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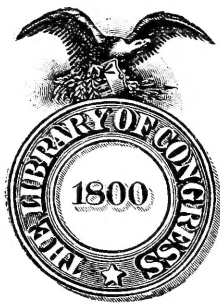
624

N9A5

1915

North Dakota laws.

Pertaining to live stock
Sanitary Control work, including
Session Laws of 1915.



Class SF 624

Book 1A3A5

1915

NORTH DAKOTA LAWS

PERTAINING TO

**Live Stock Sanitary Control
Work**

INCLUDING

SESSION LAWS OF 1915

ALSO

**RULES AND REGULATIONS ESTABLISHED
BY THE STATE LIVE STOCK
SANITARY BOARD**

**WALKER BROS. & HARDY
STATE PRINTERS
FARGO**

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STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
OF NORTH DAKOTA.

DR. E. J. WALSH, President..... Minot
ANDREW VEITCH, Vice President.....Grand Forks
W. L. RICHARDS, Secretary.....Dickinson
DR. J. W. ROBINSON.....Garrison
ALFRED WHITEDickinson

DR. W. F. CREWE, Executive Officer and State Veterinarian....Devils Lake
DR. L. VAN ES, Bacteriologist and Consulting Veterinarian.....
.....Agricultural College

D. of D.
FEB 21 1916

CHAPTER 38, POLITICAL CODE, COMPILED LAWS
OF NORTH DAKOTA, 1913.

CHAPTER 169, SESSION LAWS 1907, PAGE 269.

(S. B. No. 235—Talcott.)

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

AN ACT To Establish the Live Stock Sanitary Board of North Dakota and to Provide for the Suppression and Control of Dangerous, Contagious and Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals.

(2678) 1. LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, HOW COMPOSED. TERM OF OFFICE.] A board is hereby established to be known as the "State Live Stock Sanitary Board." This board shall consist of five members to be appointed by the governor. One shall be appointed for a term of five years, one for a term of four years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of two years and one for a term of one year, whose term of office shall commence on the first day of April, 1907, and the successor of each shall be appointed for the term of five years thereafter and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Each member of said board shall be a qualified elector of the State of North Dakota. Three members of said board shall be persons who are financially interested in the breeding and maintenance of live stock in the State of North Dakota and the other two members of said board shall be competent veterinarians who are graduates of some regularly organized and recognized veterinary college or university.

(2679) 2. BOARD ESTABLISHES RULES AND REGULATIONS.] It shall be the duty of the said state live stock sanitary board to protect the health of the domestic animals of this state; to determine and employ the most efficient and practical means for the prevention, suppression, control and eradication of dangerous, contagious and infectious diseases among the domestic animals of the State of North Dakota, and for these purposes it is hereby authorized and empowered to make all such rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of said state live stock sanitary board as it may deem expedient.

(2680) 3. PUBLICATION OF REGULATIONS.] Said state live stock sanitary board shall make the necessary regulations to carry into effect the purpose of this act, and any regulations so made shall be published in some newspaper or in as many newspapers as said board may deem necessary, or they shall be posted in not less than five public places, and such publication shall be deemed a legal notice to all persons.

(2681) 4. MEETINGS. COMPENSATION.] The said state live stock sanitary board shall hold its meetings at the state capitol at such times as it may designate, but there shall not be to exceed four regular meetings each year; provided, that the president of the board shall have power to call special meet-

ings whenever in his judgment it becomes necessary. The members of the board shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars per day for each day employed, and five cents per mile actually and necessarily traveled in attending the meetings of the board, which sum shall be paid out of the state treasury upon vouchers of the board duly certified by the president and secretary thereof.

(2628) 5. OATH OF OFFICE. QUALIFICATIONS.] At the first meeting of the said state live stock sanitary board the members thereof shall take and subscribe the oath of office required of other civil officers and shall then proceed to elect a president, secretary and executive officer. The executive officer shall be a competent and skilled veterinarian who at the time of said election shall be a graduate in good standing of a recognized school of veterinary medicine and surgery, and who shall not be a member of this board.

(2683) 6. SALARY OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER. BOND. OATH.] The executive officer of said state live stock sanitary board shall receive for his services such a sum as may be deemed proper by said board. The payment of said salary shall be made from the funds appropriated for the use of this board and in order to carry into effect the purpose of this act. Before entering upon the discharge of these duties he shall give a bond to the State of North Dakota with good and sufficient surety in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned on the proper discharge of the same. He shall furthermore receive actual expenses incurred and paid by him in the discharge of his duties, and such amounts shall be paid out of the fund appropriated for said board. Said executive officer shall, upon entering upon his duties, take an oath well and truly to perform all the duties required of him under the provisions of this act, which said oath shall be taken before any judge of a district court or notary public within the state and shall be filed with the secretary of state.

(2684) 7. DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.] The executive officer of said live stock sanitary board shall act as state veterinarian and it shall be his duty:

1. To ascertain by personal examination or through reports from other accredited representatives of said board all information which he can obtain regarding the existence of contagious, infectious and epidemic diseases of animals.

2. To execute all orders, rules and regulations made by said live stock sanitary board and to present at the quarterly meetings of said board a detailed report of all matters connected with the work done by him or his subordinates during the quarter preceding said meeting.

(2685) 8. BACTERIOLOGIST AND CONSULTING VETERINARIAN.] The professor of veterinary science of the state agricultural college shall act as bacteriologist and consulting veterinarian to the said state live stock sanitary board, and it shall be his duty to make bacteriologic or pathologic examination of all diseased animals or portions thereof, or of such material as may be forwarded to him by the said board or its duly authorized agents. It shall also be his duty to furnish material as far as lies in his power for the diagnosis of contagious diseases and instructions as to its use. For the services rendered said bacteriologist shall receive such compensation as the state live stock

sanitary board may deem proper, which shall be paid out of the fund appropriated for the use of said board.

(2686) 9. POWERS OF BOARD.] Authority is hereby given to said state live stock sanitary board to take all steps it may deem necessary to control, suppress and eradicate any and all contagious and infectious diseases among any of the domestic animals of the state, and to that end said board is hereby empowered to quarantine any domestic animal which is infected with any such disease or which has been exposed to infection therefrom, and to kill any animal so infected; to regulate or prohibit the arrival in or departure from the state, or any portion of the state, of any such exposed or infected animal, and at the cost of the owner thereof to detain any domestic animal found in violation of any such regulation or prohibition.

(2687) 10. KILLING OF DISEASED STOCK, METHOD OF. SELECTION OF EXPERTS.] Whenever a domestic animal has been adjudged to be affected with a contagious or infectious disease and has been ordered killed by said state live stock sanitary board or by an accredited agent thereof, the owner or keeper of said animal shall be notified thereof, and within twenty-four hours thereafter its owner or keeper may file a protest against the killing thereof with said board or its accredited agent who has ordered such animal killed. Such notice shall state under oath that to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person making such protest, such animal is not infected with any contagious or infectious disease; whereupon an examination of the animal involved shall be made by three experts, one of said experts to be appointed by said state live stock sanitary board, one to be appointed by the person making such protest and the two thus appointed to choose a third, but all experts shall be persons learned in veterinary medicine and surgery and graduates of a regularly organized and recognized veterinary college.

(2688) 11. EXPENSE OF EXPERTS, HOW PAID.] In case all three experts or any two of them declare that such animal is free from any contagious or infectious disease, then the expense of the consultation shall be paid by the state live stock sanitary board out of the funds appropriated for the carrying into effect of this act, and in case the three experts or any two of them declare the animal to be infected with a contagious or infectious disease then the expenses incurred in the consultation shall be paid by the person making the protest, and said expenses may be collected the same as in case of appeal in civil action.

(2689) 12. DISPOSAL OF CARCASS OF DISEASED ANIMAL.] It shall be the duty of the owner or keeper of any animal killed by the order of the live stock sanitary board to dispose of the carcass of said animal in the manner prescribed by the board, and whenever the owner or keeper of an animal killed as aforesaid be unknown, the carcass shall be disposed of in the aforesaid manner at the expense of the county in which the carcass is located.

(2690) 13. BOARD MAY EMPLOY AGENTS AND ASSISTANTS.] The state live stock sanitary board is further authorized to employ such officers, agents or assistants as it may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, at a compensation to be fixed by the said board and which shall be paid from the funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the purpose of

this act. Said live stock sanitary board is further empowered to grant the same authority as agents of said board to the inspectors of the United States department of agriculture, but when said inspectors are engaged in work by direction or request of the board they shall not receive compensation from the state or be required to give bond.

(2691) 14. BOARD HAS POWERS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.] The state live stock sanitary board or any member or duly authorized agent thereof may examine or cause to be examined under oath all persons believed to possess knowledge of material facts concerning the existence or dissemination, or danger of dissemination of disease among domestic animals, and for this purpose shall have all the powers vested in justices of the peace to take depositions and to compel witnesses to attend and testify, and to administer oaths. Witnesses shall receive the same fees for attendance and travel as witnesses before the district courts, and said fees shall be paid out of the general fund of the state.

(2692) 15. POWER OVER AND OF PEACE OFFICERS.] The state live stock sanitary board shall have power to call any sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable to execute its orders, and officers shall obey the orders of said board, and the officers performing such duties shall receive compensation therefor as is prescribed by law for like services and shall be paid therefor in like manner. Any officer may arrest and take before any justice of the peace of the county any person found violating any of the provisions of this act, and such officer shall immediately notify the state's attorney of such arrest and he shall prosecute the person so offending according to the law.

(2693) 16. ANNUAL REPORT.] The said live stock sanitary board shall make annual report to the governor of North Dakota of all its proceedings and transactions from the preceding year, on the first day of December, and said report shall be published by the State of North Dakota.

(2694) 17. DUTY OF OWNERS OF STOCK TO REPORT TO BOARD.] It shall be the duty of any person who discovers, suspects or has reason to believe that any domestic animal belonging to him or any in his charge or that may come under his observation belonging to other parties is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, to immediately report such fact, belief or suspicion to the state live stock sanitary board, or to a member or representative thereof.

(2695) 18. EMERGENCY FUND IN CASE OF EPIDEMIC.] In case of any serious outbreak of any contagious, infectious or epidemic diseases among domestic animals which cannot be controlled with the funds at the disposal of said live stock sanitary board, said board shall at once notify the governor, who thereupon shall call a meeting of the emergency commission, who may authorize money to be drawn from the state treasury to meet the emergency.

(2696) 19* APPROPRIATION.] There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of paying the expenses incurred by the state live stock sanitary board in carrying out the purposes of this act.

