME.

Flying Jib, bay gelding, by Algona, dam Middletown Mare, by Middletown; Chillicothe, O., October 4, 1894; kite..... 1.58¼

## TWO MILES—RACE.

Defiance, bay gelding, by Chieftain, and Longfellow, chestnut gelding, by Red Bill, dead heat; Sacramento, Cal., September 26, 1872; regulation..... 4.47¾

## TWO MILES AGAINST TIME.

Chehalis, black stallion, by Altramont, dam Tecora, by Cassius M. Clay Jr.; Salem, Ore., October 6, 1897; regulation.....\*4.19¼

\*It is highly probable that, according to the rules of the American Trotting Register Association, the records marked with a star will not be recognized, but will be placed in the "rejected" record list; but as the time was made on well-known tracks and duly authenticated, the records will be recognized either as bars or records by the trotting associations, and *The Spirit* has therefore decided to include them in the list.

## UNDER SADDLE.

James K. Polk, chestnut gelding, and Roanoke, dead heat; Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1850; regulation..... 4.57½

## THREE MILES—RACE.

James K. Polk, chestnut gelding; Centerville, L. I., N. Y., September, 13, 1847; regulation..... 7.44

## \* THREE MILES—TIME.

Joe Jefferson, brown stallion, by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Ia., November 6, 1891; regulation..... 7.33¼

## UNDER SADDLE—RACE.

Oneida Chief, chestnut gelding, by Kentucky Hunter; Benson Course, N. J., August 14, 1843; regulation..... 7.44

## TO WAGON—RACE.

Longfellow, chestnut gelding, by Red Bill; Sacramento, Cal., September 21, 1868; regulation..... 7.53

## FOUR MILES—RACE.

Longfellow, chestnut gelding, by Red Bill; San Francisco, Cal., 1869; regulation..... 10.34½

## FOUR MILES—TIME

Joe Jefferson, brown stallion, by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Ia., November 13, 1891; regulation..... 10.10

## FIVE MILES—RACE.

Fisherman, bay gelding, by Lightning; San Francisco, Cal., December 19, 1874; regulation..... 13.03½

## TO WAGON—RACE.

Lady St. Clair, by St. Clair; San Francisco, Cal., December 11, 1874; regulation..... 12.54¾

## FASTEST RACE IN STRAIGHT HEATS.

Star Pointer, bay stallion, by Brown Hal, dam Sweepstakes, by Snow Heels; Indianapolis, Ind., September 18, 1897; regulation..... 2.04¾, 2.03, 2.01

## HALF-MILE TRACK RECORD.

Joe Patchen, 2.03, black stallion, by Patchen Wilkes, dam Josephine Young, by Joe Young; Combination Park, Boston, October 28, 1896 ..... 2.04½

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH TRACK TROTTING RECORDS TO DATE,  
OCTOBER 8, 1897.

## HALF MILE.

†Rowley, bay gelding, by Clear Grit, dam thoroughbred, bred in Canada; Alexandra Park, London, May 1, 1893; time..... 1.09 1-5

## ONE MILE.

†Rowley, bay gelding, by Clear Grit, dam thoroughbred, bred in Canada; Greenwich Park, Liverpool, March 20, 1893; time... 2.24¾

## ONE AND A HALF MILES.

Rowley, bay gelding, by Clear Grit, dam thoroughbred, bred in Canada; Alexandra Park, London, June 10, 1893; time..... 3.41 4-5

†Flying start.

## TWO MILES.

Rowley, bay gelding, by Clear Grit, dam thoroughbred, bred in Canada; Greenwich Park, Liverpool, April 24, 1893; time.... 5.00½

## TWO AND A HALF MILES.

\*†Rowley, bay gelding, by Clear Grit, dam thoroughbred, bred in Canada; Alexandra Park, London, June 12, 1893; time.....6.27 3-5

## THREE MILES.

Benny C., bay gelding, by Indianapolis, dam Clipper, by Albert (American bred); Manchester Race Course, April 16, 1897; time ..... 7.49

## FOUR MILES.

†Ellia McKay, bay mare, by Ansonia, dam Shelburne Girl, by Highland Boy, bred in Canada; Manchester Race Course, June 1, 1896; time.....10.37 2-5

## FIVE MILES.

De Brino, bay gelding, by Detractor; Ashtown Park, Dublin, September 1, 1895; time.....13.13

## SIX MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, July 16, 1894; time.....17.46 4-5

## SEVEN MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, July 16, 1894; time.....20.46¼

## EIGHT MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, July 16, 1894; time.....23.45

## NINE MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, July 16, 1894; time.....26.45½

## TEN MILES.

\*†Benjamin, brown gelding, Canadian bred; Paisley Recreation Ground, September 19, 1896; time.....28.30

## ELEVEN MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, July 16, 1894; time.....32.44½

## TWELVE MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, June 10, 1895; time.....35.47¼

## THIRTEEN MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, June 10, 1895; time.....38.46½

## FOURTEEN MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, June 10, 1895; time.....41.50¾

---

† Flying start. \*Against time.  
Records not marked made in races.

## FIFTEEN MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, June 10, 1895; time.....44.48

## SIXTEEN MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, June 10, 1895; time.....47.51

## SEVENTEEN MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, June 10, 1895; time.....50.50 $\frac{1}{4}$

## EIGHTEEN MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, June 10, 1895; time.....53.49 $\frac{1}{4}$

## NINETEEN MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, June 10, 1895; time.....56.55

## TWENTY MILES.

\*†Lady Combermere, chestnut mare, Canadian; Manchester Race-Course, June 10, 1895; time.....59.59 3-5

## FRENCH RECORDS.

Trotters of French breeding, 1,609 meters to a mile.

## TO SADDLE—2,000 METERS.

Pastille (1889), 3 years, mare..... 3.10 (1.35)

## 2,800 METERS.

Lance a Mort (1892), 3 years, horse..... 4.26 3-5 (1.35 1-5)

## 3,000 METERS.

Messagere (1893), 3 years, mare..... 4.38 $\frac{1}{2}$  (1.32 5-6)

## 3,200 METERS.

Narquois (1895), 4 years, horse..... 4.47 1-5 (1.29 $\frac{3}{4}$ )

## 3,500 METERS.

Messagere (1893), 3 years, mare..... 5.36 $\frac{1}{2}$  (1.36 1-7)

## 3,700 METERS.

Iris (1892), 6 years, mare..... 5.47 . (1.33 4-5)

## 4,000 METERS.

Narquois (1895), 4 years, horse..... 6.13 2-5 (1.33 7-20)

## 4,200 METERS.

Narquois (1895), 4 years, horse..... 6.21 (1.30 5-7)

## 4,500 METERS.

Ellora (1886), 4 years, mare..... 7.08 (1.35)

## 4,800 METERS.

Ergoline (1895), 6 years, mare..... 7.34 $\frac{1}{2}$  (1.34 11-16)

---

† Flying start. \*Against time.  
Records not marked made in races.

## 5,000 METERS.

Messagere (1895), 5 years, mare..... 7.49½ (1.33 9-10)

## 6,000 METERS.

Hemine (1891), 6 years, mare..... 9.44½ (1.37 2-5)

## TO HARNESS—1,600 METERS.

Kepi (1896), 8 years, horse..... 2.20 (1.27)

## 2,800 METERS.

Manon (1895), 5 years, mare..... 4.33½ (1.37¾)

## 3,000 METERS.

Leda (1895), 6 years, mare..... 4.48½ (1.36 1-6)

## 3,200 METERS.

Kepi (1894), 6 years, horse..... 5.01 2-5 (1.34 3-16)

## 3,500 METERS.

Joliette (1887), 5 years, mare..... 5.30½ (1.34 2-5)

## 4,000 METERS.

Leda (1895), 6 years, mare..... 6.12 2-5 (1.33 1-10)

## 4,200 METERS.

Kepi (1893), 5 years, horse..... 6.37 (1.34½)

## 4,500 METERS.

Elegante (1893), 7 years, mare..... 7.04 (1.34 2-9)

## 4,800 METERS.

Kepi (1897), 9 years, horse..... 7.31 (1.33 19-20)

## 5,000 METERS.

Leda (1895), 6 years, mare..... 7.58 (1.35 3-5)

## 6,000 METERS.

Capucine (1888), 8 years, mare..... 9.51 3-5 (1.38 3-5)

## 10,000 METERS.

Lubin (1896), 7 years, horse..... 17.09 (1.42 9-10)

## FOREIGN HORSES TO SADDLE—4,000 METERS.

Kozyr (1888), 11 years, horse..... 6.24 (1.36)

## 4,200 METERS.

Bufford (1893), 5 years, horse..... 6.40 (1.35¼)

## 4,500 METERS.

Kozyr (1887), 10 years, horse..... 7.20 (1.37¾)

## 4,800 METERS.

Kozyr (1887), 10 years, horse..... 4.71 (1.36 1-25)

## 5,000 METERS.

Kozyr (1888), 11 years, horse..... 8.04 4-5 (1.36 24-25)

Kozyr is a Russian, while Bufford is an American.

## FOREIGN HORSES TO HARNESS—1,600 METERS.

Spofford (1896), 16 years, gelding..... 2.20 1-10 (1.27 1-10)

## 2,000 METERS.

Blue Bells (1895), 8 years, mare..... 3.02 (1.31)

2,800 METERS.		
Blue Bells (1895), 8 years, mare.....	4.22 1-5	(1.33 13-20)
3,000 METERS.		
Bufford (1893), 5 years, horse.....	4 50	(1.36 2-3)
3,200 METERS.		
Helen Leyburn (1896), 6 years, mare.....	4.57	(1.32 4-5)
3,500 METERS.		
Monadnock (1897), 7 years, horse.....	5.24 1-5	(1.32 3-5)
4,000 METERS.		
Bosque Bonita (1893), 8 years, mare.....	6.14½	(1.33¾)
4,200 METERS.		
Bosque Bonita (1893), 8 years, mare.....	6.19	(1.30¼)
4,500 METERS.		
Bufford (1893), 5 years, horse.....	6.58	(1.32 8-9)
4,700 METERS.		
Lysander Pilot (1895), 8 years, horse.....	7.15 1-5	(1.32 3-5)
4,800 METERS.		
Helen Leyburn (1897), 7 years, mare.....	7.32	(1.34 1-6)
5,000 METERS.		
Autrain (1895), 6 years, mare.....	7.55	(1.35)
6,000 METERS.		
Watt (1888), aged, gelding.....	9.43 2-5	(1.37 1-5)
These horses are all American bred, born and developed.		
In the above French records the last column of figures represents the rate of speed per 1,000 meters.		

