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Mississippi Live Stock Sanitary Board : 1913

Laws, Rules and Regulations Governing the
Control and Extermination of Contagious
Infectious and Communicable
Diseases of Live Stock
in Mississippi

*Issued Under Authority Conferred by the
Acts of the Legislature of 1908
1910 and 1912*

Laws, Rules, Regulations, etc.

MEMBERS of THE BOARD

H. E. BLAKESLEE, <i>Chairman</i>	Jackson
Commissioner of Agriculture	
ARCHIBALD SMITH, <i>Secretary</i>	Agricultural College
Professor of Animal Husbandry	
E. M. RANCK, <i>Veterinarian</i>	Agricultural College
Professor of Veterinary Science	
HON. EARL BREWER, <i>Governor</i>	Jackson
HON. ROSS COLLINS, <i>Attorney-General</i>	Jackson
J. M. ALDRICH	Michigan City
J. M. TAYLOR	Port Gibson

LIVE STOCK MAP OF MISSISSIPPI

1912

Key to Map Will Be Found on Page Four.

MAR 28 1914

1913

Key to Map Will Be Found on Page Four.

Key to Maps.

No. 1. Counties and parts of counties from which the tick has been cleared and the U. S. quarantine raised.

No 2. Counties in which the actual work of tick eradication has been put in force by the supervisors co-operating with the State and Federal governments. In these counties the quarantine is in full force and the work of cleaning up progressing.

No. 3. Counties in which the supervisors have appropriated money for the construction of dipping vats and are co-operating with the State and Federal government in preliminary work.

No. 4. Counties in which co-operation from local authorities has not been secured although in some of these, preliminary work has been inaugurated.

The Progress of Tick Eradication in Mississippi

On page 2 appears a map of Mississippi, showing the status of Tick Eradication at the beginning of the year 1912. On page 3 is a map of the State showing status at the beginning of 1913. The splendid progress made in one year is a high testimonial to the intelligent and progressive people of the State, whose earnest co-operation has made this possible.

Laws of the State of Mississippi.

CHAPTER 106, LAWS 1908.

AN ACT creating a Live Stock Sanitary Board, specifying who shall constitute the same, fixing compensation for services of the members, delegating powers and authority for regulating live stock matters and the right to establish and maintain quarantine lines, prevent the introduction and spread of the Texas or tick fever, appoint inspectors and officers for the enforcement of regulations.

State Live Stock Sanitary Board to Be Established—How Constituted.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That from and after the passage of this Act and its approval by the Governor, a State Live Stock Sanitary Board be, and is hereby, established to consist of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce, who shall be ex-officio chairman of the same; the Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, who shall be secretary of the same; the Professor of Veterinary Science at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, who shall be State Veterinarian; and in addition to these two other members who shall be appointed by the Governor as representatives of the live stock breeders of the state to serve for four years or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified.

Official Headquarters to Be in Jackson.

Sec. 2. The official headquarters of the Board shall be in Jackson, but it may hold its meetings at such time and places as a majority of the members may select and conditions demand. Three members will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A meeting of the Board may be called by the Secretary upon the written request of two members. Members of the Board not receiving a salary from the state otherwise shall be paid five (\$5.00) dollars per day while attending the meetings and en route to and from, and all members shall receive their necessary traveling expenses while so engaged. The State Treasurer shall pay such amounts upon warrants drawn by the Secretary and approved by the Chairman from any funds to the credit of the Board.

Board to Have Absolute Power to Deal With Infectious Diseases of Animals.

Sec. 3. That said Board shall have plenary power to deal with all contagious and infectious diseases of animals as in the opinion of the Board may be prevented, controlled or eradicated, and with full power to make, promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary to control, eradicate, and prevent the introduction and spread of Texas or tick fever and the fever carrying tick (*Boophilus Annulatus*), and all other diseases of animals in the state.

Penalty for the Violation of This Act or Hindering Officer in Discharge of His Duty.

Sec. 4. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act or interfering with any duly appointed officer of said Board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined upon conviction thereof not less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars and not more than three hundred (\$300) dollars, and shall also be liable to any person injured for any and all damages resulting from such violations.

Penalty for Driving or Transporting Infected Animals Into This State.

Sec. 5. That any person, firm or corporation driving, conveying or transporting from any other state or territory into or through this state, or moving within this state, animals known to be infested with the infection of a contagious or communicable disease, contrary to the rules and regulations of this Board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof subject to a fine of not more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months or both at the discretion of the court.

Board Authorized to Maintain Quarantine Lines.

Sec. 6. That this Board be, and the same is hereby vested with full authority to establish and maintain quarantine lines and to appoint as many inspectors as may be deemed necessary and the funds at its disposal will permit, and to delegate authority to said inspectors to enter premises, to inspect and disinfect live stock and premises, and enforce quarantine including counties, farms, pens and stables.

Board Authorized to Obtain Aid From the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 7. That this Board be vested with authority to ap-

point as its inspectors representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, and to accept from the United States government such assistance, financial and otherwise, for carrying out the purposes of this Act as may be available from time to time.

