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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

ORDERS Nos. 143, 144, 145, and 146

REGULATIONS

OF THE

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GOVERNING THE

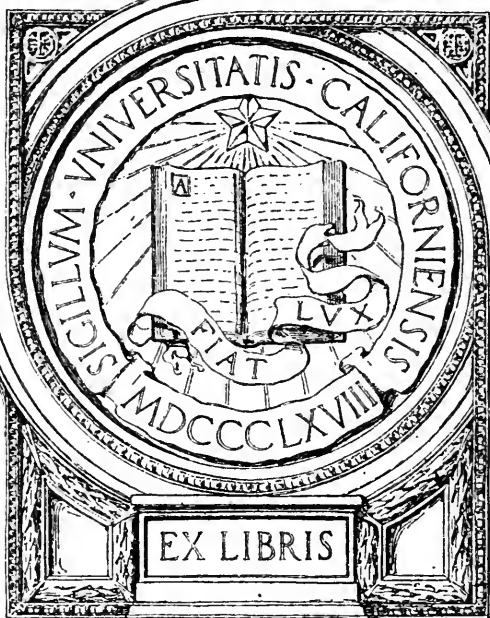
INSPECTION, ETC., OF LIVE STOCK WHICH IS
THE SUBJECT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE

WITH

RULES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SPLE-
NETIC FEVER IN CATTLE AND SCABIES
IN CATTLE AND SHEEP

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

ORDERS Nos. 143, 144, 145, and 146.

REGULATIONS
OF THE
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
GOVERNING THE
INSPECTION, ETC., OF LIVE STOCK WHICH IS
THE SUBJECT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE,
WITH
RULES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SPLE-
NETIC FEVER IN CATTLE AND SCABIES
IN CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Issued under authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture
by the acts of Congress approved May 29, 1884, Feb-
ruary 2, 1903, and March 3, 1905.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : WASHINGTON : 1907

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(B. A. I. ORDER NO. 143.)

REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE GOVERNING THE INSPECTION, DISINFECTION, CERTIFICATION, TREATMENT, HANDLING, AND METHOD AND MANNER OF DELIVERY AND SHIPMENT OF LIVE STOCK WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Washington, D. C., March 22, 1907.

The following regulations governing the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock which is the subject of interstate commerce are issued for the guidance of all persons and corporations concerned in the handling or movement of live stock. For purposes of identification these regulations are designated as B. A. I. Order No. 143. The regulations heretofore issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on this subject, under date of May 1, 1905, effective on and after June 1, 1905, and all amendments thereto, are hereby revoked, to take effect April 15, 1907, on and after which date the regulations herein published shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Effective April 15, 1907.

Regulation 1. Wherever in these regulations, or in the rules based thereon, the word "interstate" is used, it shall be construed to mean "between one

State or Territory or the District of Columbia and another State or Territory or the District of Columbia."

Regulation 2. When the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the fact that cattle or other live stock in a State or Territory or the District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease notice will be given of that fact. A rule will be issued placing in quarantine all or a portion of the State or Territory or the District of Columbia in which the disease exists, and this rule will either absolutely forbid the interstate movement of live stock from the quarantined area or will indicate the regulations under which interstate movements may be made.

Regulation 3. Before offering cattle or other live stock for interstate transportation, or so transporting them, or introducing them into any public stock yards or upon routes of traffic for interstate transportation, all persons or corporations are required to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain that such animals are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease, and have not been exposed to the contagion or infection of disease by contact with other animals so diseased or by location in or upon pens, premises, cars, or other vehicles that have contained diseased animals.

Regulation 4. Premises, cars, boats, and other vehicles that have contained diseased or exposed cattle or other live stock shall not be used in the interstate transportation of healthy animals until the said premises, cars, boats, and other vehicles shall have been cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided. If the facilities for cleaning and disinfecting cars can not be provided at the point where the diseased or exposed cattle or other live stock are unloaded therefrom, the transportation company shall seal and forward the infectious cars to a point to be agreed upon between an agent of the company and a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall there clean and disinfect the said cars in the presence of an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 5. Cars, boats, and other vehicles for use in the interstate transportation of healthy and

nonexposed cattle or other live stock within or from a quarantined area shall first be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry either that said cars or other vehicles have been cleaned and disinfected under Regulation 4, and have not carried or contained diseased or exposed animals since that cleaning and disinfection, or that the cars have never been used for the transportation of diseased or exposed animals.

Regulation 6. Public stock yards, feeding stations, and approaches, chutes, alleys, and pens thereof which have contained diseased or exposed animals shall, before healthy or nonexposed animals for interstate transportation are placed therein, be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided. Failure to clean and disinfect said places will subject them to quarantine.

Regulation 7. When deemed necessary, interstate shipments of live stock will be stopped in transit for inspection and disposition, and all persons and corporations having control of the transportation of such live stock shall cease the carriage or transit thereof upon receipt of an order from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall submit the shipment to inspection.

Regulation 8. When in order to prevent the spread of a disease it becomes necessary to slaughter any diseased or exposed live stock, and the purchase of such live stock by the United States is authorized by law and an appropriation is available therefor, the value of the live stock shall be ascertained and compensation made therefor either by agreement with the owner or by appraisement in the manner provided by the law of the State or Territory wherein the owner of the live stock has his legal residence.

Regulation 9. Where inspection and certification are required by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, inspection and certification by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry are meant, and such inspection and certification will be furnished without the payment of fees or charges of any nature.

Regulation 10. Interstate shipments of live stock of any quarantined area that are not accompanied by a certificate of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal

Industry, showing freedom from disease or from exposure thereto, shall not be diverted en route to feed lots or to other States for feeding, stocking, or breeding purposes unless first inspected and certified by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SPLENETIC FEVER OF CATTLE.

Effective April 15, 1907.

Regulation 11. Whenever any State or Territory located within an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for splenetic, southern, or Texas fever shall duly establish a State or Territorial quarantined area different from the quarantined area established by the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall obtain the legislation requisite to enforce said State or Territorial quarantine strictly and completely within the boundaries of said State or Territory, the Secretary of Agriculture will, if the said State or Territorial quarantine be satisfactory, adopt by a rule said State or Territorial quarantine, and the State or Territorial quarantine thus adopted shall define the limits of that portion of the Federal quarantined area, which shall thereafter be known as the modified quarantined area. The expiration of the time fixed in the rule, the revocation of the rule, or a failure upon the part of the State officers to enforce the adopted quarantine shall restore the quarantined area to the territory quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture before the adoption of the State or Territorial quarantine.

Regulation 12. Whenever any State or Territory under authority of law shall establish a State or Territorial quarantine for splenetic fever which differs from the quarantine established by the Secretary of Agriculture for the said disease, and shall desire a modification of the area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture, the proper officer of the said State or Territory shall forward to the Secretary of Agriculture a true map or description of such State or Territorial quarantine and a duly authenticated copy of the laws and regulations relating to the establishment and enforcement of the quarantine.

Regulation 13. From the 1st day of February to the 31st day of October, inclusive, of each year no cattle shall be transported or driven or allowed to drift from the modified quarantined area in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any point in any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia not included in the modified quarantined area, except as hereinafter provided. During the months of January, November, and December of each year interstate movements of cattle from the modified quarantined area may be made without restrictions other than those imposed by State or Territorial officers at point of destination.

Regulation 14. Interstate shipments of cattle from the modified quarantined area may be made at any time, by rail or boat, to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, but cattle shall not be trailed or driven or hauled in private conveyance from the modified quarantined area in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any point in any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia not included in the modified quarantined area. When transported for immediate slaughter, as herein provided, the following rules regarding their movement shall be observed:

(a) Cattle of the modified quarantined area which in course of interstate transportation therefrom are unloaded at a point not within the modified quarantined area to be fed or watered, or for other purposes, shall be placed in pens or yards reserved for cattle of the modified quarantined area. Such pens and yards shall be separated from the pens and yards used for cattle that are not of the modified quarantined area as hereinafter provided, and shall be marked with a conspicuous sign bearing the words "QUARANTINE PENS," or "QUARANTINE YARDS," in letters not less than 10 inches in height. If cattle not of the modified quarantined area shall be placed in the said pens or yards, such cattle shall thereafter be treated in all respects as if they were actually of the modified quarantined area. At points of destination, chutes and alleyways and pens, maintained as hereinafter provided and marked with a sign as hereinbefore specified, shall be set apart to receive cattle of the modified quarantined area, and no other cattle

shall be admitted to said chutes, pens, and alleyways. The regulations relating to the movement of cattle of the modified quarantined area as prescribed by the proper State officers at destination shall be carefully observed.

(b) The cars or boats which have carried cattle of the modified quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided as soon as possible after unloading and before the said cars or boats are again used in the interstate transportation of live stock or merchandise.