(2697) 20. PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF LAW.] Any person violating any of the provisions of this act or any rule or regulation made by the state

live stock sanitary board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days or more than ninety days.

21. REPEAL.] All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

22. EMERGENCY.] Whereas, the terms of office of the present state veterinarians expire considerable time in advance of the constitutional date when acts take effect; and, whereas, the said state live stock sanitary board will require considerable time to formulate its labors, therefore an emergency exists and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval by the governor.

*NOTE: Sec. 19, (2696) is amended by sub-division 25, Chap. 43, Session Laws 1915. Sec. 17 (2694) is amended by Chap. 235, Session Laws 1915.

CHAPTER 235, SESSION LAWS 1915.

(H. B. No. 134—Carey.)

NOTIFICATION OF LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AS TO DISEASED ANIMALS.

AN ACT to amend Section 2694 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913, Relating to the notification of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board when Live Stock is Affected or Believed to be Affected with any Contagious Disease.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

1. AMENDMENT.] That Section 2694 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913 is hereby amended to read as follows:

2694. STATE BOARD TO BE NOTIFIED.] It shall be the duty of any person who discovers, suspects or has reason to believe that any domestic animal belonging to him or which is in his charge, or that any domestic animal belonging to other parties, is affected by any contagious disease, to immediately report such knowledge, suspicion or belief to the state live stock sanitary board, or to a member or representative thereof; or, if he chooses, he may notify the township clerk, or in case the clerk cannot be found, he may notify any township supervisor, and it shall be the duty of the officer so notified to immediately report to the state live stock sanitary board. Failure on the part of any such officer to immediately report to the state live stock sanitary board or a member or representative thereof shall subject him to the penalty prescribed in Section 2697 of the Compiled Laws for 1913. It shall be the duty of the state live stock sanitary board to cause a sufficient number of placards, with this law printed thereon to be sent to the county auditors of the different counties and said county auditors shall distribute said placards, or shall send said placards to the township clerk of each township; the township clerk shall post the placards in at least three conspicuous places, one of which places shall be the polling place and one in the town hall, if the township has a town hall.

2. EMERGENCY.] Whereas, an emergency exists in that no adequate provision exists in law for reporting the presence of contagious disease among live stock, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved, February 18, 1915.

CHAPTER 38, POL. CODE, COMPILED LAWS 1913.

CHAPTER 175. SESSION LAWS 1913.

(H. B. No. 13—Anderson.)

GLANDERS.

AN ACT to Amend and Re-enact Chapter 170 of the Laws of 1907, Entitled, "An Act Indemnifying Owners for Animals Killed or Destroyed According to Law for Being Affected with the Disease Known as Glanders."

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

(2726) 1. APPRAISAL, HOW MADE.] Whenever the state live stock sanitary board, or any of its authorized agents, shall deem the slaughter of a horse, gelding, mare, ass or mule necessary under the provisions of Section 10, Chapter 169, Session Laws of 1907, the actual value of said animal at the time of appraisal shall be determined by the state live stock sanitary board or its agent within twenty-four hours after the killing or destruction is ordered; provided, that if the owner or keeper is aggrieved by such appraisal he may cause a board of appraisers to be appointed according to Section 2 of this act; provided, the provisions of this section shall not prevent the owner or keeper of animals condemned and ordered destroyed by the live stock sanitary board from the right of protest and examination as provided for in Section 10 of Chapter 169, Session Laws of 1907.

(2727) 2. APPRAISERS, HOW APPOINTED.] In case the owner, or his agent, of the animal or animals to be destroyed under the provisions of this act is not satisfied with the appraisal made by the state live stock sanitary board, or its agents, he may protest against the same, whereupon a board of three appraisers is to be formed, of which one member shall be the agent of the state live stock sanitary board, one member shall be selected by the owner of the animal or animals involved, and a third member shall be selected by the first two members as herein provided. Whenever an appraisal of the animal or animals involved shall be made by such board, according to Section 3 of this act, and in case all appraisers or any two of them agree upon a certain valuation, this appraisal shall be regarded as final.

(2728) 3. MAXIMUM VALUATION.] In making the appraisment the value put upon the animal or animals shall be the amount that such animal or animals would be worth had they not been affected with glanders; provided, however, that in no case shall the appraised value of any one animal exceed \$100.00, to be paid by the state as hereinafter provided.

(2729) 4. PROCEDURE OF DESTRUCTION AND CERTIFICATION.] It shall be the duty of the state live stock sanitary board, or its authorized agent, who ordered the destruction of the animals involved, and who made the appraisal or took part in the same, to give notice of said facts in writing to the owner or keeper of said animal or animals, and to certify to such facts in writing to a justice of the peace of the county in which the said animal or animals are located, describing in said notice the diseased animal or animals with a reasonable degree of certainty, stating the name of the animal when known.

(2730) 5. DUTY OF OWNER.] It shall be the duty of the owner or keeper of any animal or animals to be destroyed, to destroy the same or cause the same to be destroyed, and to dispose of the carcass or carcasses, or cause the same to be destroyed before two witnesses or before the agent of the live stock sanitary board, in accordance with Section 12, Chapter 169, Session Laws of 1907, and to make proper affidavit of such facts, which shall be sworn to by such witnesses or the agent of the state live stock sanitary board before the justice of the peace to whom the certification provided for in Section 4 of this act was made, within five days after the destruction notice was served upon him.

(2731) 6. COMPENSATION OF ANIMALS KILLED.] It shall be the duty of the justice of the peace to file with the executive officer of the state live stock sanitary board the certification of the state live stock sanitary board or its authorized agent and the affidavits of the owner or keeper, sworn to according to Section 5 of this act, that the animal or animals have been killed and buried in accordance with Section 12, Chapter 169, Session Laws of 1907. The executive officer of the state live stock sanitary board, after recording the same upon his docket shall examine the same, and if found correct, file the same with the state auditor, who shall issue a warrant on the state treasurer for one-half of the sum named in the appraisers' return.

(2732) 7. DUTY OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.] When the owner or keeper of animals ordered destroyed by the agent of the live stock sanitary board fails to comply with such order and to file with the justice of the peace the affidavit herein required, the justice of the peace to whom the notice of the destruction of an animal or animals ordered to be destroyed was made, must notify the sheriff or any constable within the county that the order of the state live stock sanitary board, or its authorized agents, has not been complied with, or that the animal or animals have not been killed and buried, as provided for in Section 12, Chapter 169, Session Laws of 1907, failure to make affidavit as provided for in Section 5 of this act to be construed as non-compliance with the provisions of this act.

(2733) 8. DUTY OF SHERIFF.] It shall be the duty of the sheriff or constable of the county, immediately after receiving notice from the justice of the peace to proceed to destroy the animal or animals ordered to be destroyed by the state live stock sanitary board or its authorized agent, and the officer performing such duty shall receive compensation therefor as is prescribed by law for like services and shall be paid therefor in like manner.

(2734) 9. PROCEEDINGS, HOW CONDUCTED. FEES.] The justice of the peace to whom certification is made shall enter upon his docket a record of all

proceedings and to tax all costs of justice, officers and appraisers other than the authorized agent or agents of the state live stock sanitary board, which costs and fees shall be certified by him to the board of county commissioners, and shall be audited and paid out of the general fund of such county, the same as costs in criminal actions before justices of the peace; provided, however, that it shall appear in any such proceedings that the animal or animals destroyed have not been kept within the county where the proceedings are had for at least sixty days immediately prior to such order of destruction, then the costs of all proceedings hereunder shall be certified by the county auditor of the county wherein the proceedings took place to the state auditor, who shall issue a warrant on the state treasurer for the amount of the costs paid by the county in favor of the county auditor of such county, such warrant to be paid out of the general fund of the state for the purpose of reimbursing said county.

(2735) 10. PAYMENTS, WHEN NOT MADE.] The right of indemnity shall not exist and payment shall not be made in the following cases:

1st. For animals belonging to the United States or the State of North Dakota, or any city, county, township or village in the state.

2nd. When the owner or claimant at the time of coming into possession of the animal or animals knew such animal or animals to be diseased with glanders or exposed to such disease.

3rd. When the owner, his agent or claimant, fails to make affidavit of the destruction and disposal of the carcass or carcasses before the justice of the peace as provided for in Section 5 of this act.

4th. For animals found to have been diseased at the time of their arrival in this state.

5th. For animals that are brought into the state to do contract work.

6th. When the animal or animals at the time of their destruction have been in the state less than six months.

7th. When the owner or owners shall have been guilty of negligence or [of] wilfully exposing his or their animal or animals to the influence of infected or contaminated surroundings.

8th. When the owner or claimant is not a resident of the State of North Dakota.

11. REPEAL.] All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 52, PENAL CODE, COMPILED LAWS OF NORTH DAKOTA FOR 1913.

IMPORTATION, SALE AND EXPOSURE OF INFECTED STOCK.

9791. IMPORTING, USING OR SELLING INFECTED STOCK.] Every person who, either:

1. Imports or brings into this state any horse, mule or ass, or,

2. Suffers same to run at large upon any common, highway or uninclosed land; or,
3. Uses, ties or keeps the same in any public place, stable or barn; or,
4. Sells, trades or offers to sell or trade the same, knowing or having good reason to believe such horse, mule or ass to be infected with the disease known as glanders or button-farcy, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail, not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than fifty and not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both. (R. C. 1905, Chap. 9072; 1883, Ch. 65, Sec. 1; R. C. 1895, Sec. 7331.)

CHAPTER 164, SESSION LAWS 1915.

(H. B. No. 463—Turner and Westdal.)

CHANGING GLANDERED HORSE FUND TO GLANDERS AND DOURINE HORSE FUND.