Secretary of Board to Make Itemized Report Each Year to the Governor.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of this Board to make on or before the tenth day of January each year an itemized statement of all expenditures to the Governor of the State, and biennially to the Legislature within ten days from date of convening, a full and complete report of all actions, disbursements, etc.

Sec. 9. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed; and that this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 20th, 1908.

CHAPTER 143, LAWS 1910.

AN ACT to authorize the Boards of Supervisors in the various Counties to appropriate monies out of the General County Fund to be used in co-operation with the Mississippi Live Stock Sanitary Board and the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, in eradicating the cattle tick and infectious and contagious diseases in live stock.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Boards of Supervisors in the various counties of the state, are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate money out of the general fund of the county to be used for the purpose of co-operating with the Mississippi Live Stock Sanitary Board and the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, in eradicating the cattle tick and preventing contagious, infectious and communicable diseases in live stock.

Sec. 2. That this Act be in effect on and after its passage by the Legislature and signature by the Governor.

Approved the 25th day of March, 1910.

CHAPTER 227, LAWS OF 1910.

AN ACT to amend Section 1, Chapter 108 of the laws of 1908, so as to increase the number of members of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Making the Governor and Attorney-General and Professor of Animal Husbandry, Members of Live Stock Board.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That Section 1, Chapter 108, of the laws of Mississippi of 1908, be, and the same is hereby amended, to read as follows: Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That from and after the passage of this Act and its approval by the Governor, a State Live Stock and Sanitary Board be and the same is hereby established, to consist of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce, who shall be ex-officio chairman of the same, the Governor, the Attorney-General, the Professor of Animal Husbandry of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, who shall be Secretary of the same, and the Professor of Veterinary Science, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, who shall be State Veterinarian, and in addition to these, two other members, who shall be appointed by the Governor, as representatives of the live stock breeders of the State to serve for four years, or until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified, but the appointees of the Governor, now serving, shall continue in office for their terms.

Section 2. That this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1910.

Regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Mississippi Governing the Control, and Extermination of Contagious, Infectious and Communicable Diseases of Live Stock in Mississippi.

Regulation 1. The annual regulations and amendments thereof of the United States Department of Agriculture concerning interstate cattle transportation are hereby adopted as a portion of the regulations of this Board during such time as such regulations are in force.

Regulation 2. The fact has been determined by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and notice is hereby given that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenetic, Southern or Texas fever exists among cattle in the following named counties and parts of counties which area is hereby declared quarantined, viz:—

Alcorn, Amite, Bolivar, Calhoun, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Carroll, Copiah, Covington, Forrest, Franklin, George, Green, Grenada, Hancock, Harrison, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Kemper, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lee, Leflore, Lincoln, Marion, Montgomery, Neshoba, Newton, Oktibbeha, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Scott, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tishomingo, Union, Warren, Wayne, Webster, Wilkinson, Winston, Yalobusha, and

That portion of Attala County south and east of the Yokahockany River and Bese Chito Creek.

That portion of Chickasaw County west of a line beginning at the intersection of the Chickasaw-Clay County line and Houlka Creek, thence north along said creek to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad, thence north following said railroad to the Chickasaw-Pontotoc County line.

That portion of Claiborne County north of the north fork of Bayou Pierre River and Bayou Pierre River proper.

That portion of Holmes County west of the line beginning at the point on the Holmes-Leflore County line where the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad crosses said county line, thence following said railroad in a southerly direction to the point where said railroad crosses Little Black Creek, thence following Little Black Creek to Howard, Miss., thence following along the Foot Hill Bluffs in a southerly direction to the Holmes-Yazoo County line.

That portion of Jefferson County south and east of the Jackson-Natchez Branch of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad.

That portion of Lafayette County east of a line beginning at the Marshall-LaFayette County line where the Illinois Central Railroad intersects said line, thence following said railroad south to its intersection with the Yocona River, thence following said river west to the Panola-LaFayette County line.

That portion of Leake County east of a line beginning at the intersection of the Yokahockany River with Pearl River, thence following the Yokahockany River north to the Leake-Attala County line.

That portion of Lowndes County east of the Tombigbee River.

That portion of Madison County within a line beginning at

a point on Pearl River where the line between Township 8, Range 3 East, and Township 8, Range 4 East, intersects said River, thence north along range line between Range 3 East, and Range 4 East, to its intersection with Tilda Bogue Creek, thence northwest along said creek to its intersection with Big Black River thence west along Big Black River to crossing of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, thence south along said railroad to the Madison-Hinds County line, thence east, south and east along said line to Pearl River, thence following Pearl River to point of beginning.

That portion of Marshall County south and east of Tippah Creek.

That portion of Monroe County north and east of a line beginning at a point on the Itawamba-Monroe County line where Scholfe Creek crosses said line, thence following said creek to its intersection with the West Fork of Tombigbee River, thence following the West Fork of Tombigbee River to the intersection of the East and West Fork of Tombigbee River, thence following Tombigbee River to its intersection with Weavers Creek, thence following said creek to its intersection with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, thence following said railroad southeast to the Mississippi-Alabama state line.