(c) Where cattle of the modified quarantined area in course of interstate transportation and cattle not of the modified quarantined area are yarded in adjacent pens, there shall be a space not less than 10 feet wide between the pens, which space shall not be occupied by cattle, and there shall be on each side of this space a tight board fence not less than 5 feet high: *Provided*, That the pens used for cattle of the modified quarantined area shall be inclosed by a tight board fence not less than 6 feet high on the inside.

(d) The proper officers of the transportation companies shall securely affix to both sides of all cars carrying interstate shipments of cattle from the modified quarantined area, except as hereinafter provided, durable placards not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink and in bold-face letters not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height the words "SOUTHERN CATTLE." These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond with the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments by cars or boats shall have the words "SOUTHERN CATTLE" plainly written or stamped upon its face. Whenever such shipments are transferred to another transportation company or into other cars or into other boats, or are rebilled or reconsigned from any point outside of the modified quarantined area to a point other than the original destination, the cars into which said cattle are transferred and the new waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda,

and bills of lading covering said shipments by cars or boats shall be marked as herein specified for cars carrying said cattle from the modified quarantined area, and for the billing, etc., covering the same. If for any reason the placards required by this regulation are removed from the car or are destroyed or rendered illegible they shall be immediately replaced by the transportation company or its agents, the intention being that legible placards shall be maintained on the car from the time such shipments leave the modified quarantined area until they arrive at destination.

(c) No car or boat containing an interstate shipment of cattle of the modified quarantined area shall receive on board cattle which are not of the modified quarantined area. Interstate shipments of cattle of the modified quarantined area shall not be made to points outside of said modified quarantined area where proper facilities have not been provided for transferring the said cattle from the cars or landing to the stock yards and slaughterhouses without passing them over public highways, unless permission for such passing is first had and obtained from the proper authorities at point of destination.

(f) The cars and boats used for the interstate transportation of cattle of the modified quarantined area, and also the chutes, alleyways, and pens not reserved for the exclusive use of such cattle used en route and at points of destination, shall be disinfected in the following manner: 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 pure carbolic acid; or, if not disinfected, it shall be stored where no cattle can come in contact with it during the period from February 1 to October 31, inclusive, of each year. Wash the cars and the watering troughs with water until clean. Saturate the entire surface of the cars, including the inner surface of the car doors, and the fencing, troughs, chutes, and floors of the pens with a mixture made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of lime and one-fourth pound of pure carbolic acid to each gallon of water, or with a solution made by dissolving 4 ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water.

(g) Cars which have carried cattle within the modified quarantine area of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall be cleaned and disinfected before being taken to any point in another State or Territory or the District of Columbia not in the modified quarantined area. This provision shall not apply to cars containing cattle in the course of interstate transportation for immediate slaughter, in accordance with these regulations.

Regulation 15. Cattle infested with the *Boophilus annulatus*, or southern cattle tick, disseminate the contagion of splenic, southern, or Texas fever; therefore cattle not of the modified quarantined area which are infested with the *Boophilus annulatus* ticks shall be considered as infected cattle and shall be subject to the regulations governing the interstate movement of cattle of the modified quarantined area.

Regulation 16. Stock-yard companies receiving interstate shipments of cattle infested with the said ticks shall place the said cattle in the pens set aside for the use of cattle of the modified quarantined area, and transportation companies are required to clean and disinfect, in accordance with the requirements of these regulations, all cars and boats used in interstate transportation which have contained the infected cattle.

Regulation 17. Cattle of the modified quarantined area, or other cattle infested with ticks, which have been properly dipped in Beaumont crude petroleum, or otherwise treated in a manner approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and which have been examined and certified to be free of infection by the said inspector, may be shipped interstate at any time, subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed by State, Territorial, or District officers at points of destination: *Provided*, That when cattle are to be dipped, as specified herein, they shall, within six hours immediately prior to dipping, be given an opportunity to drink sufficient water to quench their thirst. Shipments of cattle that have been dipped or treated as herein provided shall be forwarded in clean, disinfected cars, shall be accompanied by certificates of dipping or treatment issued

by the inspector supervising the same, and shall not be driven through the modified quarantined area or be unloaded therein, except at such points as may be designated in the rules of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The interstate movement of horses and mules infested with ticks (*Boophilus annulatus*) may be made only in accordance with the regulations and rule governing the interstate movement of tick-infested cattle.

Regulation 18. Before accepting or moving an interstate shipment of cattle to a point outside of the quarantined area from that portion of the quarantined area from which, under the rules of the Secretary of Agriculture, cattle may be shipped after inspection for purposes other than immediate slaughter, transportation companies shall secure a signed statement from each owner or consignor of said cattle, showing the purpose for which the cattle are shipped. In every case this statement shall accompany the waybills.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCABIES IN CATTLE.

Effective April 15, 1907.

Regulation 19. Cattle which are diseased with scabies shall not be shipped, traileed, otherwise removed, or allowed to drift from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided; and no cattle shall be shipped, traileed, otherwise removed, or allowed to drift from one State or Territory or portion thereof quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle into another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided, unless the said cattle shall have been inspected by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry and found to be free from disease and are accompanied by a certificate from the said inspector.

The removal of cattle unaccompanied by a certificate of inspection from an inspector of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, from a quarantined portion of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into a portion of the same State,

Territory, or the District of Columbia not quarantined, will subject the unquarantined portion of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to quarantine.

Regulation 20. In States or Territories or portions thereof quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle, cattle which upon inspection by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the time of shipment are found to be free from symptoms of scabies shall be given a certificate and allowed to move interstate for any purpose, subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed by the State, Territorial, or District officers at points of unloading and destination; but if a herd or consignment intended for feeding, breeding, or stocking purposes be offered for inspection and interstate shipment, and a portion thereof is found to be diseased with scabies, or if the cattle offered for inspection and interstate shipment are part of a herd that is known to be so diseased, the diseased cattle offered for such shipment shall be dipped twice in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip, or treated once with Beaumont crude petroleum or similar oil or emulsion thereof in the manner hereinafter provided, and the cattle offered for such shipment which are not visibly diseased shall be dipped once before shipment.

Regulation 21. Cattle of herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may, when accompanied by a permit issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry within ten days of the date of shipping, be shipped interstate without inspection as "uninspected clean cattle" to any market or slaughtering center where inspection is maintained, or where facilities are available for dipping, spraying, or slaughtering cattle under the supervision of this Department: *Provided*, That the permits under which such shipments are made shall accompany the billing and be delivered by the transportation company to the inspector at destination at the time of his inspection of the cattle. When so shipped, the cattle shall be submitted for inspection at destination. If found upon such inspection to be free from disease and exposure thereto en route, no further restriction shall be placed upon them, but if found to be infected

or to have been exposed they shall not thereafter be permitted interstate shipment until treated as hereinbefore prescribed for diseased or exposed cattle, as the case may be.

Cattle not visibly diseased, but which may be a part of a diseased herd, may, without inspection, be shipped interstate as "uninspected exposed cattle" for immediate slaughter from points in the quarantined area to any recognized slaughtering center where separate pens are provided for yarding exposed cattle; or such cattle may, without inspection, be shipped interstate as "uninspected exposed cattle" for dipping or spraying to points where facilities are maintained for dipping or spraying cattle under the supervision of this Department, and where separate pens are provided for yarding exposed cattle. When "uninspected clean cattle" or "uninspected exposed cattle" are shipped interstate without inspection under the terms of this regulation the proper officers of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car carrying such cattle a durable placard, not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in bold-face letters not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height the words "UNINSPECTED CLEAN CATTLE" or "UNINSPECTED EXPOSED CATTLE," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which date must correspond with the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments by cars or boats shall have the words "UNINSPECTED CLEAN CATTLE" or "UNINSPECTED EXPOSED CATTLE," as the case may be, plainly written or stamped upon its face. Whenever such shipments are transferred to another transportation company or into other cars or into other boats, or are rebilled or reconsigned to a point other than the original destination, the cars into which said cattle are transferred and the new waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading covering such shipments by cars or boats shall be marked as herein specified for cars first carrying said cattle, and for the billing,

etc., covering the same. If for any reason the placards required by this regulation are removed from the car or are destroyed or rendered illegible, they shall be immediately replaced by the transportation company or its agents, the intention being that legible placards shall be maintained on the cars from the time of shipment until they arrive at destination, and until the disposition of the cars is indicated by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 22. Cattle diseased with scabies which have been dipped once in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry within ten days of date of shipment, may be shipped interstate for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, and when so shipped the said cattle shall not be diverted en route and shall be slaughtered within two weeks after arrival at destination. If cattle diseased with scabies are to be shipped interstate for stockers or feeders, they shall be dipped twice, ten days apart, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip; or they shall be either dipped once in, or sprayed once with, a properly prepared emulsion of Beaumont crude petroleum or similar oil under the supervision of such inspector. After dipping or spraying they shall be submitted to inspection before shipment. Cattle not visibly diseased, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd, intended for stockers or feeders, shall be dipped once under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip before being shipped interstate; or they shall be either dipped once in, or sprayed once with, a properly prepared emulsion of Beaumont crude petroleum or similar oil under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. However, diseased cattle may be dipped once in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the point of origin and shipped interstate for stocking or feeding purposes if arrangements have been made for the

second dipping en route or at destination at the required time after the first dipping at a point where there is an inspector stationed and under his supervision. Cattle not visibly diseased, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd, shipped to another State or Territory for feeding or stocking purposes, may be dipped or sprayed en route instead of at point of origin by special permission first had and obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 23. Healthy cattle in a State or Territory not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle may be shipped interstate in clean cars, without inspection, for slaughter or for stockers or feeders; but if the said cattle be unloaded en route or at destination and placed in infectious premises, they shall be treated as exposed cattle, and shall not be forwarded to destination for purposes other than for immediate slaughter until they shall have been dipped or sprayed once, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in any dip or mixture herein approved.