## RUSSIAN RECORDS.

Made by Russian-bred trotters. A verst is 3.501 feet.

## ONE AND A HALF VERSTS.

Milly, 1, bay, 9 years; at Mosion, 1894; time.....	2.15½
Lel, bay, 9 years; at Moscow, 1894; time.....	2.16

## ONE ENGLISH MILE.

Lel, bay, 10 years; at Moscow, 1895; time.....	2.19¼
--	-------

## THREE VERSTS (NEARLY TWO MILES).

Lel, bay, 10 years; at St. Petersburg, in the fall of the year 1895 time .....	4.16
---	------

## FOUR AND A HALF VERSTS (NEARLY THREE MILES).

Lel, bay horse, 8 years; at Notchkali, 1894; time.....	7.25¾
Lel, bay horse, 8 years; at Moscow, 1894; time.....	7.26

## SIX VERSTS (NEARLY FOUR MILES).

Notcha II., gray, 9 years; at Moscow, 1893; time.....	9.56¼
---	-------

## SEVEN AND A HALF VERSTS (NEARLY FIVE MILES)

Polkan, black, 6 years; at Moscow, 1895; time.....	12.44½
--	--------

## NEW YORK CITY.

# Rules of the Road and Rights of the Users of Streets.

---

### **North and South Bound Right of Way.**

On all the public streets or highway of this city all vehicles going in a northerly or southerly direction shall have the right of way over any vehicle going in an easterly or westerly direction.

### **Ambulances, Fire, Police and Doctors.**

The ambulances belonging to the department of public charities and correction and incorporated hospitals of the city of New York, shall have the right of way in the streets of said city, as against all persons, vehicles or animals, when conveying any patient or injured person to any hospital in the city, or when proceeding to the scene of any accident by which any person or persons have been injured. The vehicles belonging to the Fire and Police Departments of the city of New York shall have like right of way, and the same shall extend to the men in the employ of the above departments when on duty; and any person refusing to yield the right of way, where it is possible, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished pursuant to the provisions of Section 85 of the New York City Consolidated act, and the Commissioners of Police are hereby required to enforce rigidly the provisions of the ordinance. Physicians having a police permit, as hereinafter provided for, shall also have a like right of way in the streets, and shall be allowed to cross processions as soon as possible when answering calls for their service. The Chief of Police is hereby empowered to issue, upon application therefor, a proper permit to any duly registered physician, and this permit shall not be transferable.

### **Pass on the Left.**

Any vehicle overtaking another shall pass on the left side of the overtaken vehicle.

### **Slow Vehicles Keep Near Curb.**

When requested to do so, the driver or person having charge of any vehicle traveling on any street or highway of this city shall, as soon as practicable, turn to the right, so as to allow any overtaking vehicle free passage on his left.

**Above 59th Street.**

Above Fifty-ninth street, no vehicle, upon passing another, when both are in motion, shall go in front of the vehicle passed until they are fifteen feet apart.

**Signal Before Turning Corners.**

Before turning the corner of any public street or highway of this city, the driver or person having charge of any vehicle shall give a signal by raising the hand or whip, which can be plainly seen from behind and from the side toward which the turn is to be made, and which shall plainly indicate the direction of said turn.

**Turn Corners Thus:**

In turning corners to the right, vehicle shall keep to the right of the centre of the street. In turning corners to the left, they shall pass to the right of the centre of the intersection of the two streets.

**Stop Near Curb Only—Give Signal Before Stopping.**

Unless in an emergency or to allow another vehicle, equestrian or pedestrian to cross their path, no vehicle or equestrian shall stop in any public street or highway of this city, except near the curb thereof, and before so doing the rider or driver or person having charge of said vehicle shall give a signal that can be plainly seen from the rear, by raising his hand or whip. At the option of the driver, rider or person having charge of such vehicle, an audible signal may be given indicating an intention to stop.

**Signal Before Turning.**

No vehicle shall turn, nor start and turn, from the curb until the rider, driver or person having charge thereof shall have given a signal to be plainly seen from the rear and from the side toward which the turn is to be made, which signal shall be made by raising the hand or whip. At the option of the driver, rider or person having charge of such vehicle, an audible sign may be given indicating an intention to turn.

**Bicycles, Bells, Lights, Speed—Keep to the Right.**

Every bicycle, velocipede, motor wagon or such vehicle of propulsion shall be required to carry an alarm bell or gong not less than one and one-half inches nor more than three inches in diameter, and such bell or gong shall be sounded when turning corners, when passing another vehicle or an equestrian from behind, and to give timely warning to avoid contact with pedestrians, equestrians or vehicles. No bicycle, tricycle or velocipede shall be propelled at a greater speed than eight miles an hour, and such vehicle shall keep to the right of the centre of the roadway, except within one



hundred feet of the stopping or starting point. No more than two of such vehicles shall be ridden abreast within the limits of the city of New York.

### **No Coasting Below 125th Street.**

No person using a vehicle described in the foregoing section shall coast on any of the streets or avenues of this city lying south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The term coasting is hereby defined to mean proceeding by inertia or momentum with the feet off the pedals.

### **Lights on Other Vehicles.**

Each and every vehicle, excepting licensed trucks, using the public streets or highways of this city shall show, from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise, a light or lights, so placed as to be seen from the front and each side; such light or lights to be of sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of two hundred feet; said light or lights shall show white in front, but may be colored on the sides.

### **Drivers of Business Vehicles 16 Years Old.**

The driver or person having charge of any vehicle drawn by any animal or animals or propelled by any human or mechanical power, and used for the purpose of business, shall not be less than sixteen years of age. It being understood that this section does not in any way affect age limits and other conditions specified by already existing ordinances relating to drivers of licensed vehicles.

### **Business Vehicles 5 Miles an Hour.**

It shall not be lawful for any cart, wagon, public cart or any other vehicle used for the purpose of carrying freight or merchandise, or for any other purpose than that of carrying passengers, whether it be loaded or unloaded, to be driven through any of the streets or avenues of the city of New York at a greater speed than at the rate of five (5) miles an hour.

### **Passenger Vehicles 8 Miles an Hour.**

It shall not be lawful for any cart, wagon or other vehicle used for the purpose of carrying passengers (and their personal luggage) to be driven through any of the streets or avenues of the city of New York at a greater speed than at the rate of eight (8) miles an hour.

### **Turn Corners 3 Miles an Hour. Always keep to the Right.**

It shall not be lawful for any vehicle to be driven or propelled around a corner of any of the streets or avenues of said city travel-

ing at a faster gait than at the rate of three (3) miles an hour, and all and every such carts, and all other vehicles, when passing through or along any of the streets or avenues of said city shall, when in motion, be kept on the right of the centre of the road at all times, except within one hundred (100) feet of the stopping or starting point. And it shall be unlawful for any such public cart, carriage or any other vehicle, or horse or horses attached thereto, to be driven foul of or against any person, vehicle or other thing whatever, in any of the streets or avenues of said city.

### **Special Rules for Western Boulevard.**

Except when going or coming directly from or to their places of departure or destination on the Western Boulevard, and except when actually passing another vehicle or obstacle, all trucks, express wagons, vans and business vehicles of all sorts shall keep in single line upon their extreme right of the said Western Boulevard at all points between Fifty-ninth street and Manhattan street.

Except when going or coming directly from or to their place of departure or destination on said boulevard, and, except when actually passing an obstacle on the roadway, all bicycles and passenger vehicles shall use only those portions of the said Western Boulevard, between Fifty-ninth street and Manhattan street, not set apart in Section 2 hereof for the use of the vehicles therein mentioned; and all bicycles and passenger vehicles shall keep to their right of those portions of said boulevard by this section allotted for their use.

### **Carrying Children on Bicycles.**

Any person riding a bicycle in the city of New York shall not be allowed to carry or transport thereon any child under the age of five years.

### **Sidewalk Riding and Driving.**

No person shall drive, or back, or load any horse or cart, or other wheeled carriage on the footpath or sidewalk of any street, nor shall it be lawful for any vehicle propelled by hand or foot power to be ridden or driven upon the sidewalk of any street or avenue which has been flagged, curbed, guttered and paved.

For the purposes of this ordinance Park avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth streets and between Fifty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Western Boulevard, between Fifty-ninth and Manhattan streets, are each hereby declared to have but one roadway.

The word vehicle, wherever used in these ordinances, shall be held to include public carts, wagons, coaches, cabs, wheeled carriages, motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes and other such vehicles of propulsion.

## REPEALING CLAUSE.

Section 1. These ordinances shall take effect immediately, and any person violating these ordinances, or any provision thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one nor more than ten dollars for such offense.

Sec. 2. Sections 209, 370, 371, 374, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 443 and 455 of the Revised Ordinances of 1897 are hereby repealed.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 31, 1897. Approved by the Mayor, September 2, 1897.

## LICENSING OF DOGS.

The laws regulating the licensing of dogs varies in each State, County and municipality. It is well for the owners of dogs to consult the local law when moving to a new locality, as in many places the license is the only legal proof of the ownership of a dog.

## NEW YORK CITY.

In the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, of New York City, the licensing has been placed under the control of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by the following act:

## LAWS 1894, CHAPTER 115,

As amended by Laws 1895, Chap. 412.

