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OREGON LAWS —AND— REGULATIONS

RELATING TO THE WORK OF
LIVE STOCK
SANITATION



1919

SALEM, OREGON:
STATE PRINTING DEPARTMENT
1919



Oregon Laws, Statutes, etc.

Oregon Laws and Regulations

Relating to the work of

Live Stock Sanitation

Containing

Laws Relating to Live Stock Sanitation, Passed in 1913, Amended in 1917-1919; Sheep Inspection Laws of Oregon, Passed in 1907; Sheep Scabies Infected Premises Nuisance Law, Passed in 1917; Meat Inspection Law, Passed in 1917, and Regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board Governing Same; Tillamook County Dairy Herd Inspection Law, Passed in 1917, Amended in 1919; Tuberculin Test and Pasteurization Law, Passed in 1917; County Dairy Herd and Meat Inspection Law, Passed in 1919; Veterinary Medical Laws of Oregon, Amended in 1911; Rules and Regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board; and Other Information Relative to the Eradication of Animal Diseases.

Compiled Under the Direction of the
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

1919



SALEM, OREGON:
STATE PRINTING DEPARTMENT
1919

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OREGON STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

MEMBERS OF BOARD

Walter K. Taylor, <i>President</i>	Corvallis
W. B. Barratt, <i>Vice-President</i>	Heppner
Frank Brown	Carlton
J. N. Burgess	Pendleton
Frank Rogers	Marshfield
Harry West	Scappoose
Dr. David N. Roberg	Portland

STATE VETERINARIAN AND SECRETARY TO BOARD

Dr. W. H. Lytle Salem

ASSISTANT STATE VETERINARIANS

Dr. C. M. Gardner	Portland
Dr. E. B. Osborn	Portland

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Allene High Salem

COUNTY VETERINARIANS

Appointed by county court under section 8, chapter 14, laws of 1913, as amended by section 2, chapter 412, laws of 1917.

*Dr. W. V. Glaisyer, Coquille	Coos
Dr. B. E. Nevel, Prineville	Crook
Dr. L. L. Taylor, Condon	Gilliam
Dr. R. J. Bestul, Grants Pass	Josephine
Dr. A. G. Moore, Ontario	Malheur
Dr. W. G. Morehouse, Salem	Marion
Dr. J. W. Goin, Dallas	Polk
†Dr. E. L. Glaisyer, Tillamook	Tillamook
Dr. C. W. Lassen, Pendleton	Umatilla
Dr. A. G. Paddock, Union	Union
Dr. E. R. Flack, Enterprise	Wallowa

* County Meat and Herd Inspector, appointed under chapter 383, laws of 1919.

† Dairy Herd Inspector, appointed under chapter 146, laws of 1917.

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VETERINARIANS BONDED

To test animals to remain within the state and to inspect certain animals for interstate movement, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and as per section 3, chapter 413, laws of 1919.

*Abbott, G. A.....	Portland	Mack, D. W.....	Portland
Anderson, C. M.....	Portland	Masson, J. L.....	Myrtle Point
Andrews, A. R.....	Elkton	Miller, F. W.....	Corvallis
Baddeley, J. C.....	Athena	Mitchell, G. C.....	Klamath Falls
Beletski, Theo.....	Wasco	Moncrief, H. J.....	Haines
Bestul, R. J.....	Grants Pass	Moore, A. G.....	Ontario
Carter, Thos. B.....	Portland	Morehouse, W. G.....	Salem
Chase, E. E.....	Portland	Myrne, R. C.....	McMinnville
Cook, J. W.....	Brownsville	Nevel, B. E.....	Prineville
Coon, W. B.....	Forest Grove	Nicol, R. J.....	Lebanon
Creamer, J. M.....	Portland	Norman, C. T.....	Albany
Derflinger, E. R.....	Eugene	Notz, F. T.....	Baker
*Douglas, J. M.....	Portland	Osborn, E. B.....	Portland
Flack, E. R.....	Enterprise	Paddock, A. G.....	Union
Gardner, C. M.....	Portland	*Patterson, W. J.....	Salem
Glaisyer, E. L.....	Tillamook	Peed, J. A.....	Hermiston
Glaisyer, W. V.....	Coquille	Peterson, H. D.....	Sheridan
Goin, J. W.....	Dallas	*Prentice, C. O.....	Klamath Falls
*Horn, L. W.....	Newberg	Reagan, S. M.....	Hillsboro
Howes, M.....	Portland	Riley, H. W.....	La Grande
Hunt, R. E.....	Roseburg	Robison, I. C.....	McMinnville
Huthman, G. H.....	Portland	Silverwood, H.....	Portland
Johnson, H. C.....	Portland	Simms, B. T.....	Corvallis
Johnson, M. M.....	Heppler	Simmons, A. W.....	Silverton
Korinek, A. W.....	Portland	Sims, Thos.....	Woodburn
*Korinek, C. J.....	McMinnville	Smith, A. G.....	Portland
Korinek, G. F.....	Portland	Smith, Roy.....	Eugene
Lassen, C. W.....	Pendleton	Sorensen, J.....	Hillsboro
Lytle, W. H.....	Salem	Taylor, L. L.....	Condon
McAlister, R. G.....	Corvallis	Wright, C. C.....	Portland
McDonald, A.....	Oregon City		

* Not yet authorized to inspect cattle for interstate movement.

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

Office of the Secretary of
The State Live Stock Sanitary Board

STATE OF OREGON, }
COUNTY OF MARION, } ss.

I, W. H. Lytle, Secretary of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, do hereby certify that the herein rules and regulations, numbered from 1 to 24 consecutively and inclusive, as the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; and, that the herein rules and regulations, numbered from 1 to 16 consecutively and inclusive, as the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, constituting *ex officio* the State Board of Sheep Commissioners; and, that the herein rules and regulations, numbering from 1 to 34 consecutively and inclusive, as the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, charged with the duties of supervising the inspection and sanitation of meat and meat food products, are the rules and regulations duly and regularly adopted by the said Board at a regular meeting thereof, and are the rules and regulations passed and duly adopted in pursuance of the power conferred by the provisions of section 3 of chapter 14 of the session laws of Oregon for 1913, and amendments thereto, and section 21 of chapter 417 of the laws of 1917, and are the rules and regulations now in force.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1919.

(SEAL)

W. H. LYTLE,
Secretary, State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

PART I

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY LAWS TOGETHER WITH THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD

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STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY LAW

(Chapter 14, Laws 1913, and amendments thereto.)

Section 1. That a Board is hereby created and established to be known as the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. This Board shall consist of seven members. The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall be *ex officio* a member; and the remaining six shall be appointed by the Governor, all of whom shall be actively engaged in the breeding of live stock within this state, and shall be qualified electors thereof. The term of office of the members of said Board, except as hereinafter otherwise provided concerning the first appointees, shall be four years. The membership of the Board at the time of appointment and during incumbency in office shall be distributed so that at least two members shall reside east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, and at least two members west thereof. The members of the said Board and their successors in office shall be appointed by the Governor only upon written recommendation and nomination by the following bodies, to-wit: Two shall be recommended and nominated by the executive committee of the Oregon Woolgrowers' Association; two shall be recommended and nominated by the executive committee of the Oregon Purebred Live Stock Association; and two shall be recommended and nominated by the executive committee of the Oregon State Dairymen's Association; *provided, however*, that should any of said bodies fail to make such recommendation within thirty days from the time of the taking effect of this act, or the existence thereafter of a vacancy to which it is entitled to recommend and appoint, then the Governor may make such appointment without recommendation; and, *provided further*, that if any person recommended is not deemed eligible or fit by the Governor, a new recommendation may be called for. The term of office of each of the first appointees shall begin on the first day of May, 1911. Three of said appointees shall hold office for the term of two years from said date; and three for the term of four years from said date. At the expiration of the term of office of each of said first appointees a successor shall be appointed, who shall hold his office for the term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. In case of the death, resignation or removal of any member of said Board during his term of office, the Governor shall appoint a successor to serve the unexpired portion of the term of office. The Governor in making the first appointments shall designate the term to which each is appointed. Whenever a vacancy shall occur by expiration of the term, or otherwise, the appointment to fill the same shall be upon written recommendation and nomination of the executive committee of that one of the three bodies above named which recommended the first appointee whose successor in office, mediate or immediate the new appointee will become. Before entering upon their duties the members of the Board shall take and file the oath prescribed for state officers. They shall receive no salary or pay for their services, but shall be entitled to the actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties, which shall not exceed four hundred dollars per year to any one member, and which per diem and expense shall be audited and paid in the same manner as the expenses

of the other state officers. Throughout this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the word "Board" means the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Section 2. Immediately after their appointment and the commencement of their term of office, the members of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall meet at the state capitol and shall organize by electing one of their number president. Said Board shall have authority to make rules and regulations for its own government. It shall meet once in each ninety days, but may meet oftener when necessary. It shall have an office in the capitol of the state, where at least two meetings shall be held each year. Two meetings yearly may be held at some point in Eastern Oregon, to be determined by the Board. The said Board shall have power to subpoena and swear witnesses and to examine them when necessary in the performance of their official duties, or the investigation of any matter connected therewith; and any person who shall swear falsely before said Board as to any material matter concerning which it is conducting an investigation or hearing, shall on conviction be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished accordingly. The Board shall make a report to the Governor on January 1 of each year, showing the work performed by it during the preceding year.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to exercise a general sanitary supervision over the live stock and poultry of this state and as far as possible to protect the live stock and poultry of this state from disease; to take all measures necessary and proper in the judgment of the Board to eradicate infectious, contagious and communicable disease that may exist among live stock or poultry in the state, and to prevent the entry into this state of animals or materials liable to convey disease to the live stock or poultry of this state; to prohibit and prevent the sale or use of products dangerous to the health of live stock of this state; to conduct experiments tending to better the conditions of the live stock of the state; to publish bulletins upon animals and their diseases; to appoint such officers and employes as this law shall provide for to be appointed by them; to supervise and direct the work of the officers and employes herein provided for; and to pass rules and regulations for the attainment of said objects and the enforcement of this law. The authority of law necessary for the execution of said duties and all other duties imposed by this act is hereby conferred.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Board to obtain samples of vaccine, toxin, anti-toxin, serum, bacterin, or any other biological product used, sold or offered for sale in this state for the purpose of curing, detecting or preventing any animal disease, and to submit such samples to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for examination and experiment, to determine the safety and reliability of such product; and should the said bureau find such biological product dangerous or unreliable, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall issue a proclamation forbidding the sale and use thereof; and no person, firm or corporation shall sell, use or offer for sale or dispose of within this state to another except to return to the manufacturer, any such biological product forbidden by any such proclamation of the Board, and no person shall sell, use or inject into any animal in this state any anthrax vaccine without first having obtained permission to do so from the Board, except officers

of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and any person who personally or as agent or employe shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 5. The Board may prepare and issue bulletins dealing with animal diseases, poultry diseases, and such other subjects as will in its opinion promote the animal industry of this state, to be distributed to interested persons. They shall be printed in the office of the state printer and by him delivered to the Board.

Section 6. The Board shall appoint a State Veterinarian who shall be *ex officio* also the State Sheep Inspector, and shall with the assistance of his deputies, if any, perform all the duties of that office. Said State Veterinarian shall receive an annual salary to be fixed by the Board and limited to a minimum of \$2,400 and a maximum of \$3,000 per annum, to be paid in the same manner as the salary of other state officials; *provided*, that the salary of the State Veterinarian shall not be increased during his present term of office. No person shall be eligible to such appointment unless he is a competent and qualified graduate in good standing of a recognized veterinary college having a course of not less than three years, embracing terms of at least six months in each year. He shall hold office for the term of two years unless sooner removed by the Board. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and shall reside during his term of office at the capital. Before entering into the duties of his office he shall take the oath required of state officials and execute a bond to the state in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, to be approved by the Secretary of State and placed on file. He shall make no charge against any one for the performance of any of the duties imposed upon him by reason of his office. He shall have his office with the "State Live Stock Sanitary Board," of which he shall be secretary without additional compensation. In addition to his salary, the State Veterinarian shall receive his actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties, which shall in no case exceed the sum of \$1,600 in any one year, the said expenses to be approved by the President of the Board and to be audited and paid by the state in the same manner as the expenses of other state officials; the said State Veterinarian and his deputies shall be under the direction and control of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and he shall render to it a detailed yearly report of the work performed by himself, his deputies and all persons working under his control or direction. He shall be *ex officio* a member of the "State Board of Health."

Section 7. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by reason of the excessive prevalence of disease among any of the domestic animals of this state, the Board may appoint Deputy State Veterinarians, who shall be competent and qualified graduates in good standing of a recognized veterinary college, never to exceed two in office at any one time, who shall hold office subject to discontinuance at any time by the Board, to assist the State Veterinarian in eradicating such disease or diseases. Each such Deputy State Veterinarian shall receive a salary at a rate to be fixed by the Board and limited to a minimum of \$1,600 and a

maximum of \$1,800 per annum for the time of his service, to be paid in the same manner as the salary of other state officers, and in addition thereto such Deputy State Veterinarian shall receive his actual and necessary traveling expenses, incurred in the performance of his official duties, in no instance to exceed \$700 for each six months beginning with the fiscal year, and after approval by the State Veterinarian, to be paid in the same manner as the expenses of other state officers. The Deputy State Veterinarians shall at all times be under the direction of the State Veterinarian, but may be removed at any time by the Board. Such Deputy State Veterinarian, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall subscribe an oath of office, and shall execute a bond to the state in the sum of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, which, after approval by the Secretary of State, shall be filed in his office. Except as in this act or in the rules and regulations otherwise expressly provided, Deputy State Veterinarians shall possess the same power and authority as is conferred upon the State Veterinarian. [Chapter 413, laws of 1919.]

Section 8. When it appears by reason of the prevalence of animal disease in any county of this state, that there is need of additional assistance to carry out the purposes and provisions of this act, the Board may recommend to the county court of such county the appointment of a county veterinarian; and the court shall make the appointments as recommended. Such county veterinarian shall be a graduate of a recognized veterinary college and shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the state in the sum of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and subscribe to the oath of office required of state officials. He shall receive from the county a salary of \$5 per day for each day actually spent in the performance of his official duties, but in no instance shall his employment exceed eighty days in any one year. In addition he shall receive his actual and necessary traveling expenses, which expenses shall be incurred only upon an estimate being submitted by the said county veterinarian to the county court, and an authorization granted from the county court to incur such expenses in connection with such official duties as may be performed. The said county veterinarian shall at all times work under the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and shall be governed by its rules and the provisions of this act. He shall, within his county, possess the full powers by this act and the rules of said Board given to Deputy State Veterinarians. At the expiration of each month each county veterinarian shall make a full report to the secretary of the Board showing the number of days he has been employed, the place and kind of service rendered, and expenses incurred, and if such report be satisfactory, the secretary of the Board shall approve it and forward it to the county court for approval and payment. [Chapter 412, laws of 1917.]

Section 9. Whenever any incorporated city in this state shall have in its employ any veterinary sanitary officer engaged in the inspection of meat, milk or animals, and the qualifications of such officer are equal to those in this act provided for Deputy State Veterinarians, then the State Live Stock Sanitary Board may appoint such city veterinary

sanitary officer a Deputy State Veterinarian, and when so appointed such deputy shall possess the full authority of a Deputy State Veterinarian, but such officer shall not be entitled to claim reimbursement from the state for any services rendered or expenses incurred; and his appointment at any time shall be revocable by the Board.

Section 10. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by the State Live Stock Board, the Governor shall ask through the United States Secretary of Agriculture, the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for the purpose of controlling and eradicating any contagious, infectious or communicable disease that may exist among any of the animals of this state; and when the said bureau through its duly authorized officers, agents or employes shall be thus engaged, each of such officers, agents or employes, shall possess the full power and authority of a Deputy State Veterinarian under and by virtue of this act and the rules and regulations of the Board; but shall not be entitled to pay from this state for services he may perform.

Section 11. The Board shall have authority to appoint, at different points in this state, certain reliable veterinarians to examine any of the animals enumerated in this act that are to remain within the state or to be moved to states where the sanitary laws require such examination, and provided the owner or owners request such inspection; it shall also be the duty of the said Board to specify and regulate the fees charged for such examination, and to remove such veterinarian whenever it may see fit; *provided*, that no inspector herein provided for shall make any charge against this state for such service as he may render; and, *provided further*, that no veterinarian shall be eligible to appointment for this inspection until he has executed a bond to the State of Oregon in the sum of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. [Chapter 413, laws of 1919.]

Section 12. Any officer appointed under the provisions of this act, who by virtue of the power conferred upon him thereby, shall wrongfully or unlawfully injure or destroy the property of any person or persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 13. It is hereby made the duty of all persons practicing the art of veterinary medicine in this state to report to the State Veterinarian all cases of glanders, farcy, hog cholera, swine plague, tuberculosis, Johne's disease, avian tuberculosis, anthrax, blackleg, splenic fever, rinderpest, rabies, dourine, scabies, or foot-and-mouth disease, that they may find existing among animals, within five days from the date any such case shall come to their knowledge. Any such person failing to comply with this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 14. It is hereby made the duty of every person, and of every employe of such person, who has upon his premises or in his possession or upon the public domain within this state, any domestic animal which is, or which he has good reason to suspect may be, affected with any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, immediately to report the same to the State Veterinarian. Any failure to report such a case,

or any wilful or malicious interference with or obstruction of the State Veterinarian or his deputy in the performance of his official duties, or attempt to conceal the existence of such disease, shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction such person or persons shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, agent or employe thereof, knowingly to sell, offer to sell, or in any manner to part with to another, any animal affected with any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or which has been exposed to such disease except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the meat inspection regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, or to dispose of to another in any manner any animal that may be in quarantine until such time as the quarantine shall have been raised by the proper officer, or to dispose of the meat or milk of any animal that may be affected with such contagious, infectious or communicable disease for use as food or for other purposes except in such manner as shall be provided for by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; *provided, however,* that nothing in this section shall be construed as interfering with the provisions of the state or national pure food or meat inspection laws except that the milk from tuberclose cows may be sold under such regulations for its sterilization before use as food as the Board may adopt. Any person, persons, firm or corporation, or their agents or employes, who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 16. Except in counties where stock is by law at the time allowed to run at large, it shall be unlawful for any person to allow any bovine animal to run at large upon any public highway bordered on either side by land on which tuberculin tested cattle are kept, unless such bovine animal shall have been tested with tuberculin within one year and shall have been found free from tuberculosis; any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 17. Any person, persons, firm or corporation, or their agents, or employes, who shall knowingly drive, or cause to be driven, bring or cause to be brought in any manner whatsoever, into this state any domestic animal affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250; and it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation, their agent or employe, to bring or cause to be brought into this state any cattle for dairy or breeding purposes, excepting strictly range cattle, unless the same shall first have been tested with tuberculin and found free from tuberculosis by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or in case such inspector can not be had then they may be tested by an approved veterinarian, or unless the same shall be submitted to the tuberculin test as hereinafter provided for, within ten days after the arrival in this state; where cattle for breeding or dairy purposes, excepting strictly range cattle, are brought into this state without having been first tested, and found free from tuberculosis by an inspector of the

United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or other approved veterinarian, they shall within ten days after arrival in this state, be tested with tuberculin by either an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the State Veterinarian, or County Veterinarian, and any animal or animals that react with tuberculin having been so brought into this state shall be immediately destroyed under the direction of the said veterinarian making the said test and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; where cattle for breeding or dairy purposes, excepting strictly range cattle, shall have been brought into this state without first having been tested with tuberculin by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the State Veterinarian, or County Veterinarian, or other approved veterinarian, it is hereby made the duty of any person, persons, firm or corporation, their agent or employe, or any railroad company, steamboat or transportation line bringing such cattle into this state, to immediately, upon crossing the state line, mail to the said State Veterinarian, a copy of the certificate showing that the said cattle have been tested with tuberculin by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or other approved veterinarian, or a statement that the cattle have not been so tested, showing the name of the owner or agent in charge of the said cattle, together with their kind, number and destination and the probable time of their arrival at said destination. Any person, persons, firm or corporation, their agent or employe, who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 18. Whenever any animals affected with an infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be or become, through the fault or negligence or with the previous knowledge of the owner, owners, or persons in charge of same, mingled with healthy animals owned by another, the owner or owners of such diseased animal or animals shall be liable in an action for damage sustained by the owner of the healthy animals by reason of such negligence.

Section 19. Any person who shall knowingly leave the carcass of any domestic animal which he has owned or had in charge, within one-half mile of any dwelling or within one-fourth mile of any running stream of water for longer than fifteen hours without burying or burning the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 20. Any owner, owners, their agent or employe, having in his or their control or possession or on the range within this state any domestic animal or animals affected with or exposed to mange, scab, or other communicable skin disease, shall upon the order of the State Veterinarian, or his deputy, cause the said animal or animals to be dipped or otherwise treated in such manner as will effect a cure of such disease. For directions in the dipping, treating and handling of such animal or animals the rules of the United States Department of Agriculture shall be accepted as a standard. If after ten days' notice so to do such owner, owners, their agents or employes shall refuse to gather and dip or otherwise treat the said animal or animals in accordance with the orders of the State Veterinarian, or his deputy, the said officer

shall cause the said animal, or animals, to be gathered and dipped or otherwise treated so as to eradicate such disease, in accordance with the rules of the United States Department of Agriculture; the expense of gathering, holding, treating, dipping, spraying and feeding such animals shall be paid by the owner, owners, agent or employe in charge of such animal or animals, and if not paid within five days after receiving notice of such expense, the said officer shall sell at public auction, after giving six days' previous notice in two newspapers in the county, a sufficient number of said animals to pay all costs incident to the gathering, holding, treating, dipping, spraying, feeding and sale of such animal or animals, the said sale to be conducted in accordance with the law relating to the sale of personal property on execution of the court.

Section 21. No persons, except inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the State Veterinarian or his deputies, shall inject, apply or instil any tuberculin into any bovine animal in this state, or any mallein into any equine animal in this state, without first having applied to and received permission to do so from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Only such methods of tuberculin and mallein tests shall be permitted to be used, as are approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and such methods of administering such tests shall be used as are indicated by the Board in regulations that they shall issue governing such tests; *provided*, that in giving the subcutaneous tuberculin test, such person, persons, their agents or employes, shall, within twenty-four hours before injecting such tuberculin take, with a good reliable clinical thermometer, the animal's temperature on two occasions four hours apart, and beginning the tenth hour after the injection of such tuberculin shall take, in the manner specified, the animal's temperature at least once ever three hours, until nineteen hours have elapsed from the time of such injection, which temperature shall be accurately recorded; and the person or persons injecting, applying or instilling any tuberculin or mallein, shall within five days thereafter, make an accurate written report to the State Veterinarian giving a description sufficient for identification of the animal so tested, the place and date of test, the name and address of the owner, the amount of tuberculin or mallein used, and the temperatures recorded, designating the times at which they were taken before and after injection of such tuberculin or mallein, the date of application or instillation of such tuberculin or mallein, as the case may be, and the result of such test; *provided, further*, that any person, persons, firm or corporation, their agents or employes, who shall sell, give away or dispose of, to another any tuberculin or mallein in this state, shall within three days thereafter, make a written report to the State Veterinarian, showing the name and address of the person or persons to whom such tuberculin or mallein was delivered and the number of doses so disposed of; *provided*, that the Board may by resolution order indemnity money paid for any equine animal, legally owned or brought into the state of Oregon, which is affected with glanders or has reacted positively to an approved test for glanders. The said indemnity money shall be paid upon a certificate of test, slaughter and proper disinfection being filed with the State Veterinarian, out of the funds appropriated for the maintenance of the Board, and shall be paid in the following amounts: For each horse, mule, ass or jenny weighing not to exceed one thousand pounds,

twenty-five dollars, and for each horse, mule, ass or jenny weighing over one thousand pounds, thirty-five dollars; any person, persons, firm or corporation, their agents or employes who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250. [Chapter 412, laws of 1917.]

