

LIVE STOCK SANITARY LAWS

and

REGULATIONS

of the

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Laws Regulating the Practice of Veterinary Medicine

MARYLAND

1918

MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

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LIVE STOCK SANITARY SECTION OF THE
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

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Veterinarian in Charge of Field Work.

ARTICLE 58, THE ANNOTATED CODE OF MARY-
LAND, AS RE-ENACTED AND AMENDED.

1. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board is hereby abolished, and all duties and powers heretofore devolved upon the Live Stock Sanitary Board are hereby transferred to the State Board of Agriculture, together with such additional duties and powers as stated in this Act.

Abolishing
Live Stock
Sanitary
Board.

2. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Agriculture, as far as possible, to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State from all exotic, contagious or infectious diseases, and glanders in horses, and for this purpose it is authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary or other regulations as it may deem necessary; it shall constitute and prosecute diligent inquiries in the several counties and ascertain as far as possible the exact condition of the health of the live stock in said counties, and the local boards of health of the several counties shall investigate all reported cases of contagious or infectious diseases of live stock in their respective counties, and if found to be contagious or infectious shall report the same at once to the State Board of Agriculture, and such Board shall have the power to prevent the introduction into this State of animals from other states which they may have reason to believe are affected with a contagious or infectious disease, or have been exposed thereto, and to detain the same at any place for inspection or quarantine in its discretion.

Quarantine.

Local Health
Boards Shall
Investigate
Reported Cases
of Contagious
or Infectious
Diseases.

3. Upon presentation to the Governor by the State Board of Agriculture of the facts, showing the existence of any contagious or infectious disease among the domestic animals of any other State, Territory or District, the Governor may, by proclamation, declare such State, Territory or District, or any part thereof, in quarantine; and during the pendency of such quarantine it shall not be lawful for any person, company or corporation to bring into the State of Maryland any animals or animal of the kind so infected from the district so quarantined; and any person, company or corporation, whether owner, agent or carrier, convicted of a violation of the provisions of this section, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

Governor May
Quarantine.

4. Each member of said Board shall be paid his necessary expenses while in the discharge of his duties.

5. The State Board of Agriculture shall, through its duly authorized or appointed officers or agents, visit the stables of the city and counties wherever and whenever it has reason to believe contagious or infectious diseases may exist; and it may have its officer or agent visit any such stable at any hour, and said officer or agent shall have power to order all animals which have been exposed to such contagion or infection to be isolated in such manner as the nature thereof may in his judgment render necessary to prevent the spreading of such disease; to order that any premises, farm or farms, stables or railway cars, where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine, so that no domestic animals of the same species shall be removed from or brought to the premises or place so quarantined until the same shall have been properly disinfected; to prescribe such regulations as he may judge necessary or expedient to prevent infection or contagion being communicated in any way from the places so quarantined; to call upon all sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, constables, policemen or other officers of the State, the City of Baltimore, or of any county, for information and assistance to carry out and enforce the provisions of such orders and regulations; to prescribe regulations for the destruction of animals affected with or exposed to an infectious or contagious disease, and for the proper destruction of their hides and carcasses, and all objects which might carry infection or contagion; to prescribe regulations for the disinfection of all buildings, premises and railway cars, and of all objects from which, or by which infection or contagion might take place, or be conveyed; to alter and modify from time to time, as he may deem expedient, the terms of all such orders and regulations, and to cancel or withdraw the same at any time; and it shall be the duty of all sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, constables, policemen or other officers of the State, City of Baltimore, or counties, to obey and observe all orders and instructions which they may receive from said State Board of Agriculture or its duly authorized officers or agents in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act within their respective jurisdiction.

6. Any person who shall violate or transgress the terms or requirements of any order or regulation issued and prescribed by the said State Board of Agriculture or its duly authorized officer under the authority of this Article, or shall refuse to

Members
of Board
to Be Paid
Necessary
Expenses.

Right of
Inspection.