That portion of Noxubee County west of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

That portion of Rankin County west of a line beginning at a point where the Range line between Range 3 and Range 4 East, intersects the Rankin-Simpson County line, thence following along said line north to its intersection with Pelahatchie Creek, thence following said creek to its intersection with Pearl River.

That portion of Yazoo County west of a line beginning at the Yazoo-Holmes County line at the point where Yazoo River crosses said line, thence following said river to Yazoo City, Miss., thence following south along the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad to the Madison-Yazoo County line.

Regulation 3. The fact has been determined by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and notice is hereby given that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenetic, Southern or Texas fever exists under control among the cattle in the following named counties and parts of counties: Adams, Coahoma, Hinds, Issaquena, Panola and Washington.

That portion of Attala County northwest of the Yokahockany River and Bese Chitto Creek.

That portion of Chickasaw County east of a line beginning at the intersection of the Chickasaw-Clay County line and Houlka Creek, thence northwesterly along said creek to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad, thence north following said railroad to the Chickasaw-Pontotoc County line.

That portion of Claiborne County south of the north fork of Bayou Pierre River and Bayou Pierre River proper.

That portion of Holmes County east of a line beginning at the point on the Holmes-Leflore County line where the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad crosses said county line, thence following said railroad in a southerly direction to the point where said railroad crosses Little Black Creek, thence following Little Black Creek to Howard, Miss., thence following along the Foot Hills Bluff in a southerly direction to the Holmes-Yazoo County line.

That portion of Jefferson County north and west of the Jackson-Natchez Branch of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad.

That portion of LaFayette County west of a line beginning at the Marshall-LaFayette County line where the Illinois Central Railroad intersects said line, thence following said railroad south to its intersection with the Yocona River, thence following said river west to the Panola-LaFayette County line.

That portion of Leake County west of a line beginning at the intersection of the Yokahockany River with Pearl River, thence following the Yockahockany River north to the Leake-Attala County line.

That portion of Lowndes County west of the Tombigbee River.

That portion of Madison County not included within a line beginning at a point on Pearl River where the line between Township 8, Range 3 East, and Township 8, Range 4 East, intersects said river, thence north along Range line between Range 3 East, and Range 4 East, to its intersection with Tilda Bogue Creek, thence northwest along said creek to its intersection with Big Black River, thence west along Big Black River to crossing of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, thence south along said railroad to the Madison-Hinds County line, thence east, south and east along said line to Pearl River, thence following Pearl River to point of beginning.

That portion of Monroe County south of a line beginning at a point on the Itawamba-Monroe County line where Scholfe Creek crosses said line, thence following said creek to its intersection with the West Fork of Tombigbee River, thence following the west fork of Tombigbee River to the intersection of the East and West fork of Tombigbee River, thence following Tombigbee River to its intersection with Weavers Creek, thence following said creek to its intersection with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, thence following said railroad southeast to the Mississippi-Alabama State line.

That portion of Noxubee County east of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

That portion of Rankin County east of a line beginning at a point where the Range line between Range 3 and Range 4 east, intersects the Rankin-Simpson County line, thence following along said line north to its intersection with Pelahatchie Creek, thence following said creek to its intersection with Pearl River.

That portion of Yazoo County east of a line beginning at the Yazoo-Holmes County line at the point where Yazoo River crosses said line, thence following said river to Yazoo City, Miss., thence following south along the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad to the Madison-Yazoo County line.

It is hereby ordered that no person, company or corporation owning or having in charge any cattle in the area herein mentioned shall move or receive for shipment such cattle or any cattle from the area mentioned in this regulation to any point in quarantined or non-quarantined area of this or any other state except as hereinafter provided:

Cattle shall be free of ticks and shall be dipped in standard arsenical solution under the supervision of a State Live Stock Inspector and a permit issued for the movement.

It is further ordered that all railroads or other transportation companies securely lock the gates of all stock yards, stock pens and loading chutes in said area and that all boats refuse for transportation all cattle therein and not permit such cattle to be placed in such yards, pens or chutes, or on such boats in any manner unless permission is first obtained from a State Live Stock Inspector.

Regulation 4. No cattle shall be moved or be permitted to move from the quarantined area of Mississippi as set forth in Regulation 2 of these regulations or from the quarantined area

of any other state into Adams, Benton, Coahoma, DeSoto, Hinds, Issaquena, Panola, Tunica, Tate and Washington Counties, Mississippi, nor into that portion of Attala, Chickasaw, Claiborne, Holmes, Jefferson, LaFayette, Lowndes, Leake, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, Noxubee, Rankin and Yazoo Counties, Mississippi, not herein quarantined in Regulation 2 of these regulations, except as hereinafter provided:

Cattle of the quarantined area, or other cattle exposed to or infested with ticks, in counties in which the work of tick eradication is being conducted which have been properly dipped twice—seven to ten days apart—in arsenical solution, under the supervision of an Inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for interstate shipment, and by State Inspectors on movement within the State, at all seasons of the year, which have been examined and certified to be free of infection by said Inspector, may be shipped or moved to points outside of the quarantined area in the State of Mississippi at any time. Provided, that such cattle shall not be exposed to infection after the second dipping, and when shipped shall be handled in clean and disinfected cars. Provided, however, that cattle originating in any area quarantined on account of Texas fever may be shipped for immediate slaughter to Greenville, Jackson and Natchez, Mississippi, and when shipped to these points the following rules regarding their movement shall be observed:

(a) Facilities must be maintained for handling and transferring cattle from the cars or landing to the stock pens or slaughter houses without passing them over the public highways.