Section 23. The State Veterinarian or any of his deputies or the county veterinarian or the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or any other officer or person upon whom like powers are in this act conferred, shall possess authority to test with tuberculin any bovine animal kept or herded within this state, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board may enact; and when such bovine animal is found by the officer making the test to give what the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall have prescribed by its rules to be a clearly defined reaction to such test, the said animal shall be considered to be affected with bovine tuberculosis and shall be marked or branded in such manner as the Board shall designate. If the owner or owners of such reacting animal shall then desire to keep it, such option is allowed provided the animal does not, in the judgment of the officer making the examination and test, show evidence of physical breakdown, then or at any time thereafter, probably due to the disease, and it shall then be the duty of the State Veterinarian or his deputy to place such animal in quarantine, and the owner or owners thereof, their agents or employes shall maintain the said animal in quarantine as prescribed by the State Veterinarian or his deputy, and the product or products of such reacting animal shall only be disposed of under such restrictions as the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall designate. If the owner of any such reacting bovine animal shall desire to slaughter it and to receive indemnity therefor as hereinafter provided he shall be required by the Board before such slaughter to execute an agreement with the Board that he will thoroughly clean and disinfect all premises that may have been infected by such reacting animal and make all reasonable needed sanitary improvements in such manner as the said Board shall prescribe; will have his entire herd of bovine animals tested with tuberculin by the State Veterinarian or deputy at such time as the Board shall designate; will cause to be tested with tuberculin all bovine animals he shall purchase or obtain, before they shall be mixed with any other animals. Such agreement shall be in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the signer, and in such form as the Board shall designate, and shall be signed by the owner or owners or their agents, and shall be in effect for a period of two years from the date thereof. After such agreement has been executed it shall be the duty of the State Veterinarian or deputy to see that the animal is slaughtered and the carcass disposed of in accordance with the meat inspection regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, or in such manner as the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall prescribe. If upon examination the carcass or parts thereof shall be found of value, the owner shall be entitled to receive such sum as may be obtained therefor less any expense of the handling and sale. When the animal is to be slaughtered, as herein provided, the State Veterinarian or deputy, shall make and deliver to the owner a certificate which may cover any number of animals belonging to the said owner, showing the age and description of each animal tested and found to give clearly defined tuberculin reaction and which the owner has

elected to slaughter, the name and place of test, the mark or brand placed upon each of such animals evidencing their condition as tuberculose and any other mark or brand which the animal may bear, the date when and the place to which the animal was sent for slaughter, the designation of the officer who is to supervise the slaughter, the name and address of the owner of the animal and the fact that he has executed the agreement hereinbefore provided for. The consent of the owner to the slaughter shall be indorsed or written on said certificate. Prior to slaughter or at the time thereof, an appraisement shall be made of all animals elected to be slaughtered. Such appraisement shall be made jointly by representatives of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; *provided*, such bureau has superintended the testing and inspection of such herd or animal, and a veterinarian of the state, county or municipality. If the representative of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the representative of the state, county or municipality shall disagree as to the amount of the appraisal, or if the owner refuses to accept the appraised value, the animal shall be appraised in the same manner as when tested by the state, county or municipality. In such instances the veterinarian making the test or supervising the slaughter and the owner or party in charge of the animal or animals shall make the appraisal. In the event of their failing to agree upon the value of the animal the county judge of the county in which the animal is located shall appoint a disinterested practical dairyman or livestock breeder who shall serve as a third arbitrator and the decision reached by any two of these three appraisers shall be final. The appraiser appointed by the county judge shall be paid a per diem of three dollars per day and mileage of 10 cents per mile one way by the owner of the cow or cattle. Such moneys shall be paid by the county court out of the indemnity moneys due the owner. The officer supervising the slaughter shall, immediately after the same, indorse upon or add to the foregoing certificate that he has witnessed the slaughter of each of said animals, the place and date thereof, that the number, age, description and brand correspond to those given in the certificate of the officer who made the former certificate; and shall state the disposition made of the carcass. The slaughter may be supervised and certificate thereof may be made by the State Veterinarian or any of his deputies, or any person possessing the authority of a deputy, or by any officer of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The Board may require such other particulars to be added to either of said certificates or affidavit hereinafter required, and may make and enforce such rules and regulations governing the handling, shipping and slaughter of such animals as may be deemed necessary. After such reacting animals shall have been slaughtered as herein provided for, the owner or owners thereof shall, within thirty days, file with the county court of the county in which said animal or animals were owned at the time they were tested, as herein provided, the foregoing certificates, together with his claim for indemnity verified as an affidavit, setting forth the number of animals slaughtered, the date and place of tuberculin test and of slaughter, the number over two years of age, the number over one year and under two years, that the animals are the same identical animals described in the accompanying certificates of the officers making the test and supervising the slaughter, the name of the person who supervised the slaughter, that all of the animals for which indemnity is claimed had been continuously in this state

for one year next preceding the date on which they were tested with tuberculin, or that the certificate is produced hereinafter mentioned in subdivision 6, that they had been owned in said county for a period of thirty days next preceding the date on which they were tested with tuberculin, that each of said animals had reacted to said test, the name of the officer who made the test, that none of the animals were steers or castrated bulls, and that affiant has thoroughly cleaned and disinfected his premises and made ordered sanitary improvements, and complied with all the regulations of the Board in respect thereto and in respect to the remainder of his herd; and if any of said slaughtered animals were registered in any registry of blooded stock recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, then the names and registry numbers, the ages and other particulars concerning said registration. Such affidavit shall also show that none of the exceptions hereinafter stated which would exclude the claim for indemnity apply as to any of the animals slaughtered. The court shall set down such claim for hearing and any person may appear and show cause against it.

A notice of such hearing may be ordered by the county court posted by the claimant in three public places in the county for at least one week in advance thereof, and proof thereof filed. If the said county court, upon examination of the certificates filed as aforesaid, and of the affidavit of the claimant and any other evidence that may be presented, shall find that the claim is regular and the facts therein set up are true, and that the claimant is entitled to indemnity as herein provided, the county court shall make an order allowing to the claimant as indemnity money the deficit between the salvage money derived from the sale of the carcass, if such there be, and the appraised value; *provided*, that in no case shall the county court be required to make an order and pay any deficiency that will make the total amount received by the owner from the state and county more than fifteen dollars (\$15) for any grade heifer over one and under two years of age; or more than thirty-five dollars (\$35) for any grade cow two years of age or over; or more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) for any registered heifer or bull over one and under two years of age; or more than fifty dollars (\$50) for any registered cow or bull two years of age or over, in which lesions of tuberculosis are demonstrated upon postmortem examination; and *provided further*, that in no case shall the county court be required to make an order and pay any deficiency between the salvage money derived from the sale of the carcass and the appraised value of the animal that will make the amount received by the owner from the state and county more than fifty per cent additional for each animal as herein described in which no lesions of tuberculosis are demonstrated upon postmortem examination.

One half of said amount allowed as indemnity shall be paid upon order of the county court out of the general funds of the county. The county court shall transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of its findings as to the amount of indemnity payable to the claimant, and the Secretary of State shall then issue his warrant upon the State Treasurer, in favor of the claimant, for the remaining one-half of the indemnity allowed, which shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated under this act. The right to indemnity shall not exist nor shall payment be made in either of the following cases:

1. For animals owned by the United States, this state or any county, city, town or village in this state.
2. For animals brought into this state contrary to the provisions of this act, or where the owner of the animal or the person claiming compensation has failed to comply with the provisions of the same.
3. When the owner or claimant at the time of coming into possession of the animal knew or had good reason to believe it to be afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease.
4. When the animal slaughtered was diseased at the time of its arrival in this state.
5. When the owner shall have been guilty of negligence or had wilfully exposed such animals to the influence of a contagious or infectious disease.
6. When the animal slaughtered shall have been brought into this state within one year prior to such slaughter, unless the owner or the person in charge shall produce the certificate of the duly qualified veterinary surgeon who is a graduate of a reputable veterinary college, issued within ten days of the date of the importation, showing such animal to be free from tuberculosis at the time of its arrival in the state.
7. When the animal was previously affected with any other disease which from its nature was incurable and necessarily fatal or which was in a dying condition when offered for slaughter. [Chapter 413, laws 1919.]

Section 24. It shall be the duty of the State Veterinarian or his deputy to investigate all cases or suspected cases of infectious, contagious or communicable diseases in any domestic animals or fowls in this state, and to make official visits of inspection to any locality where he has reason to believe such a disease exists; he shall possess authority to order and compel the destruction of any animal that may be affected with any dangerous or incurable, infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and to order the disposal of the carcass in such manner as will prevent the further spread of such disease, but this shall not apply to any bovine animal found to be affected with tuberculosis, unless in the judgment of the officer making the inspection and test the animal shows evidence of physical breakdown probably due to the disease. He shall possess authority to order the quarantine of any animal or animals that may be affected with or exposed to the contagion of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease and to require the thorough cleaning and disinfecting of all premises that may have been exposed to the contagion or any such disease. He shall possess authority to quarantine any field, feed yard, barn, shed, stable, railroad car, stock yard, steamboat or other premises that may have contained any animal or animals affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease for such period of time as will insure the freedom of such premises from liability to spread such disease. All expenses of such cleaning, disinfecting and quarantine shall be borne by the owner or person in possession of the premises. When he is engaged in the performance of his official duties, he shall possess authority to enter any field, feed yard, barn, stable, railroad car, steamboat or other premises; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall apply to any field, feed yard, barn, shed, stable, railroad car, stock yard, steamboat, or other premises under the

direction or control of the officials of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Section 25. It shall be the duty of the State Veterinarian or his deputy to test with tuberculin at least once each year, all of the cows that supply milk, cream, buttermilk, or skimmed milk to any state institutions or their inmates, and all animals failing to pass such test shall at once be removed from the dairy and herd so supplying milk, and the further use of their milk is prohibited except under such restrictions as the State Live Stock Sanitary Board may prescribe. It is hereby made the duty of the officers in charge of such state institutions to report quarterly to the State Veterinarian the names and addresses of all persons from whom such institutions obtain milk, cream, buttermilk, or skimmed milk; and any person who shall knowingly supply to any state institution or its inmates, milk, cream, buttermilk or skimmed milk from cows suffering from tuberculosis or any other disease, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 26. Whenever upon the examination of any animal or animals the State Veterinarian or his deputy shall find them affected with any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease of a dangerous or incurable type (excepting cases of tuberculosis where the officer making the test and inspection shall not, aside from the tuberculin test, find evidence of physical breakdown then or at any time thereafter, probably due to disease) he shall forthwith order the owner or person in charge, his agent or employe, to slaughter such affected animal or animals; and all other animals of the same herd or flock shall be considered as exposed to such disease and the State Veterinarian or deputy shall forthwith notify in writing the owner, agent or employe, to quarantine them in such a manner and for such a period of time as may be deemed necessary by the State Veterinarian, or his deputy, to insure the freedom of such animal or animals from such disease; and shall further notify such owner, agent or employe, to clean up and disinfect in such manner as the officer giving the notice shall prescribe all premises that may have been infected by reason of the existence of such disease; and any owner, agent or employe who shall refuse to slaughter such diseased animals, or to obey the provisions of such quarantine, or who shall refuse to clean or refuse to disinfect such premises in accordance with the orders of the State Veterinarian, or his deputy, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 27. It shall be the duty of the State Veterinarian or his deputy to investigate all cases of infectious, contagious or communicable disease that may exist among any chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese or other domestic or wild fowl or birds kept within this state; and when such State Veterinarian or his deputy shall find such fowls or birds infected with or exposed to any such disease of a serious nature, he shall order them placed in quarantine until they are cured, and for such time as he shall deem sufficient to prove their freedom from disease and require the owner or person in charge of such fowls or birds to clean and disinfect all infected premises in such manner as the State Veterinarian or deputy may direct; *provided, however*, that whenever such fowls or poultry shall be found affected with tuberculosis he shall

require such owner or person in charge to slaughter and destroy all fowls or birds so infected. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer to sell or dispose of to another, any fowl or bird that is affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. Any person, persons, firm or corporation, their agents or employes, who shall violate or refuse to obey any lawful order of the State Veterinarian or his deputy relating to the provisions of this section, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 28. Whenever the Governor of this state upon the advice of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board has reason to believe that any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease of domestic animals exists in any locality of this state, he may issue a proclamation placing such portion of the state in quarantine and forbidding the removal of any animal or material liable to convey such disease from such portion of this state unless such animal or material has first been inspected by the State Veterinarian or his deputy and found free from disease or exposure thereto. Any person, persons, firm or corporation, or their agents or employes, who shall, after the issuance of such proclamation by the Governor, remove without lawful inspection any animal or material as defined in the proclamation of the Governor from such portion of the state as may be included in such quarantine, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250, and such person shall further be liable for all damage resulting from such removal; *provided, however*, nothing in this section shall prohibit the removal by steamboat or railway train of such animal or animals from such portion of this state under such restrictions as may be prescribed by the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Section 29. The State Veterinarian or any of his deputies may at any time call upon any peace officer for assistance in the discharge of his duties, and such peace officer shall give such assistance as may be requested; and any person who wilfully hinders, obstructs or resists the State Veterinarian or his deputy, or any peace officer acting under him when engaged in the duties or exercising the powers herein conferred, or violates any quarantine established by him, or them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250.

Section 30. No rule shall be promulgated by the Board making a tuberculin or other test a prerequisite to the sale or exchange of animals within the State of Oregon.

Section 31. No bovine animal over one year old shall be exhibited at any state, district or county fair, or live stock exposition within the state unless within twelve months prior to such exhibition it has been subjected to a tuberculin test and received a certificate of health from a qualified veterinarian; *provided*, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall have authority to exempt from inspection the bovine animals exhibited at any county or district fair, or livestock show or exposition,

other than the Oregon State Fair. Such exemption certificate must be in writing and must be issued by authority of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and must be signed by the President and Secretary of the Board. No entry for exhibition shall be accepted until such certificate is filed.

No public auction sale of any herd or part of a herd of dairy animals, or animals intended for breeding purposes, shall be held except under the process of court, unless all the animals offered for sale have, within twelve months prior to such sale, been submitted to a tuberculin test and received a certificate of health from a qualified veterinarian, setting forth the following facts: That the animals have given a negative reaction to a board-approved method of tuberculin test administered in a careful, correct and conscientious manner; that the owner has executed a sworn statement that no infectious abortion or abortion disease (characterized by a premature delivery of the fetus, retained placenta or sterility) has existed in the herd for a period of two years next preceding the date of the sale, or that abortion or abortion disease has existed in certain animals of the herd within a period of two years next from the date of sale, and that certain stated animals have aborted or exhibited other symptoms but appear to be free from the disease. Such sworn statement, if abortion or abortion disease is reported to have been present within the herd within two years next from date of sale, must be announced to the patrons of the sale by the auctioneer, who is by this act, held equally liable with the owner for the violation of this section; *provided*, the Board may exempt from inspection and the tuberculin test, the bovine animals offered for sale at public auction in any certain district in Oregon, in which tuberculosis and abortion or abortion disease is not known to exist or be prevalent. Such public sale inspection exemption must be in writing and must be issued by authority of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and must be signed by the president and secretary of the Board.

Any person who exhibits or permits the exhibition of any animal in violation of the provisions of this section, and any person who violates any other provision of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250. [Chapter 412, laws of 1917.]

Section 32. Whenever any official examination is made by the State Veterinarian or any of his deputies, or any person authorized to perform the duties of such office under this act, of any animal or herd of animals and such animal or herd of animals is found free from contagious, infectious and communicable disease, the officer making such examination shall make and deliver to the owner or person in possession of such animal or herd, a certificate to that effect under such rules and regulations and in such form as the board may prescribe; and whenever an examination or test is made as to any particular disease and the animal is found free therefrom, a certificate of the fact shall be given to the owner.

Section 33. Section 1 of chapter 223 of the general laws of Oregon enacted by the twenty-fourth regular session of the legislative assembly

of the state of Oregon, held in the year 1907, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall constitute *ex officio* the Board of Sheep Commissioners, and shall perform all of the duties and possess all of the powers by law heretofore or hereafter imposed upon or vested in the Board of Sheep Commissioners.

Section 34. Section 3 of chapter 223 of the general laws of Oregon enacted by the twenty-fourth regular session of the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon, held in the year 1907, is hereby repealed.

Section 35. Section 4 of chapter 223 of the general laws of Oregon enacted by the twenty-fourth regular session of the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon, held in the year 1907, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 4. The State Veterinarian shall be *ex officio* the State Sheep Inspector and each of his deputies shall be authorized to perform the duties of a deputy State Sheep Inspector; and all the duties imposed by law and all the powers conferred by law upon the State Sheep Inspector shall be exercised by the State Veterinarian. Time spent and expenses incurred by the State Veterinarian and his deputies in the performance of their duties in sheep inspection shall be considered as coming under their duties and expenditures as State Veterinarian and deputy state veterinarians, without extra compensation. The bond of such officers shall cover their duties as sheep inspectors as well as their other duties.

Section 36. Chapter 312 of the general laws of the state of Oregon enacted at the twenty-fifth regular session of the legislative assembly of said state, held in the year 1909, is hereby repealed; and sections 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, 4289, 4290, 4291, and 4292 of Bellinger & Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon, are hereby repealed; and there is hereby appropriated out of any funds belonging to the state not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum as a continuing appropriation for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms of this act and the payment of the necessary expenses herein provided for; and all acts or parts of acts insofar as they conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 37. All fines and penalties imposed under the provisions of this act shall be collected in behalf of and in the name of this state, and shall become a part of the general fund thereof; and all offenses herein declared to be misdemeanors shall be prosecuted by the several district attorneys of the state in the same manner as misdemeanors are prosecuted under the general laws of the state; and it is hereby made incumbent upon such district attorneys to act in either civil or criminal matters under this act when asked to do so by the State Veterinarian or by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Section 38. All bulletins, notices, rules, regulations, blank forms and instructions, books and stationery which may be needed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the State Veterinarian shall be furnished by the state and shall be printed, upon request of the Board, in the office of the state printer and delivered by him to the Board.

Drugs, laboratory supplies and materials needed by the State Veterinarian and deputies for the performance of the duties herein imposed shall be paid for by the state in the same manner as other expenses of the Board are paid.

Section 39. The provisions of this act (excepting constituting the State Live Stock Sanitary Board *ex officio* the Board of Sheep Commissioners, and making the State Veterinarian *ex officio* the State Sheep Inspector, and conferring authority for sheep inspection upon his deputies), shall not apply to sheep; and this act shall not be considered to repeal in any manner chapter 223 of the general laws of Oregon enacted at the twenty-fourth regular session of the legislative assembly held in the year 1907, excepting such sections as are hereby expressly repealed or amended.

This act shall apply to all domestic animals other than sheep and to fowls; and also to wild animals kept in captivity within this state.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING LIVE STOCK IN THE STATE OF OREGON

REGULATION No. 1.

All persons desirous of shipping or driving live stock of any class into the state of Oregon, shall secure, at the point of origin, a certificate of health for the same, from the government, State or Deputy State Veterinarian or a graduate veterinarian approved by the State Veterinarian, or like officer, declaring the said animals to be free from all contagious diseases. A copy of said health certificate should be attached to the way bill accompanying shipment and a copy should be sent to the State Veterinarian, Salem, Oregon.

REGULATION No. 2.

All cattle excepting settlers' and homesteaders' effects, imported into Oregon from that territory east of the Mississippi river and north of the Tennessee-North Carolina north boundary line, must first receive a written permit from the State Veterinarian to be moved into the state before such movement can be made. All cattle originating in the states of New York or Wisconsin must be tuberculin tested by a federal veterinarian unless otherwise ordered. All cattle from Illinois to be tuberculin tested by federal veterinarians or veterinarian approved in writing by State Veterinarian of Illinois.

REGULATION No. 3.

All certificates signed by state officials and accepted by the state of Oregon, shall be on official blanks furnished by the state in which the shipment originated and if issued by other than a State, Deputy or Federal Veterinarian, the approval of the State Veterinarian or other like officer should be in writing upon the certificate or authority for issuance certified to, one copy of such certificate must be mailed immediately to the State Veterinarian of Oregon, and one copy shall be attached to the way bill which shall be collected by the agent at destination of shipment and copy mailed to the State Veterinarian, Salem, Oregon.

REGULATION No. 4.

All swine brought into the state of Oregon or moved within the state for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be shipped or transported only in thoroughly cleaned and disinfected cars, crates, boats or other means of transportation. Those animals originating outside the state of Oregon and moved into the state shall, in addition, be certified to as originating in a district that has been free from infectious and contagious diseases of swine for a period of at least six months, unless said animals have been immunized with the Dorset-McBride-Niles serum, by an official veterinarian, or are consigned to a public stock yard for purposes of immediate slaughter, in which case they need no inspection.

REGULATION No. 5.

Horses, mules and asses will be admitted into the state of Oregon, only when accompanied by a health certificate including the mallein, complement fixation, or other approved test for glanders, unless exemption permits have been granted the owner or person in charge, which exemption permits shall issue when stock is for racing or exhibition purposes, or breeding horses originating in European or other foreign ports having federal inspection.

REGULATION No. 6.

It shall not be deemed a violation of the regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board relative to the movement of horses, mules and asses into the state of Oregon, to issue exemption permits relieving nearby state owners from submitting their animals to the mallein or other test to determine their freedom from glanders if such movement is to be only of a temporary nature and the animals are to all appearances in sound and perfect health.

REGULATION No. 7.

Animals, other than cattle, shipped into Oregon for the purpose of exhibition or display at state and other fairs may be shipped in under the following regulations:

The State Veterinarian must be notified of any intended shipment at least two days prior to the date of loading from the point of origin. Such notification must specify name of owner, name of man in charge, point of origin of shipment, date shipped, number and kind of animals, number and initial of cars and name of railroad to be shipped over. All sheep shipments must be made in disinfected cars unless crated. All swine must be either shipped in thoroughly clean and disinfected cars and loaded through cleaned and disinfected corrals, chutes and alleys or must be immunized by Dorset-McBride-Niles hog cholera serum prepared or approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. Such shipments must not be unloaded en route unless crated. On arrival at destination all such animals must be unloaded through chutes specially provided for, which shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

REGULATION No. 8.

All circus stock must be accompanied by a clinical health certificate issued not more than thirty days prior to entry into Oregon. A copy of such health certificate also affidavit signed by manager or person in charge of stock, stating that no animal will be used for breeding, sold or disposed of in any manner, while within the state of Oregon, except on authority from the State Veterinarian or Assistant, and under the regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, must be mailed to the State Veterinarian at Salem, Oregon, two days previous to the entry of stock. Circus stock shipped into Oregon under the above regulations shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of the State Veterinarian or his assistants.

REGULATION No. 9.

It shall be deemed unlawful for any railroad, steamboat or other transportation company, to ship swine from one district to another within the state of Oregon or to transport or ship swine into the state of Oregon in cars or other means of transportation, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, until such cars or other means of transportation have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under the direction of a State, Assistant State, or County Veterinarian or an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or other duly appointed agent, who shall give a certificate of such inspection and disinfection, which said certificate shall accompany the shipment. Such cleaning and disinfection shall be performed in the following manner: All litter, bedding or refuse shall be removed from the car. The car or other means of transportation shall then be washed and a disinfection solution of six ounces of liquor cresolis compositus (U. S. P.) or carbolic acid to each gallon of water or other reliable disinfectant shall be applied as a spray, adding enough lime to show where it has been placed.

REGULATION No. 10.