Duties of
Sheriffs,
Constables,
Policemen
and Other
Officers.

said officer or his assistants access to his premises, farms, stables, cars, sheds or pens, or shall resist said officer of the State Board of Agriculture or his assistants in applying any of the quarantined orders or regulations or shall conceal the fact that contagious or infectious disease exists on his premises, shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred nor less than fifty dollars, which fine may be imposed by any station house Justice of the Peace of the City of Baltimore, or any Justice of any county where such offense may be committed.

Penalty for Refusal of Access to Premises.

7. It shall be the duty of (all persons practicing veterinary medicine in this State to report immediately to said Board all cases of contagious or infectious diseases among live stock which may come to their knowledge) every practitioner of veterinary medicine in Maryland, immediately upon receiving information thereof, to report to the State Board of Agriculture each case of any of the following diseases, namely: glanders, anthrax, blackleg or black quarter; contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or lung plague of cattle; rinder pest or cattle plague; hemorrhagic septicemia; foot and mouth disease, or aphthous fever of cattle; southern cattle fever or Texas fever; sheep scab, mange of cattle or horses; hog cholera, or swine plague; fowl cholera; rabies or hydrophobia; maladie du coit, or dourine of horses; advanced or generalized tuberculosis or tuberculosis of the udder; or any other disease now or hereafter proclaimed by the State Board of Agriculture to be of a transmissible character, or any domestic animal reacting to tuberculin or mallein test. This report shall be in writing, and shall include a description of each animal affected, with the name and exact address of the owner or person in charge of the animal, if known, and the exact locality of the animal, and the number of susceptible domestic animals that have been exposed to the disease; and a failure to so report for forty-eight hours after they shall come into such knowledge shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, they shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

Duties of Veterinarians to Report Cases of Contagious or Infectious Diseases.

Penalty for Failure to Report Contagious or Infectious Diseases.

8. It shall be unlawful for any person to inoculate any animal in this State with the virus of any infectious or contagious disease incident to animals without the consent in writing of the said State Board of Agriculture, and that any person convicted of this offense shall be fined a sum not less than one or more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Court.

To Regulate Inoculation with Virus.

Pay of Sheriffs
and Constables.

9. For the performance of the duties imposed upon them by this Article, all constables, sheriffs or deputy sheriffs or other State officers shall be paid as for the performance of similar duties under existing laws.

Duty of State's
Attorneys.

10. It shall be the duty of all State's Attorneys to prosecute all persons accused of violating the provisions of this Article, and to defend in all cases of appeals from appraisements.

Regulations
of Board to
Have Force
and Effect
of Laws.

Appraisements
Shall Be
Approved by
Board.

11. All rules and regulations formulated and issued by said Board in pursuance of the powers hereby conferred upon it, shall have the force and effect of laws, and all violations of such rules and regulations shall be punished as misdemeanors are punished at common law. And all appraisements of animals to be slaughtered and of buildings to be destroyed shall be approved by said Board before such animals are slaughtered or such buildings destroyed, and said Board shall have the discretion to have such animals slaughtered or quarantined.

Penalty for
Disposing of
Diseased
Animals.

12. Any person who shall sell or otherwise dispose of an animal which he knows, or has good reason to believe, is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or has been exposed thereto within ninety days, or shall permit the same to pass over or upon any public highway, street, lane or alley, or to graze any unfenced lot or piece of ground without the consent of the said Board, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each animal so driven or exposed; such fine may be imposed by any station house Justice of the Peace of the City of Baltimore, or any Justice of any county where the offense shall be committed.

Penalty for
Exposing
Healthy
Animals to
Others
Affected with
Contagious or
Infectious
Diseases.

13. It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully expose any animal to others affected with a contagious or infectious disease, or to put or suffer to be put any healthy or unexposed animal of the same species into any stable, or on any premises which have been declared to be infected, until the same shall have been declared to be free from such infection by the said State Board of Agriculture or its duly authorized officers or agents; any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than one nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense; and the animal or animals so introduced into such infected stables or premises, shall be slaughtered by said State Board of Agriculture or its

duly authorized officers or agents without appraisalment or compensation from the State.