(b) Cattle shall be free from ticks, *Margaropus Annulatus*, (*Boophilus Annulatus*), shall be shipped only by rail or boat, and the cars in which said cattle are shipped shall bear placards on each side stating that said cars contain Southern cattle, and the way-bills and other papers regarding the shipment shall be so marked.

(c) On arrival at destination, or when unloaded to be fed or watered, or for other purposes, such cattle shall be placed in pens plainly marked, "Quarantined Pens," and used only for Southern cattle. There shall be a space not less than 10 feet wide between such quarantine pens and pens used for cattle from the non-quarantined areas, which space shall not be occupied by cattle and shall have on each side a tight board fence not less than six feet high.

(d) The cars and boats used to transport such cattle, and also the chutes, alleyways and pens not reserved for the exclusive use of such cattle, shall be cleaned and disinfected in the following manner: As soon as possible after unloading, and before they are again used to store or shelter animals or merchandise, remove all litter and manure. This litter and manure may be burned or may be disinfected by mixing it with lime or saturating it with a 5 per cent solution of 100 per cent carbolic acid; wash the interior surface of the cars and the watering and feeding troughs with water until clean; saturate the entire interior surface of the cars, including the inner surface of the car doors, and the feeding troughs, chutes and floors of the pens with a mixture made with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of lime and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of 100 per cent carbolic acid to each gallon of water, or with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water.

Regulation 5. No cattle, horses, mules or asses, infested with ticks, *Margaropus Annulatus*, (*Boophilus Annulatus*), shall be transported, driven or allowed to drift from any other state into any county in the State of Mississippi.

Regulation 6. The State Veterinarian, Assistant State Veterinarians or State Live Stock Inspectors shall issue official quarantine notices to all persons owning or having in charge cattle horses or mules infested with fever ticks, *Margaropus Annulatus*, (*Boophilus Annulatus*), in counties in this state in which the work of tick eradication is being conducted. Quarantined cattle, horses, mules, sheep or hogs shall not be moved from the field, pasture, lot, stable or enclosure in which they are quarantined, except by special permission in written or printed form given by the State Veterinarian or agents or veterinary inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, commissioned by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, or the Secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Regulation 7. No person, company or corporation owning or having in charge any cattle in any quarantined area or region of the state in which the work of tick eradication is being conducted shall permit them to run at large or stray on any public road, or deliver such cattle for transportation, or receive for shipment such cattle, except when accompanied by a permit signed by the State Veterinarian, or agents or veterinary inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, commissioned by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, or the Secretary of the Live

Stock Sanitary Board, certifying that said cattle are free from ticks.

Regulation 8. Horses, mules and asses infested with ticks, *Margaropus Annulatus*, (*Boophilus Annulatus*), in counties in which the work of tick eradication is being conducted shall be quarantined and treated in accordance with regulations governing the movement, disinfection and handling of cattle.

Regulation 9. No horses, mules or asses infested with ticks, *Margaropus Annulatus*, (*Boophilus Annulatus*), shall be moved from the quarantined area of this state into any county in this state, in which the work of tick eradication is being conducted.

Regulation 10. No person owning or having in charge any cattle infested with or exposed to the infection of ticks, *Margaropus Annulatus*, (*Boophilus Annulatus*), shall fail to dip all such cattle (after being notified to do so by the State Veterinarian, or agents or veterinary inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, commissioned by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, or the Secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board) infected or exposed, in a standard arsenical solution contained in a dipping vat, every two weeks as long as the ticks remain on the cattle or the premises or pasture remain infected, or the premises remain quarantined; unless the owner or person in charge receives permission from a State Live Stock Inspector to disinfect cattle in another manner. When quarantined cattle and premises are free of ticks an order will be issued by an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the Secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board releasing them from quarantine.

Regulation 11. Hides from tick infested animals shall not be moved on the public roads or delivered for shipment, until ten days after being removed, or until they have been dipped in a five per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Regulation 12. No cattle, except work oxen from the quarantined area of Mississippi, shall move or be allowed to move, into any county in Mississippi in which the work of tick eradication is being conducted, except as hereinafter provided:

Work oxen shall be free of ticks and shall be dipped in standard arsenical solution under the supervision of a State Live Stock Inspector or an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, either at the point of origin, enroute, at the railroad unloading point or in a dipping vat located on the inter-county

line at point of entry and approved by the Mississippi Live Stock Sanitary Board.

A special certificate shall be issued by such Inspector supervising the dipping of all work oxen done under the provisions of this regulation, before movement to premises in the area mentioned herein can be made. Said certificate shall become void after 14 days from date of issue.