AN ACT to Designate the Glandered Horse Fund as the Glanders and Dourine Horse Fund, and to Provide for the Appraisalment of Animals and Indemnification to Owners for Animals Destroyed for Dourine, and the Payment Therefor.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

1. DESIGNATING GLANDERS AND DOURINE HORSE FUND.] The fund indicated in Section 2736, Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota, for the year 1913, as the glandered horse fund shall hereby be designated as the glanders and dourine horse fund.
2. DIVERTING FUND.] All moneys now in or hereafter deposited in the glandered horse fund shall be placed in the glanders and dourine horse fund and shall be preserved inviolate for the payment of claims for indemnity allowed for animals destroyed for either glanders or dourine.
3. APPRAISEMENT, HOW MADE.] Whenever the state live stock sanitary board, or its authorized agent shall deem the slaughter of a stallion, gelding, mare or jackass necessary for being infected with dourine, the value of such animals shall be determined by the actual market selling-price and the appraisalment made accordingly by an agent of the state live stock sanitary board. Provided, that the maximum appraisalment for any grade stallion, gelding, mare or jackass shall be one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, and the maximum appraisalment for any purebred registered stallion, mare or jackass shall be one hundred fifty (\$150.00) dollars. Provided, that the indemnity paid by the state shall be a sum equal to the indemnity paid by the federal government.
4. INDEMNIFICATION FOR ANIMALS DESTROYED FOR DOURINE.] The owner of any animal, appraised, condemned and destroyed for dourine shall be paid one-half the appraised value, as provided in Section 3 of this act, when such appraisalment, condemnation and destruction of animal has been properly cer-

tified to by the agent of the live stock sanitary board; provided, that the right of indemnity shall not exist and payments shall not be made in the following cases:

1st. For animals belonging to the United States or the State of North Dakota, or any city, county, township or village in the state.

2nd. When the owner or claimant at the time of coming into possession of the animal or animals knew such animal or animals to be diseased with dourine or exposed to such disease.

3rd. For animals found to have been diseased at the time of their arrival in this state.

4th. For animals that are brought into the state to do contract work.

5th. When the animal or animals at the time of their destruction have been in the state less than six months.

6th. When the owner or owners shall have been guilty of negligence or wilfully exposing his or their animal or animals to the influence of infected animals.

7th. When the owner or claimant is not a resident of the State of North Dakota.

All claims shall be approved by the state auditing board, and the state auditor shall issue warrants against the glanders and dourine horse fund for the amount of indemnity.

5. EMERGENCY.] An emergency exists from the fact that the state has become obligated to the federal government to incur the expense of one-half the indemnity for animals destroyed for dourine, and there is no designated fund out of which the warrants to be issued for such claims can be paid; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved, March 11, 1915.

RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING GLANDERS AND GLANDERS-FARCY.

RULE 1—In all cases of suspected glanders or glanders-farcy, the owner or person in charge should immediately isolate the suspected animals, then notify the state veterinarian or nearest assistant state veterinarian describing symptoms exhibited by suspected animals and advising of his exact location in accordance with Section 17, Chapter 169, Session Laws 1907.

RULE 2—When the state veterinarian or regularly appointed assistant state veterinarian determines by examination that an animal is affected with the dangerous communicable disease known as glanders or glanders-farcy, such animal shall be immediately condemned and destroyed in accordance with Section 1, Chapter 170, Session Laws 1907, as authorized by Section 9, Chapter 169, Session Laws 1907, and the following notice shall be served on the owner or person in charge:

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

DESTROY NOTICE.

To..... Address.....County of.....
North Dakota.

Upon the appraisal of the following described animals as provided for in Chapter 175, Session Laws of 1913, you are hereby ordered to immediately destroy.....the same being affected with a dangerous contagious disease known as glanders, and you are further ordered to bury or burn said carcass. If buried, they must be at least four feet below the surface of the ground; if burned they must be entirely consumed. Failure on your part to carry out this order will be deemed a misdemeanor, and you will be subject to punishment as prescribed by law.

Dated.....19.... Signed.....
State Veterinarian.

.....
Assistant State Veterinarian.

Where the right to indemnity does not exist, said animals shall be immediately destroyed and be buried or burned in accordance with Section 12, Chapter 169, Session Laws 1907.

Providing, whenever a domestic animal has been adjudged by the state veterinarian or an assistant state veterinarian to be affected with glanders or glanders-farcy and has been ordered killed, the owner if aggrieved at the decision may file a protest against the killing thereof in accordance with Sections 10 and 11 of Chapter 169, Session Laws of 1907, also provisions contained in Section 2, Chapter 175, Session Laws of 1913.

Where the agent of the live stock sanitary board orders the killing of an animal for glanders and does not witness the killing thereof, said agent must brand said condemned animal by burning the letter K on the central portion of the left side of the neck; said letter K to be not less than 3 inches high and 3 inches wide.

RULE 3—Any animal that has been exposed to the contagiou of glanders or glanders-farcy shall be quarantined in such place as indicated and until such time as said quarantine be raised, in writing, by the state veterinarian or duly authorized assistant state veterinarian, and it shall be the duty of the owner or keeper of said animal to comply with said quarantine order and properly disinfect all premises as directed by the state veterinarian or assistant veterinarian, by authority indicated in Section 9, Chapter 169, Session Laws 1907.

The following quarantine notice shall be served on the owner or agent in charge of said animals:

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

Office of.....State VeterinarianNorth Dakota
To.....Address.....

You are hereby ordered, to immediately quarantine.....
being on the.....of section....., township....., range....., and the
same having been exposed to, or now having symptoms of a disease known as
glanders or glanders-farcy, and must for the safety of the public and yourself
be kept in the same.....as.....now....., separate from all others. You
are forbidden to sell or exchange or in any way part with said animal...,
and.....must not be removed from.....present quarters without the written
consent of the state veterinarian or an assistant.

Dated this.....day of.....19....

Signed.....

State Veterinarian.

.....
Assistant State Veterinarian.

RULE 4—Whenever the owner or keeper of any animals suspected of being
affected with or exposed to glanders, or glanders-farcy, desires diagnosis made
by what is known as the mallein test, said test to be applied by an agent
of the live stock sanitary board, the owner or keeper must share the expense
of said test, said expense to owner or keeper not to exceed \$5.00 per day.

Providing that the sanitary board or state veterinarian must approve who
may be employed to apply said test, and the employe must be a graduate of
a recognized veterinary college in good standing. The test shall be made by the
use of mallein issued by the North Dakota Serum Institute or manufactured or
approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and according to the
Bureau of Animal Industry regulations.

All animals reacting to the mallein test when accompanied by any clinical
symptoms of glanders or glanders-farcy shall be condemned and destroyed as
prescribed in Rule 2.

Animals that react to the mallein test but do not display any other
symptoms suspicious of glanders shall be condemned and destroyed as provided
in Rule 2, unless the owner or persons in charge shall make written request that
such animals be placed in quarantine to be subjected to a retest. If such appli-
cation be made to the sanitary board or agent of the board and the applicant
shall agree with the board or agents of the board that the applicant will pay
the expense of such quarantine and retest required, the board or agent of the
board may order such animal into quarantine under such conditions and for
such time as the board or agent of the board shall direct, and said animal
shall be branded by having the letter X burned on center of right side of
neck, said letter to be not less than two inches square.

If upon retesting said animal or animals, said animal or animals react to
mallein test then said animal or animals shall be condemned and destroyed
in accordance with Rule 2.

Where animal or animals are retested and no reaction secured or no clinical symptoms suspicious of glanders exhibited, said quarantine may be raised, providing the state veterinarian or assistant state veterinarian is satisfied that no further infection or exposure exists.

The above rules and regulations concerning glanders and glanders-farcy, were re-established by the live stock sanitary board at Bismarck, North Dakota, June 19, 1913, as authorized by Section 2, Chapter 169, Session Laws of 1907, and to comply with Chapter 175, Session Laws of 1913, and precludes all other rules and regulations that may conflict on this subject.

PENALTY.] Section 20 of Chapter 169, Session Laws 1907; Chapter 38, Political Code, Compiled Laws, 1913, Section 2697. "Anyone violating any of the provisions of this act or any rule or regulation made by the state live stock sanitary board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 or more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days or more than ninety days."

RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO A DANGEROUS COMMUNICABLE DISEASE OF ANIMALS KNOWN AS DOURINE.

The state live stock sanitary board having determined that dourine existing in horses in this state can only be eradicated by adopting rigid measures, therefore by authority granted in Sections 2 and 9 of Chapter 169, Session Laws 1907, the following regulations for the eradication of dourine are hereby established.

1. Any owner or person in charge of any mares, stallions or jackasses, shall when ordered by an authorized agent of the live stock sanitary board, round up or gather and submit said animals to such inspection as the agent of the live stock sanitary board shall direct, or be subjected to arrest, as provided for in Section 15, Chapter 169, Session Laws 1907. (Chapter 38, Political Code, Compiled Laws 1913, Sections 2679 and 2686.)
2. Whenever it has been determined by the application of the complement fixation test that any mare, stallion, jack or gelding is infected with dourine said infected animal shall be appraised by the agent of the live stock sanitary board as hereinafter provided, and said animal shall be immediately destroyed.
3. The value of any stallion, jack, mare or gelding, infected with dourine shall be determined by the actual market selling price, and the appraisalment made accordingly.
4. Owners will be indemnified for animals destroyed on account of being infected with dourine as hereinafter provided.
5. The United States Department of Agriculture will pay one-half the indemnity on mares, grade stallions, jacks and geldings destroyed for dourine, and the state will assume the payment of one-half the indemnity subject to an appropriation being created by the next legislature to provide for said in-

demnity, provided, in no instance shall the full indemnity to be paid on said animals exceed \$100.00. Provided, in the instance of pure bred registered stallions and mares as determined by pedigree of registration in a recognized horse registry association, the maximum indemnity shall be \$150.00. The state shall assume the payment of one-half of said maximum indemnity as hereinbefore provided and the United States Department of Agriculture will pay the balance.

6. Considering the provision for indemnity contained in these regulations it is to the best interest of all parties concerned in the horse industry to co-operate with the sanitary authorities and use their best efforts in aiding in the eradication of this disease.

PENALTY.] Any person violating any of the provisions of this act or any rule or regulation made by the state live stock sanitary board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days or more than ninety days.

REPEAL.] Any portion of the regulations pertaining to dourine previously established that is inconsistent with the above regulations is hereby repealed.

Bismarck, N. D., April 17th, 1914.

CHAPTER 38, POLITICAL CODE, COMPILED LAWS OF NORTH DAKOTA, 1913.

CHAPTER 310, SESSION LAWS OF 1911, PAGE 554.
(H. B. No. 355—Englund.)

TUBERCULOSIS.

REIMBURSEMENT OF OWNERS OF TUBERCULAR CATTLE.

AN ACT to Provide for the Reimbursement of Owners of Cattle Destroyed by Order of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board on Account of the Disease Known as Tuberculosis, and Providing for the Levy of a Tax to Create a Fund Therefor.