14. In the event of any building or buildings, sheds, stables, stable furniture, hay, straw or fodder or feed being reported to the said Board by its officers as being incapable of proper disinfection, the said Board may, in its discretion, have such buildings or articles so infected appraised, as hereinafter provided for the appraisalment of animals, and destroyed.

Appraisal of
Buildings to be
Destroyed.

15. In the event of its being deemed necessary for the said Board to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious disease, to cause any animal or animals so diseased, or exposed to such disease to be slaughtered, the value of such animal or animals shall be appraised under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the State Board of Agriculture, by two sworn appraisers, to be sworn before any officer authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, one of which appraisers to be appointed by the owner or custodian of such animals, the other by the said Board of Agriculture or its duly authorized representative, or in case the said owner or custodian of such animals shall neglect or refuse to name such appraiser, then by two appraisers to be appointed by said Board of Agriculture or its duly authorized representative, who in case of disagreement shall call in a third; but in no event shall the appraisalment, together with the estimated value of the carcass, hide and offal exceed ninety per centum of the fair market value of the animal or animals, or a total of five hundred dollars for any one animal; and which said appraisalment when approved by said Board of Agriculture shall be filed with the Comptroller; and the Comptroller shall forthwith issue his warrant to the Treasurer for the amount of said appraisalment, in favor of the said owner or owners; and if the owner or owners of such animals or buildings or other property shall not be satisfied with the amount of said appraisalment, he may, within sixty days, appeal to the Circuit Court of the County, or to the Baltimore City Court, if such animals or buildings are within the City of Baltimore, by filing in said Court a copy of the appraisalment with a petition for a writ of subpoena against the officer representing the said State Board of Agriculture, and said appeals shall be acted upon by said Court in the same manner as appeals from Justices of the Peace.

Appraisal of
Diseased
Animals.

Empowering Board to Co-operate with U. S. Department of Agriculture.

16. The State Board of Agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered to agree with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, or other properly constituted authority of the United States, for co-operation in the work of eradicating any contagious or infectious disease among live stock, in the State of Maryland, but such agreement shall provide that such work shall be under the control of the State authorities.

Empowering Board to Employ Assistants to Control Epidemics.

17. In the event of an epidemic of contagious or infectious disease among the live stock of this State, it shall be the duty of the said Board to appoint such assistants as may be necessary to promptly suppress the same and to fix their pay.

Disposal of Carcasses of Diseased Animals.

18. When any animal is slaughtered under the provisions of this Article, the owner, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the State Board of Agriculture, may dispose of the whole or any part of the carcass, and of the hides and offal, in such manner as may not tend to spread disease or affect the health of the public; any inspector who shall corruptly pass as healthy a diseased animal, or pass as healthy any animal or part of an animal contrary to the rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Agriculture, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Penalty for Corruptly Passing as Healthy any Diseased Animal or Part of Carcass.

19. All hogs and other domestic animals dying of any contagious or infectious disease shall be buried at a depth of at least three feet or be burned, at the discretion of the owner; and any person or persons permitting any dead hogs or any other domestic animals, having died of any contagious or infectious disease, to remain unburied upon his or their premises for the space of three hours prior to sunset of said day after he has discovered the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, shall be fined not less than ten dollars for each offense or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days, or be both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the justice.

Penalty for Allowing Animals Having Died of Disease to Remain Unburied.

Dairymen Must Register Herds With Board of Agriculture.

20. It shall be the duty of all dairymen or herdsmen or individuals making a business of supplying milk to cities, towns and villages or elsewhere, to register their herds or cattle with the State Board of Agriculture, in violation of which the parties offending shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than twenty for each offense.

21. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Agriculture to have inspected at least annually without notice to the owner or those in charge of any dairy, or the parties supplying the milk as named in Section 20 the premises wherein cows are kept, and if such premises are found in an unsanitary condition, the said Board may prohibit the sale and shipment of milk from such premises until such time as such premises shall conform to the following sanitary rules:

Inspection of
Dairies.