An Act for the better protection of lost and strayed animals, and for securing the rights of the owners thereof.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Every person who owns or harbors one or more dogs within the corporate limits of any city having a population of over eight hundred thousand, shall procure a yearly license and pay the sum of two dollars for each dog, as hereinafter provided; and in applying for such license, the owner shall state in writing the name, sex, breed, age, color and markings of the dog, for which the license is to be procured.

Sec. 2. Licenses granted under this act shall date from the first day of May in each year, and must be renewed prior to the expiration of the term by the payment of one dollar for each renewal.

Sec. 3. Each certificate of license or renewal shall state the name and address of the owner of the dog, and also the number of said license on renewal.

Sec. 4. Every dog so licensed shall, at all times, have a collar about its neck with a metal tag attached thereto, bearing the number of the license. Such tag shall be supplied to the owner with the certificate of license and shall be of such form and design as the society empowered to carry out the provisions of this act shall designate, and duplicate tags may be issued only on proof of loss of the original and the payment of the sum of one dollar therefor.

Sec. 5. Dogs not licensed pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be seized, and if not redeemed within forty-eight hours, may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the society empowered and authorized to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. It is further provided that any cat found within the corporate limits of any such city without a collar about its neck bearing the name and residence of its owner stamped thereon, may be seized and disposed of in like manner as prescribed above for dogs.

Sec. 7. Any person claiming a dog or cat seized under the provisions of this act, and proving ownership thereof, shall be entitled to resume possession of the animal on payment of the sum of three dollars, provided, however, that such claim shall be made before the expiration of forty-eight hours as provided in section five.

Sec. 8. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is hereby empowered and authorized to carry out the provisions of this act, and the said society is further authorized to issue the licenses and renewals, and to collect the fees therefor, as herein prescribed, provided, however, that the said society shall defray the cost of carrying out the provisions of this act and maintaining a shelter for lost, strayed or homeless animals.

Sec. 9. Any person or persons, who shall hinder or molest or interfere with any officer or agent of said society in the performance of any duty enjoined by this act, or who shall use a license tag on a dog for which it was not issued, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who owns or harbors a dog without complying with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct, and upon conviction thereof before any magistrate shall be fined for such offense any sum not exceeding ten dollars, and in default of payment of such fine may be committed to prison by such magistrate until the same be paid, but such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days.

Sec. 10. None of the provisions of this act shall apply to dogs owned by non-residents passing through the city, nor to dogs brought to the city and entered for exhibition at any dog show.

Sec. 11. The thirtieth subdivision of section eighty-six of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York," and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

#### NOTA.

Licenses may be had at the Headquarters of the Society, northwest corner Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Dogs and cats seized pursuant to law are taken to the Shelter for Animals, at the foot of 102d Street and East River, and are held for redemption for a period of 48 hours.

A reward of \$25.00 is paid by the Society for the arrest and conviction of any person found stealing a dog bearing a license tag of the above-named Society.

---

### THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Northwest corner Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, New York.

#### OFFICERS AND MANAGERS:

*President.*—JOHN P. HAINES.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Elbridge T. Gerry, Benjamin D. Hicks, Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., Frederic Gallatin, W. C. Schermerhorn, Alfred Wagstaff, Morris K. Jesup, John Claffin, Parke Godwin, Charles Lanier.

*Executive Committee.*—Elbridge T. Gerry, Benjamin D. Hicks, Joseph H. Choate, George G. Haven, Horace Russell, Edward A. Hammond, George G. DeWitt, James Grant Wilson, Frederic R. Coudert, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William Fahnestock, Rev. David H. Greer, D.D., Joel B. Erhardt, William H. Parsons.

*Secretary.*—George G. DeWitt.

*Treasurer.*—Charles Lanier.

*Counsel.*—Horace Russell.

*Assistant Treasurer.*—Joseph W. Edwards.

*Superintendent.*—Charles H. Hankinson.

*Veterinary Surgeon.*—Samuel K. Johnson.

Brooklyn Office, 13 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

*Inspector.*—F. O. Clark.

*Veterinary Surgeon.*—L. McLean.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized and incorporated April 10, 1866, being the first society organized in America for the protection of animals, its founder and first president being the late Henry Bergh, to whose noble self-sacrifice and untiring energies the cause of animal protection in this country owes its origin. The history of the society, therefore, is practically on account of the inception and development of the work of animal protection in America.

In 1862 Mr. Bergh was appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg. While in Russia he found himself on several occasions constrained to interfere in cases of atrocious cruelty, and but for his official position he would have been exposed to personal violence. His attention was thus directed to the subject of humanity to the brute creation, and while in London on his way home in 1865, he made the acquaintance of the Earl of Harrowby, then president of The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who gave him much valuable information concerning the operations of that society in England. On Mr. Bergh's arrival at home, he found that no similar society existed in this country, and he immediately devoted himself to the establishment of a society for the United States. At the outset the proposition met with little encouragement, and, without the assistance of the press, it might probably have failed. On February 8, 1866, Mr. Bergh delivered a lecture in Clinton Hall, in which he pleaded his cause with such force of argument and such warmth of eloquent conviction, that expressions of sympathy and offers of assistance were freely made by persons in attendance. The press then lent its powerful aid; the lecture was published in whole or in part in all the great cities of the country; public sentiment in favor of Mr. Bergh's movement was quickly aroused, and on April 10, 1866, "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York. Among the original charter members of the Society were many of the most eminent citizens of the City and State of New York.

On the 19th of April, in the same year, Mr. Bergh secured the passage by the Legislature of New York of the first law ever enacted in this country for the protection of animals. It provided that "every person who shall, by his act or neglect, maliciously kill, maim, wound, injure, torture or cruelly beat any horse, mule, cow, cattle, sheep, or other animal, belonging to himself or another, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor."

The legal definition of the word "animal" now includes every living creature except members of the human race, and the words "torture" and "cruelty" include every act, omission, or neglect whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering, or death is caused or permitted.

#### ENGLAND.

##### IMPORTATION OF DOGS, ORDER OF 1897.

The Board of Agriculture desire to draw the attention of local authorities, shipowners, and the public generally to the provisions of this

order, which regulates the landing in Great Britain of dogs brought from any other country except Ireland and the Isle of Man.

The order is made to take effect on the 15th of September, 1897, and it will be observed that no dog to which the order applies will be allowed to be landed in Great Britain without a license from the Board of Agriculture, obtained previous to the landing.

Special attention is drawn to the following provisions of the order:

#### APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Any application for a license is to be made in writing to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S. W., and is to be accompanied by a statement signed by the owner of the dog to which the application relates, or by his agent authorized in writing for this purpose, containing the following information, namely:

1. The description of the dog, stating so far as possible for purposes of identification, the particulars of its breed, sex, age, and color.
2. The country from which it is proposed to be brought.
3. The port at which it is proposed to be landed; and
4. The place to which it is proposed, after being landed, to be moved for the purpose of such detention and isolation as may be required by the board, and also the route by which it is proposed to be moved to such place of detention.

#### CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

The board may insert in any license authorizing the landing of a dog, such conditions as they think necessary or desirable for the following purposes:

(a) For prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog by and at the expense of its owner, for any period not exceeding six months, at a place to be provided for that purpose by such owner, and to be described in the license; or

(b) For regulating the movement of the dog to such place of detention and its movement during the period of detention prescribed by the license.

A dog landed under the authority of such a license shall be detained and isolated in accordance with the conditions of such license, and shall not be moved in contravention of any such conditions.

#### RESTRICTION ON GRANTING OF LICENSES.

An applicant for a license for the landing of a dog will be required to satisfy the board that proper and suitable arrangements can be made for such detention and isolation of the dog as appears to the board to be necessary or desirable.

In order that as little inconvenience as possible may be caused in the enforcement of the order, the board trust that local authorities will assist them by taking steps to make its contents known as widely as possible in their districts. The board would invite shipowners to co-operate with them by causing due notice to be given to passengers desirous of bringing dogs with them, of the conditions under which alone dogs will be permitted to be landed in Great Britain, and with this view the board would suggest that shipowners should instruct their agents abroad and the masters of their vessels to warn passengers, and prevent as far as possible the shipment of any dogs, the owners of which may not have previously obtained the necessary license for their being landed.

(Signed)

Board of Agriculture, May, 1897.

T. H. ELLICOTT,

*Secretary.*

## BARNYARD MANURE.

Barnyard manure contains all the fertilizing elements required by plants in forms that insure plentiful crops and permanent fertility to the soil. It not only enriches the soil with the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, which it contains, but it also renders the stored-up materials of the soil more available, improves the mechanical condition of the soil, makes it warmer, and enables it to retain more moisture or to draw it up from below.

On the basis of the prices charged for commercial fertilizers, the fertilizing value of the manure produced by the farm animals of the United States last year was upward of \$2,000,000,000. The average of each horse is estimated at \$27, for each head of cattle \$19, for each hog \$12, and for each sheep \$2.

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF MANURE PRODUCED BY DIFFERENT FARM ANIMALS.  
[New York Cornell Experiment Station.]

Animal.	Per 1,000 pounds of live weight.			Value of manure per ton.
	Amount per day.	Value per day.(a)	Value per year.(a)	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Sheep .....	34.1	7.2	\$26.09	\$3.30
Calves .....	67.8	6.2	24.45	2.18
Pigs .....	83.6	16.7	60.88	3.29
Cows .....	74.1	8.0	29.27	2.02
Horses .....	48.8	7.6	27.74	2.21

(a) Valuing nitrogen at 15 cents, phosphoric acid at 6 cents, and potash at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

Barnyard manure is a very variable substance, its composition and value depending principally upon (1) age and kind of animal; (2) quantity and quality of food; (3) proportion of litter; and, (4) method of management and age of manure.

Mature animals, neither gaining nor losing weight, excrete practically all the fertilizing constituents consumed in the food. Growing animals and milch cows excrete from 50 to 75 per cent of the fertilizing constituents of the food; fattening or working animals from 90 to 95 per cent. As regards the fertilizing value of equal weights of manure in its normal condition, farm animals probably stand in the following order: Poultry, sheep, pigs, horses, cows.