Regulation 24. When diseased cattle that have been dipped once in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip, or that have been either dipped once in, or sprayed once with, the petroleum or oil emulsion, or when cattle not visibly diseased but which are known to be a part of a diseased herd, are shipped interstate in accordance with Regulation 22, the proper officers of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car carrying such cattle a durable, conspicuous placard, not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in bold-face letters not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height the words "DIPPED SCABBY CATTLE," or "CATTLE EXPOSED TO SCABIES," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond with the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments by cars or boats shall have the words

"DIPPED SCABBY CATTLE." or "CATTLE EXPOSED TO SCABIES." as the case may be, written or stamped upon its face. Whenever such shipments are transferred to another transportation company or into other cars or into other boats, or are rebilled or reconsigned to a point other than the original destination, the cars into which said cattle are transferred and the new waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading covering such shipments by cars or boats shall be marked as herein specified for cars first carrying said cattle and for the billing, etc., covering the same. If for any reason the placards required by this regulation are removed from the car or are destroyed or rendered illegible, they shall be immediately replaced by the transportation company or its agents; the intention being that legible placards shall be maintained on the cars from the time of shipment until they arrive at destination or point of dipping or spraying, and the disposition of the cars is indicated by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 25. The dips now approved by the Department are the lime-and-sulphur dip, the tobacco-and-sulphur dip, and Beaumont crude petroleum. The lime-and-sulphur dip is made in the proportion of 12 pounds of unslaked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur to 100 gallons of water. The tobacco-and-sulphur dip is made with sufficient extract of tobacco or nicotine solution to give a mixture containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotine and 2 per cent flowers of sulphur. Proprietary dips may be used under provisions similar to those set out in Regulation 33. When Beaumont crude petroleum or similar oil or an emulsion thereof is used as a dip or spray for cattle diseased with or exposed to scabies, one dipping or spraying only is necessary. The Department disclaims responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from the dipping or spraying.

Regulation 26. Cattle shipped interstate under a certificate from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry are not guaranteed uninterrupted transit, for in the event of the discovery of scabies or of exposure thereto en route the cattle shall thereafter be handled as diseased or exposed cattle, as hereinbefore provided, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes.

alleys, and pens which have been occupied by them shall be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided.

Regulation 27. Public stock yards shall be considered infectious and the cattle yarded therein as having been exposed to the disease, and no cattle shall be removed therefrom to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, except for immediate slaughter, without dipping. Where, however, a part or all of the stock yards is reserved and set apart for the reception of uninfected shipments of cattle and is kept free of disease, cattle may be shipped interstate from the uninfected yards or portions thereof without dipping. If diseased cattle are introduced into the uninfected yards or portions thereof, they shall be immediately removed therefrom, and the chutes, alleys, and pens used by them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. No cattle shall be shipped interstate for feeding or stocking purposes from any stock yards where an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is stationed without a certificate of inspection or of dipping or spraying issued by the said inspector.

Regulation 28. Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, etc., which have contained diseased cattle shall be cleaned and disinfected in the following manner: Remove all the litter and manure and then saturate the interior surfaces of the cars and woodwork, flooring, and ground of the chutes, alleys, and pens with a 5 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid in water, with sufficient lime to show where it has been applied.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCABIES IN SHEEP.

Effective April 15, 1907.

Regulation 29. No sheep which are diseased with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, otherwise removed, or allowed to drift from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided; and no sheep shall be shipped, trailed, otherwise removed, or allowed to drift from a State or Territory or portion thereof quarantined for the disease

of scabies in sheep into another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided, until the sheep shall have been inspected by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, found to be free from the disease and from exposure thereto, and are accompanied by a certificate from the said inspector. All of the sheep in a certain flock or shipment in which the disease is present shall be classed as diseased sheep, and none of them shall be removed or offered for interstate shipment until dipped as hereinafter provided. The practice of "picking" a flock—i. e., removing sheep which are visibly diseased and then offering any portion of the remaining sheep for either inspection or interstate shipment, or both—is directly and positively prohibited.

Regulation 30. Healthy sheep in an area not quarantined for the disease of scabies in sheep which have not been exposed to the disease may be shipped or trailed interstate without restriction by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of scabies in sheep; but if said sheep be unloaded en route or at destination and are placed in infectious premises they shall thereafter be treated as exposed sheep and shall not be forwarded to destination for purposes other than immediate slaughter until they shall have been dipped under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 31. Sheep that are diseased with scabies and that have been dipped once in one of the approved dips, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry within ten days of date of shipment, may be shipped interstate for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, and when so shipped the said sheep shall not be diverted en route and shall be slaughtered within two weeks after arrival at destination. If diseased sheep are to be shipped interstate for stocking or feeding purposes they shall be dipped twice as above indicated, ten days apart, and shall be submitted to inspection before shipment.

Sheep that are not diseased with scabies, but which have been exposed to the contagion of the disease, may be moved interstate for feeding or stocking purposes

after one dipping, or they may be shipped interstate by rail or boat to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter without dipping.

Regulation 32. When diseased sheep have been dipped once and are shipped interstate for slaughter in accordance with Regulation 31, or when exposed sheep are shipped interstate without dipping for immediate slaughter in accordance with Regulation 31, the proper officers of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car a durable placard not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in bold-face letters not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height the words "DIPPED SCABBY SHEEP" or "EXPOSED SHEEP FOR SLAUGHTER," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond with the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments by cars or boats shall have the words "DIPPED SCABBY SHEEP" or "EXPOSED SHEEP FOR SLAUGHTER," as the case may be, written or stamped upon its face. Whenever such shipments are transferred to another transportation company or into other cars or into other boats, or are rebilled or reconsigned to a point other than the original destination the cars into which said sheep are transferred and the new waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading covering such shipments by cars or boats shall be marked as herein specified for cars first carrying said sheep and for the billing, etc., covering the same. If for any reason the placards required by this regulation are removed from the car or are destroyed or rendered illegible, they shall be immediately replaced by the transportation company or its agents, the intention being that legible placards shall be maintained on the cars from the time of shipment until they arrive at destination, and the disposition of the cars is indicated by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 33. The dips now approved are :

(a) The tobacco-and-sulphur dip, made with sufficient extract of tobacco or nicotine solution to give a mixture containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotine and 2 per cent flowers of sulphur: *Provided*, That for the first dipping of infected sheep, in lieu of the sulphur herein prescribed, a sufficient additional amount of extract of tobacco or nicotine solution shall be used to give a mixture containing not less than seven one-hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotine.

(b) The lime-and-sulphur dip, made by mixing 8 pounds of unslaked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur and boiling with 30 gallons of water for not less than two hours. All sediment should be allowed to subside before the liquid is placed in the dipping vat. This liquid should be diluted sufficiently to make 100 gallons before use;

And pending further investigation, the following-described dips :

(c) The cresol dip, which consists of a mixture of cresylic acid^a with soap. When diluted ready for use this dip should contain one-half of 1 per cent of cresylic acid.

(d) The coal-tar creosote dip, which is made by mixing coal-tar creosote or coal-tar oils and cresylic acid separately with resin soap in varying proportions. This dip should contain when diluted ready for use not less than 1 per cent by weight of coal-tar oils and cresylic acid. In no case should the diluted dip contain more than four-tenths of 1 per cent nor less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of cresylic acid; but when the proportion of cresylic acid falls below two-tenths of 1 per cent the coal-tar oils should be increased sufficiently to bring the total of the tar oils and the cresylic acid in the diluted dip up to 1.2 per cent by weight.