(2699) 1. NOTICE, HOW SERVED.] Whenever any neat animal or animals have been adjudged to be infected with the disease known as tuberculosis, by the state live stock sanitary board, it shall be the duty of said board, or its duly authorized agent to serve a written notice upon its owner or keeper, of such decision before the killing of said animal or animals condemned, which notice shall contain the provisions for a protest according to Section 5 of this act, and if no protest is made by the owner or keeper, such animal or animals shall be appraised according to the provisions contained in Section 2 of this act.

(2700) 2. APPRAISAL, HOW MADE.] Whenever any neat cattle has been adjudged to be infected with the disease known as tuberculosis by the state live stock sanitary board and has been ordered killed by said board and is

killed in accordance therewith, the actual value of said animal or animals at the time of appraisal shall be determined by the state live stock sanitary board or its authorized agent, within twenty-four hours after the killing is ordered and before it or they are killed; provided, that if the owner or keeper is aggrieved by such appraisal he may cause a board of appraisers to be appointed according to Section 3 of this act.

(2701) 3. APPRAISERS, HOW APPOINTED.] In case the owner of a neat animal or animals to be killed under the provisions of this act, or his agent, is not satisfied with the appraisal made by the state live stock sanitary board or its agents, he may protest against the same, whereupon a board of three appraisers is to be formed, of which one member shall be the agent of the state live stock sanitary board, one member shall be selected by the owner of the animal or animals involved, and a third member shall be selected by the first two members as herein provided. Whereupon an appraisal of animals involved shall be made by the board of appraisers, according to Section 4 of this act, and in case all three appraisers or any two of them agree upon a certain valuation, this appraisal shall be regarded as final.

(2702) 4. MAXIMUM VALUATION.] In no case shall the appraised value of a grade neat animal of two years old or more exceed twenty-five dollars, nor that of a grade neat animal below that age exceed fifteen dollars; provided, in the case of pure bred neat cattle, accompanied by certificates of registration in the recognized herd book, the appraised value of said pure bred neat cattle of two years old or over shall not exceed fifty dollars, nor that of pure bred neat cattle under two years of age exceed thirty dollars.

NOTE: Section 4, (2702) amended by Chapter 263, S. L. 1915.

(2703) 5. PROTEST, HOW MADE.] Providing the owner or his agent is aggrieved with the diagnosis of the state live stock sanitary board, or its agents, said owner may within twenty-four hours make protest against diagnosis; and be entitled to consultation, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 10 and 11 of Chapter 169 of Session Laws of 1907.

(2704) 6. FEES, HOW PAID.] The two members of this board of appraisers, not connected with the state live stock sanitary board, shall be entitled to one dollar per day for their services, to be paid out of the fund created for the purpose of carrying out this act, upon presentation of vouchers to the state auditor and duly approved by the state live stock sanitary board.

(2705) 7. WHO MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS ACT.] The owner of any neat cattle affected with tuberculosis, or so adjudged by the state live stock sanitary board, and appraised in accordance with this act shall be entitled to the amount named in the appraisal providing that the owner or owners of such neat cattle has applied to the state live stock sanitary board for a tuberculin test to be made under the supervision of said board, and provided, further, that said owner enters into the following agreement:

In consideration of the assistance of the state live stock sanitary board in the eradication of tuberculosis from my neat cattle by means of the tuberculin test, and in order to secure the state reimbursement for animals killed on account of tuberculosis, Iof.....

owner of said neat cattle, comprising of.....
do hereby agree as follows:

A. That I will abide by the decision of the state live stock sanitary board whether or not a neat animal should be killed or to be segregated on account of tuberculosis:

B. In any case in which segregation is decided upon, I will cause all animals which react to the tuberculin test to be removed from the herd and portion of the premises or farm upon which the healthy animals of the herd are maintained, and I will cause the diseased animals to be permanently segregated from the healthy animals.

C. In all cases where the milk from such segregated reacting cows is to be used for any purpose whatsoever, I will cause the said milk to be sterilized or pasteurized.

D. In case any reacting bull is used for breeding purposes, I agree to have him held on leash and not permit him to leave the premises reserved for his use, and that the healthy cows bred to such bull will not be unduly exposed to infected premises or to other diseased cattle.

E. I will cause the young from segregated reacting animals to be removed from their mothers at birth, and will not permit the said young to suck their mothers.

F. Any part of my premises contaminated by reacting animals will be submitted by me to a thorough disinfection under the direction or supervision of the state live stock sanitary board at my own expense.

G. I will add no cattle to the said herd which have not passed a tuberculin test administered by an authorized public agent qualified to perform such test, or by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

H. In case I do not conform with any or all of the above agreements, I voluntarily relinquish any further claim upon the State of North Dakota for the reimbursement of neat cattle ordered killed on account of tuberculosis.

I. I relinquish all claims for the carcasses of animals killed and to be reimbursed for by the state.

(2706) 8. CLAIMS, HOW PAID.] The return of appraisers made under this act shall be in writing, and signed by the state live stock sanitary board or its agents making the appraisement or by the board of appraisers in case of protest, also signed by the owner of said neat cattle condemned and certified to by the executive officer of the state live stock sanitary board, to the state auditor, who shall draw a warrant on the state treasurer in favor of the owner for the amount thereof.

(2707) 9. CARCASSES, HOW DISPOSED OF.] All and any money realized by the state live stock sanitary board from the sale of the whole of any part of neat animals killed for tuberculosis and inspected and passed as provided for in Section 2005, revised codes of 1905, as amended by Chapter 162, Session Laws of 1909, must be turned in to the state treasurer and by him to be credited to the fund provided for in this act, or may be paid to the owner of said condemned neat cattle, and the amount thereof deducted from the appraised value of said condemned neat cattle.

(2708) 10. OWNER SHALL NOT BE INDEMNIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES.] The right to be indemnified shall not exist, and payment shall not be made in the following cases:

First: For animals belonging to the United States, or any county, city, township, or village in the state.

Second: When the owner at the time of coming into possession of the animal or animals knew it or them to be diseased or suspected of it or them being diseased.

Third: For animals found to have been diseased at the time of their arrival in this state.

Fourth: When the owner is a non-resident and not engaged in the breeding of live stock in this state.

Fifth: When the animal or animals, at the time of its or their killing had been in the state less than six months.

Sixth: When the owner shall have been guilty of negligence by wilfully exposing his animal or animals to the infection of tuberculosis or violated any of the sections of the agreement contained in section seven of this act.

(2709) 11. FUND, HOW CREATED.] For the purpose of creating a fund to provide for the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby created a fund to be known as the bovine tuberculosis fund.

(2710) 12. DUTY OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.] It shall be the duty of the state board of equalization at the time of the levy of the annual tax, to levy a special tax of one-twentieth of a mill on the dollar upon the assessed valuation of all property, and when collected paid into the hands of the state treasurer who shall at once enter the same into the bovine tuberculosis fund, said fund shall be preserved inviolate for the purpose of paying the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act.

NOTE: Sec. 12, (2710) amended by Chap. 10, S. L. 1915.

CHAPTER 263, SESSION LAWS 1915.

(S. B. No. 246—McBride.)

INDEMNIFYING OWNERS OF TUBERCULAR CATTLE.

AN ACT to Amend and Re-enact Section 2702 of the Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota for 1913, Reimbursement of the Owners of Tubercular Cattle.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

1. AMENDMENT.] That Section 2702 of the Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota for 1913 is hereby amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

2702. MAXIMUM VALUATION.] In no case shall the appraised value of a grade neat animal of two years old or more exceed forty dollars, nor that of a grade neat animal under that age exceed twenty dollars; provided, in the case of pure bred neat cattle, accompanied by certificates of registration in

the recognized herd book, the appraised value of said pure bred neat cattle of two years old or over shall not exceed eighty dollars, nor that of pure bred neat cattle under two years of age exceed forty dollars.

CHAPTER 64, SESSION LAWS 1915.

(S. B. No. 305—Englund.)

PROHIBITING SALE OF PUREBRED CATTLE, CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.

AN ACT to Amend and Re-enact Section 2761 of the Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota for 1913, Prohibiting the Sale of Purebred Cattle or Cattle Represented to be Purebred, for Any Other Purpose Except Slaughter Unless Accompanied by a Certificate of Health and Providing a Penalty Thereof.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

1. AMENDMENT.] That Section 2761 of the Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota for 1913 is hereby amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

2761. CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH OF PUREBRED CATTLE REQUIRED.] All persons selling purebred cattle, or cattle represented to be purebred, for any purpose except slaughter shall before delivery, make a statement to the state live stock sanitary board on blanks furnished by the board on application, indicating the number of cattle sold or to be sold, age and sex, and before delivery thereof such cattle shall be tested with tuberculin under the direction of the state live stock sanitary board, or some person duly authorized by said board, and if found free from disease a certificate of health shall be issued by the state live stock sanitary board to the owner to be delivered to the purchaser, said certificate shall be valid for one year from date of said test.

Provided, that no health certificates shall be required for animals sold under six months of age, provided, further, that herds of cattle that have been tested with tuberculin under the direction of the state live stock sanitary board, and found free from disease, no certificate shall be required for cattle in said herd that were under six months of age at time of said test, or born within a year of said test, if sold and delivered within a year from the date of said test.

2. PENALTY.] Any person who shall sell or dispose of any purebred cattle or cattle represented to be purebred, for any purpose except slaughter without furnishing a certificate of health as provided for in section one of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 or more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

Approved, March 4, 1915.

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE ACT PROVIDING FOR THE RE-
IMBURSEMENT OF OWNERS OF CATTLE DESTROYED ON
ACCOUNT OF TUBERCULOSIS, AS PROVIDED FOR IN
CHAPTER 310, SESSION LAWS OF 1911.

(Ch. 38, Pol. Code, C. L. 1913.)

In accordance with Section 3, Chapter 160, Session Laws of 1907, the following regulations pertaining to the eradication of bovine tuberculosis are hereby established:

1. On and after December 1, 1911, the state live stock sanitary board will entertain applications for the tuberculin test as provided for by Chapter 310, Session Laws of 1911. All applications may be directed to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Bismarck, North Dakota.

2. In order to insure an economic administration of the bovine tuberculosis fund it is hereby ordered that applications relating to herds of less than ten head of cattle from any one locality shall be placed on file until such time as applications are made for the tuberculin test of a sufficient number of cattle from the same locality to warrant the expense of the application of the tuberculin test to said cattle; owners may bunch their cattle to make up a sufficient number.

Provided, that owners having a limited number of cattle may have said test applied by an agent of the board, at their own expense, and in accordance with Chapter 310, Session Laws of 1911, and these regulations.