The amounts of fertilizing constituents in the manure stand in direct relation to those in the food. As regards the value of manure produced, the concentrated feeding stuffs, such as meat scrap, cotton-seed meal, linseed meal, and wheat bran, stand first, the leguminous plants (clover, peas, etc.) second, the grasses third, cereals (oats, corn, etc.) fourth, and root crops, such as turnips, beets, and mangelvurzels, last.

Barnyard manure is a material which rapidly undergoes change. When it is practical to haul the manure from the stalls and pen and spread it on the field at frequent intervals the losses of valuable constituents need not be very great, but when (as in winter) the manure must be stored for some time the difficulties of preservation become greatly increased.

The deterioration of manure results from two chief causes: (1) fermentation and (2) weathering or leaching. The loss from destructive fermentation may be almost entirely prevented by the use of proper absorbents and preservatives, such as superphosphate and kainite, and especially by keeping the manure moist and excluding the air.

AMOUNTS OF DIFFERENT PRESERVATIVES TO BE USED PER HEAD DAILY.

Preservative.	Per horse, 1,000 pounds' weight.		Per cow, 880 pounds' weight.		Per pig, 220 pounds' weight.		Per sheep, 110 pounds' weight.	
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Ounces.</i>	
Superphosphate .....	1	0	1	2	3		21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cypsum .....	1	9	1	12	4 3-5		3 3-5	
Kainite .....	1	2	1	5	4		3 1-5	

## ANALYSES OF FARM MANURE.

	Nitrogen, per cent.	Total Phosphoric acid, per cent.	Potash, per cent.
Cattle excrement (solid, fresh).....	.20	.17	.10
Cattle urine (fresh).....	.58	....	.49
Hen manure (fresh).....	1.10	.85	.56
Horse excrement (solid).....	.44	.17	.35
Horse urine (fresh).....	1.55	....	1.50
Human excrement (solid).....	1.00	1.08	.20
Human urine.....	.60	.17	.20
Pigeon manure (dry).....	3.20	1.90	1.00
Sheep excrement (solid, fresh).....	.55	.31	.45
Sheep urine (fresh).....	1.95	.01	2.26
Swine excrement (solid, fresh).....	.60	.41	.13
Swine urine (fresh).....	.43	.07	.83
Barnyard manure (average).....	.49	.32	.43

In New York City, politics and regulations of the Board of Health give a valuable monopoly to dealers in manure and to knackers who remove dead animals, who charge for their removal. In most other cities, the dealers pay for the privilege of purchasing and removing the stable manure and dead animals.

## LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES, 1897.

Article.	1892.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals and their products, except wool:				
Animals, live—				
Cattle .....number....	2,168	\$47,466	217,826	\$1,509,556
Horses .....do.....	14,074	2,455,868	9,991	662,591
Sheep .....do.....	380,814	1,440,530	322,632	853,530
All other, including fowls.....	.....	307,752	.....	226,500

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS EXPORTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

Article.	Total.	Great Britain and Ireland.	British possessions.	Germany.	France.	All other countries
Cattle .....	\$34,560,672	\$33,981,943	\$329,410	.....	.....	\$246,319
Hogs .....	227,297	5,950	8,448	.....	.....	212,899
Horses .....	3,530,703	1,776,600	736,903	\$614,362	\$58,600	344,238
Mules .....	406,161	1,000	133,608	.....	.....	271,553
Sheep .....	3,076,384	2,647,640	195,870	.....	27,590	205,234
All other, including fowls .....	29,752	5,090	11,390	9,304	.....	13,968
Total .....	\$41,840,969	\$38,421,223	\$1,415,629	\$623,666	\$86,190	\$1,294,261

## AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

In the year 1893 Great Britain took 13,707 American horses. In 1894 the same purchaser received from the United States 22,866 horses, and in 1895, 34,092. But during the first nine months of the year 1896 there had been shipped from the United States to England 34,642 head of horses. Shipments by Canada have increased during the same period of time in about the same proportion, while shipments from the Continent of Europe have fallen off materially; so that it may now safely be claimed that the United Kingdom looks to America for all the horse supply which she once purchased principally from Germany.

American horses are now in steady demand for omnibus, street-railroad, and cab service, and for the use of traders who keep drays, vans,



and carts for the collection and delivery of goods. English breeders are turning their attention chiefly to hacks, hunters, and heavy draft horses. Large, compactly built, healthy draft horses are high in price, with a constant market. The demand for these animals is on account of the omnibuses, cabs, and trucks, and those from the United States are growing in favor. The strongest recommendation for American horses is their staying qualities—their power of endurance. Horses suited to cab work bring from \$55 to \$100. A better class of animals commands readily from \$125 to \$150, and the average price is not below or above those figures.

Draft horses from the United States are in great demand and the trade in this style of animals may greatly develop, as the American draft horse is regarded as of better action and life than most of the native breeds. During the summer of 1896, in English markets, these animals have sold at \$250 to \$280 a head, but they were of first-class quality. The veterinary superintendent of the city of London commends the American stock of horses in that market very highly. All horses from the United States and Canada are inspected under the direction of the British Board of Agriculture upon their debarkation at any English port, and thus far during the year 1896 the sanitary condition of animals landed has been reported very good.

# 386 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HORSES AND MULES ON FARMS.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HORSES AND MULES ON FARMS AND RANCHES, AVERAGE PRICE PER HEAD, AND TOTAL VALUE OF EACH KIND, JANUARY, 1897.

State or Territory.	Horses.			Mules		
	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.
Maine .....	115,426	\$46.58	\$5,376,791			
New Hampshire.....	55,033	47.74	2,627,428			
Vermont .....	83,319	45.03	3,777,151			
Massachusetts.....	63,800	64.67	4,125,946			
Rhode Island.....	10,129	75.25	762,210			
Connecticut.....	43,025	61.31	2,638,558			
New York .....	623,243	49.67	30,862,898	4,534	\$55.07	254,701
New Jersey.....	80,753	58.98	4,764,706	7,492	76.73	574,876
Pennsylvania.....	583,215	41.27	24,119,103	36,144	68.81	2,492,529
Delaware .....	30,274	42.76	1,294,516	5,269	59.75	314,838
Maryland .....	132,615	38.25	5,111,360	12,817	58.14	745,227
Virginia .....	213,586	36.12	8,870,380	27,183	48.58	1,320,890
North Carolina.....	145,636	41.76	6,044,890	110,860	49.98	5,541,305
South Carolina.....	66,449	48.22	3,204,877	98,834	61.68	6,096,291
Georgia .....	110,277	48.24	5,331,018	164,380	62.93	10,343,698
Florida .....	35,865	42.70	1,531,331	8,273	59.48	492,084
Alabama .....	129,619	38.82	5,032,297	129,739	49.01	6,358,007
Mississippi.....	195,571	35.19	6,882,938	160,032	48.81	7,811,371
Louisiana .....	141,464	27.26	3,856,824	58,239	52.83	3,061,317
Texas .....	1,160,101	17.73	20,571,962	261,428	29.83	7,799,250
Arkansas .....	240,430	26.45	6,356,297	145,519	34.26	4,985,923
Tennessee.....	337,551	36.41	12,290,744	169,389	39.17	6,655,682
West Virginia.....	156,511	33.23	5,209,266	7,601	38.27	290,888
Kentucky .....	400,870	32.57	13,056,821	116,854	33.97	3,969,482
Ohio .....	701,932	36.67	25,737,791	18,501	38.59	713,872
Michigan .....	427,323	43.14	18,437,058	2,784	37.59	104,650
Indiana .....	645,834	31.81	20,547,082	46,397	36.08	1,674,144
Illinois .....	1,072,956	40.81	43,166,042	90,631	35.69	3,234,290
Wisconsin.....	420,710	40.95	17,229,021	4,826	37.72	182,024
Minnesota.....	459,101	35.35	16,864,237	8,631	41.59	358,357
Iowa .....	1,087,492	28.94	31,469,631	33,704	35.46	1,195,015
Missouri.....	854,126	24.79	21,175,838	215,466	29.91	6,445,651
Kansas .....	797,444	23.54	18,780,168	82,269	31.04	2,553,460
Nebraska .....	573,714	24.68	14,207,348	41,961	32.33	1,356,689
South Dakota.....	290,715	26.50	7,706,065	6,660	30.94	206,090
North Dakota.....	156,702	26.43	4,172,302	7,151	48.03	343,461
Montana .....	175,301	24.38	4,272,970	924	31.46	29,067
Wyoming.....	77,614	13.12	1,018,683	1,471	55.97	82,019
Colorado .....	174,706	20.06	3,504,212	8,888	42.81	380,451
New Mexico.....	84,701	14.65	1,239,873	3,560	19.19	68,305
Arizona .....	52,498	21.59	1,133,420	1,026	25.16	25,817
Utah .....	71,178	16.97	1,207,941	1,648	24.43	40,264
Nevada .....	53,561	18.06	967,320	1,444	32.39	46,769
Idaho .....	132,011	17.12	2,259,370	941	15.59	14,673
Washington.....	176,691	29.47	5,166,227	1,420	39.21	55,677
Oregon .....	203,777	18.18	3,704,688	5,811	21.92	127,404
California.....	439,364	27.40	12,037,918	57,473	36.89	2,120,329
Oklahoma .....	39,099	13.41	524,222	7,177	21.69	155,702
Total.....	14,364,667	\$31.51	\$452,649,396	2,215,654	\$41.66	\$92,302,000
Total, 1896.....	15,124,057	\$33.07	\$500,149,186	2,278,946	\$45.29	\$103,204,457
Decrease .....	759,390	1.56	47,490,790	63,292	3.63	10,902,367
Decrease (per cent).....	5	4.7	9.5	2.8	8	10.6

NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS 1891 TO 1897

January 1.	Horses.		Mules		Milch cows.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1891 .....	14,056,750	\$341,823,222	2,296,532	\$178,847,370	16,019,591	\$346,397,900
1892 .....	15,198,110	1,007,593,836	2,314,699	174,882,070	16,116,351	351,378,132
1893.....	16,206,802	992,225,185	2,331,328	164,763,751	16,424,087	357,299,785
1894.....	16,081,139	769,224,739	2,352,231	146,232,811	16,487,400	358,998,661
1895.....	15,993,318	576,730,580	2,333,108	119,927,834	16,504,629	362,601,729
1896.....	15,124,057	500,140,186	2,278,916	103,204,457	16,137,586	363,955,545
1897.....	14,364,667	452,649,396	2,215,654	92,302,090	15,911,727	369,239,393

# NUMBER OF MILCH COWS AND OTHER CATTLE ON FARMS. 387

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MILCH COWS AND OF OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE ON FARMS AND RANCHES, AVERAGE PRICE PER HEAD, AND TOTAL VALUE OF EACH KIND, JANUARY, 1897.