Regulation 13. No person, company or corporation owning or having in charge any domestic animals as cattle, horses, mules, asses, hogs, sheep or goats affected with any contagious or infectious disease shall permit them to stray or run at large on any common or range, or to be moved on the public roads, or delivered for shipment, or received for shipment such diseased animals except upon inspection and certification of the State Veterinarian or Assistant State Veterinarians and such diseased animals shall not be sold for breeding or feeding purposes.

Regulation 14. Tuberculous cattle must be reported to the State Veterinarian and be kept in strict quarantine or isolation. When such animals are slaughtered it must be done under the supervision of a qualified meat inspector, or State Veterinarian or Assistant State Veterinarian, who will inspect the carcass and give full directions as to the disposal of same. The use of tuberculous cows in dairies is strictly prohibited. All cattle brought into Mississippi for use in dairies and for breeding purposes shall be free from tuberculosis; and to determine which fact, all cattle over three months old shall be tested with tuberculin before entering the State of Mississippi. The health certificate that accompanies the freight or express bill must specifically state that such cattle have been tested with tuberculin and are free from tuberculosis.

Regulation 15. Live stock brought into the state accompanied by health certificate. All live stock except such live stock as are to be used for immediate slaughter, when brought into Mississippi by a person, company, corporation, railroad or other transportation companies, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health, and said certificate of health shall state that said animal or animals are free from contagious, infectious or communicable diseases and the carrier or carriers of the cause or causes of such disease. This certificate must be made by a Veterinarian approved by officials in charge of the Live Stock Sanitary Work in the state or by an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, immediately after he has person-

ally examined the live stock and before the live stock has been shipped into Mississippi. The certificate shall be attached to, and accompany the shipping bill of live stock to the place to which the live stock are shipped, and the owner of the live stock or agent of the transportation company shall mail or send said certificate to the State Veterinarian immediately following the arrival of live stock at its place of destination. The State Veterinarian shall furnish qualified veterinarians and transportation companies with blank health certificates at actual cost.

Regulation 16. All domestic animals as cattle, horses, mules, asses, hogs and sheep affected with a contagious or infectious disease as anthrax, tuberculosis, hog cholera, glanders, black leg and hemorrhagic septicæmia shall be disposed of as directed by the State Veterinarian.

Regulation 17. The carcasses of any domestic animal as cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats or hogs affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be either burned or buried at least four (4) feet under the surface of the earth covered with live lime. Barns, stalls, lots, troughs, buckets and all places that may be infected with germs of such contagious or infectious diseases shall be thoroughly and completely disinfected or destroyed according to the direction of the State Veterinarian or Assistant State Veterinarian at the owner's expense.

Regulation 18. The State Veterinarian shall appoint as many Assistant State Veterinarians as in his judgment is necessary to control infectious and contagious diseases, the said Assistant State Veterinarians shall be paid by the parties for whom the work is done, or by the County Board of Supervisors in which county the work is done at a price to be agreed upon by them.

They shall be paid only when they are in actual service and shall be under the direction of the State Veterinarian to whom they shall make reports in full, and they shall consult him before making any decisions in which it is necessary to destroy stock in order to eradicate the disease in question. They shall make such reports to the State Veterinarian relative to the live stock conditions in their districts as he may demand. They shall be enabled to use stationery to be subject to the approval of the State Veterinarian. Tick eradication work not to be under their direction except by special order.

Regulation 19. It is the order of this Board that anti-hog-cholera serum and virulent blood for serum-simultaneous injections shall be either manufactured or bought by this Board and sold to the farmer at actual cost. It is also the order of this Board that all serum sold in this state shall be subject to test. If any products are found that do not test up to the requirements, the said serum shall be condemned and the manufacturers of same shall be notified that his or her products must be withdrawn from the state, and before re-introduction they shall be re-tested.

The testing of hog-cholera-serum shall be conducted under the direction of the State Veterinarian, and in all cases the tests shall conform to the Dorset-Niles system.

In districts where the services of competent men are not available to make the serum-simultaneous inoculations, this Board will endeavor to furnish men to do this work, who are to be paid by the owner of the animals or the Board of Supervisors of that county. This will also apply in the case of other contagious or infectious diseases under similar circumstances.

NOTE—The term cattle, used in these regulations, means calves, yearlings, heifers, cows, steers, oxen and bulls.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas—Experience resulting from five years' active work in tick eradication in the State of Mississippi has clearly demonstrated the fact that, to do effective and economical work, the sympathy and co-operation of the people is essential. This co-operation can best be had by a campaign of education. Education is quickly accomplished by demonstration; therefore be it

Resolved—That the policy of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the State of Mississippi in the future be, to require at least six months preparatory work in a county before considering the placing in force of rules and regulations and beginning clean-up work. And that before placing in force these rules and regulations, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board require of each county desiring to take up the work, to hold an election and with sufficient time and publicity as to the purpose of said election, to allow every qualified elector to express himself by ballot as to his desires in the matter, and that a majority of those voting must cast their ballots for the work. Or, that while said preliminary work is being con-

ducted, that the inspectors, or other interested parties, circulate petitions among the qualified electors asking that the regular work be taken up and the rules and regulations be placed in force, and that before this is done that said petitions must contain the names of a majority of the qualified electors of the county, who have had notice that on a certain day said petitions will be considered by the Board of Supervisors, and that persons desiring to change from same will be allowed that privilege. If, after this has been done a majority still desire the work as evidenced by the petitions on file, then the State Board to act as if an election had been held.