Rule 1. No building or shed shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not well lighted and ventilated, and which is not provided with sufficient feed troughs or boxes, and suitable floor, laid with proper grades and channels to immediately carry off all drainage; and if a public sewer abuts the premises upon which such building is situated, they shall be connected therewith whenever the Inspector considers such sewer connection necessary.

Sanitary Rules
for Dairies.

Rule 2. No water closet, privy, cesspool or urinal, inhabited room or workshop shall be located within any building or shed used for stabling cows for dairy purposes, or for the storage of milk or cream; nor shall any fowl, hog, sheep or goat be kept in any room used for such purposes.

Rule 3. It shall be the duty of each person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes to keep such premises thoroughly clean and in good repairs and well painted or whitewashed at all times.

Rule 4. It shall be the duty of each person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes to cause the buildings in which cows are kept to be thoroughly cleaned, and remove all dung from the premises so as to prevent its accumulation in great quantities.

Rule 5. Any person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use a sufficient number of receptacles, made of nonabsorbent materials, for the reception, storage and delivery of milk, and shall cause them at all times to be cleaned and purified, and shall cause all milk to be removed without delay from the rooms in which cows are kept.

Rule 6. Every person keeping cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause every such cow to be cleaned every

day, and to be properly fed and watered with an abundance of pure, clean water.

Rule 7. Any enclosure where cows are kept shall be graded and drained, so as to keep the surface reasonably dry; no garbage, fecal matter or similar matter shall be placed or allowed to remain in such enclosure unless sufficient straw or similar good absorbent material be used to keep the enclosure clean at all times, and no open drain shall be allowed to run through it. Any person who shall ship or sell milk contrary to the aforesaid order of said Board, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than twenty dollars for each day during which shipments shall be made after notice of such order.

22. The State Board of Agriculture is hereby empowered to appoint and employ such assistants and agents, and to purchase such supplies and materials as may be necessary; to conduct examinations into the condition and care of the live stock of the State in its relation to the milk supply of cities, towns and villages or elsewhere, as may seem necessary; and to make rules and regulations which shall have the effect of law for the protection of such milk supplies in its relation to public health and for the promotion of the dairy industry. The State Board of Agriculture may require the grading of all milk or the pasteurization of any or all milk to be sold or offered for sale in cities, towns and villages or elsewhere, and make rules and regulations having the effect of law covering such grading or pasteurization.

On petition of twenty-five patrons of any dairy, creamery, or cooling station, the State Board of Agriculture, shall, through its duly authorized agent, make an inspection of such dairy, creamery or cooling station, including the testing and weighing of the milk or cream of each patron.

The State Board of Agriculture shall make such regulations and inspections of dairies, creameries and cooling stations as it may deem necessary, for the protection of the public health and the promotion of the Dairy Industry.

23. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale as certified milk or milk products, any milk or milk products that have not been produced under such rules and regulations as are or may

Protection of
Milk Supplies
of Cities and
Towns.

Board May
Require
Grading or
Pasteurization
of Milk.

Patrons of
Creameries
May Petition
for Inspection.

Inspection of
Creameries.

from time to time be approved by the State Board of Agriculture; and said Board shall make its rules and regulations for the production of said milk comply with all the rules and requirements for the production of certified milk as may from time to time be approved by the American Association of Medical Milk Commissioners and the Certified Milk Producers Association of America. Any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with any of the provisions of this section or of Section 22 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each day on which the offense was committed.

Penalty for
Unlawful Sale
of Milk or
Milk Products.

24. The importation of dairy cows and neat cattle for breeding purposes into the State of Maryland is hereby prohibited, excepting when such cows and neat cattle are accompanied by a certificate from an inspector, whose competency and reliability are certified to by the authorities charged with the control of the diseases of domestic animals in the State from whence the cattle came, certifying that they have been examined and subjected to the tuberculin test and are free from disease, and when said certification is satisfactory to the State Board of Agriculture.

Importation of
Dairy or
Breeding
Cattle.