The cresol dip and the coal-tar creosote dip should always be tested on a small scale with the water and

^a By the term cresylic acid as used in these regulations is meant cresols and other phenols derived from coal tar, none of which boils below 185° C. nor above 250° C.

under the conditions to be employed in dipping in order to avoid possible injury to stock. The diluted sample should be allowed to stand for at least an hour. If after this length of time there is a separation of an oily layer the dip should not be used with that kind of water. Especial care in this connection is necessary where hard water is to be used.

In the undiluted coal-tar creosote dips there may be, in cold weather especially, a separation of naphthalene and other constituents of the dip. Care should therefore be taken to see that the concentrated dip is homogeneous in character before using any portion of it.

Manufacturers who desire the Department to approve their dips for official dipping should submit a sample of their product to the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington and accompany this with the formula used in preparing the dip.

Before a proprietary substance is approved for use in official dipping the manufacturer must agree as follows:

(1) To recommend for sheep scab a dilution of his product which is approved by the Department of Agriculture.

(2) To maintain his product of uniform composition.

(3) To place on packages of dips which have been approved the following statement:

A sample of this product has been submitted to the Department of Agriculture for examination. We guarantee the contents of this package to be of the same composition as the sample submitted to the Department, and that when diluted according to the directions printed hereon for the treatment of sheep scab it will give a dipping fluid of the composition required of a ———^a dip by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing sheep scab.

(4) To have on containers or advertising matter no reference to the United States Government or any of its Departments except as provided in the preceding paragraph.

^a There should be inserted here the name of the class of dips to which the product belongs, such as "cresol," or "lime and sulphur," etc.

Regulation 34. The dipping shall be done carefully and the sheep handled as humanely as possible. The Department disclaims responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from the dipping, and those who wish to avoid any risks that may be incident to dipping at the stock yards, as well as to avoid liability to prosecution, should see that their sheep are free from disease before shipping them to market.

Regulation 35. Sheep shipped interstate under a certificate from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry are not guaranteed uninterrupted transit; for in the event of the discovery of scabies or of exposure thereto en route the sheep shall thereafter be handled as diseased or exposed sheep, as hereinbefore provided, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by them shall be cleaned and disinfected, as herein-after provided.

Regulation 36. Public stock yards shall be considered infectious and the sheep yarded therein as having been exposed to the disease, and no sheep shall be shipped interstate therefrom, except for immediate slaughter, without dipping. Where, however, a part or all of the stock yards is reserved and set apart for the reception of uninfected shipments of sheep and is kept free of disease, sheep may be shipped interstate from the uninfected yards or portions thereof without dipping. If diseased sheep are introduced into the uninfected yards or portions thereof, they shall be immediately removed therefrom and the chutes, alleys, and pens occupied by the said sheep shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. No sheep shall be shipped interstate for feeding or stocking purposes from any stock yards where an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is stationed without a certificate of inspection or of dipping issued by the said inspector.

Regulation 37. Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, etc., that have contained diseased sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure and then saturate the interior surfaces of the cars and the woodwork, flooring, and ground of the sheds, alleyways, and pens with a solution containing 5 per cent of pure carbolic acid or with a solution containing 2 per cent

of cresol. When cresol is used it must be mixed with soft soap in order to render it easily soluble in cold water. Cars and premises are not required to be cleaned and disinfected on account of their having contained "dipped scabby sheep" that have been dipped within ten days or sheep that have been exposed to scabies. In determining exposure, all sheep in a flock or shipment in which disease is present shall be classed as diseased.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF MALADIE DU COÏT.

Effective April 15, 1907.

Regulation 38. No horses or asses shall be offered for interstate shipment, shipped, transported, driven, or trailed, or otherwise removed or allowed to drift interstate from an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for maladie du coït, without inspection and certification of freedom from the disease for the purpose of the particular movement by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Owners and custodians of horses or asses for whom inspection is made shall provide such reasonable facilities and render such assistance as may be required by the inspector.

Regulation 39. If stallions or jacks shall be allowed to run at large in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for maladie du coït, or if there shall be any breeding of horses or asses in a herd in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for maladie du coït in which there is a horse or an ass which has been exposed to the infection of maladie du coït within eighteen months after the said exposure, a rule will be issued forbidding absolutely the interstate movement of any horses or asses from the said area.

Regulation 40. When it is necessary in order to prevent the spread of the disease and to aid in its extermination, and an appropriation is available therefor, the Department of Agriculture will purchase a diseased or exposed animal at a price based upon its actual value for work purposes at the time of purchase. When, however, the owner or owners will not

accept the indemnity price offered by the Department, the inspector shall arrange for a board of three appraisers, who shall determine the price to be paid for the condemned animal. This board shall be constituted as follows: An inspector or other employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry, one person chosen by the owner of the animal or animals to be appraised, and the third member to be chosen by the two herein provided for.

Regulation 41. The Department will pay the sum of \$50 for authentic information leading to the discovery of the ownership and location of a stallion or a jack affected with the contagious venereal disease known as *maladie du coït*, and the sum of \$25 for authentic information leading to the discovery of the ownership and location of a female animal affected with the disease: *Provided*, That when such information is received from more than one person as to the location of the same animal and owner, the sum above named shall be paid to the first informant, and when doubt exists or a dispute arises as to who was the first informant, no reward shall be paid. When more than one diseased animal is found belonging to the same owner or on the same premises, only one reward shall be paid.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE.

Effective April 15, 1907.

Regulation 42. No swine which are diseased with hog cholera or swine plague, or which have been exposed to either of the diseases by contact with diseased animals or by confinement in infectious cars, pens, or other premises, shall be transported, trailed, or driven from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided. All persons intending to ship swine interstate shall ascertain before offering them for such shipment that the animals are not diseased and have not been exposed to the contagion of either disease.

Regulation 43. Swine which are not diseased with hog cholera or swine plague and which have not been

exposed to the infection thereof may be shipped from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia without restriction by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed on the shipment by State or Territorial or District of Columbia officers at destination.

Regulation 44. Public stock yards shall be considered infectious, and no interstate movement of swine therefrom shall be made for feeding or stocking purposes. Diseased swine shall not be shipped interstate from the stock yards, but shall be slaughtered, subject to condemnation on post-mortem inspection; and all swine in a certain lot or shipment shall be classed as diseased when one or more of them show evidence of the disease. Swine that are not diseased and have been merely exposed by being in the yards may be shipped interstate to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter. Where, however, a part of the yard is set apart for the reception of uninfected shipments of swine and is kept free of infection, swine may be shipped interstate from the uninfected portions thereof without restriction. Should such part be contaminated by the introduction of diseased swine, said animals shall be immediately removed therefrom, and the chutes, alleys, and pens occupied by them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, as hereinafter provided.

Regulation 45. Cars and other vehicles and pens or yards which have contained interstate shipments of diseased or exposed swine shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible after unloading. Cars that have contained interstate shipments of swine shall not be removed until the inspector has ascertained the condition of the live animals and either released the cars or given notice that they shall be cleaned and disinfected. Cleaning and disinfection shall be done by first removing all litter and manure and then saturating the interior surfaces of the cars and the woodwork, flooring, and ground of the chutes, alleys, and pens with a 5 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid in water, or with a solution containing 2 per cent of cresol. When cresol is used it must be mixed with soft soap in order to render it easily soluble in water.

(B. A. I. ORDER No. 144.)

**RULE 1, REVISION 2.—TO PREVENT THE
SPREAD OF SPLENETIC FEVER IN CATTLE.**

Effective on and after April 15, 1907.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that a contagious and infectious disease, known as splenetic, southern, or Texas fever, exists among cattle in the following-named States and Territories, to wit:

CALIFORNIA, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and FLORIDA.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, under authority conferred by section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1264), do hereby quarantine the following area, to wit:

All territory situate within the boundaries of California, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

It is ordered by this Rule 1, Revision 2, under the authority and discretion conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by section 3 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1265), that the interstate movement of cattle of the area herein quarantined to any point not located in the said quarantined area shall only be made in accordance with the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture designated as B. A. I. Order No. 143, promulgated

March 22, 1907, and effective April 15, 1907, subject to the following exceptions, to wit:

Exception 1. The States of California, Texas, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, and the Territory of Oklahoma, having fixed quarantine areas within their respective boundaries which differ from the quarantined area fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and having enacted laws necessary to enforce the quarantine of such areas, the said State and Territorial quarantined areas, which are limited by the line described below, are hereby adopted, to continue as provided in Regulation 11 of the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated March 22, 1907, and effective April 15, 1907. Except as hereinafter provided in Exceptions 3, 4, and 7, the area hereinbefore quarantined is modified accordingly.

The following is a description of the line which modifies the quarantined area and fixes the limits of the modified quarantined area:

CALIFORNIA.