3. In all instances where cattle are appraised and condemned for tuberculosis by the state live stock sanitary board and the owner is to receive indemnity therefor, the owner shall agree to remove the hide or have same removed at his expense and properly dispose of the carcasses or deliver such cattle as may be condemned to such point as indicated by the state live stock sanitary board.

4. All moneys obtained from the salvage of cattle condemned by the state live stock sanitary board, in accordance with Section 9, Chapter 310, Session Laws of 1911, shall be immediately turned over to the owner of said condemned cattle, said amount to be deducted from the appraised value by the agent of the state live stock sanitary board, and a proper receipt taken, to be forwarded to the state veterinarian and recorded by him, and filed with the state auditor with the return of appraisal; or said money shall be turned into the state treasury and credited to the bovine tuberculosis fund.

5. An official tuberculin test and the decision on the result of same shall be made in accordance with the directions for making the tuberculin test as established by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry.

6. All neat cattle that have been officially tuberculin tested, the results of said test indicating freedom from tuberculosis, may be marked by having an official tag placed in the left ear. Numbers of said tag, and the description of said animals, to be reported to the executive officer, and a record of same made by him.

CHAPTER 53, PENAL CODE, COMPILED LAWS 1913.

CHAPTER 160, SESSION LAWS 1909, PAGE 195.
(S. B. No. 340—Leutz.)

MARKING OF TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

AN ACT to Compel the Proper and Permanent Marking of Tuberculous Cattle When Shown or Proven to be so by the So-called "Tuberculin" Test.

(9797) 1. TUBERCULOUS CATTLE TO BE BRANDED.] Hereafter all cattle that are proven tubercular by the so-called "tuberculin" test after having been tested by a legally qualified and duly authorized veterinary surgeon or the owner of such cattle or his agent, shall be immediately marked by punching the letter "T" in the left ear, said letter to be not less than one inch in height and breadth.

(9798) 2. PENALTY.] Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars, or by confinement in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days or both.

CHAPTER 14, POLITICAL CODE, COMPILED LAWS 1913.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

CHAPTER 60. SESSION LAWS 1909, PAGE 195.
(S. B. No. 128—MacDonald.)

SERUM INSTITUTE.

AN ACT For the Creating of a Serum Institute for the Manufacture and Distribution of Such Agents as May be Useful and Necessary in the Eradication, Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis, Glanders, Hog-Cholera, Black-leg and Other Infectious and Contagious Diseases, and Providing an Appropriation Therefor.

(1657) 1. INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED.] There is hereby established a serum institute. Said institute shall be established at the state agricultural college and experiment station and shall be under the control and regulation of the trustees of the state agricultural college and experiment station and the professor of veterinary science of the agricultural college shall be the director of the said serum institute.

(1658) 2. DUTY OF DIRECTOR.] It shall be the duty of the director of said institute to manufacture or cause to be manufactured vaccines, sera, and other agents for the prevention, eradication, cure and control of tuberculosis, glanders, hog-cholera, black-leg and other infectious or contagious diseases.

(1659) 3. SERUM TO BE DISTRIBUTED.] It shall be furthermore the duty of the director of the said institute to distribute or cause to be distributed to citizens, residents of the State of North Dakota, free of charge, said vaccines, sera, and other agents upon application, showing evidence that the issue of said vaccines, sera, and other agents is warranted by existing conditions, and upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the live stock sanitary board.

(1660) 4. SERUM MUST NOT BE SOLD.] It shall be unlawful for any one receiving said vaccines, sera, and other agents issued by the state serum institute, to sell or offer for sale said vaccines, sera, and other agents and a failure to observe these provisions shall be deemed a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(1661) 5. APPROPRIATION.] There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars per annum to be paid quarterly to the treasurer of the state agricultural college and experiment station, on the first days of April, July, October and January of each year, upon the order of the state auditor, who is hereby directed to draw his order for the same for the use of the serum institute as herein provided for the purpose of paying the expenses incurred by said serum institute, subject to the control and regulation of the board of trustees of the state agricultural college.

6. REPEAL.] All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

7. EMERGENCY.] Whereas, there is no provision for the preparation and distribution of vaccines, sera, and other agents used in the control of transmissible diseases, and whereas, considerable preparation is necessary before their issue can be undertaken, therefore, an emergency exists and this act shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and approval.

REGULATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS OF SERUM LABORATORY.

Under provision of Section 3, Chapter 60, Session Laws of 1909, the live stock sanitary board hereby establishes the following regulations to cover the free issue of the products manufactured by the state serum institute.

All issue of tuberculin and mallein is made with the understanding that a complete report be made of all tests made with the above products, and you are hereby instructed not to furnish any of the above substances mentioned to any one more than (15) fifteen days in arrears in making returns.

Tuberculin and mallein not used before its date has expired must be returned prepaid to the state serum institute, but it is permissible to permit the same to accumulate until a sufficient quantity for shipment is on hand, provided that a statement is made on the current reports of the quantity of expired material on hand.

The issue of hog-cholera hyperimmune serum is to be confined only to cases of actual disease or danger of exposure, and to such citizens of the state

as desire to exhibit swine at fairs or shows. You are instructed to notify the executive officer of this board of any demand for serum which has been honored by you under provision of these instructions.

In case of actual outbreaks of hog cholera, officers of this board will immunize the exposed animals.

You are furthermore instructed to make such arrangements as may be necessary to carry this regulation into effect in time to have it in operation not later than October 1, 1910.

CHAPTER 182, SESSION LAWS 1915.
(S. B. No. 158—Hyland.)

LIVE STOCK BROUGHT INTO THE STATE MUST HAVE HEALTH
CERTIFICATE.

AN ACT to Amend and Re-enact Sections 2762a, 2762b, 2762c, 2762d, 2762f, 2762h and 2762i, Relating to the Admission of Live Stock into the State of North Dakota.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

1. AMENDMENT.] That Section 2762a of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2762a. HORSES, MARES, MULES AND ASSES.] All horses, mares, mules and asses brought into the State of North Dakota must be accompanied by health certificates, including mallein test certificates, certifying that the animals have been examined and mallein tested within thirty days previous to the date of shipment and found to be free from all contagious and infectious diseases; and every stallion brought into the State of North Dakota must be accompanied by a certificate of health certifying that said stallion is free from any contagious, infectious or transmissible disease or unsoundness, as provided in Section 2765 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913.

2. AMENDMENT.] That Section 2762b of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913 is hereby amended to read as follows:

2762b. CATTLE.] All cattle brought into the State of North Dakota must be accompanied by a certificate of health, and all cattle over six months of age which can be used for dairy or breeding purposes must be accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart, stating that all such animals over six months of age have been tuberculin tested and found to be free from tuberculosis and all other contagious and infectious diseases.

3. AMENDMENT.] That Section 2762c is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2762c. SHEEP.] All sheep brought into the State of North Dakota must be accompanied by a certificate of health, specifically stating that they are free from scabies and lip and leg ulceration, and have not been exposed thereto within thirty days prior to shipment, and that they are free from any indications of any contagious or infectious diseases.

4. AMENDMENT.] That Section 2762d of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2762d. SWINE.] All swine brought into the State of North Dakota must be accompanied by a certificate of health stating that no infectious swine disease exists or has existed in the locality where the shipment originated, and from which the swine came, within a period of six months, provided, that when such swine are certified by a duly accredited federal or graduate veterinarian to have been immunized fifteen days prior to shipment by the Dorset-Niles-McBride or some other anti-hog cholera serum, prepared or approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, said swine shall be admitted upon such certificate. All swine to be exhibited in the State of North Dakota at state or county fairs must be accompanied by a certificate showing that such swine have been immunized fifteen days prior to shipment by the Dorset-Niles-McBride or some other anti-hog cholera serum prepared or approved by the United States Department of Agriculture. To prospective exhibitors from the State of North Dakota the required amount of serum shall be furnished free of charge upon application to the state live stock sanitary board.

5. AMENDMENT.] That Section 2762f of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2762f. TESTS.] All certificates of health shall be issued and all tuberculin and mallein tests shall be made by a federal or state veterinarian, deputy state veterinarian, or by a graduate veterinarian whose inspections and tests are endorsed by officer in charge of live stock sanitary work in the state where the said inspection or test is made, and subject to the regulations of the North Dakota state live stock sanitary board. All such mallein and tuberculin tests must conform to the standard tuberculin and mallein tests of the United States Department of Agriculture.

All mallein, tuberculin and serums used must be manufactured or approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

6. AMENDMENT.] Section 2762h of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2762h. HEALTH CERTIFICATES.] The original certificate certifying to the aforesaid tests must be made on official federal or state blanks, and must accompany said shipment to its destination. When such original certificate is made, a duplicate thereof must immediately be mailed to the state live stock sanitary board of this state, and failure so to do shall be deemed cause to refuse acceptance of any more certificates from persons guilty of this negligence. The owner or owners of said stock must also have a copy of said certificate to show on the demand of any federal or state official.

7. AMENDMENT.] That Section 2762i of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2762i. PENALTY. RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILROADS. DUTY OF STATE'S ATTORNEY.] Any person, firm or corporation, other than a railroad corporation, which shall bring live stock into the State of North Dakota in violation of the provisions of law, or in violation of any rule or regulation of the state live stock sanitary board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars nor more than five hun-

dred (\$500.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days. Any railroad which shall convey, carry, or transport live stock in the State of North Dakota which have not been inspected and tested in accordance and in compliance with the provisions of law and the rules and regulations of the state live stock sanitary board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars for each offense.

When live stock has been brought into the state in violation of law and contrary to the rules and regulations of the live stock sanitary board, the state veterinarian or the duly accredited agent of the state live stock sanitary board shall notify the state's attorney of the county into which said live stock has been brought, and it shall be the duty of such state's attorney, immediately upon receiving such notice, to bring and prosecute an action against any person, firm or corporation charged therein with bringing, transporting, or importing live stock contrary to the provisions of law or the rules and regulations of the state live stock sanitary board, and the failure of any state's attorney to commence such action within a reasonable time shall be deemed neglect of duty and shall be cause for his removal from office.

CHAPTER 38, POLITICAL CODE, COMPILED LAWS 1913.

CHAPTER 180, SESSION LAWS OF 1911, PAGE 279.

(H. B. No. 194—Cunningham.)

REGULATION OF HEALTH CERTIFICATES OF LIVE STOCK.

AN ACT Regulating the Issue of Health Certificates for Live Stock in Transit or Before Shipment out of the State or Upon Entering the State and Making Certain Acts in Violation Thereof Misdemeanors.