State or Territory.	Milch cows.			Oxen and other cattle.		
	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.
Maine .....	192,077	\$25.06	\$4,813,450	168,378	\$20.13	\$3,381,493
New Hampshire .....	128,971	27.12	3,497,694	77,098	19.89	1,533,410
Vermont .....	263,640	24.57	6,477,635	137,897	19.19	2,646,277
Massachusetts .....	172,826	30.78	5,319,584	75,647	24.34	1,840,485
Rhode Island .....	24,763	30.00	742,890	10,784	21.29	231,892
Connecticut .....	136,206	27.73	3,776,992	66,614	25.31	1,686,322
New York .....	1,416,327	24.29	\$4,275,113	561,582	20.84	11,700,564
New Jersey .....	296,357	32.27	6,659,140	45,111	23.02	1,038,486
Pennsylvania .....	938,288	25.93	24,329,808	568,923	21.62	12,278,880
Delaware .....	34,857	27.50	958,568	25,482	21.13	538,434
Maryland .....	150,477	22.81	3,432,380	112,724	22.36	2,544,205
Virginia .....	260,322	17.89	4,657,161	371,208	15.42	5,723,360
North Carolina .....	266,605	13.75	3,665,819	345,406	9.55	3,290,322
South Carolina .....	129,388	15.83	2,048,212	156,866	8.85	1,387,622
Georgia .....	306,457	17.01	5,212,824	513,870	8.46	4,347,650
Florida .....	116,619	16.48	1,921,881	353,833	6.81	2,408,150
Alabama .....	305,355	11.12	3,395,548	491,929	6.88	3,384,129
Mississippi .....	290,941	12.85	3,738,463	446,839	8.03	3,589,456
Louisiana .....	153,538	15.25	2,341,454	268,425	8.65	2,321,531
Texas .....	752,579	16.43	12,364,873	5,212,712	11.14	58,417,443
Arkansas .....	266,244	12.43	3,309,411	418,322	8.07	3,377,337
Tennessee .....	307,542	15.91	4,899,144	456,829	10.74	4,907,805
West Virginia .....	171,528	21.17	3,631,248	266,952	16.79	4,481,825
Kentucky .....	285,461	19.78	5,646,449	461,367	17.71	8,168,691
Ohio .....	752,091	25.18	18,935,285	631,382	22.29	14,135,761
Michigan .....	459,153	26.67	12,199,695	370,750	19.09	7,076,145
Indiana .....	618,282	23.72	14,665,649	726,557	21.98	15,917,115
Illinois .....	1,095,259	28.50	28,735,382	1,330,805	23.49	31,264,395
Wisconsin .....	786,844	23.98	18,868,519	1,612,855	16.71	19,774,004
Minnesota .....	618,539	23.51	14,541,640	652,662	15.98	10,430,321
Iowa .....	1,190,534	28.11	33,591,627	2,196,755	24.99	54,901,206
Missouri .....	701,616	22.91	16,073,885	1,568,901	20.74	32,451,616
Kansas .....	629,121	24.50	15,413,464	1,801,570	21.72	39,133,349
Nebraska .....	534,197	24.63	13,157,272	1,019,970	19.53	19,918,491
South Dakota .....	313,375	22.93	7,185,689	427,801	20.03	8,568,564
North Dakota .....	161,263	21.79	3,514,630	255,592	17.82	4,555,911
Montana .....	42,928	25.83	1,108,830	1,176,628	17.60	20,708,660
Wyoming .....	18,515	26.25	487,504	781,923	17.07	13,347,431
Colorado .....	82,374	26.11	2,150,785	926,569	19.47	18,044,569
New Mexico .....	18,751	22.60	423,773	753,831	11.76	8,864,297
Arizona .....	16,872	22.55	380,164	547,400	12.02	6,577,011
Utah .....	56,698	17.95	1,017,729	458,293	13.77	6,332,162
Nevada .....	18,196	26.80	487,653	253,896	16.32	4,143,128
Idaho .....	28,585	23.10	660,544	387,935	15.07	5,846,179
Washington .....	120,902	23.46	2,836,361	351,026	15.10	5,301,224
Oregon .....	116,007	21.80	2,528,953	741,145	13.55	10,043,483
California .....	339,062	25.57	8,668,281	853,279	16.93	14,448,828
Oklahoma .....	32,355	18.58	601,156	175,879	18.13	3,157,809
Total .....	15,941,727	\$23.16	\$369,239,993	30,505,498	\$16.85	\$507,929,421
Total, 1896 .....	16,137,556	\$22.55	\$363,955,545	32,085,409	\$15.86	\$508,928,416
Decrease .....	195,859	*.61	*5,284,448	1,577,001	*.79	995,999
Decrease (per cent) .....	1.2	*2.7	*1.5	4.9	*5	.2

## PROGRESS OF DAIRYING IN THE UNITED STATES. [From the reports of the Census.]

Year of census.	Milch cows.		Butter, total amount made.	Cheese, total amount made.	Cream-eries and cheese fac-tories.	Milk average yield per cow.
	Total number.	Per 1,000 persons.				
1890 .....	16,511,950	264	1,295,508,384	256,761,883	Number.	Gallons
1880 .....	12,443,120	243	896,672,071	245,157,850	4,712	315.4
1870 .....	8,935,332	232	514,092,683	162,927,382	3,932	292.5
1860 .....	8,585,735	273	459,681,372	193,663,827	31,335	205.9
1850 .....	6,385,094	275	313,345,306	105,535,893	48	174.7
					15	166.5

\*Increase

† Cheese factories only.

‡ The establishments reported for 1850, 1860 and 1870 were all cheese factories. The figures for 1850 are approximately correct, but those for 1860 are known to be much too small.

# 388 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SHEEP AND SWINE ON FARMS.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SHEEP AND SWINE ON FARMS AND RANCHES, AVERAGE PRICE PER HEAD, AND TOTAL VALUE OF EACH KIND, JANUARY, 1897.

State or Territory.	Sheep.			Swine.		
	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.
Maine .....	230,361	\$2.05	\$471,671	76,835	\$5.94	\$456,092
New Hampshire .....	77,529	2.33	180,332	55,272	8.97	495,799
Vermont .....	157,345	2.02	318,423	76,215	7.23	555,791
Massachusetts .....	42,104	3.38	142,206	58,297	8.44	492,025
Rhode Island .....	10,715	2.81	30,136	14,289	7.00	100,024
Connecticut .....	32,104	3.09	99,041	53,737	9.29	495,999
New York .....	509,261	2.68	2,166,797	632,524	6.61	4,181,932
New Jersey .....	41,482	2.47	102,557	153,437	8.02	1,230,872
Pennsylvania .....	798,751	2.77	2,209,984	1,022,773	6.67	6,822,816
Delaware .....	12,378	3.14	38,779	49,559	5.80	287,443
Maryland .....	124,689	2.66	331,561	331,886	6.74	2,237,741
Virginia .....	392,738	2.14	849,774	995,605	3.38	3,361,164
North Carolina .....	719,170	1.39	443,966	1,455,892	3.11	4,524,475
South Carolina .....	35,976	1.56	114,134	1,096,968	3.49	3,839,172
Georgia .....	344,650	1.46	503,446	2,012,868	3.17	6,373,544
Florida .....	97,706	1.58	154,610	415,917	2.02	837,504
Alabama .....	252,133	1.25	316,074	1,885,876	2.53	4,763,724
Mississippi .....	306,156	1.37	420,352	1,998,978	2.40	4,790,752
Louisiana .....	136,311	1.22	166,885	790,961	2.83	2,235,255
Texas .....	2,789,381	1.20	3,350,607	2,944,065	2.48	7,301,281
Arkansas .....	170,075	1.28	218,512	1,375,536	2.32	3,196,861
Tennessee .....	382,375	1.44	549,836	1,796,104	3.33	5,978,152
West Virginia .....	458,157	2.18	1,000,065	371,242	4.25	1,577,100
Kentucky .....	738,195	1.90	1,405,229	1,604,164	3.34	5,359,192
Ohio .....	2,368,967	2.48	5,877,171	2,281,662	4.93	11,273,446
Michigan .....	1,341,971	2.44	3,236,899	713,487	5.92	4,229,277
Indiana .....	654,758	2.71	1,771,579	1,340,365	5.05	6,762,409
Illinois .....	604,159	2.86	1,735,564	2,249,401	5.18	11,651,896
Wisconsin .....	708,722	2.37	1,679,114	902,507	5.38	4,859,097
Minnesota .....	404,904	2.19	887,711	521,090	4.91	2,569,977
Iowa .....	653,834	3.02	1,972,578	3,737,970	5.67	21,182,380
Missouri .....	697,264	1.90	1,326,197	3,074,329	3.99	12,269,648
Kansas .....	222,215	1.80	398,965	1,659,722	4.61	7,648,165
Nebraska .....	188,768	2.47	466,182	1,263,931	4.77	6,026,422
South Dakota .....	336,259	2.17	731,161	158,463	4.39	696,128
North Dakota .....	356,239	1.95	695,219	120,308	4.50	541,385
Montana .....	3,123,732	1.61	5,033,220	61,045	7.87	401,456
Wyoming .....	1,672,432	1.80	3,005,862	17,734	4.52	80,122
Colorado .....	1,411,382	1.76	2,486,290	22,716	4.54	103,131
New Mexico .....	2,682,269	1.96	5,267,753	31,151	4.85	151,143
Arizona .....	828,666	1.57	1,301,172	26,076	4.81	126,208
Utah .....	1,998,441	1.52	3,036,830	53,790	5.45	293,382
Nevada .....	341,077	1.69	576,314	11,126	5.09	56,653
Idaho .....	1,376,119	1.71	2,346,283	75,192	3.69	277,721
Washington .....	741,219	1.86	1,375,851	210,683	3.32	709,310
Oregon .....	2,604,640	1.33	3,459,222	240,051	2.87	687,864
California .....	2,577,050	1.86	4,800,787	487,163	4.13	2,013,735
Oklahoma .....	23,215	1.42	33,011	75,514	4.08	309,141
Total .....	36,518,613	\$1.82	\$67,029,942	40,600,276	\$4.10	\$166,272,770
Total, 1896 .....	38,298,783	\$1.70	\$65,167,725	42,842,750	\$4.35	\$186,529,745
Decrease .....	1,780,140	*.12	*1,852,297	2,242,458	.25	20,276,975
Decrease (per cent.) .....	3.9	*7.1	*2.8	5.2	5.7	10.9

NUMBER AND VALUE OF OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE, AND ALSO OF SHEEP AND SWINE, WITH THE TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FARM ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1891 TO 1897.