Veterinarians throughout the state of Oregon appointed under section 3 of chapter 413, of the session laws of Oregon for 1919, to examine animals intended for interstate shipment shall serve only at the pleasure of the Board and pending their compliance with the sanitary laws of the state and the rules and regulations of the Board. No veterinarian shall be allowed to make inspections of live stock, other than cattle for interstate movement or shipment unless he has been bonded to the state of Oregon and authorized by the Board and has been issued a pocket authorization card, which shall read as follows:

OREGON STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Office of State Veterinarian

Know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the ability and integrity of, and in accordance with section 3, chapter 14, laws of 1913, we do hereby commission and empower him, during the pleasure of the Board to tuberculin and mallein test within the state; and in accordance with section 3, chapter 413, laws of 1919, do further commission and empower him during the pleasure of the Board, to examine animals to remain in the state or to be moved to states where the sanitary laws require such examination, provided owner requests such examination and appointee conforms to the regulations regarding fees, methods and manner of giving the test established by the Board.

Dated at

Void after year stamped on card.

.....
State Veterinarian and Secretary.

No veterinarian shall be privileged to administer the tuberculin test to any animal for intended interstate movement unless said veterinarian has received an appointment in accordance with paragraph A of section

2 of regulation 7 of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or a regularly qualified and acting United States Bureau of Animal Industry veterinarian.

REGULATION No. 11.

All racing or trotting horses for fair exhibition purposes, coming into the state of Oregon, for the sole purpose of racing or exhibition purposes, shall be permitted to enter on a clinical health inspection made by a federal, state or authorized veterinarian. On this health inspection certificate there must appear the name of horse and race meets at which it is to compete or fair or livestock exhibition at which it is to be shown. No race or exhibition horses so inspected shall be used for the purpose of breeding when in this state unless by a special permit from the State Veterinarian. Race or exhibition horses so inspected may remain within the state of Oregon for six months at the end of which period they must either be shipped out of the state or comply with the regulations pertaining to the importation of horses into the state of Oregon. Notice must be given the State Veterinarian's office by the owner of the animals so inspected when they leave the state. Race or exhibition horses which leave the state of Oregon for meets in other states or Canada, if returned within six months, shall not be required to pass a mallein or other test on reentry into Oregon but must be accompanied by health certificate, provided that before leaving the state of Oregon, their return permit is secured, upon which shall appear name of animal, description, name of owner, person in charge and any other necessary data, and said permit shall be good for a period of six months, *provided* the animal has not been used for breeding or any other purposes, except racing and exhibition purposes while outside the state of Oregon.

REGULATION No. 12.

From and after this date all railroad, steamboat, or other transportation companies, shall, before receiving and loading any animals for purposes other than range or immediate slaughter, first thoroughly clean and disinfect the car or other means of conveyance. Such cleaning and disinfection shall be performed in the following manner. All litter, bedding or refuse shall be removed from the car or other means of transportation, and the same shall then be washed and a disinfection solution of six ounces of liquor cresolis compositus (U. S. P.) or carbolic acid to each gallon of water or other reliable disinfectant shall be applied as a spray, adding enough lime to show where it has been placed. Box cars and other rooms that are enclosed can be disinfected after washing by the burning of formaldehyde candles or the use of a formaldehyde generator.

REGULATION No. 13.

It shall be deemed a violation of quarantine for any person or persons to place or cause, authorize or permit any animal or animals, other than those already quarantined, to be placed in any inclosure or district that has been placed under quarantine by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or an accredited agent thereof.

REGULATION No. 14.

No animal or animals in quarantine by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or accredited agent thereof, shall be removed from such district or quarantine, sold, exchanged or disposed of in any other manner until released from such quarantine by written order of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or an accredited agent thereof.

REGULATION No. 15.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Tuberculin of all kinds, mallein, anthrax vaccine, hog cholera serum and virus, tetanus antitoxin, and rabies virus shall have the endorsement of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Veterinarian of Oregon before said product shall be sold in Oregon.

(A) To sell or handle antihog cholera serum or hog cholera virus in Oregon, all dealers in, or makers of, said serum or virus shall make application to the State Veterinarian for a permit, and the application shall give the name and address of the dealer or maker, the number of the federal license under which the serum and virus are made, and subscribe or agree to comply with the following requirements:

1. The name and address of the firm, person or persons to whom the serum or virus is shipped, the exact quantity of serum or virus, the date of make of the serum or virus, the lot number and the license number of each shipment shall be sent to the State Veterinarian of Oregon within two (2) days after each and every shipment is made.

2. Virus should be shipped into Oregon only on ice or in a vacuum tube on ice. The name and address of the maker or dealer, the date of the killing of the pigs from which the virus is derived, the exact per cent of carbolic acid in it, the date when said virus is unsafe for use, and a standard dose table shall be placed upon the label of each virus bottle.

3. No hog cholera virus shall be shipped or sent or brought into Oregon except to authorized graduate veterinarians, and other persons or dealers who shall receive permits from the State Veterinarian of Oregon to sell, handle or administer hog cholera virus.

(B) Dealers, druggists, users and manufacturers of anthrax vaccine shall secure a permit from the State Veterinarian of Oregon before selling, giving away or using anthrax vaccine in Oregon.

1. Said dealers, druggists, users and manufacturers shall not sell or give away or use anthrax vaccine in any place or to any one in Oregon, until a definite and positive diagnosis has been made by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the State Veterinarian or some legally recognized authority and anthrax vaccine shall be administered only by graduate veterinarians who are endorsed by the State Veterinarian of Oregon.

2. A specific statement of each and every shipment or sale of anthrax vaccine or anthrax serum in Oregon shall be sent at once to the State Veterinarian and the manufacturer, druggist, dealer and veterinarian shall specify the quantity of anthrax vaccine and serum sold or given away or used and the name and address of the party or parties receiving it and of the veterinarian who administers it, and the veterinarian shall give the exact location and the number of animals vaccinated and the name and address of the owner of said animals.

REGULATION No. 16.

GOVERNING THE ADMISSION AND TUBERCULIN TESTING OF CATTLE

1. Dairy and breeding cattle, including all bulls imported for use on the open range over the age of six months may enter the state of Oregon only upon an official health certificate issued in accordance with the live stock sanitary laws, section 17, showing them to be free of any evidence of tuberculosis or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease based upon an individual physical examination and a tuberculin test as follows:

When the subcutaneous method of applying the tuberculin test is used, the chart shall show that at least three temperatures were taken two or three hours apart before injection of tuberculin; that at least seven temperatures were taken two hours apart after the injection, beginning not later than eight hours after the injection of the tuberculin, and that the test had run for a period of not less than twenty hours after the injection.

When the intradermal test is used, the chart shall show that observations at the forty-eighth, seventy-second and, if possible, ninety-sixth hour have failed to reveal any evidence of a reaction.

Copy of health certificate to be mailed to the State Veterinarian in time to reach him before arrival of animals at destination.

Cattle imported as above will be subject to a retest by the State Veterinarian at destination when deemed necessary by him, and any reactors found upon such retest disposed of as provided by law.

2. Cattle for feeding or grazing purposes only, originating at a "public stock yards," may enter the state of Oregon in accordance with section 3, regulation 7, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, upon affidavit of the owner or shipper upon the form provided by the Bureau of Animal Industry for that purpose, provided a copy of such affidavit bearing the endorsement of the Bureau of Animal Industry representative in charge at a "public stock yards" is forwarded to the State Veterinarian in time to reach him before the arrival of cattle at destination. Cattle for feeding or grazing purposes only, not originating at a "public stock yards," may enter the state of Oregon only upon a permit from the State Veterinarian under such conditions and restrictions as he may prescribe.

3. Cattle from a tuberculosis free accredited herd under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the state of origin may enter the state of Oregon upon an official certificate from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the authorities of the state of origin, showing them to be from such a herd and that they have not been exposed to infection by tuberculosis since leaving the herd of origin. Copy of such certificate to be mailed to the State Veterinarian in time to reach him before arrival of cattle at destination.

4. Cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test may be brought into the state of Oregon for immediate slaughter only and must be consigned direct to a slaughtering establishment under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and transported thereto strictly in accordance with section 4, regula-

tion 7, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

5. Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter the state of Oregon without inspection, provided they are consigned direct to a recognized slaughtering establishment, the way bills marked "for immediate slaughter"; no part of the shipment diverted en route within the state of Oregon; that they are slaughtered within a reasonable time, and no part of the consignment removed from the immediate premises of the slaughtering establishment previous to slaughter without written permission from the State Veterinarian.

6. Castrated and strictly range cattle—namely, branded animals of the recognized beef type only, which have been born and reared under range conditions—may enter the state of Oregon without restrictions.

AN ACCREDITED HERD OF CATTLE

1. An accredited tuberculin tested, pure bred herd is one which has been tuberculin tested by the subcutaneous method, or any other test approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or a regularly employed veterinary inspector of the state in which cooperative tuberculosis eradication work is being conducted jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state. Further, it shall be a herd in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semi annual tuberculin tests, as above described, and by physical examination.

2. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such time as is considered necessary by the federal and state authorities.

3. No cattle shall be presented for the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within sixty days immediately preceding, or which have at any time reacted to a tuberculin test.

4. No herd shall be classed as an accredited herd in which tuberculosis has been found by the application of the test as referred to in paragraph 1, until such herd has been successfully subjected to two consecutive tests with tuberculin, applied at intervals of not less than six months, the first interval dating from the time of removal of the tuberculous animal from the herd.

5. Prior to each tuberculin test satisfactory evidence of the identity of the registered animal shall be presented to the inspector. Any grade cattle maintained in the herd, or associated with animals of the herd, shall be identified by a tag, or other marking, satisfactory to the state and federal officials.

AGREEMENT FOR THE TUBERCULIN TESTING OF HERDS OF PURE BRED CATTLE

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of improving the pure bred dairy and beef breeds of cattle in the United States, encouraging recognition of the importance of maintaining herds of such cattle free from tuberculosis, and promoting the interchange of healthy pure bred cattle,

proposes so far as available funds permit, to cooperate with the breeders of pure bred cattle by assisting them to eradicate tuberculosis from their herds and maintain them free from that disease.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of receiving assistance from the said Bureau of Animal Industry along the lines and for the purposes specified, I,, of

(Name of owner) (Postoffice address)
owner of the herd of cattle comprising
(Breed and number over six months old)
....., do hereby agree to cooperate with the
(Breed and number under six months old)
said bureau upon the following terms:

I will permit my entire herd, or any cattle of my herd, to be tuberculin tested or retested at such times as are considered necessary by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

I will not present any cattle for the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within two months immediately preceding, or which have at any time reacted to a tuberculin test.

I will present, prior to each test, to the inspector of said bureau, certificates of registration for each pure bred and registered animal offered by me to the tuberculin tests, such certificates to be accepted as identification of the animal offered. Any grade females maintained in the herd, or associated with animals of the herd, must be identified by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the Bureau of Animal Industry.

I will report promptly to the said Bureau of Animal Industry every transfer of cattle from my herd, giving the identification of the animal and the name and address of the person to whom transferred.

I will cause all animals which show evidence of tuberculosis of the upper or superficial glands, progressive loss of condition or emaciation, or other visible evidence of tuberculosis, to be promptly slaughtered under the United States meat inspection regulations, and I will cause the carcasses of said animals to be disposed of according to the meat inspection regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, based upon the lesions found upon post mortem inspection.

I will cause all animals which react to the tuberculin test, but which show no other evidence of tuberculosis, to be slaughtered and disposed of as herein provided for animals which show also other evidence of tuberculosis, or I will cause such animals to be removed from the herd and portion of the farm upon which the healthy animals of the herd are maintained to a location approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and I will cause such animals to be maintained in such form of quarantine as may be directed by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

It is agreed that quarantined reacting bulls may be used for breeding, provided they are held upon the staff, their sexual organs properly disinfected, and the cow restrained by some suitable method so as not unnecessarily to be exposed to tuberculosis from the bull or infected premises.

I will not permit the slaughter of any tuberculous animals as indicated by physical examination or tuberculin test, except at a time and place approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

I will cause, in all cases where the milk or milk products from quarantined reacting cows are to be used for any food purposes whatever, the said milk or milk products to be first submitted to pasteuriza-

tion at not less than 140 degree Farenheit for not less than 30 minutes, or to the point of active boiling; but I will not sell such milk or products in violation of any state, city, or other legislation.

I will cause the calves from quarantined reacting cows to be removed from their mothers at birth, to be maintained upon premises free from infection with tuberculosis, and to be fed upon the milk of cows which have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test or upon the pasteurized or boiled milk of tuberculin reactors.

I will allow no cattle to be associated with my herd which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry. I will keep all new cattle separated from my herd pending the approval of the tuberculin test or the application of a tuberculin test by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. I will notify the Bureau of Animal Industry immediately, giving details of the identification characteristics and records of tuberculin tests of any cattle which may be added to my herd.

I will surrender any premises contaminated by tuberculous animals, as indicated by a physical examination or a tuberculin test, to a thorough cleaning and disinfection, at my expense, under the direction or supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry. I will comply with all reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the Bureau of Animal Industry for the control of tuberculosis.

Violation of the letter or spirit of this agreement by me shall be considered sufficient cause for the immediate cancelation of this agreement and the withdrawal of cooperation by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this agreement this day of, one thousand nine hundred and

Owner of the herd.
Address

Witness:
.....

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING TUBERCULOSIS.

Rule A. All cattle presenting a so called positive reaction to the tuberculin test, excepting pure blooded animals, and others presenting unmistakable evidence of tuberculosis shall be fire branded on the right jaw with the letter "T," which shall be two and one-half inches (2½ inches) in height by two inches (2 inches) in width. Such animals as show no evidence of physical breakdown may be placed under quarantine and so kept until they show evidence of disease or are offered for indemnity by the owner.

Rule B. Physical breakdown as used in section 4, of chapter 413, of the laws of 1919, shall be deemed to mean (in animals that have reacted to the tuberculin test and held under quarantine):

(a) Pronounced unthriftiness, such as loss of flesh, harsh, rough, thick skin with dead hair, when such animal is not aged and is well cared for and fed.

(b) Pronounced persistent cough, not loud but often when door is opened in the morning.

(c) Enlarged glands in region of throat, especially when they cause difficulty in breathing.

(d) Loss of appetite, (seen in later stages of disease).

(e) Persistent bloating, (sometimes enlarged glands of throat prevent passage of gas from rumen to mouth by pressure on gullet).

(f) Persistent diarrhoea (is seen in cattle infected with bowel lesions).

(g) Hard lumps in udder, (at first tuberculosis shows no lesions in the udder but after a time should there be udder lesions, hard lumps will be found after the udder is milked out). Milk from such an udder should in no case be allowed use for any purpose.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE SUBCUTANEOUS TUBERCULIN TEST AND THE ISSUING OF INTERSTATE TUBERCULIN TEST CHART AND HEALTH CERTIFICATE

1. So far as practicable, the cattle should be stabled under usual conditions and with usual surroundings.

2. The cattle should be fed and watered in the customary manner, except that it should be done only immediately after the measuring of temperatures. Occasionally it is advisable to limit the quantity of concentrated food given animals under test. This is especially true if large quantities of that kind of food are allowed.

3. A careful physical examination of each animal should be made before or during the application of the test.

4. During the period immediately before the injection of tuberculin each animal's temperature should be taken at least three times at not less than two-hour intervals. Care should be taken to let the thermometers remain inserted for a sufficient length of time to insure correct reading. Animals showing evidence of any acute disease or condition or showing pus formations should not be injected with tuberculin. Any animal showing pronounced abnormal preliminary temperatures likewise should not receive tuberculin treatment. Inquiry concerning the history of the herd should be made then, and it should be ascertained, if possible, whether any animal in the herd has ever given a positive reaction to tuberculin, the number of tuberculin tests applied to the herd previously and, also, whether any cattle in the herd have been treated at any time in any other manner with tuberculin. The information thus obtained should be used in determining the method to be employed in the tuberculin testing of the herd.

5. The hypodermic syringes and needles should be disinfected before treating any herd with tuberculin. Before being used for the injection of each animal needles should be washed in a disinfectant solution. A 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid is suitable for sterilizing the instruments. Open bottles of tuberculin should be protected from contamination. Thermometers should be sterilized before the temperature is taken, and should be dipped in a disinfectant solution before and after each reading.

6. For cattle which are apparently healthy and which have not been injected with tuberculin within a period of at least 60 days, the dose of tuberculin prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry is as follows:

2 c. c. for calves ranging from six months to one year of age.

4 c. c. for cattle more than one year old and up to maturity.

Older animals, repeatedly tested animals, or those clinically suspicious may receive a larger dose. The dosage administered should be determined mainly on the age of the animals and their history rather than upon the weight.

7. The measurements of temperature following the injection of tuberculin should commence at the eighth hour and be continued every two hours until the twentieth hour after injection when, if there is no tendency for the temperature to rise, the test may cease. Temperatures upon cattle which are showing a rising tendency following the injection of tuberculin should be measured more frequently.

8. Suspected cattle should be submitted to a retest after the expiration of not less than 60 days. This class of cattle and those which show possible physical evidences of tuberculosis, emaciation, old age, or which have been tested repeatedly should receive double the dose of tuberculin indicated above.

9. Experience has shown that animals, especially those of doubtful record, receiving large doses of tuberculin, may respond early to the test, and inspectors are advised, wherever practicable, to obtain temperatures at from the fourth to sixth hour following the use of large doses of tuberculin.

10. A rise of two degrees Fahrenheit, or more, above the maximum temperature observed prior to the injection of tuberculin, or a temperature above 103.8 degrees Fahrenheit, should be regarded as an indication of tuberculosis, provided the temperature reaction shows the characteristic rainbow curve.

11. Animals which after injection show a rise of temperature of two degrees Fahrenheit with a maximum of between 103 and 103.8 degrees Fahrenheit, as well as those which show a rise of less than two degrees Fahrenheit, with a maximum temperature of 103.8 degrees Fahrenheit, are regarded as suspicious. The presence of a general systemic reaction or a typical curve should be considered in determining the classification between suspects and reactors.

The original and triplicate copies of the tuberculin-test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the live stock sanitary officer of the state from which the animals are to be shipped or moved and, upon approval by him, the original copy shall be forwarded to the bureau. The duplicate copy of the tuberculin-test chart and health certificate shall accompany the cattle to destination and the quadruplicate copy thereof shall be sent to the State Veterinarian or other proper official of the state of destination in ample time to reach him before the arrival of the cattle at destination. (Each state will be expected to provide the veterinarians with blank forms of tuberculin-test charts and health certificates other than those used by the bureau.)

DIRECTIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE INTRADERMAL TEST

1. Various sites may be selected for the intradermal injections. The sites most used are the subcaudal region and the skin of the lower eyelid. The injections should be made with a hypodermic syringe provided with a needle about one-fourth inch in length and of small caliber. The syringe and needles used generally by the dental profession are satisfactory, but many operators prefer a moderately large syringe with adapters for the use of the dental needle.

2. The injection should be made into the dermal tissue, care being taken to prevent the tuberculin from being discharged into the subcutaneous tissue, or superficially into the epidermis. An injection into a loose subcaudal fold is liable to result in the production of an infiltration so slight as to prove of no diagnostic value; hence, a more preferable site is the undersurface of the tail, where the soft skin lies close to the bone. The swelling or edema here is more pronounced. In case the eye is selected the injection is made in the lower lid one-fourth inch below the border and about one-half inch from the corner of the eye.

3. Swellings that appear within the first hour and disappear early are not diagnostic. Swellings present at the forty-eighth hour are generally diagnostic; hence, observations should be made at the forty-eighth and seventy-second hours and, if possible, at a period between the ninetyeth and ninety-sixth hours, or longer. The later the appearance of the local reaction, the more positive the diagnosis. The local reaction is often confirmed by a thermal reaction, this being especially true in those cases in which tuberculin has not been administered recently by the subcutaneous method. These two methods may be employed simultaneously.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

In the eradication of 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 ceiling, sidewalls, 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. 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, six ounces to every gallon of water in each case. After this has dried, the stalls, walls, and ceilings may be covered with whitewash (lime wash), to each gallon of which should be added four ounces of chloride 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, bichloride of mercury may be used in the proportion of 1 to 800, or one pound of bichloride 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 bichloride. Disinfection with this material should be supervised by a veterinarian or other person trained in the handling of poisonous drugs and chemicals, as the bichloride 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 bichloride solution should be applied by means of a spray pump, as recommended for the liquor cresolis compositus.

REGULATION No. 17.

Rule B. Milk secreted from known tuberculous animals shall, in no case, be allowed to be used as whole milk, skim milk, butter milk, cream or whey unless the same has been thoroughly pasteurized or sterilized and then can not be sold or used unless labeled as sterilized or pasteurized milk from cows reacting to the tuberculin test.

REGULATION No. 18.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING RABIES

Rule A. Animals suspected of being infected with rabies should be reported to the State, Assistant State, County Veterinarian or Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Rule B. When rabies is positively diagnosed the following rules shall be carried out.

Rule 1. *Licensing Dogs*—Every person owning a dog in a city or incorporated town must apply to the clerk of said city or town for a

license tag which will be issued upon payment of \$..... This tag must be attached to the dog's collar. Any dog running at large without a license tag attached to its collar will be immediately impounded in the public pound by any peace officer or pound master.

Rule 2. *Muzzling*—When an outbreak of rabies occurs or is imminent, no person shall cause or permit any dog owned or kept by him to run at large on any highway or road, or on any premises not inclosed by a dog-tight fence, or on the public domain, unless such dog be securely muzzled so as to effectually prevent its biting any person or animal. Nothing herein contained shall be held to require the muzzling of any dog if properly confined on private premises, or while on any highway or road, or any premises not his own or under his supervision, or on the public domain, if such dog be led by chain or leash in such manner as shall prevent such dog from biting any person or animal. But nothing herein shall be construed to permit any bitch, when in heat, whether muzzled or otherwise, to run at large, or prevent an unmuzzled dog from actually being used in the range herding or handling of live stock. It shall be the duty of every officer to report to the sheriff or peace officer any dog which is found in his district contrary to the provision of this section.

Rule 3. *Killing of Rabid Dogs or Any Dogs Having Been Bitten by Them*—Any dog afflicted with rabies, or any dog bitten by a dog, or rabid animal suffering from rabies, is hereby declared to be a nuisance and such dog must be slain by the owner, or any officer, or his deputy. Excepting that a permit may be issued to an owner exempting from slaughter any dog of great value that has been bitten by a supposedly rabid animal, provided owner will agree to securely restrain or muzzle said dog for a period of three months, or will submit said animal to the Pasteur treatment. It shall be the duty of any person owning or exercising ownership or agency over any dog that has been bitten by a rabid dog or animal to surrender such dog to the sheriff, or his deputy, or any peace officer, unless above exceptions have been complied with.

Rule 4. *Dogs Under Suspicion of Being Afflicted With Rabies*—Whenever any dog shall have bitten any person and is under suspicion of being rabid, it shall be the duty of the owner, or any officer, to take into his custody and keep such dog under restraint for a period not less than ten days, during which period a veterinarian, or any other person competent to decide, shall determine whether such dog is diseased, and, if so, whether in his judgment it should be killed. It shall be the duty of the peace officer, or any other qualified officer, to kill the diseased dog, so condemned, by shooting the same through the heart.

Rule 5. *The Shipping of Dog's Head*—The head of a dog which has been killed under the provisions of section 4 should be severed from the body, packed in sawdust and ice and sent prepaid to the State Board of Health, Selling Building, Portland, to have the brain examined for the presence of Negri bodies, the finding of which denotes that the animal was rabid.

Rule 6. *Release of Dog Impounded for Observation*—Any dog kept under observation as provided for in section 4, if declared free from

rabid symptoms after two weeks, should not be allowed to run at large for a period of not less than three months unless muzzled, or led by a chain or leash, as provided for in section 2.

Rule 7. *Persons Taking Anti-Rabid Treatment*—If the dog's head received by the Board of Health gives evidence that the dog was affected by rabies, the persons bitten by such animal should immediately undergo anti-rabid treatment.