Beginning on the Pacific coast where the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo County connects with the Pacific Ocean; thence easterly along the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo County to its junction with the western boundary of Kings County; thence northwesterly along the western boundary of Kings and Fresno counties to the northwest corner of Fresno County; thence northeasterly along the southern boundary of Merced County to its intersection with the right of way of the main line of the Southern Pacific Company; thence southeasterly along the right of way of the main line of the Southern Pacific Company to its intersection with the southern boundary of Fresno County; thence northeasterly along the southern boundary of Fresno County to the northeast corner of Tulare County; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of Tulare County to the southeast corner of said county; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Inyo County to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the State of California.

TEXAS.

Beginning at the intersection of the southern boundary of New Mexico with the international boundary at the Rio Grande River; thence following along the said international boundary to the southwest corner of the county of Terrell; thence northwesterly along the boundaries of Terrell and Pecos counties to a

point where the roadbed of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad Company crosses the western boundary of Pecos County; thence in an easterly direction with the center of said roadbed to a point on Section No. 36, Block A2, Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad Company; thence north with the pasture fence, running in a northerly direction through the eastern part of Sections Nos. 13 and 12 of said Block A2 and across Section 1, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company; thence continuing north with said pasture fence through the eastern parts of Sections Nos. 16, 17, 46, 47, 76, 77, 106, 107, 136, 137, 142, 143, and 194, Block D, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Extension Railway Company; thence continuing in a northerly direction to a point on the northern boundary of Section No. 6, Block 160, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company, same being corner of pasture fence; thence east along the northern boundary of Sections Nos. 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, Block 160, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 16, the same being corner of pasture fence; thence in a northerly direction with the eastern boundary of Sections Nos. 22, 21, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, Block 1, Corpus Christi, San Diego and Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Railway Company, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 32; thence west with the northern boundary of Sections Nos. 32 and 33, same block, to the northwest corner of Section No. 33, Block 1, Corpus Christi, San Diego and Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Railway Company, corner of fence; thence north with the eastern boundary of Sections Nos. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, 37, 48, 49, 60, 61, and 72, Block 2, Corpus Christi, San Diego and Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Railway Company, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 72; thence in an easterly direction with the pasture fence to the southeast corner of Section No. 9, patented to James E. Evans; thence north along the eastern boundary of said Section No. 9 to the northwest corner of Section No. 100, Block A2, Texas Central Railway Company; thence east with the northern boundary of Sections Nos. 100 and 89, same block, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 89, Block A2, Texas Central Railway Company; thence north along the eastern boundary of Sections Nos. 90, 91, 92, and 93 to the southeast corner of Section No. 94, Block A2, Texas Central Railway Company; thence northwest diagonally across Section No. 94 to the northwest corner of said section; thence continuing in a northwesterly direction diagonally across Sections Nos. 14, 18, and 28 to the northeast corner of Section No. 29, Block C4, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company; thence west with the northern boundary of said section No. 29 to the northwest corner of said section; thence northwest diagonally across Section No. 1, Texas Central Railway Company, Section No. 97, Block 194, Gulf,

Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company, to the northeast corner of Section No. 96; thence in a northerly direction across Section No. 94 to a point on its northern boundary 600 varas west of its northeast corner; thence continuing north through Sections Nos. 93, 90, 89, 86, 85, and 58, Block 194, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company, to a point on the northern boundary of said Section No. 58; thence northwesterly with the pasture fence through Section No. 59 to the northeast corner of Section No. 82 and the southeast corner of Section No. 81, same block; thence continuing northwesterly to Section No. 17, Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company; thence north along the eastern boundary of said Section 17 to the Pecos River; thence northwesterly along said Pecos River to the northwest corner of Crockett County; thence east along the northern boundary of Crockett and Schleicher counties to the southeast corner of Irion County; thence north along the eastern boundary of Irion County to the northeast corner of said county; thence continuing due north to the southern boundary of Coke County; thence west along the southern boundary of Coke County to the southwest corner of Coke County; thence north along the western boundary of Coke County to the southern boundary of Mitchell County; thence east to the southeast corner of Mitchell County; thence north along the eastern boundary of Mitchell County to the northeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundaries of Fisher and Jones counties to the southeast corner of Jones County; thence north along the eastern boundary of Jones County to the northeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary of Haskell County to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the western boundaries of Throckmorton and Baylor counties to the northwest corner of Baylor County; thence east along the southern boundary of Wilbarger County to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary of Wilbarger County to the Red River; thence continuing in a northwesterly direction along the course of said river and the northern boundary of Texas to the southwest corner of Greer County, Okla.; thence north, following the eastern boundary of Texas to the northwest corner of said Greer County.

OKLAHOMA.

Beginning on the Red River at the northwest corner of Wichita County, Tex.; thence northwesterly along the course of said river to the southwest corner of Greer County; thence north along the western boundary of Greer County to the northwest corner thereof; thence easterly and southerly along the southern

boundary of Roger Mills County to the southeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary of Washita County to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundaries of Washita and Custer counties to the Canadian River; thence in a southeasterly direction along the course of said river to the southeast corner of Canadian County; thence north along the eastern boundary of Canadian County to the northwest corner of Cleveland County; thence east along the northern boundary of Cleveland County to the middle of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; thence northerly, following the middle of said right of way, through Oklahoma, Logan, Noble, and Payne counties and the Otoe and Missouri and Ponca Indian reservations to the northern boundary of the Ponca Indian Reservation; thence east along the northern boundary of the Ponca Indian Reservation to the Arkansas River; thence in a northerly direction following the course of the said river to its intersection with the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude at the southern boundary of Kansas.

TENNESSEE.

Beginning on the Mississippi River at the southeast corner of the State of Missouri at the western boundary of Tennessee; thence southerly along the western boundaries of the counties of Dyer and Lauderdale; thence following the main channel of the Mississippi River (leaving Island No. 37 to the north and west) to the northwest corner of Shelby County, on the Mississippi River; thence east along the northern boundary of Shelby County to the northeast corner thereof; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of Shelby County to its intersection with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway; thence northeasterly along the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway to the town of Somerville; thence northerly along the Somerville and Brownsville wagon road to the northern boundary of Fayette County; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Fayette County to the northeast corner thereof; thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundaries of Hardeman County to the Illinois Central Railroad; thence along the Illinois Central Railroad to the corporate limits of the city of Jackson; thence westerly and northerly along the corporate limits of the city of Jackson to the Jackson and Spring Creek public road; thence northerly along the Jackson and Spring Creek public road to its intersection with the southern boundary of Carroll County; thence westerly, northerly, and easterly along the southern, western, and northern boundaries of Carroll County to the northeast corner thereof; thence northerly along

the eastern boundary of Henry County to its intersection with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; thence easterly along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad through Benton County to the Tennessee River; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Benton and Decatur counties to the northwest corner of Wayne County; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Wayne County to the southeast corner of Perry County; thence northerly, easterly, and southerly along the western, northern, and eastern boundaries of Lewis County to the northern boundary of Lawrence County; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Lawrence County to the northeast corner thereof; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of Lawrence County to the southeast corner thereof; thence east along the southern boundary of Giles County to the Elk River; thence northeasterly along said river to the point in Franklin County where Big Hurricane Creek empties into said Elk River; thence northerly and westerly along Big Hurricane Creek to the eastern boundary of Moore County; thence northerly along the eastern boundaries of Moore and Bedford counties to Duck River; thence easterly along Duck River to the Manchester and Woodbury public road; thence northeasterly along the Manchester and Woodbury public road to the southern boundary of Cannon County; thence easterly, northeasterly, and northwesterly along the southern, eastern, and northeastern boundaries of Cannon County to the west prong of Dry Creek near the southeast corner of the third civil district of Dekalb County; thence northerly along said creek to its intersection with the southern boundary of the twentieth civil district of said county; thence easterly and northerly along the southern and eastern boundaries of said twentieth civil district to the southern boundary of the tenth civil district of said county near Capling; thence southeasterly along the southern boundary of the tenth and twenty-second civil districts of said county to Big Hurricane (or Harrison) Creek; thence northerly along said creek to Caney Fork River; thence northwesterly along Caney Fork River to the eastern boundary of the eighteenth civil district of said Dekalb County; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of said eighteenth civil district to the southern boundary of Putnam County; thence northerly along the eastern boundaries of the ninth, eleventh, and tenth civil districts of Putnam County to the southern boundary of Jackson County; thence easterly and northerly along the southern and eastern boundaries of Jackson and Clay counties to the northwest corner of Pickett County; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Pickett County to the northwest corner of Scott County; thence southerly, westerly, and southwesterly along the eastern and southern boundaries of Pickett County to the Obey River; thence southeasterly, southerly, and southwest-

erly along the Obey River and the East Fork Obey River to the point where the East Fork Obey River intersects the western boundary of Fentress County; thence southerly and easterly along the western and southern boundaries of Fentress County to the northern boundary of Cumberland County; thence westerly and southerly along the northern and western boundaries of Cumberland County to the northwest corner of Bledsoe County; thence easterly, northeasterly, and southeasterly along the boundary of Cumberland County to the southwest corner of Roane County; thence northeasterly, southeasterly, and southwesterly along the western, northern, and eastern boundaries of Roane County to the Tennessee River; thence following the Tennessee River to the southeast corner of Rhea County; thence southeasterly along the northern boundary of James County to its intersection with the western boundary of Bradley County; thence northerly and easterly along the western boundary of Bradley County and the northern boundaries of Bradley and Polk counties to the northeast corner of Polk County; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of Polk County to the southeast corner thereof at the State line.