Jan. 1	Oxen and other cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.		Total value of farm animals
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1891.....	36,875,648	\$544,127,908	43,421,136	\$108,397,417	50,625,106	\$210,193,923	\$2,329,787,770
1892.....	37,651,239	570,749,155	44,358,365	116,121,290	52,398,019	241,031,415	2,461,755,698
1893.....	35,954,196	547,892,204	47,273,553	125,909,264	46,094,807	295,426,492	2,483,606,681
1894.....	36,608,168	536,789,747	45,048,017	89,186,110	45,206,498	270,384,626	2,170,816,754
1895 .....	34,364,216	482,999,129	42,294,064	66,685,767	44,165,716	219,501,267	1,819,446,306
1896 .....	32,085,409	508,928,416	35,298,783	65,167,735	42,842,759	186,529,745	1,727,926,084
1897 .....	30,508,408	507,929,421	36,818,643	67,029,942	40,600,276	166,272,770	1,655,414,612

\*Increase.

# NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS.

389

## NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS 1868 TO 1896.

January 1.	Horses.		Mules.		Milch cows.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1868.....	5,756,940	\$432,696,226	855,685	\$66,415,769	8,691,568	\$319,681,153
1869.....	6,332,793	533,024,787	921,662	98,386,359	9,247,714	361,752,676
1870.....	8,248,800	671,319,461	1,179,500	128,584,796	10,095,600	394,940,715
1871.....	8,702,000	683,257,587	1,242,300	126,127,786	10,023,000	374,179,993
1872.....	8,990,900	659,707,916	1,276,300	121,027,316	10,303,500	329,408,983
1873.....	9,222,470	684,463,957	1,310,000	124,658,085	10,575,900	314,358,961
1874.....	9,333,800	666,927,406	1,339,350	119,501,859	10,705,300	299,609,309
1875.....	9,504,200	646,370,929	1,393,750	111,502,713	10,906,800	311,089,824
1876.....	9,735,300	632,446,985	1,414,500	106,565,114	11,085,400	329,346,728
1877.....	10,155,400	619,206,621	1,442,500	99,480,976	11,260,800	307,743,211
1878.....	10,329,700	600,813,681	1,637,500	104,323,939	11,300,100	298,499,866
1879.....	10,948,700	573,254,808	1,713,100	96,933,971	11,826,400	256,953,928
1880.....	11,201,800	613,296,611	1,729,500	105,943,319	12,027,000	279,809,420
1881.....	11,429,626	667,954,325	1,720,731	120,090,164	12,368,653	296,277,060
1882.....	10,521,554	615,824,914	1,835,169	130,945,378	12,611,632	326,489,310
1883.....	10,338,110	765,041,308	1,871,079	148,732,390	13,125,685	306,575,405
1884.....	11,169,683	833,734,400	1,914,126	161,214,976	13,501,206	423,486,610
1885.....	11,564,572	852,282,947	1,972,569	162,497,097	13,904,722	412,903,993
1886.....	12,077,657	860,823,208	2,052,593	163,381,096	14,235,388	389,985,522
1887.....	12,496,744	901,685,755	2,117,141	167,957,538	14,522,083	378,739,589
1888.....	13,172,936	946,096,154	2,191,727	174,852,563	14,856,414	366,252,173
1889.....	13,663,294	982,194,827	2,257,574	179,444,481	15,298,625	366,236,376
1890.....	14,213,857	978,516,562	2,331,027	182,394,099	15,952,883	333,152,133
1891.....	15,496,750	941,823,222	2,296,532	178,847,370	16,019,591	346,397,900
1892.....	15,495,140	1,007,593,636	2,314,699	174,882,070	16,416,351	351,378,172
1893.....	16,206,862	992,225,185	2,331,128	164,762,751	16,424,087	357,239,785
1894.....	16,081,139	769,224,799	2,352,231	146,232,811	16,487,400	358,998,661
1895.....	15,893,318	576,730,580	2,333,108	110,927,834	16,504,629	362,601,729
1896.....	15,124,057	500,140,186	2,278,946	103,204,457	16,137,686	363,955,545
1897.....	14,364,667	452,649,396	2,215,654	92,302,090	15,941,727	369,239,993

Jan. 1.	Oxen and other cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.		Total value of farm animals.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1868.....	11,942,484	\$249,144,599	38,991,912	\$98,467,809	24,317,258	\$110,706,266	\$1,277,111,822
1869.....	12,185,385	206,211,473	37,724,279	82,139,979	23,316,476	146,188,755	1,527,704,629
1870.....	15,388,500	346,926,440	40,853,000	93,364,433	26,751,400	187,191,502	1,822,327,377
1871.....	16,212,200	369,940,056	31,851,000	74,025,837	29,457,500	182,692,352	1,810,142,711
1872.....	16,389,800	321,562,693	31,679,300	88,771,197	31,796,300	138,733,828	1,659,211,933
1873.....	16,413,800	329,298,755	33,002,400	97,922,350	32,622,050	133,729,615	1,684,431,693
1874.....	16,218,100	310,649,803	33,928,200	88,690,563	30,860,900	134,565,526	1,619,944,472
1875.....	16,313,400	304,858,859	33,783,600	94,320,652	29,062,200	149,869,234	1,618,012,221
1876.....	16,785,300	319,623,500	35,925,300	93,666,318	25,726,800	175,070,484	1,647,719,138
1877.....	17,956,100	307,103,386	35,804,200	80,892,683	33,077,100	171,077,196	1,576,506,983
1878.....	19,223,300	329,641,703	35,740,500	80,603,062	32,262,500	160,838,532	1,574,629,781
1879.....	21,408,100	329,643,327	38,123,800	79,023,984	34,766,100	110,613,044	1,445,423,962
1880.....	21,231,000	341,791,154	40,765,900	90,230,537	34,034,100	145,781,515	1,576,917,556
1881.....	20,938,710	362,861,509	43,569,899	104,070,755	36,247,683	170,535,335	1,721,795,232
1882.....	23,280,238	463,069,501	45,016,224	106,593,954	44,122,200	263,543,195	1,906,468,252
1883.....	24,046,077	611,649,109	49,237,291	124,366,335	43,270,056	291,951,221	2,338,215,763
1884.....	20,464,101	683,229,054	50,626,626	119,902,706	41,200,939	246,301,139	2,467,868,924
1885.....	20,866,573	694,832,913	50,360,243	107,960,950	45,142,657	226,401,633	2,456,428,383
1886.....	21,275,242	661,956,274	48,322,331	92,443,867	46,092,043	196,569,894	2,365,159,562
1887.....	23,511,750	663,137,926	44,759,314	89,872,839	44,612,836	200,048,291	2,400,586,928
1888.....	24,378,363	611,759,520	44,544,755	89,279,929	44,346,525	200,811,082	2,409,043,418
1889.....	25,022,417	597,236,812	42,509,079	90,640,369	50,301,502	291,307,193	2,507,050,058
1890.....	26,849,024	560,625,137	44,336,072	100,650,761	51,602,780	243,413,336	2,418,766,038
1891.....	26,875,648	544,127,908	44,421,136	108,297,447	50,625,106	210,193,292	2,329,787,770
1892.....	27,651,239	570,749,155	41,938,265	116,121,290	52,308,019	211,031,415	2,461,755,693
1893.....	25,954,196	547,882,204	47,273,553	125,909,264	46,091,807	295,426,492	2,487,606,681
1894.....	26,608,168	536,789,747	45,048,017	89,186,110	45,206,448	270,394,628	2,170,816,754
1895.....	24,364,216	482,999,129	42,294,064	66,685,767	41,167,716	219,501,267	1,819,446,206
1896.....	22,085,409	508,928,416	38,298,783	65,167,735	42,812,759	186,529,745	1,727,926,084
1897.....	20,508,408	507,929,421	36,818,643	67,029,942	40,600,276	166,272,770	1,655,414,612

## CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

---

See page 5—Charter members, DRS. GILL, HANSON, ROBERTSON,  
RYDER, SHERWOOD and TURNER.

### NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

ELLIS, DR. ROBERT W.,

Removed to 509 West 152d Street.

HEARD, ALFRED,

119 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Diploma, N. Y. C. V. S., 1897.

JACKSON, WALTER H.,

338 East Fourth Street.

Diploma, Col. V. C., 1883. Member V. M. A. N. Y. C.

McCULLY, ROBERT M.,

160 East Twenty-fourth Street.

Diploma, Ont. V. C., 1890.

SMITH, THOMAS ERNEST,

158 Waverly Place.

Diploma, N. Y. C. V. S., 1897.

SPIES, CHARLES FREDERICK,

175 West Sixty-third Street.

Diploma, N. Y. C. V. S., 1897.