“Caution should be exercised not to kill a dog too soon before the symptoms of rabies appear because it will then be impossible to ascertain by examination of the dog's brain whether rabies be present or not and an uncertainty will exist as to whether the person bitten should undergo anti-rabid treatment. If the dog is unquestionably rabid it should immediately be shot and the head sent to the Board of Health for examination. In shooting the dog care should be taken to aim the bullet directly through the heart so as not to destroy the brain which is to be examined.”

Section 8. *County-Wide Epidemics*.—If in the judgement of the State Veterinarian and State Health Officer an epidemic exists or threatens an entire county, the said State Veterinarian and State Health Officer should instruct the judge of said county to enforce these orders throughout the entire county.

Section 9. All dogs owned or held within any county, in all zones or districts within fifteen miles of where rabies has been diagnosed or a rabid dog or animal has been present, shall be restrained, from running at large for a period of ninety days after the last reported outbreak of rabies or unless otherwise ordered, and shall be either held by a chain or muzzled or restrained in such manner as to prevent such dog or dogs from biting anyone, or further conveying the infection. This order is not to apply to dogs that are being actually used in the range, handling and herding of livestock, but owners making such use of dogs are hereby ordered to muzzle and restrain all such dogs during their non-use during the day and at all times during the night.

REGULATION No. 19

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

Rule A. When an outbreak of hog cholera or swine plague appears, the owner must notify the State, Assistant State or County Veterinarian. The said officer shall quarantine all portions of his premises upon which hog cholera exists.

Rule B. All persons, excepting owner, duly authorized attendants, medical advisors or others are forbidden to any enclosures where diseased hogs are kept.

Rule C. Hogs must not be moved from any quarantined premises except by permission of State, Assistant State or County Veterinarians.

Rule D. Hogs shipped from one section of the state of Oregon where hog cholera is known to exist unless intended for immediate slaughter shall be treated the same as hogs imported into the state.

Rule E. It shall be the duty of the owner, or any other person having in charge any swine that have died of any disease, immediately upon the fact of such death coming to his knowledge to burn the same to ashes and clean and thoroughly disinfect his pens, yards and houses.

Rule F. No person shall feed any hotel, restaurant or eating house swill or refuse or packing house offal to swine unless and until the same has been thoroughly cooked and rendered free from the possibility of carrying hog cholera or other infection that might be transmitted through a cholera infected ham bone or bacon rine.

Rule G. All dogs in a district where hog cholera is known to exist must be restrained from running at large and must be confined to owners' premises.

Rule H. All railroad cars, steamboats, and other means of transporting hogs must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before hogs shall be allowed shipment if for purposes other than immediate slaughter.

Rule I. All hogs allowed to come in contact with any public corral, yard, chute or undisinfected railroad car shall be considered as exposed to hog cholera and shall not be sold for feeding or breeding purposes, unless immunized.

Rule J. All hogs immunized with the so-called serum-simultaneous or double vaccination shall be held under a modified quarantine for a period of one month after vaccination. Veterinarians must have specific authorization from the Board to be eligible to give the double vaccination or in any way handle the virus of hog cholera.

NOTE.—The Live Stock Sanitary Board will supply hog cholera serum to official veterinarians for official use within the State of Oregon at a cost of 1 cent per Cc. to the owner of exposed and infected hogs. The serum will be administered free by the official veterinarians.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

It is a recognized fact that the average stockman and farmer does not realize the importance of thoroughly disinfecting his premises following an outbreak of contagious disease. There is a lack of knowledge on his part concerning practical and economical methods of proceeding with the work of disinfection. Moreover the reappearance of a contagious disease on premises from which it was believed to have been eradicated, may frequently be traced to careless or imperfect work in connection with the cleaning and disinfection of the place. The work of disinfection is based upon recognition of the presence of disease germs, and disinfection means the act of destroying the cause of infection. In other words, disinfection is the removal of the cause and it will be clear to any practical man that in dealing with disease, any effort which stops short of a complete removal of the cause is most unwise and unprofitable.

To those not accustomed to the work, disinfection may seem a most complicated process. Any approved method, however, is comparatively simple when carried out carefully. Although like many other procedures, it is one in which attention to details accounts for much.

It is important to bear in mind that the causative factors of the disease are extremely small and may remain for an indefinite time in dust,

cracks or crevices of buildings, so that efforts aiming to the eradication of disease from contaminated premises must be thorough in order to be effective.

Sunlight is Nature's great disinfectant. Hence the importance of well-lighted stables; but for practical purposes we are depending upon certain "drugs" which have power to destroy the organisms of disease. It is not necessary to discuss the exact manner in which these drugs act upon the bacteria. It is sufficient to know that they possess the power of destroying bacterial life with the same certainty that poisonous drugs destroy animal life. They have only to be brought into contact with the bacteria in order to destroy them.

In practical work of disinfection, there are three essentials:

1. A preparation of the building and premises that will facilitate the most through contact with bacteria.
2. A disinfectant which upon contact can be depended upon to destroy such organisms.
3. A method of applying the disinfectants that will assure the most thorough contact with the bacteria or virus.

After the hog cholera has abated on your farm, the entire premises should be disinfected. The tendency of farmers is to disinfect premises in "piecemeal." This is a mistake, for all work should be done at one time, the entire job finished as soon as possible to prevent reinfesting the areas you have already disinfected. It is advisable to begin in the outlying pasture lots and gradually work toward the house and barn lots. Beginning with the pasture lots to which the sick hogs have had access, clean all accumulation of leaves along the fences, where hogs have used such as beds. Loose fence boards and rails are best gathered and burned. Fences should be disinfected and whitewashed. Anything under which the infection could harbor should be removed. All shades and sheds in these pasture lots should receive the same thorough cleaning and disinfection. All feed and water troughs, if old, should be burned; if new material, they should be thoroughly scrubbed with lye and hot water and then disinfected. All cobs and litter should be removed and taken to a field not accessible to livestock and plowed under. Before removing hogs to new feed lots, dip them in disinfectant solution, two per cent liquor cresolis compositus. It is best to change feed lots and plow the old one under; best to use water fountain in supplying drinking water for your hogs. Fill all wallow holes, or fence them off. Hogs should never be allowed access to straw stacks.

Wagons, manure spreaders, etc., should be cleaned and disinfected; some places may require scraping; haul all manure and litter to field and plow under. Where wood has become old and porous, best to remove same and replace with new. Spaces under buildings where hogs have had access should be cleaned and disinfected and shut off. Walks leading to house should be disinfected; lime scattered in yards.

The best way to apply the disinfectant is with a strong spray pump equipped with about fifteen feet of hose to which may be attached a pipe five feet long of the same caliber. This will insure entire satisfaction. With a spray nozzle at the end of the pipe it will be possible to cover considerable area; also have sufficient force to drive the solution into cracks and crevices.

When the job is completed the clothes worn by the men doing the work should be boiled; shoes washed and disinfected.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES

Carcasses of all animals, regardless of their class, should be disposed of by burning. Particularly is this true of hogs dead of cholera for even though deeply buried, at times of long continued rains water rising to the surface may carry the virus with it and thus expose other animals. But the tendency is to bury in shallow holes the carcasses of hogs or other animals and very frequently they are later dug up by dogs, coyotes, or wolves and the bones or parts carried to the hog pens on the farm or even to other farms. Again when the carcass is exposed it attracts buzzards, crows and vultures to the farm and they may come from some infected carcass, bringing the virus in their crops, and there, perhaps perched in a tree in the hogpens, disgorge, and thus convey the virus to the hogs therein. Too little importance is placed upon the necessity of disposing once and for all of carcasses. The most economical way in the long run is to burn all carcasses. Particularly with hogs this can be done easily. When the sides of the hog have been slashed freely so that fire can get at the accumulated fats, they catch fire and supply practically all the fuel needed to burn the carcass, once a good fire has been started. A convenient method of burning the carcass is to dig a trench or preferably two trenches across each other at right angles, placing over these trenches steel bars, or oftentimes an iron wheel may be used, placing the carcass across these bars or wheel and building a fire underneath.

DISINFECTANTS

The following agents are recommended for use as disinfectants, the United States Department of Agriculture preferring the cresylic acid compound to those following:

Cresylic acid compound; five pounds laundry soap in water (warm) to dissolve; one gallon cresylic acid water Q. S. fifty gallons.

Can be bought from Pittman-Moore Co.

Use carbolic acid and other coal tars, one pint in two gallons water.

Use chloride lime one pound in two gallons water.

One quart freshly slacked lime in nineteen quarts water.

Slaked or chloride lime spread on floor.

There are here enumerated three pumps which have proven very satisfactory in disinfecting premises. There may be others quite as good.

Binks Pump—Star Bros. Co., Chicago.

Biggs Pump—Humphrey Mfg. Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

F. E. Meyers & Co., Ashland, Ohio.

REGULATION No. 20.

RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING GLANDERS
AND FARCY

Rule A. In all cases of suspected glanders or farcy, the owner or party in charge shall immediately isolate the suspected animals, then notify the State, Assistant State or County Veterinarian, describing symptoms exhibited by suspected animals and advising of the present location of the isolated animals.

Rule B. When the State Veterinarian or regularly appointed Assistant or County Veterinarian determines by an unmistakable examination that an animal is affected with the dangerous communicable disease known as glanders, or farcy, such animal shall be destroyed and the carcass shall be immediately destroyed by burning or burying and the following notice shall be served on the owner or agent in charge of the animals.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE AND TO DESTROY DISEASED ANIMALS

Rule C. When animals give a suspicious reaction to the several tests to determine the presence of occult glanders and present no clinical evidence of the disease, the same may be marked or branded and placed under a quarantine awaiting a further test or release.

Rule D. All animals reacting to the mallein, complement fixation or other officially approved test for glanders when accompanied by any unmistakable clinical symptoms of glanders or farcy shall be destroyed.

1. Animals giving an *atypical reaction*, and those recording a maximum temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit, should be retested after the expiration of not less than 15 days.

2. In case of controversy, or where *atypical reactions* are obtained, blood may be drawn from the animals in question and shipped to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., care of the Pathological Division, for the serum diagnosis of glanders.

3. The blood is taken from the jugular vein after a small area over the jugular has been clipped and disinfected. The vein is dilated by pressure on the lower part of the neck and the blood drawn from the animal into a sterile tube or bottle by the insertion of a proper-sized trocar. One or two ounces of blood is a sufficient quantity for testing purposes.

4. Every bottle should be labeled and the number of the horse corresponding with the record number should be designated on the label. The vials may then be packed very carefully into separate containers or collectively in a box for shipment.

5. It is not absolutely essential to have clear serum, as in repeated tests it was found that blood gave satisfactory reactions although the serum was badly discolored as a result of disintegration of the blood corpuscles.

6. In cases where the mallein test has been used, the blood of suspected horses to be examined for glanders should not be taken until from seven to ten days have elapsed after the last mallein test.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

See Regulation No. 16, disinfection of tuberculosis infected premises.

REGULATION No. 21.

CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS ABORTION OF CATTLE

Rule A. Animals infected with infectious abortion shall not be sold for purposes other than slaughter until they have been proven free from active infection.

TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

The following is an outline of a method of treating the animals in an infected herd:

Disinfecting the Bull—To prevent the bull from carrying the infection from a diseased cow to a healthy one, first clip the tuft of long hair from the opening of the sheath, then disinfect the penis and sheath with a solution of one-half per cent of cresol compound, lysol, or one per cent carbolic acid, or one to one thousand potassium permanganate in warm water. Two tablespoonfuls of fluid equal one ounce, therefore, this amount of antiseptic added to six pints of boiled water will make approximately a one per cent solution.

The only apparatus necessary is a soft rubber tube five-eighths inch in diameter and five feet long, with a large funnel attached to one end; or an ordinary fountain syringe and tube would serve the purpose. The tube should be inserted into the sheath and the foreskin held with the hand to prevent the immediate escape of the fluid. Elevate the funnel as high as possible and pour in the fluid until the preputial sac is filled. In addition to this, the hair of the belly and inner sides of the thigh should be sponged with an antiseptic of twice the strength of the irrigating solution. This disinfection should invariably precede and follow every service.

Treatment of the Cow. Isolate the Aborting Cow. The germs of the disease are contained in the discharge, and in the dead fetus and its membranes. Gather these up and bury or burn them and disinfect the stall thoroughly. *Don't neglect this cow.* By thorough treatment you can restore her to usefulness and prevent sterility.

More than half the cows abort but once, so don't sell your cow because she aborts.

The uterus should be irrigated daily with one of the antiseptics mentioned for the bull, using the same apparatus, and irrigation should be continued until discharge ceases. If large numbers of animals are to be treated, a bucket can be fitted with a small faucet to which the tube is attached. This can be suspended from the ceiling or from the rail of the litter carrier. After treating the animal, disinfect hand and apparatus thoroughly with the solution before treating another animal. Complete cleanliness is important. Lugol's solution, in a strength of two per cent, has been found to be desirable as a uterine douche. This solution is not allowed to remain in the uterus, but is flushed out with salt solution.

Lugol's solution of iodine is compounded as follows: Iodine five parts, potassium iodide ten parts, and boiled water to make 100 parts. Two parts of this compound in 100 parts of boiled water make a two per cent solution suitable for uterine irrigation. Lugol's solution can be purchased from your druggist.

A one per cent solution of common salt in boiled water at body temperature makes a suitable irrigating fluid. A heaping tablespoonful of dry salt weighs approximately one ounce, and this amount in one gallon of boiled water gives the proper strength.

The action of the antiseptic should be noted, and if it causes straining or irritates the tender membranes of the genital organs, a weaker and less irritating solution should be used. In addition, the external genitals, root of tail, escutcheon, etc., should be sponged daily with a solution twice as strong as that used for irrigation, and this latter treatment should be given the nonaborters as well. Should the preliminary symptoms of abortion be detected, the animal should be removed from the herd and treated as above.

After treating an affected animal, be careful to disinfect the hands before going near apparently healthy animals.

Retention of Afterbirth. The retention of the afterbirth is a serious matter. It should not be forcibly removed, as the lining membranes of the uterus would be torn and a point of entry thus provided for the germs which cause blood poisoning. The uterus is very susceptible to this form of infection at such times, and injury should be carefully avoided. Clumsy and forceful manipulation of the parts may cause infection and death of the animal. The best practice is to flush the uterus twice daily with a mild antiseptic to prevent the accumulation and absorption of poisonous products and allow the membranes to come away of themselves. In all these manipulations, hands and utensils should first be thoroughly disinfected. In fact, so much special knowledge and operative skill is required that a competent veterinarian should be employed to instruct the owner before these operations are undertaken.

BREEDING AFTER ABORTION

After abortion, breeding should not again be attempted within two months, or until the discharge shall have ceased, as the uterus would not be normal and the animal either would not conceive or would abort again in a short time.

Sterility, weakling calves, retained afterbirth, white scours, and calf pneumonia frequently accompany abortion. The measures recommended will also assist in overcoming these complications.

Do not rely on drugs or proprietary medicines administered by the mouth. No effective remedies of this kind have yet been found.

Serums and vaccines are still in the experimental stage. Their effectiveness, however, has not yet been conclusively demonstrated. The department therefore advises farmers to rely for the present on the protective measures and sanitary treatment outlined above.

Let us repeat. Give this matter your earnest attention. Join your neighbors, your state and the country in fighting this plague, and we will soon have it under control.

REGULATION No. 22.
CONCERNING ANTHRAX

Regulation 1. Anthrax carcasses shall not be skinned, but shall be burned to ashes, or buried at least four feet deep, covered with quick lime, and if possible, without moving or handling. The place or stall where a dead anthrax carcass is found or where an anthrax patient has been kept shall be cleaned and disinfected. The litter and manure from such a place shall be burned and the place shall be disinfected as directed for disinfecting hog cholera infection in regulation No. 19.

Regulation 2. Anthrax carcasses shall not be dragged over public roads, commons or open places. The carcasses may be disinfected by thorough sprinkling with a five per cent carbolic acid solution, or a solution of chloride of lime, or solution of coal tar creosote; then rolled on to skids or a sled or other vehicle and taken to a suitable place for burning.

Regulation 3. In no case shall anthrax vaccine be used where anthrax does not exist. Anthrax vaccine shall not be used until positive microscopic, cultural, and inoculation tests have been made by a federal, state or an officially recognized expert or authority.

LIFTING THE QUARANTINE

Anthrax can be considered eradicated and enforced precaution dispensed with when:

- (a) All anthrax sick and suspected animals are removed or killed, or
- (b) If within two weeks after the outbreak of anthrax no suspected or new cases of anthrax have occurred in the herd, and
- (c) When the disinfection has been carried out as directed by the official veterinarian.

REGULATION No. 23.

CONCERNING PUBLIC STOCK YARDS AND STABLES

1. All public stock yards and stables operated for the sale, assembling, feeding and distributing of horses and mules in Oregon shall be maintained under sanitary conditions at the expense of the owner, as provided in the following:

2. All portions of public stock yards and stables used for the handling of horses and mules, as set forth in section 1, shall be subjected to thorough cleaning and disinfection at least once every week, or oftener if considered necessary by the federal or authorized state inspectors. The cleaning and disinfection to be conducted as follows:

- (a) The original cleaning shall consist in the removal of all manure and litter.
- (b) All mangers, watering troughs, racks, etc., shall be properly cleaned before each disinfection.
- (c) After the original cleaning and disinfection, the manure in horse and mule pens need not be removed more often than once a month, provided there is applied once a day a new or fresh layer of straw, shavings sawdust or other acceptable fresh bedding.

(d) The disinfection shall include watering troughs, mangers, buckets, halters, floors, partitions, walls, etc.

(e) The disinfection shall consist in the application of three per cent solution liquor cresolis compound or any other recognized standard disinfectant.

3. All horses and mules showing symptoms of infectious pneumonia, influenza, strangles, or any other infectious or contagious disease shall immediately be isolated in places or in quarters not occupied by healthy horses and mules.

REGULATION No. 24

The charges made by veterinarians appointed under section 3, of chapter 413, of the laws of the legislative assembly of 1919, to examine animals enumerated in the law, shall be and are hereby fixed at the following:

The maximum amounts of \$5 for the subcutaneous tuberculin testing of one animal, \$6 for two animals, \$8 for three animals, and \$10 for four to seven animals, \$15 for from eight to ten animals, \$1 additional for all animals over ten, and fifty cents per head for all animals over twenty. Regular mileage may be charged for distances after and exceeding three miles. Where travel is made by train or the veterinarian so far removed from his office as to prevent covering office work, the option of charging per day to be allowed, the rate to be charged amounting to \$5 for one to three animals and a maximum of \$10 per day, together with actual expenses.

Fees for administering the ophthalmic mallein test or the intradermal mallein or tuberculin test to be a maximum fee of \$3 for one animal, \$4 for two, \$5 for from three to four animals, \$1 additional for all animals exceeding four to carload lots which shall not be charged for to exceed \$20 per carload. Same conditions as to inspections administered at a distance to obtain as in the administration of the tuberculin test.

The inspection and serum immunization of hogs may be charged for at the rate of \$1 for a single inspection, and regular call fees plus cost of serum where immunization is given. Where a considerable number of hogs are immunized, one-half cent per cubic centimeter for the administration of serum may be charged in addition.

The inspection of sheep is covered by sheep laws of the state, which prevent an amount in excess of \$5 per day and expenses to be charged for this work. Inspection in other than carload lots to be the same as physical inspections.

Where physical inspection only is required, the maximum fee is hereby fixed at \$1 per head and call fees and mileage, after a distance of three miles, and in no instance to exceed \$5 per carload lot or part of a carload lot. No minimum fees are hereby established.

PART II

STATE SHEEP LAWS OF OREGON TOGETHER WITH
RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD

- Section 1. Amended—Live Stock Sanitary Board *ex officio* Board of Sheep Commissioners.
- Section 2. Powers and Duties of Board—May Subpoena Witnesses—False Swearing Perjury.
- Section 3. Amended—Live Stock Sanitary Board Now Acting.
- Section 4. Amended—State Veterinarian *ex officio* State Sheep Inspector.
- Section 5. Board to Control Inspector.
- Section 6. Deputy Sheep Inspector's Appointment.
- Section 7. Duties and Powers of Sheep Inspector and Deputies.
- Section 8. State Inspector to Appoint Deputies on Request—Board May Assign Them to Duty.
- Section 9. Governor May Prohibit Importation of Sheep From Dangerous Locality—Penalty for Violation.
- Section 10. Governor May Request Cooperation of United States Bureau of Animal Industry.
- Section 11. Dipping of Sheep, When Required.
- Section 12. Inspection and Quarantine—Who to Pay Expenses.
- Section 13. Treatment of Infected Sheep—Damages—Penalty for Violation.
- Section 14. Permit to Move Infected Sheep—Method Prescribed—Penalty.
- Section 15. Inspection of Sheep Brought Into State—Penalty for Violation.
- Section 16. Seizure of Animals Whose Owner Refuses to Comply with Act—Proceedings.
- Section 17. Penalties for Bringing Diseased Sheep Into or Transporting Them in State—Disinfection.
- Section 18. Disposing of Diseased Sheep—Penalties.
- Section 19. Officers to Designate Boundaries of Quarantine—Penalty for Transgressing.
- Section 20. Owners of Diseased Sheep to Report—Penalty for Failure or for Obstructing Inspector.
- Section 21. Expenses of Inspection and Treatment a Lien—How Enforced.
- Section 22. Fees of Deputy Inspectors—Record of Inspections.
- Section 23. Reports by Inspector and Board to Governor and County Commissioners.
- Section 24. Case Enjoined Upon Officers—Penalty for Wilful Wrong By.
- Section 25. Liability of Owner of Infected Sheep for Damages Through Mingling With Healthy.
- Section 26. Disposal of Fines—District Attorneys to Prosecute Offenses and Foreclose Liens.
- Section 27. Books and Stationery to Be Furnished Inspectors, Board, Etc.
- Section 28. Persons Injured May Sue Upon Bonds.
- Section 29. Funds Now Available from Appropriation for Live Stock Sanitary Expenses.

SHEEP INSPECTION LAW

Section 1. The Governor is hereby authorized and directed to appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, a Board of Sheep Commissioners, to consist of three members, each of whom shall be a sheep owner within the state and familiar with the sheep business, and who shall be a resident during his term of office of the district from which he is appointed. One member thereof shall be appointed from each of the three districts hereinafter designated, and the members of said Board shall, before entering upon their duties, take the oath of office prescribed for state officials under the constitution, and shall file the same with the Secretary of State. One member of said Board shall be appointed for a term of three years, one for a term of two years, and one for a term of one year, and thereafter any appointment made to said Board shall be for the term of three years, and each member shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and qualified. The Board shall elect their president and a secretary from their number, and fix his compensation, which shall not exceed \$600 per annum. The duties of the secretary shall be such, and he shall maintain his office at such convenient place, as the Board may prescribe. In the case of vacancy occurring in said Board, from death or otherwise, the Governor shall immediately fill such vacancy by an appointment of some person resident within the district where such vacancy exists.

Section 2. The Board shall have power to make rules and regulations for its own government and shall convene in regular session at least once a year at the office of the secretary, and as much oftener as their duties may require. Its members shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual hotel and traveling expenses incurred while engaged in the actual performance of their duties, the aggregate amount thereof to exceed in no event the sum of \$1,500 per annum. It shall be the duty of said Board to exercise general supervision over, and, so far as may be, to protect the sheep interests of the state from losses from theft and disease, and to devise and recommend from time to time such legislation as in their judgment will foster and promote the sheep industry, and they shall also formulate and issue regulations governing the control and eradication of disease among sheep within the state not in conflict with the provisions of this act. Whenever it shall be necessary to examine witnesses in the performance of their duties, the Board shall have authority to subpoena witnesses, swear and examine them, and to enforce their attendance at the time and place designated in such subpoena, and any witness who testifies falsely before such Board upon any material matter shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

Section 3. For the purposes of this act, and to create districts from which the members of said Board shall be appointed, the state is hereby divided into three districts, as follows: District No. 1 shall include the counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook, Washington, Multnomah, Clackamas, Yamhill, Polk, Marion, Linn, Benton, Lincoln, Lane, Coos, Douglas, Curry, Josephine and Jackson. District No. 2 shall include the counties of Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Crook, Lake and Klamath. District No. 3 shall include the counties of Morrow, Umatilla, Union,

Wallowa, Grant, Baker, Harney and Malheur; and from each of these districts one of said commissioners shall be appointed.