GEORGIA.

Beginning at the intersection of the western boundary of Union County with the boundary between the States of Georgia and North Carolina; thence southerly along the western boundary of Union County to the southwest corner thereof; thence northeasterly and easterly along the southern boundaries of Union and Towns counties to the western corner of Rabun County; thence easterly, southeasterly, and northeasterly along the western, southern, and eastern boundaries of Rabun County to the northeast corner of said county, on the boundary between Georgia and North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Beginning on the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee, at the northwest corner of Cherokee County; thence southerly along the western boundary of said county to the southwest corner thereof; thence following the State line easterly along the southern boundaries of the counties of Cherokee, Clay, Macon, Jackson, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Rutherford, Cleveland, Gaston, and Mecklenburg to the western corner of Union County; thence northeasterly along the western boundaries of Union and Stanley counties to the northwest corner of Stanley County; thence easterly along the southern boundaries of Rowan and Davidson counties to the

southeast corner of Davidson County; thence northerly along the eastern boundaries of Davidson and Forsyth counties to the northeast corner of Forsyth County; thence westerly and northerly along the southern and western boundaries of Stokes County to the northwest corner thereof at the State line; thence westerly along the northern boundary of the State of North Carolina to the southwest corner of Patrick County, Va.

VIRGINIA.

Beginning at the boundary of Virginia at its southwest corner (Lee County); thence east along the southern boundary of Virginia to the southwest corner of Patrick County; thence northerly and easterly along the western boundary of Patrick County to the northernmost point of said county; thence easterly and northerly along the southern and eastern boundaries of Franklin County to the northeast corner of said county; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of Pittsylvania and Halifax counties to the southeast corner of Campbell County; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Campbell County to its intersection with the southern boundary of Appomattox County; thence easterly and southeasterly along the southern boundaries of Appomattox, Prince Edward, and Nottoway counties to the southeast corner of Nottoway County; thence northerly, easterly, westerly, and northeasterly along the eastern boundaries of Nottoway, Amelia, and Powhatan counties to the James River; thence following the James River to the southeast corner of Charles City County; thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundaries of James City County to the York River; thence southeasterly along the boundaries of James City and York counties to the northeast corner of Elizabeth City County; thence westerly, northwesterly, and southerly along the boundaries of Elizabeth City and Warwick counties to the James River; thence southeasterly along the course of the said river to the northwest corner of Norfolk County; thence southerly along the western boundary of said county to its intersection with the northern boundary of North Carolina; thence east along the southern boundaries of Norfolk and Princess Anne counties to the Atlantic Ocean.

Exception 2—CALIFORNIA. The island of Santa Rosa, a part of Santa Barbara County, on account of being free from Texas fever infection and being separated from the mainland, is not to be regarded as a part of the modified quarantined area. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established

and modified no cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory other than California shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Kings, Tulare, and those portions of Madera and Fresno counties located west of the main line of the Southern Pacific Company.

No cattle of the counties of Santa Barbara (except the island of Santa Rosa), San Luis Obispo, Kern, Kings, Tulare, and those portions of Madera and Fresno counties located west of the main line of the Southern Pacific Company shall be moved or allowed to move except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point in the United States, not in the State of California, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected and found free of infection and a written permit for the shipment issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 3—TEXAS. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified no cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory other than Texas shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Baylor and Throckmorton.

No cattle of the counties of Childress, Cottle, Hardeman, Foard, Wilbarger, King, Knox, Haskell, Stonewall, Jones, Fisher, Scurry, Borden, Howard, Mitchell, Glascock, Sterling, Irion, Reagan, Upton, Crane, Throckmorton, Baylor, and those portions of Pecos, Terrell, and Tom Green counties lying north and west of the quarantine line described in Exception 1, shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point in the United States, not in the State of Texas, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected and found free of infection and a written permit for the shipment issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the

movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 4—OKLAHOMA. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified no cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory other than Oklahoma shall be moved or allowed to move, except as hereinafter provided, into the counties of Greer, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Pawnee, those portions of Blaine and Canadian counties south of the Canadian River, that portion of Caddo County north of the right of way of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and that portion of Kiowa County lying north of Comanche County and the line between townships 4 and 5 north, extended westward to its intersection with the North Fork of the Red River, those portions of the counties of Oklahoma, Logan, Payne, and Noble lying east of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, or into the Kansas Nation or Osage Nation: *Provided*, That from October 1 of each year to May 15 of the following year cattle of the modified quarantined area of any other State or Territory may be moved into the above-mentioned counties, parts of counties, and nations, after having been satisfactorily dipped in Beaumont crude petroleum, or otherwise properly treated, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

No cattle of the counties of Greer, Oklahoma, Logan, Payne, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Pawnee, Canadian, that portion of Noble County included in the Otoe and Missouri and Ponca Indian reservations, and that portion of Noble County bounded on the north by the Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservation, on the east by Pawnee County, on the south by Payne County, and on the west by the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, that portion of Blaine County south of the Canadian River, that portion of Caddo County north of the right of way of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, that portion of Kiowa County lying north of Comanche County and the line between townships 4 and 5 north, extended westward to its intersection with the North Fork of the Red River, or in the Kansas Nation or Osage Nation, shall be

moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point in the United States, not in the Territory of Oklahoma, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area until the said cattle shall have been inspected and found free of infection and a written permit for the shipment issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 5—TENNESSEE. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified no cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory other than Tennessee shall be moved or allowed to move into that portion of Lincoln County south of the Elk River and that portion of Coffee County south of Duck River and east of the Manchester and Woodbury public road.

No cattle of that portion of Lincoln County south of the Elk River and that portion of Coffee County south of Duck River and east of the Manchester and Woodbury public road shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point in the United States, not in the State of Tennessee, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area until the said cattle shall have been inspected and found free of infection and a written permit for the shipment issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 6—GEORGIA. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified no cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory other than the State of Georgia shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of White, Stephens, and Habersham.

No cattle of the counties of White, Stephens, and Habersham shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point in the United States, not in the State of Georgia, which is located outside of the modified quarantined

area until the said cattle shall have been inspected and found free of infection and a written permit for the shipment issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 7—NORTH CAROLINA. That portion of the line described in Exception 1 limiting the modified quarantined area of the State of North Carolina beginning at the intersection of the northwest corner of Union County, Ga., with the North Carolina State line and extending easterly along the southern boundary line of North Carolina to the northeast corner of Rabun County, Ga., is hereby suspended during the enforcement of the quarantine as established by the State of Georgia.

During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified no cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory other than North Carolina shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Union, Anson, Stanly, Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Caswell, Alamance, Person, Orange, Durham, Granville, Vance, Warren, and Franklin.

No cattle of the counties of Union, Anson, Stanly, Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Caswell, Alamance, Person, Orange, Durham, Granville, Vance, Warren, Franklin, Yadkin, Cleveland, Rutherford, that part of McDowell County south and east of the Catawba River, Crooked Creek, and the eastern boundary of Crooked Creek Township, that part of Davidson County south of the main line of the Southern Railway and east of Abbotts Creek, and that part of Rowan County included in Morgan and Providence townships shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point in the United States, not in the State of North Carolina, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area until the said cattle shall have been inspected and found free of infection and a written permit for the shipment issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper

official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 8—VIRGINIA. That portion of the line described in Exception 1 limiting the modified quarantined area of the State of Virginia beginning at the southwest corner of Virginia (Lee County) and extending east along the southern boundary line of Virginia to the southwest corner of Patrick County, Va., is hereby suspended during the enforcement of the quarantine as established by the States of Tennessee and North Carolina.

During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified no cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory other than Virginia shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Patrick, Henry, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Charlotte, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, and Brunswick.