(2760a) 1. HEALTH CERTIFICATE. WHO MAY ISSUE.] That each and every person who issues a health certificate for live stock of any class in transit entering the state or within the state or before shipment out of the state, without being duly authorized to issue such health certificates by the state live stock sanitary board or by the United States Department of Agriculture shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2760b) 2. Each and every person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars or more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars or by imprisonment of not less than ten days or more than thirty days in the county jail.

3. EMERGENCY.] Whereas, there is no provision by which the fraudulent issue of live stock health certificates is prohibited, therefore, there exists an emergency and, therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

CHAPTER 203, SESSION LAWS 1915.

(H. B. No. 6—Noyes.)

CLEANING OF CATTLE CARS.

AN ACT to Provide for the Sanitation, Disinfection, and Cleaning of Railway Cars Used for Transportation of Live Stock, and Prescribing Penalties for the Violation Thereof.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

1. DUTY OF RAILWAY COMPANY TO CLEAN AND DISINFECT CARS.] It shall be the duty of every person, firm, company or corporation operating a railroad within the State of North Dakota to cause every railroad car that has contained live stock destined to any railway terminal or market center to be thoroughly cleaned by removing all litter, manure or refuse from said car, and cause said car to be disinfected in such manner as may be now or hereafter approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture before being used for the transportation of live stock into this state.

2. CERTIFICATES.] Any car loaded with live stock in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall have a certificate attached to the shipping bill in substantially the following form: "This is to certify that Car No. this day loaded with live stock for transportation from..... to.....by....., the owner of said live stock, (or by.....the agent of said....., owner) was disinfected and cleaned before said live stock was loaded therein, as prescribed by law.

Given under my hand this..... day of.....19...
Agent for.....
Railway,.....N. D."

A duplicate of said certificate shall also be posted in a conspicuous place on said car. The failure to furnish and post said certificate shall be presumptive evidence of a failure to comply with Section 1 of this act.

3. PENALTY.] Any railway company violating any of the provisions of this act by failing to disinfect and clean said car in the manner and at the time required herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars and not more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars.

4. EMERGENCY.] Whereas, an emergency exists in the fact that there is no adequate provision of law for the disinfection and cleaning of railway cars used for the transportation of live stock into the State of North Dakota, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval and passage.

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OF
CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

The shipment or movement of cattle, sheep and swine into the State of North Dakota from any state not under federal quarantine for foot-and-mouth disease, and also from the free area of any state as indicated by the orders of the United States secretary of agriculture is hereby permitted.

Provided, all shipments of above described live stock must be made strictly in compliance with the orders of the United States secretary of agriculture as far as foot-and-mouth disease is concerned.

Provided, all shipments of live stock must be accompanied by certificates of health in accordance with the requirements of the laws of this state and the regulations of the state live stock sanitary board.

Provided, all cattle originating in the State of New York and Wisconsin must be accompanied by a federal certificate of health or permit issued by the state live stock sanitary board of North Dakota.

These regulations supersede all previous regulations promulgated regarding foot-and-mouth disease which are hereby rescinded.

These regulations are established by authority granted in Chapter 169, Session Laws 1907; Chapter 38, Political Code, Compiled Laws 1913, Sections 2679 and 2686, and go into effect June 1, 1915.

REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR ADMISSION OF LIVE STOCK INTO
THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA THAT ORIGINATE IN THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To Managers and Agents of Railroads and Others:

In accordance with Section 2 and Section 9, Chapter 169, Session Laws of 1907, Chapter 38, Political Code, Compiled Laws 1913, Sections 2679 and 2686, the following regulation is hereby established by the state live stock sanitary board to govern the admission into the State of North Dakota of live stock of any class that originate in the State of Illinois.

The regulations of the state live stock sanitary board regarding the admission of live stock from Illinois established November 28, 1911, are hereby repealed and the following regulation will apply.

All live stock of any class originating in the State of Illinois will be admitted into North Dakota if accompanied by a proper certificate of health issued by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or an assistant state veterinarian of Illinois endorsed by Dr. O. E. Dyson, state veterinarian. Said inspections to be made and certificates to be issued in compliance with the laws of the State of North Dakota and the regulations of the state live stock sanitary board.

These regulations to become effective at such time as the embargo now existing on live stock originating in Illinois account of foot-and-mouth disease has been removed.

Bismarek, North Dakota, January 22, 1915.

REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE ADMISSION OF ANIMALS INTO
THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA THAT ORIGINATE IN THE
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

To Managers and Agents of Railroads and Others:

In accordance with Section 2 and Section 9, Chapter 169, Session Laws of 1907, Chapter 38, Political Code, Compiled Laws 1913, Sections 2679 and 2686, the following regulation is hereby established by the live stock sanitary board, governing the admission into the State of North Dakota of live stock of any class that originates in the State of South Dakota.

All live stock of any class originating in the State of South Dakota, destined to the State of North Dakota, must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or a veterinarian who is registered with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to inspect and test horses destined to Canada. The inspection is to be made in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 181, Session Laws of 1911.

(NOTE: The list of veterinarians whose inspections will be accepted in North Dakota will be furnished upon application to the live stock sanitary board.)

All live stock not accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or a veterinarian registered with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to test and inspect horses destined to Canada, must be held at the state line and inspected by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or an agent of the live stock sanitary board of North Dakota; the expense of said inspection to be paid by the owner of the stock.

PENALTY.] Any one violating any of the provisions of this act, or any rule or regulation made by the live stock sanitary board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00, or more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days or more than ninety days.

Bismarck, North Dakota, August 19, 1913.

REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR ADMISSION OF BREEDING AND
DAIRYING CATTLE INTO STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA THAT
ORIGINATE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

To Managers and Agents of Railroads and Others:

In accordance with Section 2 and Section 9, Chapter 169, Session Laws of 1907, Chapter 38, Political Code, Compiled Laws 1913, Sections 2679 and 2686, the following regulation is hereby established by the live stock sanitary board to govern admission into the State of North Dakota of breeding and dairying cattle that originate in the State of New York.

All breeding and dairying cattle originating in the State of New York, destined to the State of North Dakota, must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of

Animal Industry, the inspection to be made in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 181, Session Laws of 1911.

All said breeding and dairying cattle not accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry must be held at the state line and inspected by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or an agent of the live stock sanitary board, the expense of said inspection to be paid by the owner of the stock.

PENALTY.] Any one violating any of the provisions of this act, or any rule or regulation made by the live stock sanitary board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00, or more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days or more than ninety days.

June 19, 1913.

REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE ADMISSION OF CATTLE OF ANY CLASS THAT ORIGINATE IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

To Managers and Agents of Railroads and Others:

In accordance with Section 2 and Section 9, Chapter 169, Session Laws of 1907, Chapter 38, Political Code, Compiled Laws 1913, Sections 2679 and 2686, the following regulation is hereby established by the state live stock sanitary board to govern the admission into the State of North Dakota of cattle of any class that originate in the State of Wisconsin.

All cattle of any class that originate in the State of Wisconsin, destined to the State of North Dakota, must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the inspection to be made in accordance with the laws of the State of North Dakota.

All cattle not accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry must be held at the state line and be inspected by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or an agent of the state live stock sanitary board, the expense of said inspection to be paid by the owner of the stock.

PENALTY.] Any one violating any of the provisions of this act, or any rule or regulation made by the live stock sanitary board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00, or more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days or more than ninety days.

Bismarck, North Dakota, January 22, 1915. (Effective March 1, 1915.)

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE INSPECTION OF CATTLE SHIPPED FROM SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, AND SUCH OTHER POINTS AS THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD MAY DESIGNATE.

To Managers and Agents of Railroads and Others:

All cattle over six months of age that can be used for breeding or dairying

purposes shipped from South St. Paul, Minnesota, into the State of North Dakota must be tuberculin tested and accompanied by certificate of health issued by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Provided, in instances where an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is not available the inspection may be made by a graduate veterinarian, but such certificate must be accompanied by a statement to this effect signed by the inspector in charge, Bureau of Animal Industry, and all cattle so inspected must be identified by being marked with ear tags bearing serial number, same to be indicated on health certificate.

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OF NORTH DAKOTA.
RULES AND REGULATIONS PROHIBITING THE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOG CHOLERA VIRUS OR VIRULENT BLOOD.

The live stock sanitary board having determined that the distribution of hog cholera virus, and the indiscriminate use of this material endangers the swine industry of this state and tends to spread the disease, therefore, by authority granted in Section 2, Chapter 169, Session Laws 1907, Chapter 38, Political Code, Compiled Laws 1913, Sections 2679 and 2686, the following regulations are established:

1. Any person, firm or corporation is hereby prohibited distributing, using or introducing hog cholera virus or virulent blood within this state.

PENALTY.] Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, or any rule or regulation made by the state live stock sanitary board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00, or more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days or more than ninety days.

Bismarck, North Dakota, April 17th, 1914.

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OF NORTH DAKOTA.
RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULIN.

The live stock sanitary board having determined that tuberculin has been purchased, secured and used for the purpose of fraud, therefore by authority granted in Section 2, Chapter 169, Session Laws 1907, Chapter 38, Political Code, Compiled Laws 1913, Sections 2679 and 2686, the following regulations are hereby established:

1. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to sell or distribute tuberculin in the State of North Dakota must first secure permission from the live stock sanitary board.

2. Any person, firm or corporation having secured permission from the live stock sanitary board to sell or distribute tuberculin in this state as prescribed in rule 1, must immediately notify the live stock sanitary board in

writing of the name and address of parties furnished, including statement of amount of tuberculin supplied.

PENALTY.] Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, or any rule or regulation made by the state live stock sanitary board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00, or more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days or more than ninety days.

Bismarek, North Dakota, April 17th, 1914.

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, NORTH DAKOTA.
REGULATIONS REGARDING HOG CHOLERA.

The sudden death of one or two hogs should lead owners to suspect cholera. A careful examination of the carcasses should at once be made, preferably by a veterinarian, and the carcasses must then be deeply buried or burned. (All hogs that have died from any disease should be buried or burned.)

When hog cholera is found to exist the owner should immediately resort to the use of anti-hog cholera serum. Anti-hog cholera serum rarely cures hogs sick with hog cholera, but is a reasonably sure preventative. Herds that are infected must be confined to enclosures removed from the public highway.

Owners having the infection on their premises must not visit other hog lots and you should not allow unauthorized persons to enter the premises where infected hogs are located. Only the one whose duty it is to feed the hogs should be allowed to visit the pens and this attendant should keep away from neighbors' pens.