THOMPSON, NATHANIEL,

223 East Thirtieth Street.

Diploma, N. Y. C. V. S., 1897.

VOLGENAU, E. L.,

Removed to 223 Peach Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

---

### DUBUQUE, IOWA.

WHITWELL, DR. C. H.

(See Denison, Iowa.)

---

Page 37—DR. H. B. AMBLER.

For Central Square read Chatham.

---

### NOTICE.

In view of the next edition, the Editor will be obliged for corrections and changes of addresses, and for suggestions and information bearing upon the subject of this book, which may be of use in the future.

# **...The Journal of Comparative Medicine And Veterinary Archives.**

Devoted to the interests of the veterinarian and students of comparative medicine.

Published from the 5th to the 10th of each month, 64 to 80 pages of reading matter each issue.

## **Every Avenue of Investigation,**

Every line of work, every field of usefulness, brought to the attention of our readers.

## **The Foremost Contributors to**

Veterinary medical science and literature will be closely associated with the Journal in 1898.

## **In Original Matter,**

Interesting reports of every-day cases ; abstracts from foreign journals ; control work ; among the colleges ; personal and matters of every-day interest ; the Journal leads in volume and completeness.

## **It is Published at \$3.00 per Year,**

Strictly in advance ; single copies, 30 cents each.

## **To Advertisers, as an Advertising Medium,**

we can offer special opportunity in reaching the veterinary profession. We have only a paid-up list of subscribers, and therefore every Journal is read and examined. We have compiled a list of **8,000** veterinarians in North America, and we reach them all each year. This list has been verified five times in two years, and is the largest and most complete in existence. Every facility afforded advertisers to assure them of our ability to reach directly one of the largest body of consumers, dispensers and promoters of the use and sale of every marketable commodity. Correspondence solicited and rates given on application to

**W. HORACE HOSKINS, Managing Editor,**

**3452 Ludlow Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.**

**WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL OFFERS FOR 1898.**

University of the State of New York.

---

# American Veterinary College,

139 & 141 WEST 54th ST., NEW YORK.

Incorporated and Organized 1875 under the General Laws of the State of New York. Reincorporated and Reorganized 1883 by Special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

---

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

### GOVERNING FACULTY.

ALEXANDER F. LIAUTARD, M.D., V.M.,  
Professor of Anatomy, Operative Surgery, Veterinary Jurisprudence and Sanitary Medicine.

JAMES L. ROBERTSON, M.D., D.V.S.,  
Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.

CHARLES A. DOREMUS, M.D., Ph.D.,  
Emeritus Professor of Chemistry.

ROSCOE R. BELL, D.V.S.,  
Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene.

JOHN ELMER RYDER, D.V.S.,  
Professor of Obstetrics and Cattle Pathology.

WILLIAM J. COATES, M.D., D.V.S.,  
Professor of Operative Surgery and Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Lecturer to the American Veterinary Hospital.

L. H. FRIEDBURG, Ph.D.,  
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

J. B. STEIN, M.D.,  
Professor of Physiology.

### ADJUNCT FACULTY.

J. A. LEIGHTON, D.V.S.,  
Professor of Horse Shoeing and Diseases of the Feet.

W. S. GOTTHEIL, M.D.,  
Professor of Surgical Pathology and Practical Microscopy

H. H. RUSBY, M.D.,  
Professor of Botany.

J. HUELSEN, JR., D.V.S.,  
Lecturer on Sanitary Medicine.

H. D. HANSON, D.V.S.,  
Associate Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.

P. GIBIER, M.D.,  
Director of the Biological Laboratory.

W. V. BIESER, D.V.S.,  
Preparator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

G. G. VAN MATER, M.D., D.V.S.,  
Lecturer on Ophthalmology

GEORGE C. BECKETT, D.V.S., M.R.C.V.S.,  
Lecturer on Bacteriology

HERBERT NEHER, D.V.S.,  
Lecturer on External Form of the Horse.

---

## AMERICAN VETERINARY HOSPITAL.—Practical Department.

### MEDICAL STAFF.

A. LIAUTARD, M.D., V.M.,  
Principal and Medical Director.

W. J. COATES, M.D., D.V.S.,  
Chief Surgeon.

C. E. CLAYTON, D.V.S.,  
Assistant Surgeon.

HARRY BELLMAN, D.V.S.,  
House Surgeon.

R. TWOMBLY,  
Assistant House Surgeon.

J. E. RYDER, D.V.S.,

H. D. HANSON, D.V.S.,  
Visiting and Clinical Veterinarians.

HERBERT NEHER, D.V.S.,

This School enters upon its twenty-fourth year, and has a graded course of instruction to extend over three years. The Sessions open in the first week of October in each year and close toward the end of March. For the new catalogue and further information apply to

A. LIAUTARD, M.D., V.M., *Dean*.



No Veterinarian or Student can afford to be without the

# American Veterinary Review,

A Monthly Journal of

VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY.



The oldest journal published on this Continent devoted to the interests of the Veterinary Profession. Edited and published by PROF. A. LIAUTARD, M. D., V. M., and PROF. ROSCOE R. BELL, D. V. S., with the collaboration of a corps of well-selected Veterinarians.

The AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW is published on the first of every month, and contains from 72 to 80 pages of reading matter in each number, consisting of Original Articles from eminent members of the profession in this and other countries, Reports of Cases, Translations of some of the excellent articles on Veterinary Subjects published in Europe, Lectures, Reports of Societies, Editorial Articles on important current topics of interest, Reviews and Notices of Books, Correspondence, Medical Items and News.



Each Volume Commences with the April Number.

Subscription Price, per year.....	\$3.00
Single Copies.....	.25
To Students attending College.....	2.00 per year.

Payable in Advance. ♣ Sample Copies Free on Application to the Publishers.



Prof. LIAUTARD & BELL,

141 West 54th Street,

-

New York City.

University of the State of New York.

**New York College of Veterinary Surgeons**

.....AND.....

**School of Comparative Medicine.**

CHARTERED 1857.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IS GRADED AND EXTENDS OVER  
THREE YEARS OF SIX MONTHS EACH.

Hospital accommodations for Horses and Dogs where the large daily clinics give students unexcelled opportunities for practical work.

Well equipped Laboratories for practical instruction in Pharmacy, Chemistry, Histology and Bacteriology.

For circulars giving detailed information apply to

**H. D. GILL, Dean,**

154 EAST 57th ST., NEW YORK.

Graduates of this school are eligible to any Veterinary Examination or Membership in any Veterinary Medical Association in America.

**VETERINARY HOSPITAL.**

..... OF THE.....

**New York College of Veterinary Surgeons,**

154 EAST 57th ST., NEW YORK.

Telephone 1950-38.

Excellent stables for the treatment of horses. Entirely new and superior kennels for the treatment of dogs and cats. The kennels are furnished with special facilities for plain or medicated baths for dogs.

OFFICE OF .....

H. D. GILL, V.S. {

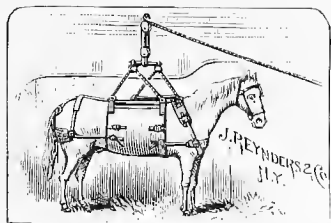
OFFICE HOURS.

{ 8 to 10 a.m. - 5 to 6 p.m.

R. S. HUIDEKOPER, M.D., Veterinarian. {

OFFICE HOURS:

{ 9 to 11 a.m. - 4 to 5 p.m.



HORSE SLINGS

**JOHN REYNDERS & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**Superior Veterinary**

**Instruments.**



Thermo-Cautery, Anti-Cribbing Device,  
Dehorners, Milking Tubes, Drenching  
Apparatus, Etc., Etc.

ALSO OPTICAL AND TRUSS DEPARTMENT.

303 Fourth Avenue,

NEW YORK CITY.

**N.Y. Coach Horse & Cobs Co.**

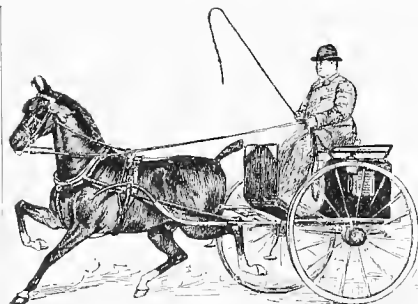
215 WEST END AVENUE, bet. 69th and 70th Sts.

258 WEST 69th STREET

AND

Telephone, 97 Columbus

America's  
Largest  
Dealers in  
Exclusively  
High-Class  
Carriage  
Horses



"COXEY" CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE 1896-1897

CONSISTING OF  
Four-in-Hands,  
Tandems,  
Pairs,  
Single  
Horses,  
Cobs and  
Saddlers

We guarantee to show more Quality, Style, Conformation and Phenomenally High Action than have ever been offered for sale in New York. Our Horses have won over 650 Prizes in the Show Ring. 100 Head always on Show.

STOCK FARM AND TRAINING STABLES, HUBBARD, OHIO

CHARLES F. BATES, President.

A. W. JOHNSON, Buyer.

C. G. PRATT, Manager.

**E. BOCKER,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Surgical and Veterinary Instruments**

Instrument Maker to the American Veterinary College,

No. 582 HUDSON STREET,

NEAR BANK STREET,

NEW YORK

# PET ANIMALS FOR SALE.

MONKEYS



DOGS, CATS



and all specimens of

**WILD ANIMALS.**

CANARIES, FINCHES,

PARROTTS

and every variety of

CAGE BIRDS, AQUARIA

AND FISH on hand.

*Address,* W. A. CONKLIN,

CARE SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Sts., N. Y. City.

## A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE AGE OF THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS

BY RUSH SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER, M.D.

VETERINARIAN (ALFORT), ETC.

Author of "The Cat," "Contraction of the Horse's Foot," "Identification of Animals," etc.

The only complete work in English on the DENTITION OF THE HORSE, OX, SHEEP, HOG, AND DOG, and on the various other means of Determining the Age of these Animals. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH 194 ENGRAVINGS IN THE TEXT. Royal Octavo. Price, \$1.75, net. Carriage paid to any address. As an aid in Surgical Operations on the Mouth, this work is of very great practical value.