No cattle of the counties of Patrick, Henry, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Charlotte, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, and Brunswick shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point in the United States, not in the State of Virginia, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected and found free of infection and a written permit for the shipment issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 9—ARKANSAS. During the months of January, February, and March of each year cattle may, after inspection and certification of freedom from ticks (*Boophilus annulatus*) by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, be moved from the counties of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Boone, Newton, Marion, Searcy, Baxter, Fulton, Izard, Stone, Sharp, Independence, Randolph, Lawrence, Clay, and Greene to points in the United States not in Arkansas, located outside of the modified quarantined area, for feeding and stocking purposes, subject to the following restrictions, to wit: The cattle shall have been continuously in said counties for not less than thirty days immediately next preceding the date

of inspection. Proper facilities shall be afforded for making such inspection. After inspection said cattle shall be moved immediately, without exposure to the infection of splenetic or Texas fever, direct to pastures or feed lots, without dividing the herd or shipment. The cattle shall be kept continuously in the State into which they are moved for at least three months after arrival. Permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be forwarded.

No cattle of said counties shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point located outside of the modified quarantined area in any State or Territory other than Arkansas, unless accompanied by a written permit for the movement from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Exception 10—INDIAN TERRITORY. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified no cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory other than Indian Territory shall be moved or allowed to move, except as hereinafter provided, into Registration Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, being that portion of Cherokee Nation bounded on the south by the northern boundary of the Creek Nation and a line extended from the northeast corner of said Creek Nation due east to the Arkansas State line: *Provided*, That from October 1 of each year to May 15 of the following year cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory other than Indian Territory may be moved into the above-mentioned registration districts (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) after having been satisfactorily dipped in Beaumont crude petroleum, or otherwise properly treated, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

No cattle of said registration districts shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point in the United States, not in Indian Territory, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected and found free of infection and a written permit for the movement is-

sued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 11—OPEN SEASON. During the months of January, November, and December of each year cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory shall not be moved interstate therefrom for purposes other than immediate slaughter into the States of Missouri and Kansas, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and those portions of California, Texas, Tennessee, and Georgia not included in the modified quarantined area until the said cattle shall have been inspected and found free of infection and a written permit for the movement issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a duly authorized inspector of the State or Territory to which the cattle are destined, nor until permission shall have been obtained from the proper official of the said State or Territory. During the months of January and February, the first fifteen days of March, and the last sixteen days of December in each year cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory may be moved interstate under the above-mentioned restrictions into those portions of the States of Virginia and North Carolina not included in the modified quarantined area. During the months of January and December in each year cattle of the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory may be moved interstate under the above-mentioned restrictions into that portion of Oklahoma not included in the modified quarantined area.

Cattle of the modified quarantined area that have been shipped interstate to a point in any State or Territory outside of the modified quarantined area, other than those States and Territories and portions thereof set out in this exception, shall not be moved into any of the States or Territories or portions thereof hereinbefore set out in this exception within three months of the date of the movement from the modified quarantined area.

Cattle which are moved interstate from the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory into those

States or Territories or portions thereof hereinbefore set out in this exception, under certificates from inspectors either of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the States or Territories to which the cattle are destined for feeding or stocking purposes, shall not be placed in stock pens which have been reserved for cattle originating in the modified quarantined area.

FEEDING STATIONS.

Cattle not of the modified quarantined area, which are transported interstate by rail through the modified quarantined area, may be unloaded for rest, feed, and water into noninfectious pens set apart for such cattle at Polk Stock Yards and Union Stock Yards at Fort Worth, Tex.; the stock yards at Baird, Tex.; the stock yards of the International and Great Northern Railroad at Laredo, Tex.; the Southern Pacific Railway Stock Yards at Los Angeles, Cal.; the stock yards at Colton, Cal., and Bakersfield, Cal.; the Sapulpa stock yards of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad at Sapulpa, Ind. T., and at the stock yards of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at Muskogee, Ind. T., subject to the following restrictions, to wit:

The cattle shall be free from ticks (*Boophilus annulatus*) and shall not have been unloaded at any point in the modified quarantined area other than the authorized unloading points named herein. The cattle shall be reloaded into the same cars from which unloaded or into other cleaned and disinfected cars and reshipped as uninfected cattle.

INTERPRETATION.

This Rule 1, Revision 2, shall be construed in connection with the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated March 22, 1907, and effective on and after April 15, 1907, and is subject to amendment or revision on statutory notice.

Rule 1, Revision 1, dated January 25, 1906, effective February 1, 1906, and all amendments thereto, shall cease to be effective on and after April 15, 1907, on and after which date this Rule 1, Revision 2, which

for purposes of identification is designated as B. A. I. Order No. 144, shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this 22d day of March, 1907.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(B. A. I. ORDER No. 145.)

**RULE 2, REVISION 1.—TO PREVENT THE
SPREAD OF SCABIES IN CATTLE.**

Effective on and after April 15, 1907.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that a contagious communicable disease known as scabies exists among cattle in the following-named States and Territories, to wit: *

MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO, WYOMING, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, and OKLAHOMA.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, under authority conferred by section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 864), do hereby quarantine the following territory, to wit:

The State of NEBRASKA; the counties of Teton, Chouteau, Valley, and Dawson, in the State of MONTANA; the counties of Williams, Ward, Billings, Stark, Mercer, Oliver, McLean, Morton, Burleigh, Wells, Eddy, Foster, Kidder, Stutsman, Emmons, Logan, and McIntosh, in the State of NORTH DAKOTA; that part of the State of SOUTH DAKOTA lying west of the Missouri River; that part of the State of KANSAS lying west of the western boundary lines of the counties of Barber, Pratt, Stafford, Barton, Russell, Osborne, and Smith; the counties of Sedgwick, Phillips, Logan, Weld, Morgan, Washington, Yuma, Boulder, Gilpin, Jefferson, Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Teller, El Paso, Cheyenne, Custer, Pueblo, Otero, Kiowa, Bent, Prowers, Huerfano, Las Animas, and Baca, that portion of Larimer County lying east of the Medicine Bow Range of mountains, and that

portion of Fremont County lying east of the Ninth Guide Meridian West, in the State of COLORADO; the counties of Natrona, Converse, Carbon, Albany, and Laramie, in the State of WYOMING; that part of the State of TEXAS lying north and west of the southern boundary lines of the counties of Andrews, Martin, Howard, Mitchell, Nolan, and Taylor, and the one hundredth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, and also the counties of Nueces, Cameron, and Hidalgo; the counties of Colfax, Mora, San Miguel, Union, Guadalupe, Quay, Chaves, Roosevelt, Eddy, that portion of Torrance County lying east and south of the El Paso and Rock Island Railway, that portion of Lincoln County lying east and south of the El Paso and Northeastern and the El Paso and Rock Island railways, and that portion of Otero County lying east of the El Paso and Northeastern Railway, in the Territory of NEW MEXICO; the counties of Woodward and Beaver, in the Territory of OKLAHOMA.

It is ordered by this Rule 2, Revision 1, under the authority and discretion conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 3 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 864), that cattle shall be moved from the quarantined area of any State or Territory to any other State or Territory or District only in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, designated as B. A. I. Order No. 143, promulgated March 22, 1907, and effective April 15, 1907.

This Rule 2, Revision 1, is subject to amendment or revision on statutory notice.

Rule 2, dated May 1, 1905, effective June 1, 1905, and Amendment No. 1 to Rule 2, dated August 30, 1905, and effective September 15, 1905, and Amendment No. 2 to Rule 2, dated August 30, 1906, and effective September 15, 1906, shall cease to be effective on and after April 15, 1907, on and after which date this Rule 2, Revision 1, which for purposes of identification is designated as B. A. I. Order No. 145, shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this 22d day of March, 1907.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(B. A. I. ORDER No. 146.)

**RULE 3, REVISION 1.—TO PREVENT THE
SPREAD OF SCABIES IN SHEEP.**

Effective on and after April 15, 1907.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that a contagious, communicable disease known as scabies exists among sheep in the following-named States and Territories, to wit:

WASHINGTON, OREGON, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, IDAHO, UTAH, WYOMING, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, TEXAS, ARIZONA, and NEW MEXICO.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, under authority conferred by section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 864), do hereby quarantine the following area, to wit:

All territory situate within the boundaries of Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.

It is ordered by this Rule 3, Revision 1, under the authority and discretion conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 3 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 864), that sheep shall be moved from the quarantined area of any State or Territory to any other State or Territory or District only in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture designated as

B. A. I. Order No. 143, promulgated March 22, 1907, and effective April 15, 1907.

This Rule 3, Revision 1, is subject to amendment or revision on statutory notice.

Rule 3, dated May 1, 1905, and effective June 1, 1905, shall cease to be effective on and after April 15, 1907, on and after which date this Rule 3, Revision 1, which for purposes of identification is designated as B. A. I. Order No. 146, shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this 22d day of March, 1907.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

[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 pleuro-pneumonia 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 cooperate 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 cooperate 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 no railroad company within the United States, or 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 item-

ized 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. 49.]