Section 4. The Board is authorized to appoint a State Sheep Inspector, who shall hold his office for a term of two years, unless sooner removed for incompetency or neglect of duty. Such appointee shall be graduate of some recognized college of veterinary surgery of good standing and repute, and he shall receive as full compensation for his services an annual salary of \$2,000, to be paid in the same manner and at the same times as the salaries of other state officers are paid. He shall be under the control and direction of said Board and may be removed by them for cause. He must, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the usual official oath and execute a bond to the state in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, to be approved by the Governor and filed by the Secretary of State. In addition to said salary he shall be allowed his actual and necessary hotel and traveling expenses when absent from home, the same to be audited by said Board and paid upon their certificate in the same manner and at the same time as his salary is paid; such expenses, however, shall not exceed the sum of \$1,500 per annum. The State Sheep Inspector shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, to the exclusion of private business. His official headquarters shall be at the office of the secretary of the said commission.

Section 5. The Board of Sheep Commissioners shall have general control of the State Sheep Inspector in this act provided for, and shall make regulations governing his procedure and that of his deputies, and all bills for expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, except as to deputy inspectors, shall be audited and certified by said Board to the Secretary of State, and when allowed by them shall be paid by warrants drawn on the general fund in the state treasury, and it shall be the duty of the Board to make an annual report in writing to the Governor on or before the first day of December in each year, which report shall set forth the transactions of the Board and the operations of the inspector and his deputies for the year then ending, the condition of the sheep industry in the state, and such other matters as may be in the judgment of the board valuable to the public.

Section 6. Such State Sheep Inspector shall have the power and it shall be his duty to appoint in each county of the state where the sheep industry obtains one or more deputy inspectors, one of whom shall be a resident of the county from which he is appointed. Such deputies shall be subject to removal at any time by the State Sheep Inspector. They shall be practical sheep men, who, before entering upon the performance of their duties, shall take the oath of office required of county officials, and shall give bond to the state of Oregon in the penal sum of \$1,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of such deputy, such bond to be approved by the State Sheep Inspector and placed on file in his office, and it shall be the duty of the official to have general supervision over all his deputies, and to counsel and advise with them and to assist in adjusting any differences which may arise in the enforcement of the provisions of this act between such deputies and the owners of sheep.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the State Sheep Inspector, and of his deputies under his direction, to investigate all cases of contagious and infectious disease among sheep within the state which may come to his or their knowledge, and to make official visits of inspection to any locality where such disease exists, or where they have information or reason to believe such disease exists, and to inspect or cause to be inspected any sheep within the state, and all sheep brought into this state in any manner from any other state, territory or foreign country, and particularly from any other locality included or defined in any proclamation issued by the Governor establishing a quarantine as in this act provided, and he or they shall have authority to order a quarantine of any infected premises, and in case such disease shall become prevalent in any locality within the state, the Board of Sheep Commissioners may issue, upon the recommendation of the State Sheep Inspector, a proclamation forbidding any sheep being transferred from said locality without a certificate from said inspector or one of his deputies showing such animal to be in good health, and the expenses of herding, feeding and caring for all sheep quarantined under these provisions shall be paid by the owner thereof. The State Sheep Inspector and his deputies shall have the power to administer oaths and to examine witnesses so far as the same may be necessary in the proper performance of their duties, and any person who shall, contrary to said oath, state as true any material thing which he knows to be false, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and shall be punished accordingly.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the State Sheep Inspector upon the request of any recognized woolgrowers' association within the state, or upon the request of any five sheep owners in any county thereof, or upon the recommendation of the Board of Sheep Commissioners, to appoint a deputy inspector for any county or any locality therein, and any deputy so appointed need not be a resident of the county or locality for which he is appointed. The Board of Sheep Commissioners when in session or the State Sheep Inspector at any time, may direct a deputy inspector of one county to go to another county and there perform the duties of deputy sheep inspector or to assist the deputy inspector of such county, and he shall perform such duties there and during such period as may be designated in the order received. The authority of any deputies under this act shall extend to all parts of the state alike.

Section 9. Whenever the Governor of the state has reason to believe that scab or other contagious or infectious disease of sheep has become prevalent in any locality or localities of any other state or territory, or that conditions exist that render sheep from such localities likely to convey disease, or whenever the State Sheep Inspector shall certify in writing to the Governor that conditions exist in certain localities in any other state or territory, which may render any of the sheep coming therefrom likely to convey disease, the Governor shall forthwith by proclamation designate and declare such locality or localities as presumably infected, and prohibit importation therefrom of any sheep into this state, except under such restrictions as the Board of Sheep Commissioners shall deem proper. Any person, persons, firm or corporation who, after publication of such proclamation, has or receives in charge any sheep from any of the prohibited districts, and transports, conveys

or drives the same to and within the limits of this state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and not less than \$250, and such offending person or persons, firm or corporation shall likewise be liable for all damages that may be sustained by any person, persons, firm or corporation by reason of the importation or transportation into the state of such sheep from prohibited districts; *provided, however*, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit the transportation of animals from such prohibited district through the state by railroad trains or steamboat lines under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by law of this state or by the government of the United States.

Section 10. The Governor shall, through the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States Government, request the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in controlling and eradicating contagious and infectious diseases in sheep, and when said bureau, through its duly authorized representatives, agents, or employes, shall be thus engaged, they shall possess the same power and authority in this state as the State Sheep Inspector and his deputies under and by virtue of this act; and all dipping and other treatment required for the control and eradicating of such diseases within this state shall be performed in the manner prescribed by the Department of Agriculture of the United States in its regulations governing interstate shipments of sheep, and the dips, remedies and appliances used shall be those approved by the said Department of Agriculture.

Section 11. All sheep within this state are required to be dipped at least once during each year with some standard dip approved as a remedy for scab or scabies, as a preventative of such disease, by the United States Department of Agriculture, whether the same at the time are diseased or not, and in case of diseased sheep, the same shall be dipped as often as required by the State Sheep Inspector, his deputies or the officials of the United States Government Bureau of Animal Industry. All dipping required under this act shall be under the direction of said inspector or his deputies, or some official of said Bureau of Animal Industry. The annual dipping herein required shall be between the dates of April first and August first of each year. After dipping, and when the official in charge shall be satisfied that the sheep are in sound and healthy condition, the owner shall be entitled to receive a certificate to that effect signed by said official, which certificate shall be in such form as the Board of Sheep Commissioners shall adopt, and which certificate shall permit such sheep to pass in and through all counties in this state, so long as they remain free from disease; *provided, however*, that after the year 1907 whenever the Board of Sheep Commissioners regard the sheep of this state as free from infectious and contagious diseases it shall have the power to declare such annual dipping not required, and such declaration shall be by proclamation on or before April first in any year; *provided*, that if in the judgment of the said Board of Sheep Commissioners and the officials of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, it is found that the sheep of a certain portion of this state are free from scabies, and have not been exposed to the contagion thereof, and are so situated that they do not come in contact with sheep from other portions of this state, the said Board of Sheep

Commissioners and said officials of the said United States Bureau of Animal Industry may exempt the sheep of such sections from the annual dippings required by this section.

Section 12. The State Sheep Inspector and his deputies and the officials of said United States Bureau of Animal Industry shall have authority to inspect and quarantine and treat sheep affected with contagious or infectious disease, or suspected of being so affected, or that have been exposed to any such disease; and either of said officials may be called upon in writing at any time by one or more sheepgrowers owning sheep and paying taxes within the state to inspect any band of sheep in his vicinity. Upon receipt of such request such official shall forthwith proceed to inspect the sheep mentioned therein. If he shall find them free from scab or other infectious or contagious disease, the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the party making such request, and if not paid within ten days may be recovered in civil action instituted in the name of the State Sheep Inspector. If, however, he shall find, upon inspection, that any of said sheep are infected by scab or any other infectious or contagious disease, or have been exposed in any manner to such disease, the expense of such inspection shall be paid by the owner of such sheep, and such inspector shall take the steps in relation to said sheep provided in the following section.

Section 13. Whenever upon examination by such State Sheep Inspector, his deputy, deputies or federal inspector, as the case may be, any sheep, band or flock of sheep, or any portion of them, kept or herded in any county of the state of Oregon, shall be found infected with scab or any other contagious or infectious disease, the entire band or flock in which said infected sheep are running or ranging shall be considered as infected and treated as such, and said State Sheep Inspector, his deputy or deputies, or the federal inspector, as the case may be, shall immediately quarantine the entire band or flock and forthwith notify the owner or person in charge of said sheep in writing, to dip said sheep twice for said disease within the period of thirty days from said notice; the first dipping not to exceed fifteen days from the receipt of said notice and the second dipping to be within the period of from eight to fourteen days from the first dipping; and also, during such period, to keep such sheep free from contact with other sheep by such means as said inspector shall specify until after the second dipping.

Provided, that in case the owner or person in control of any sheep shall regard it unsafe to dip the same on account of their condition, especially ewes heavy with lamb, or by reason of the inclemency of the weather, the official in charge may authorize such owner or person in control to place such sheep in a corral, field, feed yard or appropriate range, where such sheep shall be kept under quarantine regulations and free from contact with other sheep until such time as they are in condition to dip. The owner shall be responsible for any and all damages which may be sustained by reason of such sheep coming in contact with sound sheep. Any person or persons so allowed to keep sheep in such corral, field, feed yard, or range, who shall wilfully or knowingly take or permit to be taken any such sheep therefrom, except as directed or permitted by the inspector in charge, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000.

Section 14. Any person, persons, firm or corporation within this state who shall desire to move his or their sheep which are infected by scab or other infectious or contagious disease from place to place within this state, shall first obtain from the State Sheep Inspector or one of his deputies a traveling permit.

Upon receipt of the application for such permit the State Sheep Inspector or one of his deputies shall examine the sheep and such permit shall only be granted for the purpose of removing said sheep to the nearest suitable point where there are available dipping works or where such works can be constructed, at which place said sheep shall be dipped under the direction of such official. In such removal only that route shall be used which such official shall designate in his permit, and before moving said sheep the owner or person in charge shall first notify all parties herding sheep along or over said route that the infected sheep must travel, of the fact that they are to pass and the time at which they will pass over said route, and such route shall be considered as quarantined, and any person, persons, firm or corporation injured or damaged by reason of the moving of said sheep shall be entitled to recover from the owners thereof in civil action the amount of such damages; *provided, however*, that no party shall be entitled to recover damages who shall voluntarily herd or cause to be herded any sheep on such quarantine ground, and any sheep so voluntarily herded on such ground, shall be considered as infected without inspection and shall be treated as in this act provided for infected sheep within this state. Any person, persons, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

Section 15. Any person, persons, firm or corporation, their agents or employes, who shall drive or herd, or cause to be driven or herded, or bring or cause to be brought, by road, or trail, into the state of Oregon, from any other state any sheep, shall immediately upon crossing the said line, and before proceeding into the state a distance greater than one mile, make written application to the State Sheep Inspector, or his nearest deputy, for the inspection of said sheep, and said application shall be delivered in person, or by telegraph, or telephone, or registered letter. The notice must state the time and place and when and where the said sheep crossed the said line, the locality from which they came, the name and residence of the owner or owners thereof and of the person in control of the same, the number, the brands and character of the animals. The State Sheep Inspector, on receiving such notice, shall at once proceed, either by himself or his deputies, to inspect the sheep; and, if upon inspection he shall deem it necessary to prevent or avoid infection, he shall cause said sheep to be dipped not to exceed three times before they are released from such quarantine. Any person, persons, firm or corporation, their agents or employes, who shall ship into the state by railroad or steamboat lines from any other state any sheep, shall immediately, upon unloading the same at any point within this state, notify personally or by telephone, or by telegraph or registered letter, the State Sheep Inspector; and thereupon the said official or one of his deputies shall proceed to inspect said animals, and if upon inspection he shall deem it necessary to prevent or avoid infection, he shall

cause said sheep to be quarantined not more than one mile from the point where they are unloaded for such period, not to exceed sixty days, as may be necessary, and if he shall deem it necessary shall cause said sheep to be dipped not to exceed three times before they are released from such quarantine; *provided, further, however,* that such sheep are not for immediate slaughter, or en route through the state on the railroad trains or boat lines to other states, and that any sheep held in quarantine under this section may be released therefrom at any time for the purpose of immediate slaughter.

Any person, persons, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. Such fine shall be a lien upon the sheep and may be foreclosed as personal property liens are foreclosed under the existing laws of this state, or may be enforced as a judgment against the offending party.

Section 16. If any owner or person in charge of any sheep shall neglect or refuse to dip the same as required by the terms of this act, upon the request of the State Sheep Inspector or any of his deputies or any federal official clothed with the power under this act, or to permit the same to be dipped by them, it shall be the duty of such official to seize such animals and dip the same, and he is hereby given authority so to do; and when, in his opinion, they are restored to health and free from possible infection, he shall notify in writing the owner or person in charge of the sheep of the amount of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by him and the same shall be paid within ten days of the receipt of such notice, and the same shall be collected as in this act provided for the collection of like charges.

Section 17. Any person, persons, firm or corporation who shall drive or cause to be driven, to bring or cause to be brought, ship or cause to be shipped into this state from any other state, any sheep infected with scab or any other infectious or contagious disease, and knowing the condition of the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000, and in case the offending party is a corporation its officers shall be liable in the same manner as individuals would be liable. Any transportation company which shall convey from point to point within this state any sheep infected with scab or other contagious or infectious disease, knowing condition of the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as in this section above provided. All corrals, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, cars, or boats of such companies which shall have been occupied by infected sheep shall immediately thereafter, and within forty-eight hours be disinfected by said company, and failure on its part so to do shall likewise be deemed a misdemeanor and punished as in this section above provided. Such disinfection shall be done in accordance with the rule of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry relating to disinfection of such places, boats, and cars, and the State Sheep inspector, his deputy, and the officials of said Bureau of Animal Industry shall each have authority to enforce the provisions of this section, and when such company shall neglect for a period of forty-eight hours to so disinfect, such officials may take possession of such corral, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, cars, or boats, and proceed to disinfect them

at the expense of the company, such expense to be collected by an action in the name of the State Sheep Inspector in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 18. It shall be unlawful to sell, exchange, give away, or in any manner part with to another, any sheep infected with contagious or infectious disease, or any animal which has, or which the owner or his agent or employes or the party in possession thereof has reason to believe has, within thirty days next preceding such transfer, been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease, without first notifying the proper purchaser or purchasers of said sheep that it is so infected, or that it has been so exposed; and it shall likewise be unlawful to sell, exchange, give away, or in any manner dispose of except to destroy, any of the meat of animals suffering from such infectious or contagious disease, and any violation of these provisions of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor, and the penalty upon conviction shall be a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

Section 19. In all cases where quarantine of sheep is authorized by the provisions of this act, the State Sheep Inspector and his deputies and the officials of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry are each and all empowered to designate and specify the place, limits and boundaries of any quarantine area or territory, and they are hereby given authority over the same until the purpose of such quarantine shall have been effected and any person, persons, firm or corporation owning or having in his or their possession sheep within such quarantine area, who shall permit or allow any of such sheep to go beyond the limits of the same, without permit from the official in charge, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and all the officials above named are hereby clothed with full authority to control sheep and territory in quarantine, and to take and hold possession thereof as provided by the terms of this act, and for all the purposes thereof.

Section 20. It shall be the duty of any person, persons, firm or corporation owning or having in his or their control any sheep which have become infected with scab or any other infectious or contagious disease, or which have been exposed in any manner to such disease, to immediately report the same to the State Sheep Inspector by registered letter, telegraph, telephone or in person, within fifteen days after the said condition has come to his or their knowledge, and failure to do so, or any attempt on the part of the person, persons, firm or corporation, to conceal the existence of such disease, or to wilfully or maliciously obstruct or hinder the inspector or his deputies in the discharge of his or their duties shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall subject the offender to a fine, upon conviction, of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

Section 21. The expenses of inspecting, feeding, holding, dipping, treating and taking care of all sheep inspected, quarantined, dipped, or otherwise treated under the provisions of this act, including fees and expenses of any deputy sheep inspector arising in connection with the same must be paid by the owner of such sheep, and such charge shall be a lien upon such sheep for such charges and expenses, which lien shall

be prior and paramount to any and all other liens, demands or other claims against such sheep, and the State Sheep Inspector or his deputies may retain possession of such sheep until such charges and expenses have been paid. Such lien shall be enforced at any time after ten days from the date when said charge shall be incurred and shall not be dependent upon possession of said sheep and may be foreclosed in the name of the State Sheep Inspector in the manner provided for the foreclosure of other liens upon personal property; or in lieu of foreclosing such lien said State Sheep Inspector may bring an action in his own name in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount of such charges and expenses, *provided, however*, that when the work is done by the State Sheep Inspector in person he shall charge no fees.

Section 22. The deputy sheep inspectors provided for under this act shall be entitled to no salary, but shall receive fees and expenses as follows, to-wit: For all services performed in the examination or inspection of sheep or in quarantining or dipping sheep or any duties made incumbent upon them under this act, the sum of \$5 per diem for any day or part of a day so utilized by them, and in addition thereto their actual, necessary expenses attending the performance of such duties, the same to be paid by the owner of the sheep as in this act provided. And every deputy inspector appointed under the provisions of this act must keep a book to be known as the "Inspection Record," in which he must enter and record all his official acts and accounts as such deputy inspector, and such record shall show the names and owners of all animals so inspected, the number thereof, the reason why such inspection was made, the names of the persons to whom certificates of health were granted and the date thereof, the brands upon said sheep, all orders and directions made by him in each case, the amount of his per diem and expenses in each case, and such other matters as the Board of Sheep Commissioners may require. And each deputy must on or before the fifteenth day of October, in each year, and as often as may be required by the State Sheep Commissioners, report to the State Sheep Inspector in writing, in such details as may be required, his work and the condition of the sheep industry in his section of the state.

Section 23. The State Sheep Inspector shall make an annual report on or before the first day of November in each year to the Board of Sheep Commissioners upon all matters connected with his work for the year then ending and the board shall make the same a part of their annual report to the Governor; and shall also transmit to the several boards of county commissioners within the state such part of said report as they regard necessary and of general interest to the sheep industry of the state.

Section 24. All officers appointed under the provisions of this act shall use every precaution to protect the sheep under their care from injury and shall select only seasonable time and proper places for quarantine and dipping, and shall so enforce quarantine regulations as to make the expenses as light as possible upon the owner, consistent with public interest; and any officer who, by virtue of power conferred upon him under this act, wilfully oppresses, wrongs or injures any person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

Section 25. Whenever any sheep suffering from scab or any infectious or contagious disease shall mingle with healthy animals belonging to another, through the fault or negligence of the owner of said diseased sheep, his agent or employes, such owner shall be liable in an action at law for all damages sustained by the owner of such healthy sheep.

Section 26. All fines and penalties imposed under the provisions of this act shall be collected in behalf of and in the name of the state, and shall become a part of the general fund thereof, and the offenses herein declared to be misdemeanors shall be prosecuted by the several district attorneys of the state in the circuit courts thereof in the same manner that misdemeanors are prosecuted under the general laws of the state. And it is hereby made incumbent upon such district attorneys to foreclose liens herein provided, when necessary, and to act in either civil or criminal matters under this act when requested to do so by the Board of Sheep Commissioners, the State Sheep Inspector, or his deputies.

Section 27. It shall be the duty of the boards of county commissioners of the several counties in this state to furnish free to the deputy sheep inspectors all books, blanks and other stationery necessary for them in the performance of their duties. Such books and stationery as may be needed by the Board of Sheep Commissioners and the State Sheep Inspector shall be furnished by the state; office rent for said board and its secretary and said Sheep Inspector, not to exceed \$20 per month, shall likewise be paid by the state.

Section 28. The official bonds provided in this act shall be given to the state as herein provided, but may be sued upon by any person injured because of negligent or unfaithful performance of duty upon the part of the official giving such bond; *provided*, that no action shall be instituted after twelve months have elapsed from the date the cause of such action accrued.

Section 29. There is hereby set apart out of any funds belonging to the state, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$12,000 for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms of this act and the payment of salaries and expenses herein provided, for the ensuing two years.

Section 30. The provisions of article V, chapter VI, title XXXVII of Bellinger and Cottons Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon, relating to the preventing of the spread of contagious diseases among animals, shall not be deemed to apply to sheep from and after the passage of this act.

Section 31. It is hereby adjudged and declared that existing conditions are such that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace, health and safety, and should be excepted from the exercise of a referendum; and owing to the urgent necessity of restoring health among the sheep of the state, and securing the removal, as early as possible, of the federal quarantine against the state now existing because of the diseased condition of said animals, an emergency is hereby declared to exist; and this act shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of state, February 25, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
ADOPTED BY THE
STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
CONSTITUTING EX OFFICIO THE
STATE BOARD OF SHEEP COMMISSIONERS

RULE No. 1

The inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States, having been appointed special deputy state sheep inspectors of the state of Oregon by the State Sheep Inspector, while acting as such special deputy state sheep inspectors are hereby empowered and directed to go to any county or locality in the state of Oregon and there perform the duties of deputy sheep inspector and to assist the State Sheep Inspector or any of his other deputies in such county or locality.

RULE No. 2

The State Board of Sheep Commissioners of Oregon hereby gives its consent and indicates its willingness that the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States and its employes shall come within the state of Oregon for all purposes connected with the exportation of diseased sheep and for the extirpation of infectious and contagious disease among sheep. The State Board of Sheep Commissioners of Oregon hereby accepts and adopts the rules and regulations prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States under authority conferred and in pursuance of the acts of congress approved May 29, 1884, February 2, 1903, and March 3, 1905, and said board agrees to cooperate with the authority of the United States in the enforcement of the provisions of said acts in the suppression and extirpation of all contagious and infectious diseases among sheep.

RULE No. 3

The inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States are hereby given authority and shall have the right of inspection, quarantine and condemnation of domestic animals affected with contagious and infectious disease or suspected of being so affected, or that have in any manner been exposed to such disease, and are hereby given authority to take such measures as may be necessary to control and eradicate contagious and infectious diseases in sheep, and for these purposes are granted all of the authority of the State Sheep Inspector or his various deputy state sheep inspectors, and are authorized and empowered to enter upon any ground or premises in this state for the purpose of enforcing the inspection, quarantine, dipping and condemnation laws of this state as may or could be done by the State Sheep Inspector or any of his deputies.

RULE No. 4

After the said dipping by the State Sheep Inspector, his deputy or federal inspectors, of any sound sheep, under the annual dipping provisions of the new Oregon sheep laws, or after two or more dippings of infected sheep, and when said inspector is satisfied that said infected sheep are

cured, he shall issue to the owner or person in charge of said sheep a certificate of health in the following form:

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH

State of Oregon, County _____

No. _____ Dated at _____, 19____

This is to certify, That I have this _____ day of _____ examined _____ sheep belonging to _____ P. O. _____ and find the sheep to be free from scabies and exposure thereto. The said sheep having been dipped by _____ at _____.

This certificate shall permit the said sheep to pass in and through all counties of this state so long as they remain free from disease and exposure thereto.

Description _____, age _____, brand _____, sex _____. Fees charged _____.

Inspector.