In instances where hog cholera has been found to exist by an agent of the state live stock sanitary board, the premises shall be posted by having a placard bearing the words "Quarantine—Hog Cholera—Keep Out" placed in a conspicuous place near the entrance to premises.

Pens that have contained hogs affected with cholera should be thoroughly disinfected with a 3-per cent. solution of compound solution of cresol. Hog lots that have contained cholera hogs should be deeply plowed.

The law provides that it shall be the duty of the owner or person having in charge any swine that have died of any disease to immediately dispose of the carcasses by burying or burning same.

The law prohibits the conveyance of diseased swine or swine exposed to disease, along or upon any public highway. It is unlawful for any person negligently or wilfully to allow his hogs or those under his control that are afflicted with any disease or exposed thereto, to escape his control or run at large.

PENALTY.] Any person violating any of the provisions of this act or any rule or regulation made by the state live stock sanitary board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00, or more than \$500.00 dollars, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days or more than ninety days.

RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING HORSE MANGE.

1. Horses affected with mange are hereby held to be affected with a contagious disease as designated by the law of this state and the rules of the state live stock sanitary board. All persons are hereby forbidden to transport such diseased horses from any point outside the state to any point within the state, or from place to place within the state without first obtaining written permit from the state veterinarian or assistant state veterinarian. No such permit shall be granted unless the owner or person in whose possession such diseased or affected animals shall be, shall first have filed with the state veterinarian or assistant state veterinarian satisfactory proof that such animals have received the treatment that in their opinion will remove the contagion.

2. All horses affected with or showing symptoms of mange must not be sold, transferred or moved by the original owner until the contagion has been thoroughly eradicated, the disease known as mange being amenable to treatment when properly applied.

3. Horse mange has become so prevalent in this state that in the opinion of this board stringent measures for its eradication are necessary for the public protection, therefore, it is hereby provided by this board that any owner disposing of a horse affected with mange is guilty of disposing of an animal affected with a contagious disease which is a misdemeanor and punishable by law.

Section 20 of Session Laws of 1907:

“Any person violating any of the provisions of this act or any rule or regulation made by the live stock sanitary board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00, or more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days or more than ninety days.”

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING THE OPHTHALMIC TEST.

Before the application of the ophthalmic test the animals should be carefully examined to ascertain whether the eye shows conjunctivitis or other changes which are associated with suppuration. Should such be present, the test should not be applied.

The test consists in introducing into the conjunctival sac of the eye several drops of either undiluted raw mallein or a solution of precipitated mallein (0.1 to 0.2 c. c. per horse). This may be introduced either with the aid of an eye dropper or preferably with a camel's-hair brush by applying the brush gently along the inner surface of both the upper and lower eyelids. The other eye is not treated, but serves as a control for comparison of the reaction. For the testing of horses in the same stables the same dropper or camel's-hair brush may be used for all animals, but the dropper or brush should be sterilized before use upon different lots of horses.

As soon as the mallein is introduced into the eye practically all animals show a lacerimation, increased reddening of the conjunctiva, and slight photophobia. No significance should be given to these symptoms. They disappear

in one or two hours. A pseudo-reaction can be produced by artificial or accidental irritation of the eye.

The characteristic manifestation of the reaction for glanders commences as a rule from five to six hours and lasts twenty-four to thirty-six hours, sometimes longer. It consists of a purulent discharge from the conjunctival sac which is typical and is frequently associated with reddening, swelling, and gluing of the eyelids. It is advisable to examine the tested animals in a good light from 12 to 24 hours, or preferably 16 hours, after the application of the test.

A suppurative discharge of varying quantities is considered a positive reaction. The conjunctiva and the eyeball should also be included in the examination after the discharge. By removing the purulent discharge (either by the stable attendant or by the animals licking each other, etc.,) the positive result may be obliterated. In such cases dried pus may be frequently found on the parts around the eye, or the exposure of the conjunctiva by means of pressure by the thumb and finger will show fresh, purulent material.

Generally the positive ophthalmic reactions are not accompanied by fever or systemic disturbances. Occasionally, however, affected horses are hypersensitive to such a degree that even the few drops of mallein placed in the eye may enter the circulation and produce fever. Therefore, it is advisable, when possible, to accompany the ophthalmic reaction with temperature readings. For this purpose the temperature should be taken twice, the first time when the eye test is being made, and the second time when it is judged. In a doubtful eye reaction where there is an increased temperature of $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F., the test should be considered positive if the animal had a normal temperature at the time the test was made.

In the absence of any secretion the test should be considered negative. When there is a mucous secretion or lachrimation during the period of reaction the test must be considered as atypical, and in such cases it may be repeated the same day, when as a rule the results are more confirming.

The application of the ophthalmic test should not be repeated more than three times on the same animal within a short period, as experiments show that the reaction after the third application made within three months usually loses its intensity in positive cases and on subsequent tests may be entirely absent. In cases where the results of the second test immediately following the first test are atypical, the blood of such animals may be drawn and forwarded to a laboratory for the serum diagnosis, as the instillation of ophthalmic mallein does not influence this method of diagnosis. From experience gained with the eye test such a procedure would become necessary only in a comparatively few cases. In the control of glanders, animals may be re-tested every six months with satisfactory results.

The mallein for the eye test is a clear, sirupy, dark brown liquid, giving off a rancid, disagreeable odor. This mallein is supplied in small vials of three sizes containing, respectively, 1 cubic centimeter, 2 cubic centimeters, and 3 cubic centimeters of mallein. One cubic centimeter is sufficient for testing ten horses. Each bottle is dated, and the mallein is not recommended for use longer than three months after the date on the bottle. The bureau will

be in a position to fill orders promptly, therefore only sufficient amounts for immediate needs should be requested. Partly used bottles should not be kept over from one day to another. The portion of mallein unused at the end of a day should be discarded.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORDING TEST.

The results of the test should be recorded as follows:

N = Negative. Eye unchanged.

S = Suspicious: Seromucous discharge.

P + = Positive. Seromucous discharge with purulent flakes.

P + + = Positive. Distinct purulent discharge.

P + + + = Positive. Purulent discharge with swelling of the eyelids.

P + + + + = Positive. Strong purulent discharge with swelling and gluing together of both lids.

REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, FOR DISPOSITION OF CARCASSES OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

13. Paragraph 1. The following principles are declared for guidance in passing on carcasses affected with tuberculosis:

PRINCIPLE A. The fundamental thought is that meat should not be used for food if it contains tubercle bacilli, if there is a reasonable possibility that it may contain tubercle bacilli, or if it is impregnated with toxic substances of tuberculosis or associated septic infections.

PRINCIPLE B. On the other hand, if the lesions are localized and not numerous, if there is no evidence of distribution of tubercle bacilli through the blood, or by other means, to the muscles or to parts that may be eaten with the muscles, and if the animal is well nourished and in good condition, there is no proof, or even reason to suspect, that the flesh is unwholesome.

PRINCIPLE C. Evidences of generalized tuberculosis are to be sought in such distribution and number of tuberculosis lesions as can be explained only upon the supposition of the entrance of tubercle bacilli in considerable number into the systemic circulation. Significant of such generalization are the presence of numerous uniformly distributed tubercles throughout both lungs, also tubercles in the spleen, kidneys, bones, joints, and sexual glands, and in the lymphatic glands connected with these organs and parts, or in the splenic, renal, preapular, popliteal, and inguinal glands, when several of these organs and parts are coincidentally affected.

PRINCIPLE D. By localized tuberculosis is understood tuberculosis limited to a single or several parts or organs of the body without evidence of recent invasion of numerous bacilli into the systemic circulation.

Paragraph 2. The following rules shall govern the disposal of tuberculosis meat:

RULE A. The entire carcass shall be condemned.

(a) When it was observed before the animal was killed that it was suffering with fever.

(b) When there is a tuberculous or other cachexia, as shown by anemia and emaciation.

(c) When the lesions of tuberculosis are generalized, as shown by their presence not only at the usual seats of primary infection, but also in parts of the carcass or the organs that may be reached by the bacilli of tuberculosis only when they are carried in the systemic circulation.

Tuberculous lesions in any two of the following mentioned organs are to be accepted as evidence of generalization when they occur in addition to local tuberculous lesions in the digestive or respiratory tracts, including the lymphatic glands connected therewith: Spleen, kidney, uterus, udder, ovary, testicle, adrenal gland, brain, or spinal cord or their membranes. Numerous uniformly distributed tubercles throughout both lungs also afford evidence of generalization.

(d) When the lesions of tuberculosis are found in the muscles or inter-muscular tissue or bones or joints, or in the body lymphatic glands as a result of draining the muscles, bones or joints.

(e) When the lesions are extensive in one or both body cavities.

(f) When the lesions are multiple, acute, and actively progressive. (Evidence of active progress consists in signs of acute inflammation about the lesions, or liquefaction necrosis, or the presence of young tubercles.)

RULE B. An organ or a part of a carcass shall be condemned:

(a) When it contains lesions of tuberculosis.

(b) When the lesion is immediately adjacent to the flesh, as in the case of tuberculosis of the parietal pleura or peritoneum, not only the membrane or part affected but also adjacent thoracic or abdominal wall is to be condemned.

(c) When it has been contaminated by tuberculous material, through contact with the floor, a soiled knife, or otherwise.

(d) All heads showing lesions of tuberculosis shall be condemned.

(e) An organ shall be condemned when the corresponding lymphatic gland is tuberculous.

RULE C. The carcasses, if the tuberculous lesions are limited to a single or several parts or organs of the body (except as noted in Rule A), without evidence of recent invasion of tubercle bacilli into the systemic circulation, shall be passed after the parts containing the localized lesions are removed and condemned in accordance with Rule B.

RULE D. Carcasses which reveal lesions more numerous than those described for carcasses to be passed (Rule C), but not so severe as the lesions described for carcasses to be condemned (Rule A), may be rendered into lard or tallow if the distribution of the lesions is such that all parts containing tuberculous lesions can be removed. Such carcasses shall be cooked by steam at a temperature not lower than 220 degrees Fahrenheit for not less than four hours.

SUMMARY OF DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE MALLEIN TEST AS ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

1. Mallein is a sterile product, and should be kept in the sealed bottle until the time of being used. It should not be used if it has become clouded or after the expiration of six weeks from the date stamped on the label on the bottle.