Approved May 12, 1913.

CERTIFICATION.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the year 1913, as passed in regular session and appearing upon the minutes of said Board.

ATTEST:

ARCHIBALD SMITH,
Secretary.

H. E. BLAKESLEE,
Chairman.

—————o—————

Rules and Regulations of Live Stock Sanitary Board, in the Enforcement of Tick Eradication, Held to Be Constitutional, By the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Case of J. W. McCarty vs. State of Alabama.

In this proceeding, McCarty was prosecuted for violation of the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Board, and attacked the constitutionality of said regulations on the ground that the Legislature cannot delegate its authority to make laws or regulations, the violation of which amounts to a crime and punishment by fine, etc.

HELD—That under the police powers of the State, the Legislature has the right to enact legislation designed to control and stamp out disease among cattle, etc., and in creating the Live Stock Board, it established an arm of the government, to which, while it may not delegate legislative power to make a law, it may delegate the power to make and enforce regulations for the effective administration of a statute; making a distinction between a delegation of power to make a law, which implies a discretion as to what the law shall be, and conferring authority and discretion as to the execution of the law to intelligently and effectively carry out its purpose and intent, thereby enabling the statute to be adjusted to various and changing conditions. A violator is not convicted because of

the will of the members of the Live Stock Board, but because of the will of the Legislature duly expressed. The Legislature enacts the substantive law which prescribes a penalty for violation of rules which the Board makes as an agent performing executive and administrative duties.

Rules and Regulations in the Enforcement of Tick Eradication, Held to Be Reasonable, By the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Case of George Bishop vs. State of Tennessee.

In this action, Bishop appealed from conviction and \$50 fine for permitting cows owned by him to stray and run at large in a county in which the work of tick eradication was being conducted, on the ground, principally, that it was not charged that the cattle were infested with ticks.

HELD—That the Rules and Regulations properly covered such cases, as a rule that extended only to infested animals could not be effective in controlling this condition.

(NOTE—The regulations involved are almost identical with the Rules and Regulations of the Mississippi Live Stock Sanitary Board.)

ARSENICAL SOLUTION FOR FILLING VAT.

Water: Put 1450 gallons of water in vat.

Arsenical Solution: In kettle or kettles holding 50 gallons of water dissolve 72 lbs. Sal Soda, 24 lbs. White Arsenic (99 per cent arsenic trioxide) and 3 gallons of pine tar: When dissolved put in the vat.

To Make the Solution: First dissolve the Sal Soda with water at a light boil; then add 24 lbs. of arsenic boiling strong for 30 minutes, stirring all the while. Punch half a dozen nail holes in bottom of tar can and small air hole on top. Support can on top of pot or kettle by slats and let tar slowly run into solution, stirring all the while.

Precaution: Protect vat so animals cannot drink solution, thirsty cattle should have water before dipping. Let dams dry before calves are allowed to suck.

Refilling: As solution gets low make up enough to refill to right depth. If only 500 gallons are needed to refill use only one-third of the arsenic, Sal Soda and tar given above for full amount of 1500 gallons.

Approximate Cost: Arsenic 5 cents per pound in 100-pound lots. Sal Soda, 1¾ cents, pine tar 35 cents per gallon—Cost per 1500 gallon vat about \$4.00. Cost to dip one animal four times, one cent.

HOG CHOLERA AND SERUM TREATMENT.

By E. M. RANCK, *State Veterinarian*.

This disease was introduced in the United States by im-

porting some hogs about the year 1833. Since that time it has spread over the whole country.

How Spread.

It is spread by people walking over lots in which hogs have the disease. Pigeons and other birds feeding after sick hogs and flying across fields to healthy animals. Dogs digging up buried carcasses and dragging them around. Wagons and automobiles driving across infected lots and out on public roads. Running streams of water through infected fields. Pools and ponds at which sick and well animals drink. Dust from infected pens or lots. Shipping cattle in cars from which sick hogs were taken and the car not disinfected and the cattle walking in a pasture where non-infected hogs are kept. Flies, buzzards, etc.

How Recognized.

By examining sick hogs before death. Hogs with cholera usually show purple or black spots along belly, flank, between legs, or chest, and where the skin is thin. Very often they stand with their backs arched. May be constipated at first, later they show looseness of bowels. They frequently stand off by themselves. Usually do not eat, but in acute type many of them eat until just before they die. Coats harsh and dry, hair standing on end. Temperature high (take same with ordinary thermometer in rectum) runs from 104 up (normal temperature is 102.) Points of ears may slough off. May lose patches of skin where spots were found.

Post Mortem.

Post mortem shows: Blood spots in fat just under the skin, enlarged spleen (melt), spots on lungs, ulcers on inside of intestines (where small gut enters large one). Little spots of clotted blood in the intestines and often a peculiar coloration of the kidneys which resemble a turkey egg shell (known as turkey egg kidney). These little spots are found just under the skin of the organ and are a sure test. If you will cut open several hogs in an outbreak of this disease you will find some with this condition plainly shown.