25. In lieu of an inspection certificate, as above required, the cattle may be detained at suitable stockyards nearest to the State line on the railroad over which they are shipped, and then examined at the expense of the owner; or cattle as above specified from points outside the State, may, under such restrictions as may be provided by the State Board of Agriculture, be shipped in quarantine to their destination in Maryland, there to remain in quarantine until properly examined at the expense of the owner, and released by the State Board of Agriculture.

Importation
of Cattle
Without
Health
Certificate.

26. The State Board of Agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered to prohibit the importation of domestic animals into the State of Maryland whenever in their judgment such measures may be necessary for the proper protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State, and to make and enforce rules and regulations governing such traffic as may from time to time be required.

Board Can
Prohibit
Importation
of Domestic
Animals.

27. Any person, firm or corporate body violating the provisions of Sections 24, 25 or 26, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall, in the proper Court

of the County in which such cattle are sold, offered for sale, delivered to a purchaser, or in which such cattle may be detained in transit, for each offense forfeit and pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding thirty days, either or both, at the discretion of the Court. Such person, firm or corporate body shall be liable for the full amount of the damages that may result from the violation of said sections.

Penalty for Violation of Provisions of Sections 24, 25, 26.

Board Charged With Enforcement of Sections 24, 25, 26.

28. The State Board of Agriculture is hereby charged with the enforcement of Sections 24, 25 and 26, and is authorized to see that their provisions are obeyed and to make from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for their enforcement.

Penalty for False Registration of Animals.

28A. Every person who, by any false pretense, shall obtain from any club, association, society or company, for improving the breed of cattle, horses, sheep, swine or other domestic animals, the registration of any animal in the herd register, or other register of any such club, association, society or company, or a transfer of any such registration; and every person who shall knowingly give a false pedigree of any animal, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Labeling of Biological Products.

29. All tuberculin, mallein, or other biological products used for the testing or immunizing of animals sold, given away or used within the State shall bear a label, stating the name and address of the person, firm or institution making it, and the date of its preparation.

Reports of Biological Products Sold or Given Away Required.

30. All persons selling or giving away any of the above mentioned products shall report monthly to the director of the State Laboratory for Biological Products the amount of each sold or given away, the degree of strength of same, the name and address of the person to whom sold or given, and the date of delivery. Said report shall include the address of and be signed by the person making the report.

Persons Procuring Tuberculin Must Not Use Same Until Report Has

31. Persons buying or procuring any of the above mentioned products shall not use or dispose of the same until assured in writing by the person from whom the tuberculin is

received that its delivery to said person has been reported to the director of the State Laboratory for Biological Products, or unless they have themselves reported its receipt to the said director, with information required to be furnished those who distribute such products; and such persons buying or procuring such products shall keep a correct record of the amount received, the amount used and the amount on hand, and shall report these facts whenever any of these products left on hand are not deemed fit for use, or are not to be used, said person shall forward the same to the director of the State Laboratory for Biological Products, with a statement of where and when procured, the amount procured at the time, the amount used and his name and address. If the amount forwarded to the director of the State Laboratory for Biological Products, and the amount used, do not total the amount procured or purchased, a satisfactory statement shall be made as to what became of the remainder.

Been Made to
State Biolog-
ical Labora-
tory.

32. No person shall treat any animal with any material or substance nor in any manner for the purpose of preventing normal reaction on the part of such animal to the tuberculin, mallein or other test. No person shall knowingly sell or offer for sale any animal that has reacted to the tuberculin, mallein or other test, without giving information of such reaction to the purchaser. No animal that has reacted to the tuberculin, mallein or other test shall be sold or removed from the premises where the test was made without permission in writing from the state veterinarian.

Unlawful to
Treat Animals
to Prevent
Normal
Reaction.

Reactors Must
Not Be Re-
moved With-
out Perm-
ission.