ADDRESS:

THE JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE AND VETERINARY ARCHIVES  
No. 3452 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE CAT



A GUIDE TO

The Classification and Varieties of Cats and a Short Treatise upon their Care, Diseases and Treatment.

BY

RUSH SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER, M.D.

VETERINARIAN (ALFORT), ETC.

Author of "The Age of Domesticated Animals," "Contraction of the Horse's Foot," "Identification of Animals," etc.

WITH OVER THIRTY ILLUSTRATIONS. PRICE, \$1.00.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,  
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

STRAUSS & HEXTER,

DEALERS IN EXCLUSIVELY

High-Class  Carriage  Horses,

1720 and 1722 BROADWAY. - Telephone 2222-38.

WELL-MATCHED PAIRS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

**OUR SPECIALTY** HIGH-ACTING COBS AND  
CARRIAGE HORSES

---

JOHN DOYLE,

Carriage & Saddle Horses,

A SPECIALTY OF

HIGH STEPPERS AND MATCHED PAIRS,

FROM 15.2 TO 16 HANDS.

My horses are New York State and acclimated Standard Bred, and  
when I show them are fit to go any distance, and  
are warranted free from vice or  
stable faults.

128 West 54th Street,

NEW YORK.

ALSO, DURING SUMMER,

COGGESHELL AVENUE. NEAR BAILEY'S BEACH. NEWPORT. R. I.

---

 New York State Veterinary College. 

ESTABLISHED AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.,

By State Legislative Enactment.

THOROUGH scientific and practical training in all departments. The  
location allows of extensive clinics in all meat-producing animals,  
as well as in horses and dogs, to which latter the clinics are mainly re-  
stricted in the city colleges. Unequaled facilities also for advanced  
study and investigations.

Entrance by Regent's "Veterinary Student Certificate," or by Ex-  
amination September 13, 1898. Registration September 19, 1898.

TUITION FREE TO RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

For Extended Announcement address,

Prof. JAMES LAW, F.R.C.V.S.,

Director.

# Some Important Books of 1897

... PUBLISHED BY ...

WILLIAM R. JENKINS, NEW YORK.

## The Celebrated Practical Toxicology for Physicians and Students.

By PROF. DR. RUDOLPH KOBERT, Medical Director of Dr. Brehmer's Sanitarium for Pulmonary Diseases at Goerbersdorf in Silesia (Prussia), late Director of the Pharmacological Institute, Dorpat (Russia). Translated and edited by L. H. FRIEDBERG, Ph.D. Authorized Edition.

This work conveys "practical knowledge at a glance" by means of tables which, although occupying but little space, allow at a glance the observation of similarities and differences between poisons belonging to the same group. A copy of "The Rules for the Spelling and Pronunciation of Chemical Terms," as adopted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has been embodied in this work. Also, of the greatest importance, it has a very complete alphabetical index.

Svo, cloth. Price \$2.50

## Breeding Racehorses by the Figure System.

Compiled by the late C. BRUCE LOWE. Edited by WILLIAM ALLISON, "The Special Commissioner," *London Sportsman*, Hon. Secretary Sporting League, and Manager of the International Horse Agency and Exchange.

With numerous fine illustrations of celebrated horses.

Taken as a whole, the book will be found full of interest, sound reasoning, and novel ideas; the Figure System in itself being a model of convenience and simplicity, serviceable to all breeders alike, whether they agree with the author's deductions or not.—*Wm. Allison in the Preface.*

Price \$7.50.

## Exercises in Equine Surgery.

By J. J. CADIOT. Translated by A. W. BITTING, M.D., V.S., edited by A. LIAUTARD, M.D., V.S.

It is a first-class guide for practitioners as well as students. All the operations are clearly and concisely treated, the best way of restraining the horse, the requisite instruments, and each step of the operation being described. In many cases the procedure is made more plain by well-executed drawings. The work is translated by Dr. A. W. Bitting and edited by Professor Liautard, both of whom deserve the thanks of English-speaking readers for putting at their disposal a reliable guide to operative surgery.—*The Veterinary Record.*

1 vol., Svo. Over 50 illustrations. Price \$2.50.

## A Text-Book of Veterinary Ophthalmology.

By GEORGE G. VAN MATER, M.D., D.V.S., Professor of Ophthalmology in the American Veterinary College; Oculist and Aurist to St. Martha's Sanitarium and Dispensary; Consulting Eye and Ear Surgeon to the Twenty-sixth Ward Dispensary; Eye and Ear Surgeon, Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary, etc.

Illustrated by one Chromo Lithograph Plate and seventy-one Engravings.

This book being the only one published in the English language on Ophthalmology for Veterinarians, will be welcomed by Students and Practitioners. The diseases of the eye and the treatment are concisely described, and therefore, having a good index, the book will be found of value.

"Van Mater's Veterinary Ophthalmology I find to be a very valuable contribution to veterinary literature. It meets the needs of the practitioner and the student. The Kansas City Veterinary College gladly adopts it as its text-book on that subject.

SESCO STEWART, M.D., D.V.M.

"Dean of the Kansas City Veterinary College"

Svo, cloth, \$3.00.

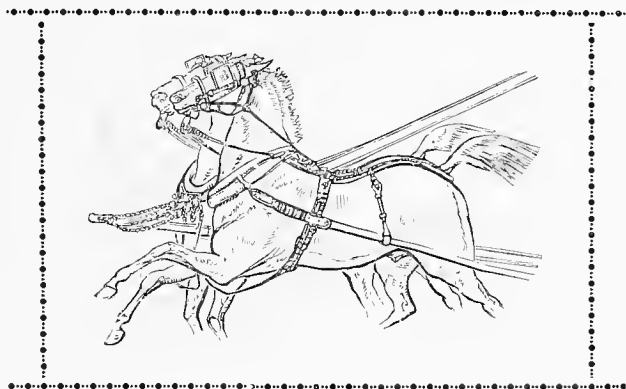
Complete Catalogue sent when requested. Books sent prepaid for the prices.

For Sale by all Booksellers.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

851 & 853 SIXTH AVENUE, N. W. cor. 48th Street, NEW YORK.

# HARRIS & NIXON



## HARNESS . . . .

(Fine London, West End)

## . . . SADDLERY

No. 13 West 27th Street,

NEW YORK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

37 North Main Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1511 H Street, N. W.

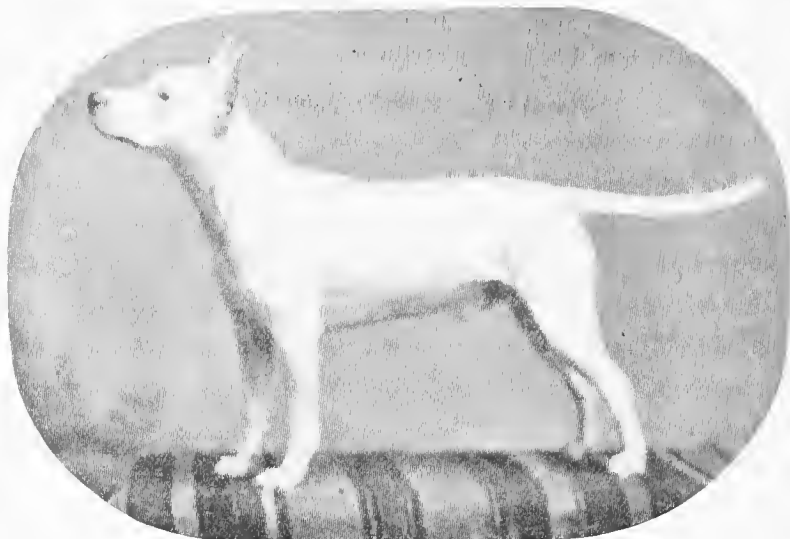
NEWPORT, R. I.

Travers Block.



We have furnished more Harness Appointments to  
prize winners at Horse Shows than any other house.

## BULL TERRIERS.



### CHAMPION CARDONA.

34752 ENG. S. B.

30631 A. K. C. S. B.

WHELPED JANUARY 14th, 1891. Breeder, Mr. Wainwright.

By Gully the Great Ex Fenton Queen.

#### WINNINGS.

- 1891—V. H. C., Manchester, Eng.
- 1892—1st, Liverpool, Eng.; 4th, Leeds, Eng.; 3d, Harlow, Eng.; 2d, Swindon, Eng.; 1st, Birmingham, Eng.; 2 Specials, Birmingham, Eng.
- 1893—2d, Kew, Eng.; 2d, Enfield, Eng.; 1st, Providence, U. S. A.; 1st, Danbury; 1st, Newark.
- 1894—2d, New York; 1st, Columbus; 1st, Detroit; 1st, Chicago; 3 Specials, Chicago; 1st Challenge, Philadelphia; Special, Philadelphia; 1st Challenge, Boston; Special, Boston; 1st Challenge, Providence; 1st Challenge, Terrier Show, Boston.
- 1895—1st Challenge, New York; Special, New York (Tubby Hook Cup); 1st Challenge, Pittsburg; 1st Challenge, Chicago; 1st Challenge, Detroit; 1st Challenge, Boston; 1st Challenge, Providence.
- 1896—1st Challenge, New York; Special (Tubby Hook Cup), New York; 1st Challenge, Detroit; 1st Challenge, Chicago; 1st Challenge, St. Louis; 1st Challenge, Philadelphia; 1st Challenge, Boston; 1st Challenge, Brooklyn; Special, Brooklyn.
- 1897—1st Challenge, Boston; 1st Champion, Boston; 2d Challenge, New York.

#### AT STUD—FEE \$25.

Bitches will be fed, exercised and cared for as carefully as my own dogs are, but are absolutely at the owner's risk.

When shipping dogs (or horses) by express or freight, notify by telegraph the exact train and when due, so that the animal can be met and cared for at once. Send explicit directions as to return expressage.

Address:

**Dr. HUIDEKOPER,**

Hospital of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons,

154 East 57th St., NEW YORK CITY.