Treatment.

There is only one reliable treatment and preventive for hog cholera, i. e., **Anti-Hog Cholera Serum**, discovered by the Federal Government Officials and is known as the Dorset-Niles serum. It is made from hog blood and is very perishable.

Great care is taken in its manufacture and it must be injected with antiseptic precautions. We recommend it to be used by competent veterinarians. The treatment is divided into two forms, serum alone method and serum-simultaneous method. In the serum alone method the anti-hog cholera serum is injected alone. It is used especially where an outbreak of the disease is raging and if properly administered, will save most of the hogs exposed to the disease. It will even cure some of those that are sick, although if they are nearly dead it will do no good. If the hogs are not exposed to the disease and the serum alone is injected they will be protected for from three to six weeks. When the serum alone is injected and when the disease is raging, and the injected animals are exposed to the sick and dying animals, they will probably be protected for a long while, and in some cases for life. It is therefore better to let the injected animals come in contact with the diseased just as soon as they are injected with the serum. We advise the serum-simultaneous injection where owners wish to protect their hogs permanently. There is a chance for some accidents to occur in this work and it should be done by competent and trained men. In this method live, virulent blood is used at the same time with the anti-hog cholera serum and great care must be exercised that this virulent blood does not get spilled or otherwise contaminate premises.

How to Handle a Hog.

The way to hold a hog when injecting is as follows: If small, have a man grasp hind legs so the pig stands on front feet with pig's back between man's legs. Let belly and inside of hind legs appear towards the operator and the man that is holding the pig can secure it by pressing against its sides with his knees, one on each side. If a very heavy animal, or a sow heavy with pigs the injection can be made by placing the animal in a shute or a crate and inject just back of the ears in the hollow on each side of the neck. Heavy boars can be injected there too. It is dangerous to drive, run or handle hogs unnecessarily in hot weather. They die from excitement and exhaustion as well as heat prostration. The best place to operate on a hot day is under a tree out in the open. Have plenty of water in barrels and buckets to pour on those that are about exhausted. Small shoats can be placed upon tables and heavy hogs (except sows heavy with pigs) can be thrown on the

ground, provided they are not roughly handled, or if they are not too wild. But no rough handling should be allowed.

Directions.

The directions for using the serum alone method is as follows:

Use a hypodermic syringe with a short heavy needle (we advise one 30 c.c. capacity) with slip needle and solid metal piston so they can be boiled. Sterilize syringe by placing it and needle in cold water sufficient to cover syringe and needle and bring to a boil over a quick fire. Boil for at least ten minutes. Let the water cool sufficiently to handle the syringe, take it out of water and lay it on a clean and freshly ironed towel and cover with ends of towel to keep dirt and dust from getting on syringe and needle. Make an antiseptic solution of a five per cent carbolic acid or any coal tar preparation, or Liq. Cresolis Comp. (U. S. P.) and use a scrub brush and scrub thoroughly with the antiseptic the place to be injected. If mud or dirt is on the animal wash off before applying the antiseptic. Pour some of the serum into a small tea cup or a glass tumbler which has been thoroughly washed and scalded and kept under the towel with the syringe. In cold weather the serum should be slowly warmed by placing the bottle with the cork partially withdrawn in a pan of warm water until the serum is comfortably warm. Draw the syringe full of serum from the cup, wipe excess serum off the needle with the end of the clean towel and if the hog has been scrubbed you are ready to inject. Grasp the skin on inside of hind legs, or between front legs on breast if injecting a boar, or on the side of the neck just back of the ears, and plunge needle through the skin. Attach syringe to needle (slipping it on) and empty syringe by pushing plunger all the way down. The syringe is graduated on the plunger rod so that by screwing down the small screw on the rod it allows just the right amount to be injected. Care must be taken that air is excluded from the syringe, otherwise it would diminish the amount of serum to be injected and in that way diminish the dose. After the correct amount is injected withdraw needle and grasp place of injection with thumb and finger and roll several times in order to close the hole made by the needle. Wash off seat of injection again with antiseptic and turn pig loose. **Provide a Clean Place for the Hogs After the Injection.** Straw, hay, sawdust, or a good clean sod pasture, free from mud holes,

must be provided for at least twenty-four hours. The serum under the skin burns them and they rub and wallow in the mud and in that way work some of it in the wound made by the needle which frequently causes abscess.

The serum-simultaneous injection is made in like manner except that the virulent blood is used on one side and the serum on the other side of the animal at the same time. The dose for the serum alone method is the following:

- 10 c. c. for all under 30 lbs. wt.
- 15 c. c. for 30 lbs. wt.
- 20 c. c. for 60 lbs. wt.
- 30 c. c. for 100 lbs. wt.
- 50 c. c. for 200 lbs. wt.
- 75 c. c. for 300 lbs. wt. or over.

When the serum-simultaneous method is used, or where the animals are exposed to disease, increase the dose of the serum one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$.) The dose of the virulent blood is:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. for small pigs.
- 1 c. c. for 50 to 150 lbs. wt.
- 2 c. c. for all over 150 lbs. wt.