33. The selling, giving away or distribution of vaccines, or biological products containing living organisms, to be used for the immunizations of the cattle against tuberculosis, glanders or other diseases of live stock, is hereby prohibited, except as hereinafter provided. An order of a doctor of medicine or graduate veterinarian, who has been admitted by the representative State Board to practice in Maryland, in either case the doctor or veterinarian shall accompany the order for the material, with a statement containing the name and address of the owner of the animals it is proposed to treat, and the object of the treatment; and the said doctor or veterinarian shall state over his signature that he will be personally responsible for the proper use of the vaccinating material or other biological product. The original of the order shall be kept on file by the vendor or distributor, and a copy of the same shall be filed by him with the

To Regulate
the Distribu-
tion of Biolog-
ical Products
Containing
Living
Organisms.

director of the State Laboratory for biological products. The person, firm or corporation shall report the receipt of the material to the director of the State Laboratory for Biological Products, along with a list of the animals it is proposed to treat, giving their ages and such description of each as will enable the State Veterinarian, or his representatives, to identify the same.

34. The sale and distribution of milk or milk products from any animals treated with the vaccine or other biological products containing living organisms, within six months of the date of their last dose or injection of such material, is hereby prohibited, except with the written consent of and under such conditions as may be determined by the director of the State Laboratory for Biological Products.

35. The Director of the State Laboratory for Biological Products may, with the consent of the State Veterinarian, authorize such person not connected with the State Laboratory, as they deem qualified to make experiments with these materials, and such shall not be considered a violation of Sections 29-35.

36. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of Sections 29-35 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not less than one week or more than six months; or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

37. The State Board of Agriculture shall establish, equip and supervise a biological laboratory for the production, testing or standardizing of tuberculin, mallein, hog cholera serum and other biological products needed for diagnosing, preventing immunizing against or curing diseases among live stock in the State of Maryland, and to investigate and test biological methods and products that have apparent value in treating diseases among live stock.

38. The director of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station shall be the director of the State Laboratory for Biological Products, and the State Board of Agriculture shall on nomination by the said director, appoint such persons as may

Regulating Sale
of Milk of
Animals Hav-
ing Been
Treated With
Biological
Products
Containing
Living
Organisms.

Penalty for Vio-
lation of Pro-
visions of
Sections 29
to 35.

To Establish a
Biological
Laboratory.

State Board of
Agriculture
Shall Appoint
Employees of
Biological
Laboratory.

be necessary to carry on the work of preparing, distributing or using the products of the laboratory for the diagnosis, prevention, immunization or treatment of diseases among live stock in the State of Maryland, and shall fix the compensation for the services of such persons.

39. The director of the State Laboratory for Biological Products may at his discretion sell to regularly licensed physicians and veterinarians, or charge for the administration of the products of the laboratory at approximate cost of the same as may be set from time to time by the State Board of Agriculture.

Distribution
of Biological
Products.

40. The director of the State Laboratory for Biological Products shall, at the request of the State Board of Health, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or the State Veterinarian, and for State and public purposes only, pursue such tests or investigations with biological products, on and for animals, as may be requested, provided the work in hand permits and the cost is within the State appropriation.

Regulating
Tests or In-
vestigations
With Biologi-
cal Products.

41. There shall be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of Maryland not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000.00 for the establishment of said Biological Laboratory, and for carrying out the purposes of Sections 37-40 the sum of \$5,000.00, or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated for the year 1913, and a like sum of \$5,000.00, is hereby appropriated for the year 1914, to be paid to the said State Board of Agriculture out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation
Biological
Laboratory.

42. All swine brought into this State for breeding purposes or for show purposes must be accompanied by a Health Certificate issued by a graduate Veterinarian stating that they are free from all or any infectious or communicative diseases, and that no such diseases have existed on the premises from which the swine were shipped for a period of at least thirty days prior to shipment.

Importation
of Swine.

43. Said certificate must show that the swine have been inoculated with hog cholera serum within thirty days of the date of shipment, and all of said certificates shall be passed upon by the State Board of Agriculture, or their duly authorized officer. Any person violating the provisions of this and

Inoculation
with Serum.

Penalty for
Violation of
Sections 42
and 43.

the preceding Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each offense.

Sections 42 and
43 Not to
Apply to Swine
for Immediate
Slaughter.