A duplicate of said certificate shall be immediately sent to the office of the State Sheep Inspector. The State Sheep Inspector and deputy inspectors shall use such forms and blanks and make such reports as the board shall from time to time designate.

RULE No. 5

Each deputy state sheep inspector shall make a report to the office of the State Sheep Inspector of each band of sheep inspected and the condition in which the sheep are found, the brand, name and owner, date of inspection or dipping, kinds of dip used, fees received, if any, trailing or shipping designation, and such other information as he may deem to be of interest to the State Sheep Inspector, together with the duplicate of certificate of health provided for in Rule 4. For the dipping during 1907 the report blank furnished by the State Sheep Inspector shall be used and may be sent to the inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Pendleton, Oregon.

RULE No. 6

Whenever the board shall declare to be clean any county or portion thereof, sheep from an infected territory or county within the state shall not enter upon said clean domain without first obtaining from the inspector of the territory from which said sheep are driven or shipped, a certificate of health showing that said sheep have been uninfected for a period of at least three months preceding the date of said inspection, and that said sheep have not been exposed in any manner to any contagious or infectious disease, and said sheep if passed must enter said clean domain within ten days following such inspection; *Provided* said sheep may enter said clean domain after being dipped as exposed sheep.

RULE No. 7

Whenever an inspector finds a band of sheep infected with scabies or other contagious or infectious disease, or that have been exposed in any manner to any contagious and infectious disease, he shall immediately place the said sheep in quarantine and give to the owner or person in charge thereof a notice in writing in the following form:

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE

State of Oregon, County——

No.——

Dated at——, 19——

This is to certify, That I Have this day examined——sheep, belonging to——, P. O. ——, and find the said sheep to be infected with and exposed to scabies, and I do hereby notify you to dip the said sheep—— within the period of thirty days for said disease under supervision of the proper officer; the first dipping to be within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice and the second dipping to be within a period of from eight to fourteen days after the first dipping. During such period and until released from this quarantine you are notified to keep such sheep free from contact with other sheep and within the following described boundaries——. The said sheep shall only be moved from within the above described area along the following described route and you shall be liable for all damages resulting from such removal.

Description——, brands——, age——. Fees charged——.

Inspector.

And said sheep must be treated according to the provisions of section 13, chapter 223, session laws of Oregon for 1907, and the rules and regulations of this Board, and if said sheep can not be taken to an adjacent dipping plant without coming in contact with uninfected sheep or crossing the lands and lease holds of other flock masters, or trails or roads, or public range used by other flock masters for grazing sheep, then said sheep must be treated in the immediate vicinity, the place of said treatment to be designated by the State Sheep Inspector or one of his deputies.

RULE No. 8

The Board will refuse to recognize as dipped any sheep not dipped under the supervision of the Government or State Sheep Inspector or his deputies and in accordance with the rules and regulations of this Board. Mixing of all dip must be supervised by the Federal or State Sheep Inspector or his deputy.

RULE No. 9

When dips other than those approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry have been used, the inspectors will require a redipping under state or federal supervision.

The dips now approved are:

(a) The lime and sulphur dip made with eight pounds of unslaked lime and twenty-four pounds of flowers of sulphur to one hundred gallons of water; the lime and sulphur should be boiled together for not less than two hours and all sediment allowed to settle before the liquid is placed in the dipping vat.

(b) All tobacco and patent dips composed of tobacco that have been approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, a list of which is published from time to time.

The vats and other utensils required for said dipping shall be of such proportions and size as to facilitate the handling of sheep within a reasonable period of time.

RULE No. 10

The dipping must be done carefully and the sheep handled as humanely as possible. The commission and State Sheep Inspector assume no responsibility, however, for loss or damage resulting from dipping.

RULE No. 11

The sheep must be in the dip between two and three minutes and their heads be submerged at least once, though but for an instant at a time.

The dip must be maintained at a temperature of between 100 degrees F. and 105 degrees F. while the sheep are in it. It must be changed as soon as it becomes filthy, regardless of the number of sheep dipped in it and in no case shall it be used when more than one week old. In emptying the dipping vat, the entire contents must be removed, including all sediment and droppings or other foreign matter.

Sheep visibly infected with scabies shall be separated from the remainder of the flock and before being dipped shall be treated or "hand spotted" with some preparation destructive to scabies.

Infected sheep which have become strangled while in the dip and then removed from the vat must after recovery be again placed in the dip and allowed to remain the time limit.

RULE No. 12

All bucks must be thoroughly dipped and inspectors will see that special attention is given to the dipping of infected bucks, and they shall remain in the vat not less than three minutes.

RULE No. 13

Public corrals of all kinds, cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes that have contained infected or exposed sheep within the past four months and have not been disinfected, shall be treated as exposed premises, and sheep entering upon same shall be treated as exposed sheep.

Cleaning and disinfection shall be done by first removing all litter and manure and then saturating the interior surfaces of the cars and woodwork, flooring and ground of the chutes, alleys, and pens with a five per cent solution of crude carbolic acid in water, or other recognized disinfectants, with sufficient lime to show where it has been applied.

All stock yards shall be kept clean and free from infection.

RULE No. 14

The members of the Board shall see that the provisions of the law relating to the sheep industry are enforced and carried out in their respective communities.

RULE No. 15

All sheep shall be dipped under the annual dipping provisions as is required in section 11 of chapter 223 of the session laws of Oregon for 1907 before leaving their winter ranges, where the same is possible.

RULE No. 16

The deputy state sheep inspectors, after any inspection, quarantine or dipping of any sheep, shall forthwith report the same to the office of the State Sheep Inspector in such form and on such blanks as are designated, and all sheep coming into the state which are required to be inspected, quarantined or dipped by the laws of the state of Oregon or the rules of the Board, shall be reported within ten days by the deputy sheep inspector in charge of such inspection or dipping, giving all the facts required in the notice of said foreign sheep by the owner thereof, as set forth in section 15, chapter 223, session laws of Oregon for 1907.

PART III

VETERINARY MEDICAL LAWS OF OREGON

- Section 4804. Oregon State Veterinary Medical Board.
 Section 4805. Terms of Members.
 Section 4806. Officers and Meetings.
 Section 4807. Compensation of Members.
 Section 4808. Examination and Licenses.
 Section 4809. Revoking of Licenses.
 Section 4810. Fees of Applicants—Disposition Of.
 Section 4811. Licenses to be recorded.
 Section 4812. Practice Contrary to Provisions—Misdemeanor—Vacancies in Board.
 Section 4813. Definition of Terms.

OREGON STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

Dr. J. M. Creamer, President.....	Portland
Dr. F. T. Notz, Secretary	Baker
Dr. R. E. Hunt, Member.....	Roseburg
Dr. W. H. Lytle, Member.....	Salem
Dr. E. E. Chase, Member	Portland

Address all communications to Dr. F. T. Notz, Secretary, Baker, Oregon.

VETERINARY MEDICAL LAWS

Section 4803. *Practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in the state of Oregon, except as in this act provided. [Laws 1903, p. 154, Sec. 1.]

Section 4804. *Oregon State Veterinary Medical Board.*—There is hereby created a board, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this act, which shall be styled the Oregon State Veterinary Medical Examining Board, all members of which hereafter appointed shall be graduate veterinarians from veterinary colleges or veterinary departments of universities or colleges of good standing and repute, and not more than two members appointed to serve on this board shall be from the same veterinary college or veterinary department of a university or college. The present appointed members of the Oregon State Veterinary Medical Board shall serve as members of this Board until the expiration of their present appointed terms and until their successors are appointed and qualified. [Laws 1911, p. 431, Sec. 2.]

Section 4805. *Terms of Members.*—The aforesaid Board shall consist of five members, and any appointments to fill vacancies by reason of death, resignation or removal shall be made by the Governor for the residue of the term of the retiring member, and all subsequent appointments, except as herein provided, shall be made by the Governor for a period of four (4) years. [Laws 1911, p. 431, Sec. 3.]

Section 4806. *Officers and Meetings.*—There shall be elected by said board at its first meeting from among its members, a president, who shall preside at all meetings, and a secretary, who shall keep a record of all business transacted thereat. In the absence of the president, the members present shall elect a temporary chairman, who shall preside at such meeting. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum to transact any business coming before it. The meeting place of the board shall be wherever in the state of Oregon the board may deem most convenient for the greatest number of applicants for license. [Laws 1903 p. 154, Sec. 4.]

Section 4807. *Compensation of Members.*—The members of said board shall each receive as full compensation the sum of five dollars (\$5) per diem for attendance and performance of duties at any regular called meeting of the board (exclusive of the time engaged in travel to and from the place of meeting), together with their actual and necessary expenses incurred during these meetings and in traveling from their respective places of residence to the place of meeting and return; *provided*, such compensation and expenses do not exceed said income of fees accruing under this act, the same to be paid out of a fund and in a manner hereinafter provided. [Laws 1911, p. 431, Sec. 5.]

Section 4808. *Examination and Licenses.*—Every person hereafter desiring to practice veterinary medicine and surgery or dentistry in this state, except as hereinafter provided, shall make a written application to the Secretary of said Board for an examination granting a license so to do, which application shall be accompanied by a diploma, issued to such applicant by a veterinary college, or veterinary department of a university

or college of good standing and repute. Such application shall be supported by an affidavit of such applicant, setting forth the actual time spent by such applicant in the study of veterinary medicine and surgery, the name and the location of the institution where such study was made, the time the applicant shall have been engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, if at all, the age of the applicant at the time of making application. Such application and affidavit shall be filed and preserved of record in the office of the secretary of said Board. If the diploma accompanying said application is found to be genuine and is issued by a veterinary college or veterinary department of a university or college of good standing and repute, which facts the said Board of Examiners must determine, and if the person presenting or claiming said diploma be the person to whom the said diploma was originally granted; a temporary certificate to practice veterinary medicine and surgery shall be given said applicant until the first meeting thereafter called and held by the Board, and no longer. Failure to surrender such certificates upon receipt of notice from the secretary of said Board shall constitute a misdemeanor. At a time and place designated by said Board said applicant shall submit to an examination in the following branches, to-wit: Veterinary and comparative anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, materia medica, therapeutics, sanitary and preventative medicine, surgery, bacteriology, milk and meat inspection, practice of veterinary medicine, physical diagnosis, poisonous plants and toxicology, and such other branches as the Board shall deem advisable. Said Board shall cause said examination to be both scientific and practical and of sufficient severity to test the candidate's fitness to practice veterinary medicine and surgery, which examination shall be written, printed, partly written or printed questions and answers; or by oral examination and recorded answers, and the same shall be filed and preserved of record in the office of the secretary of said Board. Said examination (written or printed) shall be conducted in the following prescribed manner: Applicant, having previously obtained permission to appear for examination, shall fill out a form, giving full name and address, and the name of the veterinary college, or veterinary department of a university or college from which he or she graduated, agreeing to designate all examination papers only by such marks, or numbers, as are found on the aforesaid form, and to cause said form to be sealed and delivered to some responsible party for safe keeping, and not to be opened by any person, member of said Examining Board, or other, until the said examination papers have been marked and judged, agreeing further, to seal all examination papers in unmarked envelopes before delivering same to members of the said examining board, and not to in any manner reveal the designating mark, or number, to any person, member of the Board, or other, until the said examination papers have been finally marked and graded. After examination if the same be satisfactory, said board shall grant a license to such applicant to practice veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry in the state of Oregon, which said license can only be granted by consent of not less than four (4) members of said board, except as hereinafter provided, and which said license shall be signed by the president and secretary of said Board and attested by the seal thereof; *provided*, that all persons who have been regularly licensed under heretofore existing laws of the state, and having complied with the provisions

thereof, shall be taken and considered as licensed veterinarians under this act, and the names of such persons shall be entered as licensed veterinarians upon the official register kept by the secretary of said Board; *provided further*, that all persons who have been previously granted permits under heretofore existing laws, and having complied with the provisions thereof, that they and each of them be considered as holders of permits under this act, the same being subject to renewals at intervals of four (4) years from the last date of issuance, and the names of such persons shall be entered as permit veterinarians upon the official register kept by the secretary of said Board; *provided*, that the holder of any permit be restricted to the original territory designated in the original or first permit. [Laws 1911. p. 432, Sec. 4.]

Section 4809. *Revoking of License.*—With the consent of four (4) members thereof, the Board may revoke a permit or license granted to any holder thereof under this act for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. Before a permit or license can be revoked for such cause the Board must serve notice in writing on the holder of the permit or license, attaching thereto a copy of any charge or charges against him or her, and appoint a day of hearing at which time the licensee or any witness in his or her behalf may appear and give testimony in refutation of such charge. In case the Board, after such hearing, still desires to revoke the permit or license of the holder thereof, the decision specifically stating the ground upon which such permit or license was revoked, must be reduced in writing and a copy thereof delivered to the holder of said permit or license upon the demand of any such holder. Upon a like hearing the Board may revoke a permit or license to any holder thereof who shall publicly profess to cure or treat diseases of a highly contagious, infectious and incurable nature, or in any way care or treat injury and deformity in such a way as to deceive the public, test any horse or horses, mule ass or asses, for glanders; cow, cows or cattle, for tuberculosis, and knowingly, wrongfully and maliciously, state verbally or in writing that the said animals are diseased or in a disease-free condition contrary to the indication of the test made. The hearing provided for herein must take place within twenty (20) days after service of the copy of the charge or charges upon the holder of a revoked permit or license, and the decision of the Board must not be later than ten (10) days after the hearing. The Board with the concurrence of four (4) members thereof, may refuse to issue or renew a permit or license for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. All permits and licenses herein provided for in this act shall cover a period of four (4) years' issuance and shall be renewed upon request of the holder thereof, provided a fee of five dollars (\$5) is paid the secretary of said Board for each renewal thereof. This act shall not apply to commissioned veterinary surgeons of the United States Army, or those in the employ of the Bureau of Animal Industry, unless they enter into a general practice, and nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent any person from practicing veterinary medicine and surgery or dentistry on any animal belonging to himself or herself or for gratuitous service to a friend, or from dehorning and vaccinating cattle. And nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the examining board from accepting applicants without examination, upon the submission of evidence of graduation and the payment

of examination fees, who have passed an examination held to be equal in practicability and thoroughness under the jurisdiction of the federal government. [Laws 1911, p. 333, Sec. 7.]

Section 4810. *Fees of Applicants—Disposition of.*—Candidates for examination shall pay to the secretary of the said board, at the time of examination, a fee of fifteen dollars (\$15) which shall be used for the defraying of the expenses of said board, any excess of which shall be paid over to the State Treasurer and placed in a fund known as the Oregon State Veterinary Medical Fund, to be paid out by him on warrants, or orders drawn upon him and signed by the president and secretary of said board, in case of deficit. All applicants failing to pass said examination shall be given one additional regular examination if within any period not exceeding twelve months next thereafter, and no charges shall be made for re-examination. The secretary of said examining board shall make an annual report to the Governor on or before December 1 of each year, which report shall include a list of names and addresses of all persons having licenses or permits granted, renewed, refused or revoked, giving cause therefor, the amount of all money received and expended, and from what source, or for what purpose, the amount is paid into, or drawn from the Oregon State Veterinary Medical Fund as the case may be. [Laws 1911, p. 435, Sec. 8.]

Section 4811. *Licenses to be Recorded.*—All licenses, as aforesaid, shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk in the county where the holder of such license may reside. [Laws 1903, p. 154, Sec. 9.]

Section 4812. *Practice Contrary to Provisions, Misdemeanor—Vacancies in Board.*—Any person practicing veterinary medicine and surgery, or dentistry, in the state contrary to the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both. The fine collected under this act shall be paid over to the president of said board and become a part of its fund. All vacancies in the board shall be filled by the Governor by appointment for such unexpired term. [Laws 1903, p. 154, Sec. 10.]

Section 4813. *Definition of Terms.*—The term "veterinary college, or veterinary department of a university or college, of good standing and repute" as used in this act, shall be considered to mean any veterinary college or department of a university or college, legally organized, whose instructors are graduates of reputable veterinary or medical colleges, and having a course of not less than two years of six months each, prior to August 1, 1908, after which date the course shall not be less than three years, of not less than five months each; and any person shall be regarded as practicing veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry within the meaning of this act who shall, within this state (a) by advertisement, or by any notice, sign or other indication, or by a statement written, printed or oral, in public or private, made, done or procured, by himself or herself, or any other, at his or her request, for him or her, claim, announce, make known or pretend his or her ability or willingness to diagnose diseases, deformities, defects, wounds or injuries of animals; (b) or who shall so advertise or make known or claim his or her ability and willingness to

prescribe or administer any drug, medicine, treatment, method or practice, or to perform any operation, manipulation, or apply any apparatus or appliance for cure, amelioration, correction or reduction or modification of any animal disease, deformity, defect, wound, or injury, for hire, fee, compensation, or reward, promised, offered, expected, received or accepted, directly or indirectly; (c) or who shall within this state diagnose or prognose any animal diseases, deformities, defects, wounds or injuries, for hire, fee, reward, or compensation, promised, offered, expected, received or accepted, directly or indirectly; (d) or who shall within this state prescribe or administer any drug, medicine, treatment, method or practice or perform any operation or manipulation, or apply any apparatus or appliance for the cure, amelioration, correction, or modification of any animal disease, deformity, defect, wound or injury, for hire, fee, compensation or reward, promised, offered, expected, received or accepted, directly or indirectly, and it shall be unlawful for any person to append any letters to his, or her name indicating a degree in veterinary medicine, or otherwise who is not in fact legally entitled to the use of the same. [Laws 1911, p. 345, Sec. 11.]

PART IV

MEAT INSPECTION LAWS OF THE STATE, TOGETHER
WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS

- Section 1. Defining "Meat" and "Meat-food Products."
- Section 2. Defining "Unwholesome."
- Section 3. Defining "Establishment."
- Section 4. Defining "Equipment."
- Section 5. Defining "Person"—"Board"—"Food Commissioner"—"City of First Class"—"City of Second Class"—"Cities, Towns or Districts of Third Class."
- Section 6. Establishment must be kept in sanitary condition. .
- Section 7. Unlawful to feed offal to swine—Where.
- Section 8. Unlawful to manufacture or sell for food unwholesome meat.
- Section 9. Unlawful to permit contamination of meat or meat food product.
- Section 10. Unlawful to sell meat from swine fed on carrion.
- Section 11. Board may appoint agents to enforce law—Who may be appointed.
- Section 12. Authority of agents to enter establishments.
- Section 13. Unlawful to hinder or impede agent in performance of his duties.
- Section 14. Wholesome meat or meat-food products may be marked or stamped by agent.
- Section 15. Unwholesome meat or meat-food products to be condemned and properly marked.
- Section 16. Defects in establishments to be reported to owner and to Board—Board to order defect remedied—To close establishment when order is not complied with.
- Section 17. Exemption of establishments—When.
- Section 18. Unlawful for agents of Board to pass unwholesome meat—to fail to report same—to fail to report violations of this act—to accept gift of value offered with intent to influence discharge of duties.
- Section 19. Unlawful to offer agent gift of value with intent to influence discharge of duties.
- Section 20. Misuse of stamps and marks unlawful—Unlawful to fail to report owner of diseased animal.
- Section 21. Authority given Board to enforce act and pass rules and regulations.
- Section 22. Providing punishment for violation of Act.
- Section 23. Act to be enforced as Board shall direct.

MEAT INSPECTION LAW

Chapter 417, Laws of 1917

Section 1. That the terms "meat" and "meat-food products" wherever used in this act, shall include the carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine, and the meat of such animals and the meat-food products of such animals.

Section 2. The term "unwholesome," as used in this act, shall be understood to include all meats or meat-food products which are diseased, contaminated, putrid, unsound, unhealthful, or unfit for food.

Section 3. The word "establishment," as used in this act, shall include (1) any building, or structure in which slaughtering, butchering, meat canning, meat packing, meat manufacturing or rendering is carried on; and (2) the ground upon which such building or structure is erected, and so much ground adjacent thereto as is used in carrying on the business of such establishment; and (3) any place or any vehicle where meat or meat-food products are prepared, manufactured, stored, sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or transported by land or by water.

Section 4. The word "equipment," as used in this act, shall include all machinery, fixtures, containers, vessels, tools, implements, and apparatus used in and about an establishment.

Section 5. The word "person" shall include individuals, partnerships, corporations, and associations. Masculine words shall include the feminine or neuter. The singular shall include the plural.

The "Board" shall mean the "State Live Stock Sanitary Board." The words "Food Commissioner" shall mean the "State Dairy and Food Commissioner."

The words "city of the first class" as used in this act shall include all cities within the state of Oregon having at the time of the last federal census a population of 150,000 or over; "city of the second class" shall include all cities within the state of Oregon having a population of 2,000 or over and under 150,000 at the time of the last federal census; "cities, towns or districts of the third class" shall include all cities or towns having at the time of the taking of the last federal census, a population of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

Section 6. Every establishment, including all equipment therein or thereon, shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Section 7. It is unlawful to feed offal, blood, or slaughterhouse refuse to swine within two hundred feet of an establishment other than a vehicle.

Section 8. It is unlawful to manufacture for food, prepare for food, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in one's possession for the purpose of sale, any unwholesome meat or unwholesome meat-food product.

Section 9. It is unlawful in an establishment to permit any meat or meat-food product to be touched or handled by any person other than the owner, lessee, or manager of an establishment, or other than the agent

or employe of such owner, lessee, or manager, or to permit any meat or meat-food products to be exposed to insects, animals, or fowls.

Section 10. It is unlawful to sell, offer for sale, or to expose for sale, any meat or meat-food product from swine to which have been fed any carrion.

Section 11. The Board, in enforcing the provisions of this act, may appoint employes of the United States Department of Agriculture, engaged in the examination of animals, meats or meat-food products. County veterinarians, veterinarians or employes engaged in the examination of animals, meats or meat-food products, for any city or municipality within the state of Oregon, regularly licensed graduate veterinarians, regularly licensed practitioners of human medicine, or any experienced handler of meats, or meat-food product, other than the owner or party in charge of any abattoir or meat-killing establishment, as agents under the provisions of this section, who shall receive no compensation as such agents from the state of Oregon.

In addition to the agents provided for above in this section, the Board may, in enforcing this act, assign any employe of the Board to perform duties as agent under this act, and may enter into a cooperative agreement with the State Dairy and Food Commissioner of the state of Oregon whereby such deputies or assistants to said Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be empowered to perform the duties as agents under this act; and the Board may further enter into a cooperative agreement with the several regularly appointed county agricultural agents of the state of Oregon whereby such agents shall be empowered to perform the duties as agents under this act without additional expense to the state, county or the owner of the butchering or meat-packing establishment with which they perform their duties as herein specified.

Each employe assigned to serve as agent under this act shall have knowledge of the diseases of meat-producing animals, and shall be versed in the condition that effect the wholesomeness of animal food products. An appropriate standard of fitness for such agents shall be maintained by the Board.

The appointment, qualifications, powers and duties of each such agent shall be governed by the provisions of this act, and by such rules and regulations for the enforcement of this act as may be adopted and promulgated by the Board. Each such agent may be dismissed at any time by the Board.

Section 12. Any duly authorized agent or employe of the Board may at any time enter any establishment and examine the same, to ascertain whether the provisions of this act are being observed.

Section 13. It is unlawful to hinder, impede, or prevent any duly authorized agent or employe of the Board from entering any establishment in the performance of his duty, or from making any examination duly ordered in enforcing this act.

Section 14. Any agent authorized under this act to examine, may, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board, mark, stamp, or otherwise designate any animal or meat or meat-food product found on examination to be wholesome and fit for food.

Section 15. If, upon examination of any establishment, any diseased animal or any unwholesome meat, or any unwholesome meat-food product is found, such animal or meat or product shall be condemned, properly marked and designated, and treated in such a way that it can not thereafter be used for food.