2. The dose of bureau mallein is 1 cubic centimeter for the average-sized, apparently healthy horse. A large dose, not to exceed 2 cubic centimeters, should be administered to extra-heavy, weakened, or aged animals, and to those suspected of having glanders. The dose should be reduced accordingly for small animals. Animals exhibiting symptoms of acute diseases or those with suppurative lesions should not be injected until they have recovered.

3. The preferable site for injection is on the side of the neck about the center, where any local swelling is plainly visible. The hair should be clipped from an area about two inches in diameter, and the skin thoroughly cleaned with a disinfecting solution, such as three per cent. liquor cresolis compositus (U. S. P.) or five per cent. carbolic acid.

4. Carefully sterilize the syringe and needle before commencing the injection of each group of animals, and immerse the needle in a disinfecting solution before injecting each animal. It is better to use a separate syringe, needle, and thermometer for those animals which are exhibiting symptoms suspicious of glanders. Carbolized oil, vaseline, or lard should be used to facilitate the insertion of thermometers and also to disinfect them.

5. On the day of injection the temperature of each animal should be recorded not less than three times, at intervals of not less than two hours; for instance, at two, five and eight p. m. A careful clinical examination of each animal should also be made, and to each one some designation should be given by which the animal will be known throughout the test. Mallein may then be injected at eight or ten p. m., provided the preliminary temperatures were not abnormal.

6. After injection the temperatures should be again recorded. Starting at the expiration of not more than ten hours, and should be repeated at intervals of approximately two hours until expiration of at least twenty hours from the time of injection, and should be continued over a longer period in the case of an animal with a rising temperature at the twentieth hour, if at the same time a local reaction is present.

7. In order that a reaction produced by mallein may be considered positive, it should evince the characteristics of a typical reaction; that is, a combination of thermal, local, and general reactions.

8. By a typical reaction is to be understood a gradual rising of temperature of at least three degrees F. and to above 104 F., the maximum temperature being sustained in the form of a single or double plateau. It should be accompanied by a local as well as a general reaction.

The local reaction consists of an infiltration at the site of injection, forming a large, abrupt, painful swelling, with radiating lymphatics appearing as

raised cords, generally attaining greatest prominence at from 18 to 21 hours after injection.

The general reaction is exhibited by a stiffened gait, depression, loss of appetite, and accelerated breathing.

9. The presence of a local reaction, especially when associated with a general reaction, should be regarded as evidence of glanders, even if the thermal reaction be slight or absent.

10. Animals giving a typical reaction, and those recording a maximum temperature of 103 degrees F., should be retested after the expiration of not less than fifteen days.

SUMMARY OF DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE TUBERCULIN TEST AS ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

1. Stable cattle under usual conditions and among usual surroundings, feeding and watering in the customary manner.

2. Make a physical examination of each animal, and give to each one some designation by which it will be known throughout the test.

3. Take each animal's temperature at least three times at two or three hour intervals on the day of injection; for instance, at two, five and eight p. m. When the last preliminary temperature (which would immediately precede the injection) registers above 103 degrees F., the injection of the tuberculin should not be made; the test of such animal should be postponed.

4. At ten p. m. inject a dose of tuberculin under the skin in the region of the shoulder, using a sterile hypodermic syringe after disinfecting the skin at the seat of injection with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or a similar antiseptic solution.

5. The dose of the tuberculin made by the Bureau of Animal Industry or the North Dakota Serum Laboratory is 2 c. c. for an adult animal weighing about 750 pounds. Yearlings and two-year-olds, according to size, should receive from 1 to 1½ c. c., while bulls and very large animals may receive 3 c. c. Double or even triple doses should be given to cattle recently injected with tuberculin; also in the case of animals which, on physical examination, are suspected of being tuberculous.

6. At 6 a. m. on the day following the injection of tuberculin commence taking temperatures, and continue every two or three hours until the twentieth hour after injection, at which time if there is no tendency for the temperature to rise the test may cease.

7. A rise of two degrees F. or more above the maximum temperature observed on the previous day, or one which goes above 103.8 degrees F., as well as those which show a rise of less than 2 degrees F., with a maximum temperature of 103.8 degrees F. or more, are to be regarded as suspicious. These suspicious cases should be held for a retest six weeks later, giving double the original dose.

DIRECTIONS FOR DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

In the eradication of glanders, tuberculosis, or other communicable disease the thorough disinfection of premises is essential. This may be satisfactorily accomplished by carrying out the following directions:

1. Sweep ceilings, side walls, stall partitions, floors, and other surfaces until free from cobwebs and dust.

2. Remove all accumulations of filth by scraping, and if woodwork has become decayed, porous, or absorbent, it should be removed, burned, and replaced with new material.

3. If floor is of earth, remove four inches from the surface, and in places where it shows staining with urine a sufficient depth, should be replaced to expose fresh earth. All earth removed should be replaced with earth from an uncontaminated source, or a new floor of concrete may be laid, which is very durable and easily cleaned.

4. All refuse and material from stable and barnyard should be removed to a place not accessible to cattle or hogs in case of disinfecting for tuberculosis, nor accessible to horses or mules in case of disinfecting for glanders. The manure should be spread on fields and turned under, while the wood should be burned.

5. The entire interior of the stable, especially the feeding troughs and drains, should be saturated with a disinfectant, as liquor cresolis compositus (U. S. P.), or carbolic acid, 6 ounces to every gallon of water in each case. After this has dried, the stalls, walls, and ceilings may be covered with white-wash (lime wash), to each gallon of which should be added 4 ounces of chlorid of lime.

The best method of applying the disinfectant and the lime wash is by means of a strong spray pump, such as those used by orchardists.

This method is efficient in disinfection against most of the contagious and infectious diseases of animals, and should be applied immediately following any outbreak, and, as a matter of precaution, it may be used once or twice yearly.

6. It is important that arrangements be made to admit a plentiful supply of sunlight and fresh air by providing an ample number of windows, thereby eliminating dampness, stiffness, bad odors, and other insanitary conditions. Good drainage is also very necessary.

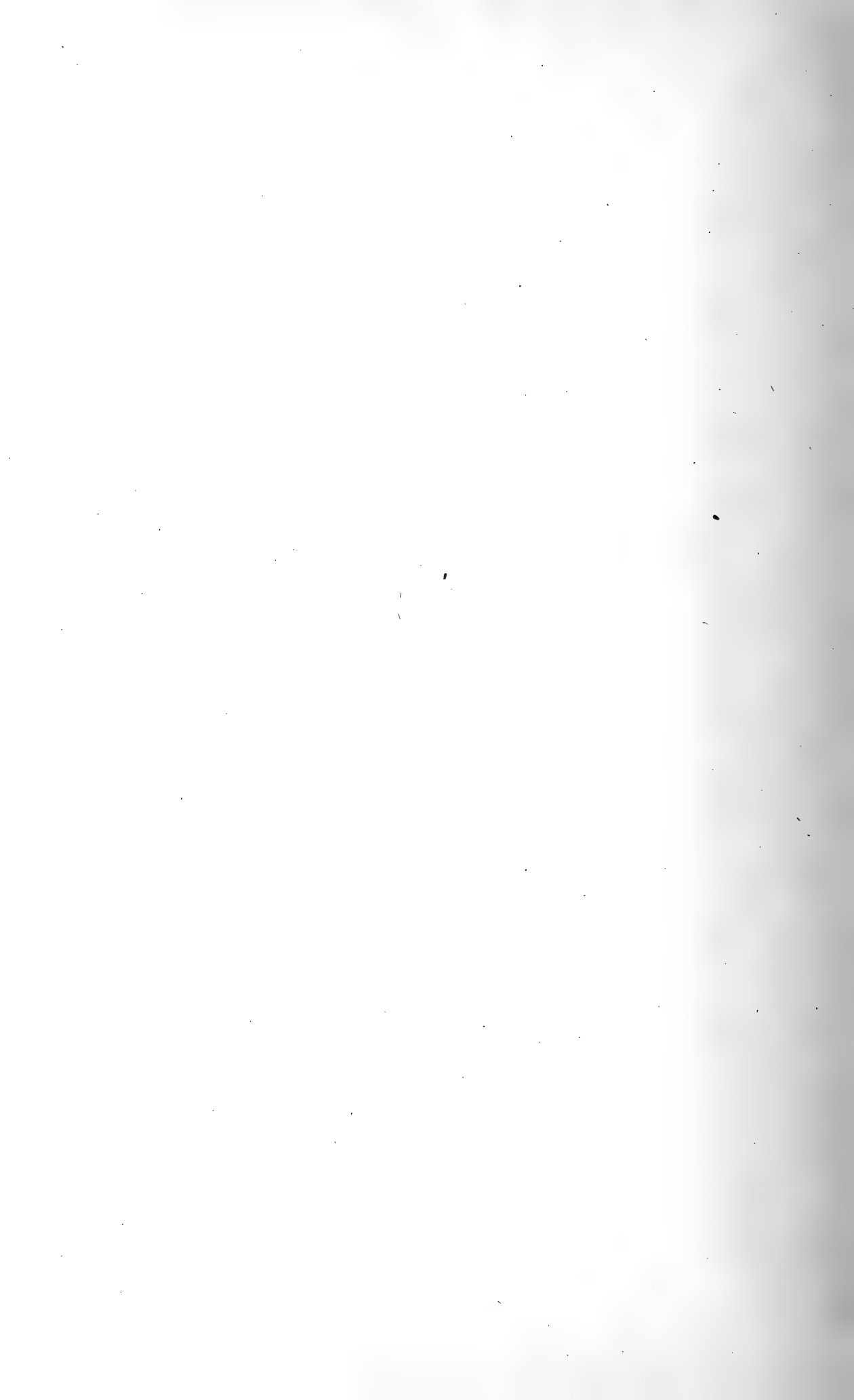
If the use of liquor cresolis compositus, carbolic acid, or other coal-tar products is inadmissible because of the readiness with which their odor is imparted to milk and other dairy products, bichlorid of mercury may be used in the proportion of 1 to 800, or 1 pound of bichlorid to 100 gallons of water. However, all portions of the stable soiled with manure should first be thoroughly scraped and cleaned, as the albumin contained in manure would otherwise greatly diminish the disinfecting power of the bichlorid. Disinfection with this material should be supervised by a veterinarian or other person trained in the handling of poisonous drugs and chemicals, as the bichlorid of mercury is a powerful corrosive poison. The mangers and feed boxes, after drying following spraying with this material, should be

washed out with hot water, as cattle are especially susceptible to mercurial poisoning. The bichlorid solution should be applied by means of a spray pump, as recommended for liquor cresolis compositus.

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