Caution.

Virulent blood if not properly handled may cause an outbreak of the disease. Be sure the dose of the virulent blood is accurate and the dose of the serum is sufficient to protect according to above dosage table. Remember, that in this method it requires one-fourth more serum than when the virulent blood is not used. With the serum-simultaneous method pigs at thirty (30) pounds, or even less, can be immunized practically for life and it is much safer and less costly than to wait until they mature. We advise this method whenever it is possible to get competent men to do the work.

In localities where the services of a competent veterinarian cannot be secured, by applying to the office of the State Veterinarian at Agricultural College, Miss., we can supply a limited number of men from the Agricultural and Mechanical College who are sufficiently trained to do this work. Anti-hog cholera serum and virulent blood and the syringes to be used for the injection are sold by the Live Stock Sanitary Board from the office of the State Veterinarian at Agricultural College, Miss. The actual cost price is charged for these, the serum is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents

per c. c., the virulent blood \$1.00 per ounce (an ounce containing about 30 c. c.) and the syringes \$3.00 each. We ship this serum in 100 c. c. and 450 c. c. bottles. The virulent blood is shipped only in 30 c. c. bottles. All shipments of serum are sent by express C. O. D., or must be paid for in advance. Those wishing to save the express charges on C. O. D. shipments should remit by postoffice order the amount necessary to cover the cost price in which event the serum will be sent express charges collect. Any serum that is ordered and not used and which is sent back to the office of the State Veterinarian must be retested and all express charges and any deterioration in the serum will be deducted from the amount paid for the serum by the party who orders it.

Caution: After the seal of the bottle has been broken use all of the contents of the bottle at that time. It may be kept on ice for 24 to 48 hours if the bottle is opened in a place free from dust and under antiseptic precautions. After that time, however, it is best to throw it away. In using this serum it is necessary to approximate the weights of the animals to be injected as the dose of the serum is graded according to weights of the animals. It is better to over estimate rather than to under estimate the weights. Experience has proven that the best time to vaccinate pigs from immune sows is just before weaning. Pigs from protected sows are not immunized. They have a greater resisting power while sucking the mother. But it is best to vaccinate them just before weaning as the cost is then at its minimum and the loss, if any, is small. Sometimes in using the virulent blood, if great care is not taken, some animals will get sick and even die, so great care must be exercised in this method. Animals treated with the serum-simultaneous method must be kept for a week or ten days under practical quarantine conditions, fed cooling and easily digested food and watched closely.

Hogs that die from hog cholera, or any other infectious or contagious disease, should be cremated. The best way to do this is to dig a trench three or four feet deep and about three feet wide. Put in the trench a lot of dry wood, old stumps or any other matter that will burn readily, after the trench is nearly filled with dry material, lay some green poles across it, then place the carcass on the green poles, place some more dry wood on top of the carcass, saturate all with kerosene and set it afire. The few charred bones and other parts of the car-

casses not thoroughly cremated will drop down in the trench. It should then be filed in with dirt that has been thrown out and blood and other materials should be rendered safe by the heat. If it is necessary to bury hogs, they should be buried at least five feet deep with live lime thrown over them and other material put across the grave so as to prevent dogs from digging up the carcasses. It is contrary to our laws to drag or throw dead animals in the open where buzzards or dogs can get to them. (See regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.)

Any further information required will be gladly furnished by the State Veterinarian, Agricultural College, Miss.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK IN MISSISSIPPI
JANUARY 1, 1912.

	Number.	Value Per Head.	Aggregate Value
Milch cows	443,000	\$23.50	\$10,410,500.00
Other cattle	566,000	10.00	5,660,000.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cattle	1,009,000	Total value ..	\$16,070,000.00

ERADICATE THE TICK—DISCARD THE SCRUB CATTLE.
USE ONLY PURE-BRED BULLS

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK IN MISSISSIPPI
JANUARY 1, 1922, SHOULD BE

	Number.	Value Per Head.	Aggregate Value
Milch cows	800,000	\$45.00	\$36,000,000.00
Other cattle ...	1,000,000	25.00	25,000,000.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cattle	1,800,000	Total value ..	\$61,000,000.00

MARKET YOUR FEED PROFITABLY—By first cutting and placing in silo and then through a good beef or dairy animal. This silo is on the farm of Mr. J. M. Aldrich, Michigan City, Miss., a member of the Live Stock Board.

A GOOD MISSISSIPPI BEEF COW—This picture was made on a stock farm in Mississippi and is not overdrawn or re-touched in the slightest. It is a demonstration of the fact that as good cattle can be produced here as anywhere in the country.

SEVERAL CHAMPION PORKERS—Grown on a Mississippi stock farm. Hogs can be produced on foot in Mississippi for one cent a pound less than it costs the man in other sections to grow them.

THESE ARE GOOD ONES TOO—And they are Mississippi hogs. Read the instructions in this pamphlet on cholera prevention and guard against serious loss on account of this disease. We should raise ten hogs where one is raised at present.

Cross Section

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