Section 16. If, upon examination, it is found that any establishment, or any part of an establishment, or any equipment, is in an unclean or insanitary condition, or is being conducted or used in such manner as to make it probable that the meat or meat-food products therein may be rendered unwholesome, or is being conducted or used in violation of this act, the agent making such examination shall report the unlawful condition to the Board, and shall at the same time notify, in writing, the owner, lessee, or manager of the establishment.

Upon receipt of such report, the Board in cooperation with the Food Commissioner, by their executive officers, or otherwise as they may direct, shall notify the proper owner, lessee, or manager of the result of the examination, and direct that the unlawful condition be remedied within the time specified in the notice; *provided*, that the time so specified shall be not less than twenty-four hours, unless the unlawful condition mentioned in said notice is of such character and nature as, in the opinion of the Board and Food Commissioner, their executive officers, or agents, can be removed immediately.

If, upon the expiration of the time specified in the notice, the condition so reported to exist shall not have been remedied, the Board or Food Commissioner by their executive officers may order the establishment closed. It is unlawful to operate an establishment, or any part thereof, which has been closed by order of the executive officer of the Board or Food Commissioner, until the unlawful condition reported to exist has been remedied to the satisfaction of said officer of the Board or Food Commissioner.

The closing of an establishment, or any part thereof, shall not preclude prosecution for violation of this act.

Section 17. Butchering or packing establishments supplying meat and meat-food products to any city within the state of Oregon designated as a city of the first class shall be exempted from the provisions of this act so long as there is maintained a system of municipal meat inspection within said city; and all establishments operating within the state of Oregon under a system of federal meat inspection shall be exempted from the provisions of this act. Butchering or packing establishments supplying meat and meat-food products to any city within the state of Oregon designated as a city of the second class shall be exempted from the provisions of this act if the said establishments are operating in any city having municipal meat inspection, or upon a system of municipal meat inspection approved by the Board being established within the said city of the second class. Butchering and packing establishments supplying meat and meat-food products to any city, town or district of the third class shall come under the provisions of this act at all times and except only when a written inspection exemption permit is issued by the Board.

Section 18. It is unlawful for any agent of the Board, or any special meat hygiene agent:

1. To approve or pass any diseased animal intended to be slaughtered for food, or any unwholesome meat, or any unwholesome meat-food product;
2. To fail to condemn and mark, and cause to be rendered unfit for food, any diseased animal, unwholesome meat, or unwholesome meat-food product, found on examination of an establishment to be unfit for food;
3. To fail to report as required any violation of this act;
4. Directly or indirectly to accept or agree to accept anything of value, monetary or otherwise, given or offered to such agent to influence him in the discharge of his duties.

Section 19. It is unlawful to give or offer to give, directly or indirectly to an agent or employe of the Board, or to a special meat hygiene agent, anything of value, monetary or otherwise, with intent to influence such agent or employe in the discharge of his duties under the provisions of this act.

Section 20. It is unlawful to make, imitate, duplicate, reproduce, or counterfeit any stamp, mark, tag, certificate, or emblem, used or authorized by the Board to be used, for marking or designating animals or meat or meat-food products that have been either approved or condemned under the provisions of this act, or to fail to report the owner's name and address of any diseased animal, if known.

It is unlawful, without specific authority in writing from the Board, to use for any purpose any such stamp, mark, tag, certificate or emblem.

Section 21. This act shall be enforced by the Board. To that end it may adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary. So far as practicable the regulations of the meat hygiene service of the United States Department of Agriculture shall be included in the rules and regulations of the Board.

Section 22. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. If the violation shall be by a corporation, partnership or association, the directors of such corporation or the members of such partnership or association, its agents or employes, with guilty knowledge of the fact, shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as aforesaid.

The fines imposed as aforesaid shall be for the use of the state, shall be paid to a duly authorized agent of the Board, and shall be by the Board paid into the state treasury.

Section 23. Any duty imposed upon, or power given to the Board by this act, may be done or exercised as the Board may, by standing or special order, direct. [Chapter 417, Laws of 1917.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MEAT
HYGIENE SERVICE OF THE OREGON STATE
LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Responsibility of Owners, Managers, Etc.—1. Owners, lessees, occupiers or managers of all abattoirs, slaughtering, packing, meat canning, meat manufacturing or rendering establishments and of places or vehicles where meat is prepared, stored, sold, or transported, are required by law to construct, arrange, equip, manage and care for such establishments in such manner that the meats or meat products therein prepared, stored or sold shall not be injuriously affected as to soundness, healthfulness or wholesomeness, nor otherwise rendered unfit for human food. The terms "meats" and "meat products," wherever used in these regulations, shall include and apply to all carcasses, or parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, and the meat or meat food products thereof.

2. No person, firm or corporation, or any officer or agent of such person, firm or corporation, shall sell, offer for sale, expose with intent to sell, or prepare for use as human food, any meat or meat product from an animal that is in such condition that its flesh is unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food. *Provided*, that the meat or meat product of any immature animal shall be deemed and taken to be unhealthful, unwholesome, and unfit for human food. Nor shall any unsound, unhealthful, or unwholesome meat or meat product be sold, or offered for sale, or exposed with intent to sell, for use as human food, or be manufactured or prepared for use as human food.

Construction and Sanitation of Buildings.—3. Buildings used for slaughtering, packing, canning or manufacturing meats or meat products shall not be used as dwellings, or place of residences, nor for any purpose that may have a tendency to affect injuriously the meats or meat products therein prepared. If any part of the building is used as a permanent stable for animals, there shall be no avenue of communication within the building between the stable and the room used for the preparation of the meats or meat products, but pens for animals about to be slaughtered may be maintained in connection with the slaughtering room. Manure from such stables or pens shall not be stored adjacent to the buildings used for slaughtering, storing or preparing meats or meat food products, nor at any place on the premises or in such a manner as to bring about insanitary conditions.

4. All buildings used for such purposes, and for storing or selling meats or meat products, shall be properly fitted and equipped for the purpose used, and shall be so managed and cared for that the meats and meat products prepared therein may not be rendered unclean, unsound, unhealthful or unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food.

(a) Floors shall be smooth and impervious and so laid that they will drain freely and rapidly into a drain and, when possible, this drain shall be connected with a sewer. No low or broken places beneath, or in which, fluid or solid refuse may lodge shall be allowed to exist.

(b) Walls of rooms in which animals are slaughtered or meat stored shall be tight, smooth, free from projections or crevices for the accumulation of filth, and shall be kept in a cleanly condition. Ceilings,

partitions and pillars shall also be kept clean by brushing, spraying or washing. Frequent whitewashing or painting of walls, ceilings, pillars and partitions is requested unless the same are painted or made of an impervious material.

(c) All wagons, trucks, trays and other receptacles, all tables, chutes, platforms, racks, etc., and all knives, saws, cleavers, meat grinders, sausage fillers, scalding kettles and other tools, utensils and machinery used in slaughtering, moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, or other process, shall be thoroughly cleansed daily, if used.

(d) Aprons, smocks or other clothing of employes coming in contact with meat shall be of material that is readily cleansed and made sanitary, and shall be kept clean. All employes who handle meats or meat products shall be required to keep their hands free from filthy or infectious matter.

(e) All rooms in which meats or meat food products are prepared, stored, packed, canned, manufactured, or otherwise handled shall be lighted and ventilated in a manner acceptable to this Board or its agents, or the Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his agents, and shall be so located that odors from toilet rooms, catch basins, casings departments, tank rooms, offal or refuse heaps, hide cellars, etc., do not permeate them. All cooling and storage rooms or ice boxes shall, if possible, have a system of ventilation which permits the entrance of fresh clean air from outside the building.

5. Rooms used for the slaughter of animals shall be thoroughly cleansed at the close of each day's work. All offal and other refuse shall be removed and the floors and walls shall be flushed and washed. Where water-pipe connections can be obtained they shall be equipped with faucets and hose sufficient for proper cleansing. Toilet facilities adequate for the cleanliness and convenience of the employes shall be provided and shall consist of water closets, urinals, wash basins, soap and clean towels. Such toilet rooms shall not communicate directly or indirectly with any rooms in which animals are killed or meats stored. The voiding of urine upon the floor of the slaughter house is prohibited.

6. Suitable receptacles shall be provided for blood, offal and similar materials, and such materials shall be put into the offal tank, or, where such tank is not available, removed from the premises as soon as possible, but under no circumstances shall they be permitted to accumulate for more than one day in summer or two days in winter. In no case shall they be permitted to accumulate in or around the slaughter house. The feeding of hogs or other animals on uncooked offal and other slaughter house refuse shall not be permitted on the premises, and no use incompatible with proper sanitation shall be made of any part of such premises.

Receptacles and vehicles used for storing and transporting such materials shall be kept clean. Stomach and intestinal contents and other refuse shall not be allowed to accumulate on the floor of the slaughter room and shall not be stored on the premises at any place or in such a manner as to render the conditions insanitary.

Cribs or pens for the storage of bones shall not be located within or adjoining any building used for slaughtering, storing or preparing meats or meat food products, unless the walls are impervious and enclosed.

Hides or pelts shall not be stored on the floor of any room used for slaughtering, storing or preparing meats or meat food products, but shall be stored in a room set apart for such purpose.

7. Meats and meat food products intended for rendering into edible products must be prevented from falling on the floor or coming into contact with any dirty or disease-producing material.

8. Persons afflicted with tuberculosis, or any other communicable disease shall not be employed, or work in any of the departments of establishments where carcasses are dressed, or meats handled or exposed for sale, and any employe showing evidence of being so affected shall be reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and to the manager or owner of the establishment by any agent of the Board or any local meat inspector appointed by authority of the Board who may discover the condition.

Storage and Transportation of Carcasses.—9. Carcasses must not be permitted to hang in the slaughtering room longer than necessary, but shall be removed promptly to the cooling room to be kept under proper refrigeration.

Dressed carcasses shall not be transported on the public highways, exposed to contamination by street dust and insects. Vehicles for the conveyance of such carcasses shall be covered or shall be provided with wrappers of canvas, or equally satisfactory material, in which the carcasses shall be completely enveloped while in transit, and such wrappers shall be kept clean. Carcasses, or parts of carcasses or meat products shall not be allowed to hang or remain outside of markets, shops or stores exposed in such a manner as to become contaminated by dust or dirt.

10. Carcasses or parts of carcasses shall not be inflated with air blown from the mouth or otherwise. Skewers shall not be held in the mouth previous to inserting them in carcasses or parts of carcasses.

When Diseased Carcasses are Dressed.—11. Butchers who may have dressed diseased carcasses shall cleanse their hands of all grease and then immerse them in a prescribed disinfectant, and then rinse them in clear water before engaging again in dressing or handling healthy carcasses. All butcher's implements that have been used in dressing diseased carcasses shall be cleansed of all grease and then sterilized either in boiling water or by immersion in a prescribed disinfectant, and rinsed in clear water, before being again used in dressing healthy carcasses.

The premises on which diseased animals may have been killed shall be thoroughly cleansed, and, if necessary, they shall be disinfected, as required by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, an agent of the same, or any local meat inspector appointed by authority of the Board.

12. Separate trucks, etc., shall be furnished for handling diseased carcasses and parts. Following the slaughter of an animal affected with an infectious disease a stop shall be made until the implements have been cleansed and disinfected, unless another set of clean implements is at hand.

Cleanliness of Establishments.—13. All parts of establishments used for slaughtering, packing, canning, manufacturing or storing meats or meat products, and the stables and pens used for live stock shall be kept in a cleanly, wholesome condition. They shall be especially cleansed and scrubbed and disinfected, and painted or whitewashed when required by authority of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, an agent of the same or any local meat inspector appointed by the authority of the Board.

Duties and Authority of Agents of the Board.—14. Agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board are authorized by law to make examinations of slaughtering, packing, meat canning, rendering, or similar establishments, and of places where meats or meat food products are manufactured, prepared, stored or sold, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the said establishments or places are constructed, arranged, equipped, managed or cared for in such a way as injuriously to affect the soundness, healthfulness or wholesomeness, or otherwise to render unfit for human food, the meat or meat food products therein prepared, stored, or sold.

Defects in Establishments.—15. Whenever an establishment, or the manner in which it is arranged, equipped, or cared for, shall be found to be defective in such particulars as to make it probable that, by virtue of such defect or defects, the meats or meat food products may be rendered unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, it shall be the duty of the agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to notify the owner, occupier or manager thereof as to the nature of the particular defects found, and report the same to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Penalty for Failure to Remedy Defects.—16. In case such defects are not removed or abolished within the time designated by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, after notice in writing from the Board, the said establishment or place may be closed; and the owner, occupier, or manager thereof, and all other persons, forbidden to use the said establishment or place for the preparation, storage, or sale of meats or meat food products until the said defect is remedied, removed, or abolished in a way that is approved by an authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Disposal of Condemned Meats or Meat Products.—17. Agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board are also authorized to examine, in any way that may be necessary, any animals, meats or meat food products found in such establishments, for the purpose of determining whether such animals, meats or meat products are mature or may be made into sound, wholesome and healthful human food. Animals, carcasses or parts thereof, that are immature, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, shall be rejected or condemned, and said animals, carcasses, or parts or products thereof, shall be treated and disposed of as follows:

(a) Where an offal tank is immediately available, the lower opening shall be first sealed by an agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or an authorized local meat inspector, then the condemned carcasses, parts, or meat food products shall be placed therein, in the presence

of such agent or local meat inspector, after which the upper opening shall be sealed by the said agent or local inspector, whose duty it shall be to see that a sufficient force of steam is turned into the tank and maintained a sufficient time to render the contents unfit for any edible product. Tanks for this purpose shall be so located that the fumes and odors therefrom shall not pervade the rooms in which carcasses are dressed or stored, or meat food products prepared.

(b) Where an offal tank is not available the condemned carcasses, parts or meat products shall be treated in such manner that will render them unfit for food purposes.

Method of Disposing of Suspected Animals.—18. Any cattle, sheep, swine or goats showing symptoms or suspected of being immature or of being affected with any disease or condition which under these regulations would probably cause their condemnation when slaughtered, shall be marked at the time of examination by affixing to the ear a numbered metal tag bearing the words "Oregon (number) Quarantined," and said tag shall remain on the animal until it is slaughtered. No animal so marked or tagged shall be slaughtered for meat or be rendered into meat food products, (within the indicated period of quarantine; nor until the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, or an agent thereof, or an authorized local meat inspector, shall duly certify that the condition or cause necessitating quarantine has been removed, nor shall any immature or other animals, quarantined as aforesaid, be, at any time, removed, upon any pretense whatsoever from the place, stable, stall, building or enclosure wherein such animal has been quarantined, without the written permit or consent of the Board or an agent thereof, and then only upon such reasonable terms and conditions as to the future supervision and inspection as the Board, or its agent, may impose.)

Any agent affixing such tag to an animal shall make a report of the number of the same together with a description of the animal, the location of the same and the name of the owner and his address, to the Live Stock Sanitary Board and any agent of this Board or authorized local meat inspector supervising the slaughter of such an animal shall send the tag to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board with a report of the conditions found and the dispositions made of the carcass and other parts.

Authority of Agents to Enter Establishments or Premises.—19. Agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board are authorized, without let or hindrance, to enter upon any premises, or to enter any place, building, vehicle, or vessel used for the storage, preparation or transportation of animals, or their products, for the purposes of making such examinations as are defined in these regulations.

Local Meat Inspectors.—20. Whenever any city of the second class, shall appoint and provide for the compensation of local meat inspectors the qualifications of such local meat inspectors, if found satisfactory, shall be certified by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and they shall then have the same authority and duties as are by law conferred on agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and shall be subject to these rules and regulations. Such certificates of qualification may be withdrawn or revoked at any time by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board,

for incompetency or neglect of duty. Local meat inspectors shall have jurisdiction only within the limits of the city of the second class, by and for which they are appointed. Such local meat inspectors shall not be governed by ordinances, rules or regulations that are incompatible with or that conflict with these rules and regulation of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or the law under which they are made.

Appointment of Local Agents for Establishments.—21. Upon the written application of owners or managers of such establishments the State Live Stock Sanitary Board will appoint local agents to make complete examination of all animals, carcasses, meats, and meat food products, used, prepared, or stored in local slaughtering, packing, canning, rendering, or similar establishments, and to affix an approved stamp or mark to the meats and meat food products that are found to be sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food.

(With the limited staff at its disposal, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board will be unable to arrange for the supervision of individual establishments and for the complete examination and stamping or marking of all the meats or meat food products prepared therein, except as provided in this rule.)

The meats and meat food products that are found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, shall be rejected or condemned, and disposed of as provided in these regulations. Such agents shall report to and they may be transferred or dismissed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. They shall be subject to the regulations governing, and for the guidance of, agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and to the law under which they are made.

The funds for the compensation of such local agents shall be furnished by the owner or manager of the establishment that such agent is appointed to oversee, and upon whose request this form of inspection is established. The funds for the payment of such local agents shall be deposited by the owner or manager of such establishment to his own credit, in some bank or trust company to be designated by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and shall be paid out upon the cheque of such owner or manager, payable to the order of the local agent entitled to compensation, after the bill of such local agent for services has been approved by the authority of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and the cheque so drawn for said compensation has been approved by authority of said Board. Employes of the United States Department of Agriculture, engaged in the inspection of animals, meats and meat food products, may be appointed agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and be clothed with the powers of such agents: *Provided, however,* that such employes of the United States Department of Agriculture shall receive no pay or compensation for such services as agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Misuse of Stamps or Marks.—22. No person shall make, duplicate, reproduce, forge or counterfeit any stamp, certificate, mark or emblem, used or authorized to be used by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for marking or designating animals, carcasses, meats, or meat food products, that have been approved or condemned; and no such stamp,

certificate, mark or emblem, used or authorized to be used by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, shall be used or employed without specific authority so to do from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Laboratory Diagnosis.—23. Agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and authorized local meat inspectors shall forward specimens from any case of any unusual or peculiar disease that may be encountered in the course of their work to the laboratory of the Veterinary Department of the Oregon Agricultural College.

Bribery.—24. Any agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, or any local meat inspector appointed by authority of the said Board, or any local meat inspector appointed by any City of the second class, who shall pass or approve any meat or meat food products that is unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, or who shall fail to perform his duties as prescribed by the law relating to the same, or who shall accept any money, gift or other thing of value from any person, firm, or corporation, or officers, agents or employes thereof, with intent to influence his official action, shall be summarily discharged from office, and shall be prosecuted as provided by law.

25. Any person, firm or corporation, or any agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation, who shall give, pay or offer, directly or indirectly, to any agent, officer or inspector authorized to perform any of the duties prescribed by the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, or the law under which they are made, any money or other thing of value, with intent to influence said agent, officer or inspector in the discharge of any duty therein provided for, shall be prosecuted as provided by law.

Sale or Transportation of Unsound or Unwholesome Meat.—26. If any person shall sell or offer for sale, or offer for transportation to market, any meat or meat food product which is diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, knowing that such meat or meat food product is intended for human consumption, he shall be prosecuted as provided by law.

Examination of Animals, Dressed Carcasses, Meat Food Products, Etc.—In establishments where, as provided in rule 21 of these rules and regulations, a local agent is stationed to examine all animals slaughtered and all meats and meat food products prepared therein, the examination, slaughter, preparation, marking and storing of all carcasses, parts or organs, and the disposal of all diseased carcasses, parts, or organs, shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules and regulations. The terms "establishment at which complete inspection is maintained" refers to such establishments. These rules and regulations shall also apply to all establishments where meats or meat food products are prepared or stored and shall be enforced by agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board wherever they are present to conduct such examination, but the absence of such agent shall not be an excuse for the preparation or sale of unsound, unhealthful or unwholesome meat or meat food products, or for disregard of these regulations or of the law relating to meat hygiene.

Ante-mortem Examination.—28. An ante-mortem examination shall be made of all cattle, sheep, swine and goats about to be slaughtered before they shall be allowed to enter the slaughtering room of an establishment at which complete inspection is maintained. Such examination shall be made in pens, alleys or chutes of the establishment at which the animals are to be slaughtered. Owners or managers of such establishments shall provide satisfactory facilities for conducting such examinations and for separating or holding apart from healthy animals those showing symptoms of disease. All animals showing symptoms or suspected of being immature or of being affected with any disease or condition which, under these regulations, would probably cause their condemnation when slaughtered shall be marked by affixing to the ear a metal tag as provided in rule 18 of these regulations, and a notice of quarantine served on the owner. All such animals, except as hereinafter provided, shall be slaughtered separately, either before regular slaughter has commenced or at the close of the regular slaughter, and shall be duly identified by a representative of the establishment to the agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or authorized local meat inspector on duty in the slaughter room before the skins are removed or the carcasses opened for evisceration. Reports on such animals shall be made by the agent or local meat inspector as provided in rule 18. Animals tagged for immaturity or pregnancy, which have not been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, are not required to be slaughtered, but before any such animals are removed from the establishment the tag shall be detached by the agent or local meat inspector on duty in said establishment and returned with his report to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Animals commonly termed "downers" or crippled animals, shall be tagged, as provided in rule 18, in the abattoir pens for the purpose of identification at the time of slaughter, and shall be passed upon in accordance with these regulations.

Post-mortem Examination.—29. The agent or local meat inspector on duty in the establishment shall make a careful examination of all animals at the time of slaughter. The head, tail, thymus gland, bladder, omentum, and the entire viscera, and all parts and blood used in the preparation of meat food products, shall be retained in such manner as to preserve their identity until after the post-mortem examination has been completed, in order that they may be identified in case of condemnation of the carcass. Suitable racks or metal receptacles shall be provided for retaining such parts.

Each establishment at which complete inspection is maintained shall be given an official number, and shall be indicated by said number on all official reports, stamps, marks, labels, etc.

Carcasses and parts thereof found to be sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food shall be passed, and in establishments where complete inspection is maintained they shall be stamped or marked by an agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board as follows:

Upon each dressed beef carcass examined as above and passed there shall be placed by an authorized representative of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board at the time of examination ten stamps or marks bearing the words "Inspected and Passed. Oregon State Live Stock Sanitary Board," and the official number of the establishment, or the veterinarian's name who made the inspection.

Upon the dressed carcasses of sheep, swine and goats examined as above and passed there shall be placed by an authorized representative of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board at the time of examination, a stamp or mark on each quarter bearing the words "Inspected and Passed. Oregon State Live Stock Sanitary Board," and the official number of the establishment, or the veterinarian's name who made the inspection.

Should any lesion of disease or other condition that would probably render the carcass, or part or organ, unfit for food purposes be found on post-mortem examination, such carcass, part, or organ, shall be marked immediately with a tag bearing the words "Condemned. Oregon State Live Stock Sanitary Board." Carcasses, parts, or organs, so marked shall not be washed or trimmed and should not be placed in the cooling room or in the refrigerator or ice box with carcasses, parts or organs that have been passed. Such carcasses shall be promptly disposed of as provided in rule 17 of these regulations.

30. The carcasses, parts or organs, of all animals which are slaughtered at an establishment where complete inspection is maintained, and which are found at time of slaughter or at any subsequent examination to be affected with any of the diseases or conditions named below, and all carcasses, parts or organs, found to be so affected in any establishment examined, shall be disposed of according to the section of this rule pertaining to the disease or condition existing. As it is impracticable to formulate rules covering every case and to designate at which particular stage a condition becomes loathsome or a disease noxious, it is to be understood that the decision as to the disposal of all carcasses, parts or organs, not specifically covered by these regulations shall be left to the discretion of the veterinarian making the examination, the decision in such cases to be based upon the nature, location and extent of the pathological conditions present and upon the principles of meat inspection as prescribed by Ostertag and other authorities.

(a) *Anthrax*.—All carcasses showing lesions of anthrax, regardless of the extent of the disease, shall be condemned and immediately tanked, as provided in rule 17, or properly buried or burned, including the blood, hide, hoofs, horns, viscera and all other portions of the animal. The place where the animal was slaughtered shall be disinfected with a 10 per cent solution of formalin and all tools, implements, etc., which have come in contact with the carcass, shall be treated as provided in rule 11.