An Act To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to effectually suppress and extirpate contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and other dangerous, contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases in cattle and other live stock, and to prevent the spread of such diseases, the powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by sections four and five of an act 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 twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, twenty-third United States Statutes, thirty-one), are hereby conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture, to be exercised exclusively by him. He is hereby authorized and directed, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of live stock from any place within the United States where he may have reason to believe such diseases may exist into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia and to foreign countries, as he may deem necessary, and all such rules and regulations shall have the force of law. Whenever any inspector or assistant inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall issue a certificate showing that such officer had inspected any cattle or other live stock which were about to be shipped, driven, or transported from such locality to another, as above stated, and had found them free from Texas, or splenetic, fever infection, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, such animals so inspected and certified may be shipped, driven, or transported from such place into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia, or they may be exported from the United States without further inspection or the exaction of fees of any kind, except such as may at any time be ordered or exacted by the Secretary of Agriculture; and all such animals shall at all times be under the control and supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department for the purposes of such inspection.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals from a foreign country into the United States or from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another, and to seize, quarantine, and dispose of any hay, straw, forage, or similar material, or any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country to the United States, or from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia in transit to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia whenever in his judgment such action is advisable in order to guard against the introduction or spread of such contagion.

SEC. 3. That any person, company, or corporation knowingly violating the provisions of this act or the orders or regulations made in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, February 2, 1903.

[PUBLIC—No. 229.]

An Act To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts, to permit and regulate the movement of cattle and other live stock therefrom, 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 authorized and directed to quarantine any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or any portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, when he shall determine the fact that cattle or other live stock in such State or Territory or District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; and the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to give written or printed notice of the establishment of quarantine to the proper officers of railroad, steamboat, or other transportation companies doing business in or through any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and to publish in such newspapers in the quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, as the Secretary of Agriculture may select, notice of the establishment of quarantine.

SEC. 2. That no railroad company or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat shall receive for transportation or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the

District of Columbia, any cattle or other live stock, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or to the master or owner of any boat or vessel any cattle or other live stock, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot, or cause to be driven on foot, or transport in private conveyance or cause to be transported in private conveyance, from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any cattle or other live stock, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is hereby authorized and directed, when the public safety will permit, to make and promulgate rules and regulations which shall permit and govern the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of cattle or other live stock from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give notice of such rules and regulations in the manner provided in section two of this act for notice of establishment of quarantine.

SEC. 4. That cattle or other live stock may be moved from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, under and in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, made and promulgated in pursuance of the provisions of section three of this act; but it shall be unlawful to move, or to allow to be moved, any cattle or other live stock from any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 5. That every person who forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, prevents, impedes, or interferes with any officer or employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in the execution of his duties, or on account of the execution of his duties, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every person who discharges any deadly weapon at any officer or employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, or uses any dangerous or deadly weapon in resisting him in the execution of his duties, with intent to commit a bodily injury upon him or to deter or prevent him from discharging his duties, or on account of the performance of his duties,

shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not more than five years or fined not to exceed one thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. That any person, company, or corporation violating the provisions of sections two or four of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

[PUBLIC—No. 340.]

An Act To prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and repealing sections forty-three hundred and eighty-six, forty-three hundred and eighty-seven, forty-three hundred and eighty-eight, forty-three hundred and eighty-nine, and forty-three hundred and ninety of the United States Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals shall be conveyed from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or the owners or masters of steam, sailing, or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description for a period longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading the same in a humane manner, into properly equipped pens for rest, water, and feeding, for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented by storm or by other accidental or unavoidable causes which can not be anticipated or avoided by the exercise of due diligence and foresight: *Provided*, That upon the written request of the owner or person in custody of that particular shipment, which written request shall be separate and apart from any printed bill of lading, or other railroad form, the time of confinement may be extended to thirty-six hours. In estimating such confinement, the time consumed in loading and unloading shall not be considered, but the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest or food or water on connecting roads shall be included, it being the intent of this act to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon the

contingencies hereinbefore stated: *Provided*, That it shall not be required that sheep be unloaded in the nighttime, but where the time expires in the nighttime in case of sheep the same may continue in transit to a suitable place for unloading, subject to the aforesaid limitation of thirty-six hours.

SEC. 2. That animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest either by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing, then by the railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, or by the owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same, at the reasonable expense of the owner or person in custody thereof, and such railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, owners or masters, shall in such case have a lien upon such animals for food, care, and custody furnished, collectible at their destination in the same manner as the transportation charges are collected, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals, when such detention is of reasonable duration, to enable compliance with section one of this act: but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or shipper of animals from furnishing food therefor if he so desires.

SEC. 3. That any railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, or the master or owner of any steam, sailing, or other vessel 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: *Provided*, That 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. 4. That 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 holden within the district where the violation may have been committed or the person or corporation resides or carries on business; and it shall be the duty of United States attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act reported by the Secretary of Agriculture, or which come to their notice or knowledge by other means.

SEC. 5. That sections forty-three hundred and eighty-six, forty-three hundred and eighty-seven, forty-three hundred and eighty-eight, forty-three hundred and eighty-nine, and forty-three hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 29, 1906.

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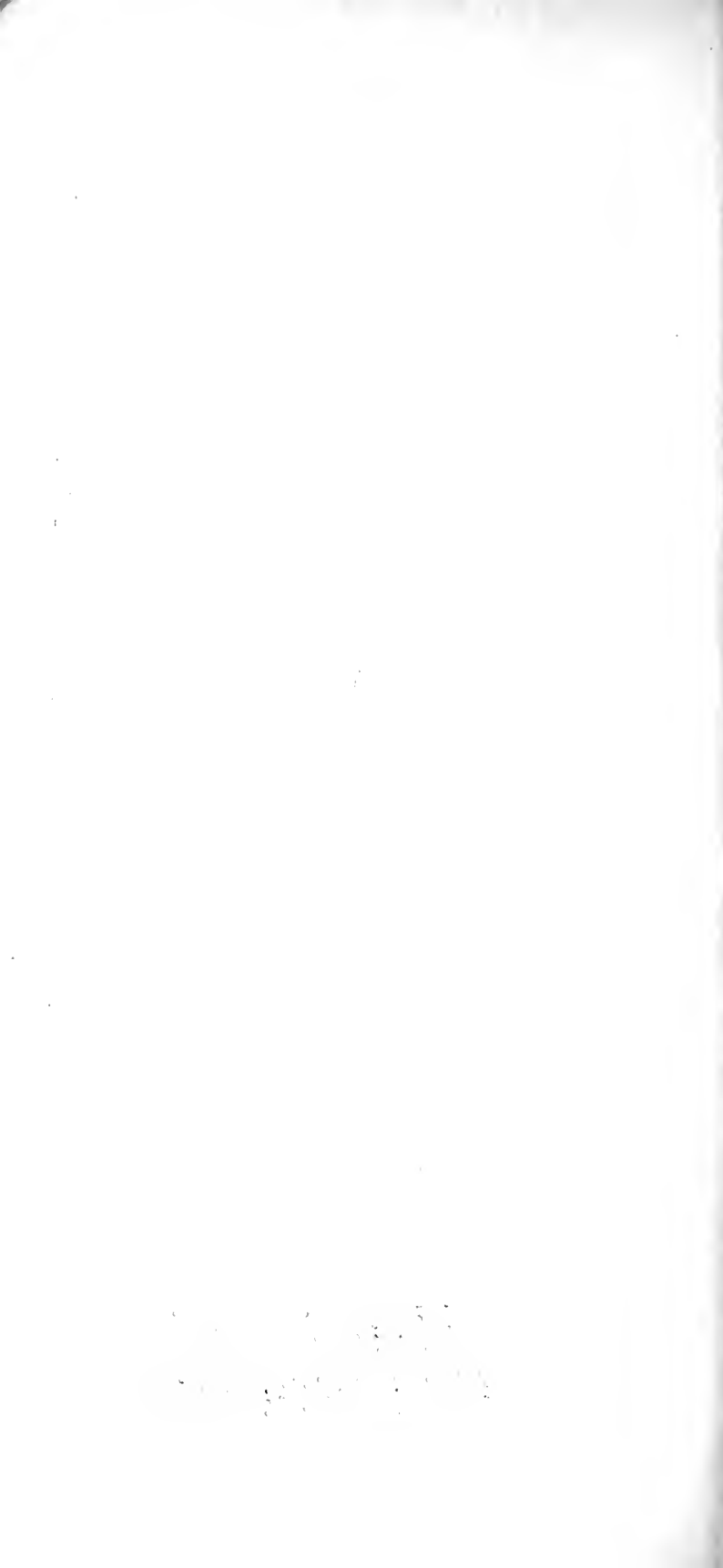
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