(b) *Blackleg*.—Carcasses of animals showing lesions of blackleg shall be condemned.

(c) *Hemorrhagic Septicemia*.—Carcasses of animals affected with hemorrhagic septicemia shall be condemned.

(d) *Pyemia and Septicemia*.—Carcasses showing lesions either of pyemia or septicemia shall be condemned.

(e) *Rabies*.—Carcasses of animals which showed symptoms of rabies before slaughter shall be condemned.

(f) *Tetanus*.—Carcasses of animals which showed symptoms of tetanus before slaughter shall be condemned.

(g) *Malignant Epizootic Catarrh*.—Carcasses of animals affected with malignant epizootic catarrh and showing generalized inflammation of the mucous membranes shall be condemned.

(h) *Hog Cholera and Swine Plague*.—Carcasses showing generalized or extensive lesions of hog cholera or swine plague, and carcasses affected with either of these diseases and showing febrile changes shall be condemned. All organs or parts showing lesions of either disease shall be condemned.

(i) *Actinomycosis, or Lumpy Jaw*.—Carcasses affected with actinomycosis, showing generalized or extensive localized lesions, or showing malnutrition in addition to the actinomycotic lesions shall be condemned. All organs or parts showing lesions of the disease shall be condemned.

(j) *Caseous Lymphadenitis*.—Carcasses showing extensive lesions of this disease in the lungs with or without pleuritic adhesions, or caseous nodules in several of the visceral organs with emaciation, shall be condemned.

(k) *Tuberculosis*.—Carcasses, parts or organs affected with this disease shall be disposed of as follows:

A. The entire Carcass shall be condemned:

1. When lesions of tuberculosis exist in the musculature or in other structures that may be eaten with flesh, and when it is not evident that the lesions are purely local and may be completely removed.

2. When there is evidence that tuberculosis bacilli have been carried by the blood.

3. When there are extensive and acutely progressive lesions, even though they be local.

4. When there is evidence of tuberculosis intoxication or associated septic infections.

5. When it was observed before the animal was killed that it was suffering with fever.

6. When there is a tuberculosis cachexia, as shown by anemia and emaciation.

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

1. When it contains a lesion of tuberculosis.

2. When it contains, has been attacked or has been contaminated with tubercle bacilli.

(l) *Texas Fever*.—Carcasses showing sufficient lesions to warrant the diagnosis of Texas fever shall be condemned.

(m) *Parastic Ictero-hematuria*.—Carcasses of sheep affected with parastic ictero-hematuria shall be condemned.

(n) *Mange, or Scab*.—Carcasses of animals affected with mange, or scab, in advanced stages, shall be condemned.

(o) *Tapeworm Cysts*.—Carcasses of animals extensively affected with tapeworm cysts shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

(p) *Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Enteritis Peritonitis and Metritis*.—Carcasses showing generalized inflammation of one of the following tissues: The lungs, pleura, intestines, peritoneum, or the uterus, whether in acute or chronic form, shall be condemned.

(q) *Icterus*.—Carcasses showing an intense yellow or greenish-yellow discoloration, after proper cooling, shall be condemned. Carcasses which exhibit a yellowish tint directly after slaughter, but lose this discoloration on chilling, may be passed for food.

(r) *Uremia and Sexual Odor*.—Carcasses which give off the odor of urine or sexual odor shall be condemned.

(s) *Urticaria, Etc.*—Hogs affected with urticaria (diamond skin disease), *Tinea tonsurans*, *Demodex folliculorum*, or erythema, may be passed after detaching and condemning the cut out diseased portion of skin, if the carcass is otherwise fit for food.

(t) *Infections That May Cause Meat Poisoning*.—All Carcasses of animals so affected that consumption of the meat or meat food products thereof may give rise to meat poisoning shall be condemned. This covers all carcasses showing signs of septicemia or pyemia, whether puerperal, traumatic, or without any evident cause; hemorrhagic or gangrenous enteritis or gastritis; acute inflammation of the lungs, pleura, pericardium, peritoneum, or meninges, acute, diffuse metritis, or mammitis; polyarthritis; phlebitis of the umbilical veins; traumatic pericarditis; and any inflammation, abscess or suppurating sore, if associated with acute nephritis, fatty and degenerated liver, marked pulmonary hyperemia, and diffuse redness of the skin, either singly or in combination.

Immediately after slaughter of any animal so diseased, the premises and implements used must be thoroughly disinfected as prescribed in rule 11.

The part of any carcass coming in contact with the carcass or any part of the carcass of any animal covered by this section, or with the place where such animal was slaughtered, or with the implements used in the slaughter, before thorough disinfection of such places and implements has been accomplished or with any other contaminated object, shall be condemned; in case the contaminated part is not removed from the carcass within two hours after such contact, the whole carcass shall be condemned.

(u) *Tumors*.—Any organ or part of a carcass which is the seat of a tumor, malignant or benign, shall be condemned.

(v) *Melanosis, Pseudoleukemia*.—Carcasses of animals showing any disease such as generalized melanosis, pseudoleukemia, etc., which affects the system of the animals, shall be condemned.

(w) *Flukes*.—Any organ (lungs, liver, spleen, etc.), or part of a carcass, which is affected with flukes (*Trematoda*) shall be condemned.

(x) *Emaciation and Anemia*.—Carcasses of animals too emaciated or anemic to produce wholesome meat and those carcasses which show a slimy degeneration of the fat or a serous infiltration of the muscles shall be condemned.

(y) *Pregnancy and Parturition*.—Carcasses of animals in advanced stages of pregnancy (showing signs or preparation for parturition), also carcasses of animals which have within ten days given birth to young and in which there is no evidence of septic infection, may be rendered into lard, or tallow if desired by the manager of the establishment, otherwise they shall be condemned.

(z) *Immaturity*.—Carcasses of animals too immature to produce wholesome meat, all unborn and stillborn animals, also carcasses of calves, pigs, kids, and lambs, under three weeks of age shall be condemned.

(aa) *Dead Animals*.—All animals that die in slaughter house pens, and those in a dying condition before slaughter, shall be condemned. Animals which have died shall not be allowed to pass through compartments in which food products are prepared. No dead animals shall be brought into an establishment for rendering from outside the premises of such establishment.

(ab) *Bruised Parts*.—When a portion of a carcass is to be condemned on account of slight bruises, which can not be properly removed until the carcass is chilled, the carcass shall be tagged and hung up apart from sound carcasses, preferably in a special retaining room. After chilling, the affected portion shall be cut out, marked "Condemned. Oregon Live Stock Sanitary Board," and the remainder of the carcass shall be marked "Examined and passed. Oregon Live Stock Sanitary Board."

(ac) Owing to the fact that parasites are usually present in hog lungs also dirt and other foreign matter introduced through inhalation, and dirty water from scalding vats, these organs are rendered unfit for use in meat food products, and it has been found impracticable to clean or separate the objectionable portions. It will, therefore, not be permissible to use hog lungs in meat food products and they shall be condemned.

31. All processes used in curing, pickling, preparing, or canning meats and meat food products in establishments where complete inspection is maintained shall be supervised by a representative of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, or the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, and no fixtures or appliances, such as tables, trucks, trays, vats, machines, implements, cans or containers of any kind, shall be used in such establishment, or in any other, unless they are clean and sanitary, and all steps in the process of manufacture shall be conducted carefully and with strict cleanliness.

32. Carcasses of swine shall be condemned for hog cholera or swine plague.

(a) When the carcass shows well marked and progressive lesions in any organ or tissue.

(b) When the carcass is that of an animal which plainly showed symptoms of either disease on ante-mortem inspection.

(c) When the carcass is that of an animal which had a temperature 106 degrees F. or higher and which was of a lot in which symptoms of either disease were apparent. *Provided*, that in case of doubt as to the cause of high temperature the animal after being marked for identification, may be held for a reasonable time by the owner under the supervision of the inspector for further observation and taking of temperature.

Carcasses of animals which did not show on ante-mortem inspection the symptoms or temperature mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) and (c) of this section may be passed for lard when the lesions found on post-mortem

inspection are not sufficiently well marked and progressive to warrant their condemnation under paragraph 1 (a) of this section.

33. Whenever any city of the second class shall appoint and provide for the compensation of local prosecutors, who may be authorized to bring suit for the violation of an ordinance, rule or regulation of any city of the second class, concerning meat hygiene service, the construction, care and management of slaughtering establishments, or prohibiting the keeping of hogs or pigs upon premises adjacent to any slaughter house if found satisfactory shall be certified by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and they shall then have the same authority and duties as are by law conferred upon agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and shall be subject to these rules and regulations. Such certificates of qualification may be withdrawn or revoked at any time by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, for incompetency, or neglect of duty, and in any event shall have jurisdiction only within the limits of the city of the second class, by and for which they are appointed. If any city of the second class shall neglect or refuse to appoint any such local prosecutor, or shall neglect or refuse to authorize any duly appointed local prosecutor to institute legal proceeding to enforce any of its said ordinances, rules and regulations, then, in that event the agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or the agents of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner shall have the right to enforce the same under the provisions of said ordinances, rules and regulations; *provided, however*, that any of the agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or State Dairy and Food Commissioner are first legally authorized to prosecute the same.

34. A triangular shaped stamp containing the words "Insp'd and Ps'd, Oregon State Live Stock Sanitary Board," or its abbreviations and the official abattoir number or veterinarian's name is hereby declared to be the officially adopted and recognized meat inspection stamp of the state of Oregon.



Regulations adopted by the Oregon State Live Stock Sanitary Board,
April 27, 1917

PART V

TUBERCULIN TEST AND PASTEURIZATION LAW

Chapter 332, Laws of 1917

Section 1. That for the purpose of this act, milk shall be construed to include cream; and milk products shall include butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed milk, evaporated cream, ice milk, skim milk, butter milk and whey.

Section 2. That from and after September 1, 1917, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or association to sell or exchange or offer or expose for sale or exchange for human consumption any milk from cows that have not passed the tuberculin test, unless such milk shall have been pasteurized as hereinafter provided. It is understood and hereby expressly stated that nothing in this section shall apply to the delivery of milk or cream to creameries or cheese or condensed milk factories by the producer of such milk or cream, or in bulk to the wholesale trade.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or association to deliver, exchange, sell or offer or expose for delivery, exchange or sale any milk product made from milk, except cheese, from cows that have not passed the tuberculin test, unless such milk product, before, during or subsequent to any manufacturing process used to produce such milk product, shall have been pasteurized as provided in this act.

Section 4. The process of pasteurization as applied to milk, and milk products, is hereby defined to be a thermal process for the elimination therefrom of bacteria or germ life, which process shall consist of uniformly heating such milk or milk products to a temperature of not less than 140 degrees F., and of holding the same at the said temperature for a period of not less than thirty minutes, and immediately thereafter of cooling the same to a temperature of not above fifty degrees F.; or by heating said milk or milk products, as the case may be, to a temperature of not less than 180 degrees F. and immediately thereafter cooling the same to a temperature of not above fifty degrees F.; *provided, however*, that when cream is pasteurized to be used and is used in the manufacture of butter, or when milk is pasteurized to be used and is used in the manufacture of a milk product, and where the process of manufacture, in either case, is to begin immediately, then it shall not be required that such cream or milk be cooled to a lower temperature than is necessary for such manufacturing process.

Section 5. All pasteurized cream or milk used in the manufacture of pasteurized butter or milk products, shall be pasteurized at and in the plant where such butter or milk products, as the case may be, is manufactured therefrom. Repasteurization of milk is hereby expressly forbidden.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, corporation or association, to sell, exchange or deliver or have in his or its possession for sale, exchange or delivery, any milk product or any by-product from

the manufacture of such milk product marked or in any manner indicated to be pasteurized that shall not have been pasteurized as hereinbefore specified.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to provide such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect; and it shall be unlawful to violate any such rule or regulation.

Section 8. Milk from any cow or cows whose owner or lessee shall apply to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to have such cow or cows tuberculin tested, shall be exempt from all of the provisions of this act until such cows shall have been tested.

Section 9. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10), nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), for each violation thereof. Any company, corporation or association violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), for each violation and any officer or agent who shall direct, conceal, perform or omit to perform such act in violation of any of the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than one hundred dollars, (\$100) for each violation thereof. All penalties imposed for violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be recovered by an action at law by the state.

Section 10. Justice courts, district courts and municipal courts sitting as justice courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of all prosecutions arising under this act. The district attorney or county attorney is authorized to institute prosecutions for violations of this act by information or the same may be instituted by indictment or by complaint verified before any magistrate.

PART VI

TILLAMOOK COUNTY DAIRY HERD INSPECTION LAW

Chapter 146, Laws of 1917, Amended by Chapter 321, Laws of 1919

Section 1. There is hereby created for and in Tillamook county, State of Oregon, the office of Tillamook County Dairy Herd Inspector. Said inspector shall be appointed within sixty days from the taking effect of this act, by the county court of Tillamook county, Oregon, with the approval of the State Veterinarian of Oregon, and he shall hold office during the pleasure of said county court, and may be removed for cause at any time by said county court, in which case said county court shall immediately appoint another qualified person to such office.

Section 2. Said Tillamook County Dairy Herd Inspector shall receive a salary to be fixed by the county court of Tillamook county, but not to exceed ten dollars per day for the time actually employed in performing his duties hereunder, to be paid from the general fund of said county in the manner that other county officers of said county are now paid, and he shall be a competent and qualified graduate, in good standing of a recognized veterinary college having a course of not less than three years, embracing terms of not less than six months a year, and he shall devote such time as may be necessary in the performance of the duties of his office, and shall reside during his term, in said Tillamook county, Oregon, and he shall receive no other compensation whatever for his said services, but his salary herein provided for shall cover all his traveling and other expenses. The county court may with approval of the State Veterinarian appoint such assistants to said inspector as may be necessary to complete the inspection as in this act provided for; such assistants to receive such compensation as may be fixed by the court, but not to exceed the rate allowable to said inspector.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of said inspector to inspect the dairy herds of Tillamook county, Oregon, in such manner as approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board as to most effectually eradicate bovine tuberculosis and contagious, infectious and communicable diseases of dairy animals from said county, and he shall have the full power and the duties of a deputy state veterinarian within said Tillamook county, Oregon. He shall collect a fee of fifteen cents per head for each and every cow inspected by him, and shall receipt therefor to the owner of said herd, and shall keep an accurate account thereof, and on or before the tenth day of each month turn the moneys so collected in to the county treasurer of said Tillamook county, Oregon, for the use and benefit of the general fund of said county, and he shall, within ten days after the inspection of any herd, deliver a certificate of health to the owner covering such animals as did not show a suspicious or positive reaction to the tuberculin test or present clinical evidence of tuberculosis. Such certificate shall give the description of the animal certified to and shall cover such particulars as age, sex, breed, temperature records, result of test or other information that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall demand. The said Tillamook County Dairy Herd Inspector shall at all times work under the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and shall be governed by its rules and the provisions of chapter

14, Laws of 1913, creating said Board. He shall, within Tillamook County, possess the full powers of the above act creating the said Board, and the rules and regulations of said Board given to a deputy state veterinarian, but he shall not be entitled to claim reimbursement from the state for any services rendered or expenses incurred, and his appointment shall at any time be revocable by the Board.

He shall make a monthly report of all his work done in said county and state, setting forth in a concise manner a detailed account of his actions as Dairy Herd Inspector of Tillamook county, Oregon.

Such inspection of the dairy herds of Tillamook county shall commence on or after October 15, 1919 and be completed within one year from said date, and a like inspection shall be made by said inspector annually thereafter so that each cow, heifer and bull over one year old in said county shall be inspected at least once in each twelve months' period.

One copy of said report to be filed with the State Veterinarian, and one copy to be filed with the county court of said county, and one copy to be retained and kept by said inspector. Said reports to be so made and filed on or before the tenth day of each month next succeeding that during which inspection was made.

Said inspector shall have the right and authority to enter the premises where the animal subject to inspection hereunder may be, and make such use of said premises as may be necessary to make the inspection herein provided for, and it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such animal so being inspected to render said inspector or his assistants, such assistance as may be required in carrying out said work.

Section 4. Said Tillamook County Dairy Herd Inspector shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give a bond to Tillamook county, Oregon, in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as hereinbefore provided.

Section 5. Any person who obstructs or interferes with the Tillamook County Dairy Herd Inspector in the performance of his duties, or who refuses to render him assistance, as hereinbefore provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, and costs of the action, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than twenty-five days nor more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; in case of fine that he be imprisoned in the county jail until such fine and costs of action be paid, and he shall be credited on such fine and costs the sum of two dollars for each day imprisoned. [Chapter 321, laws of 1919.]

PART VII

COUNTY DAIRY HERD AND MEAT INSPECTION LAW

Chapter 383, Laws of 1919

Section 1. There is hereby created for and in the several counties of the state of Oregon, excepting Tillamook county, Oregon, the office of county meat and herd inspector. Said inspector may be appointed in the counties electing to appoint such inspector, within sixty days from the taking effect of this act, by the county courts of the several counties of the state of Oregon, excepting Tillamook county, Oregon, with the approval of the State Veterinarian of Oregon, and such officer shall hold office during the pleasure of said county court, and may be removed for cause at any time by said county court, in which case said county court may immediately appoint another qualified person to such office.

Section 2. Said county meat and herd inspector shall receive a per diem to be fixed by the county courts of the several counties of the state of Oregon, but not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) per day for the time actually employed in performing his duties hereunder, to be paid from the general fund of the several counties of the state of Oregon, in the manner that other county officers of the several counties of the state of Oregon are now paid, and he shall be a competent and qualified graduate in good standing of a recognized veterinary college having a course of not less than two years, embracing terms of not less than six months a year, and he shall devote such time as may be necessary in the performance of the duties of his office, and shall reside, during his term, in the county of the state of Oregon for which he is appointed county meat and herd inspector, and he shall receive no other compensation whatever for his said services, but his per diem herein provided for shall cover all his traveling and other expenses. The county courts of the several counties of the state of Oregon may, with the approval of the state veterinarian, appoint such assistants to said inspector as may be necessary to complete the inspection as in this act provided for, such assistants to receive such compensation as may be fixed by the court, but not to exceed the rate allowable to said inspector.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of said inspector to inspect the dairy and purebred breeding herds of the county in such manner as approved by the "State Live Stock Sanitary Board" as to most effectually eradicate bovine tuberculosis and other diseases of live stock, and he shall have the full power and the duties of a deputy state veterinarian within the county for which he is appointed county meat and herd inspector and he shall be ex officio county veterinarian to such county. He shall collect a fee of 35 cents per head for each and every bovine animal or carcass inspected by him and shall receipt therefor to the owner of said herd or carcass and shall keep an accurate account thereof, and on or before the tenth day of each month turn the moneys so collected in to the county treasurer, for the use and benefit of the general fund of said county, and he shall, within ten days after the inspection of any herd or carcass, deliver a certificate of health or inspection to the owner covering such animal or animals or carcass or carcasses as did not show

a suspicious or positive reaction to the tuberculin test or present clinical evidence or lesions of disease. Such certificate shall give the description of the animal certified to and shall cover such particulars as age, sex, breed, temperature records, result of test or examination or other information that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall demand. The said county meat and herd inspector shall at all times work under the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and shall be governed by its rules and the provisions of chapter 14, laws of 1913, creating the said board, and the provisions of chapter 417, laws of 1917, providing for the inspection of meat and meat food products. He shall, within the county for which he is appointed county meat and herd inspector, possess the full powers of the above acts, and the rules and regulations of the said Board given to a deputy state veterinarian, but he shall not be entitled to claim reimbursement from the state for any services rendered or expenses incurred, and his appointment shall at any time be revocable by the Board.

He shall make a monthly report of all his work done in said county and state, setting forth in a concise manner a detailed account of his actions as county meat and herd inspector.

Such inspection of the dairy and breeding herds shall commence at the time regarded most suitable for this work and shall continue throughout the year until all the bovine dairy and breeding animals have been tested. This testing shall be conducted as often as the county court sees fit to have it carried out.

The said county meat and herd inspector shall make monthly reports, one copy of said report to be filed with the State Veterinarian, and one copy to be filed with the county court of said county, and one copy to be retained and kept by said inspector, said reports to be so made and filed on or before the tenth day of each month next succeeding that during which inspection was made.

Said county meat and herd inspector shall have the right and authority to enter the premises where the animal or carcass subject to inspection hereunder may be, and make such use of said premises as may be necessary to make the inspection herein provided for, and it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such animal or carcass so being inspected to render said inspector or his assistants such assistance as may be required in carrying out said work.

Section 4. Said county meat and herd inspector shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the county for which he is appointed said inspector in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500), conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as hereinbefore provided.

Section 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling any owner or owners of any cow or cows in any county of the state of Oregon, to have the same inspected by said inspector, unless said inspection is required by the existing laws of said state of Oregon.

Section 6. This act shall not apply in any way to Tillamook county, Oregon, and shall not be considered to repeal in any manner chapter 146 of the general laws of Oregon for 1917. [Chapter 383, laws of 1919.]

PART VIII

SHEEP SCABIES INFECTED PREMISES NUISANCE
LAW

Chapter 256, Laws of 1917

Section 1. Any range, pasture, building or corral, used for pasturing, grazing or harboring sheep, which for three successive years has been infected with sheep scabies, and infected sheep, pastured, grazed or harbored therein, are hereby declared to be public nuisances.

Section 2. Upon direction of the Secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, the district attorney for the county in which such alleged nuisance is located shall forthwith bring suit in the circuit court of the state of Oregon, or in the county court for said county, for the abatement of such nuisance naming the Live Stock Sanitary Board as plaintiff.

Section 3. If it appears from the evidence submitted that for three successive years, prior to and including the year in which such suit is brought, such range, pasture, building, corral or premises have in fact been infected with sheep scabies, the court shall issue an order directed to the owner, lessee, licensee, or party in charge of such range, pasture, building corral or premises, to discontinue the use of the same for the period of one year, and shall issue a warrant directed to the Secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, requiring said Board to immediately seize, dip and otherwise treat all animals which at the time such suit is brought are being pastured, grazed or harbored within or upon such range, pasture, building or corral, until such disease is eradicated. The expense of such treatment shall be levied by the sheriff on the property of the owner of such sheep, and, in this respect, the warrant is to be deemed an execution against the property.

Section 4. Any and all sheep that are not herded, pastured, or restrained from running at large and are affected with scabies are hereby declared to be public nuisances.

Section 5. Upon the direction of the Secretary of the Live Stock [Sanitary] Board, the district attorney for the county in which such sheep are found shall forthwith bring suit as in this act provided for the abatement of such nuisance, and the seizure of any such sheep, under warrant, shall be deemed sufficient notice to the owner thereof of the proceedings for the abatement of the alleged nuisance. If it appears from the evidence submitted that such sheep are infected with scabies, the court shall issue a warrant directed to the Secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board requiring said Board to immediately seize, dip or otherwise treat, or, if necessary, destroy such animals to effect the eradication of such disease, the expense of which treatment shall be levied by the sheriff on the property of the owner, or, if the owner can not be found, then on such sheep, and in this respect, the warrant is to be deemed an execution against property. If the sheriff is unable to make a sufficient amount from the sale of such sheep to cover all expense, such expense as remains unpaid shall be a county charge and shall be allowed by the county court from the general fund of the county.

Section 6. At any time after proceedings are instituted under the provisions of this act, the owner of such sheep, on motion of the court or judge thereof, may have an order to stay the execution of such warrant, for such period as may in the opinion of the court seem reasonable, to allow him to abate the nuisance himself, upon his giving an undertaking to plaintiff in a sufficient amount, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the court or judge thereof, that he will abate such nuisance within the time and in the manner specified in such order. [Chapter 256, laws of 1917.]



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