44. The two preceding Sections shall not apply to any swine shipped or driven into this State for immediate slaughter.

Board
Empowered
to Institute
Live Stock
Patrol Along
State Borders.

45. For the purpose of further carrying out the provisions of this Article, the State Board of Agriculture may institute live stock patrol along the State borders, which is hereby authorized, the duty of said patrol being to prevent any live stock from being shipped or brought into this State which may be affected with any contagious or infectious disease, contrary to the laws regulating the shipment or bringing of such live stock into this State.

REGULATIONS OF THE LIVE STOCK SANITARY
SECTION OF THE MARYLAND STATE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Requirements Governing the Shipment of Livestock Into
Maryland.

GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF BOVINE ANIMALS.

1. No bovine animal may be brought into the State of Maryland except in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, the laws of Maryland, and the following regulations:

2. Bulls, cows and heifers six (6) months old or over may be legally accepted in Maryland when accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of health and tuberculin test chart, issued in triplicate:

(a) By the proper official of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry;

(b) By a veterinarian whose competency and reliability are certified to on said certificate of health and test chart by the authorities charged with the control of the diseases of domestic animals in the State of export; or,

(c) By a duly accredited representative of this Board.

3. The certificate must show that each animal has been subjected to a careful physical examination and tuberculin test, and found free from tuberculosis and other transmissible disease; that the animals were in apparent good health within ten (10) days of date of shipment, and that they have not been exposed to other contagious or infectious disease nor to tuberculous animals since the date of the tuberculin test.

4. No tuberculin test chart will be satisfactory to the State Board of Agriculture, unless:

(a) The test has been applied within three (3) months of the date of shipment, except when the animal is from a "State

Accredited Herd," in a State where such work is approved by this Board, when the tuberculin test may have been applied at any time within twelve (12) months of the date of shipment;

(b) It shows at least the number of preliminary and post temperatures with intervals of time required as an official test of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry;

(c) The identity of each animal can be readily determined either by a securely attached tag or by descriptions shown on the chart.

5. The original report of the examination and test shall be immediately forwarded to the Live Stock Sanitary Section of the State Board of Agriculture, 816 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md., so as to reach that office before the cattle arrive at destination. A duplicate certificate must be delivered to the agent of the transportation company at point of shipment; or, if the cattle are to be brought into the State on foot or by private conveyance, then this duplicate certificate must accompany them en route.

6. Apparently healthy calves under six (6) months of age, certified not to have been exposed to tuberculous animals, shall be exempt from the requirements of the tuberculin test when brought into the State of Maryland, but *all other conditions* required for older animals must be complied with.

7. Apparently healthy cattle may be shipped to the Union Stock Yards, Baltimore, where an inspection station has been established, without previous examination and test. All bulls, cows and heifers above the age of six (6) months will be examined and tuberculin tested at this point. No permits will be necessary for such shipments. No charge will be made for this test, but cattle will have to remain in the Stock Yards at the owner's risk and expense until the completion of the examination and test, and until released by the representative of the State Board of Agriculture in charge of this work.

8. Upon application permits may be secured to import cattle under quarantine restrictions when satisfactory arrangements can not be made for the physical examination and tuberculin test previous to importation. *When such a permit has been issued* its forms must be properly filled out and forwarded as directed thereon. Such animals must remain under the quar-

antine restrictions at destination until subjected to a physical examination and tuberculin test by a veterinarian approved by the State Board of Agriculture, and until his examination and report are accepted as satisfactory by said Board, or its duly authorized representative.

Note.—The law requires that examinations and tests made under this paragraph be made at the expense of the owner.

9. Upon application special permits may be secured to import bovine animals for temporary exhibition purposes. Such application shall state full description of each animal for which a permit is desired. It shall further state the shipping destination points, with length of time the cattle are to remain in Maryland.

10. These regulations shall not apply to cattle for immediate slaughter, when such cattle are slaughtered within five (5) days of their arrival within the State of Maryland. Failure to slaughter an animal within the five (5) days that has been brought in under this clause, without the written permission of the State Board of Agriculture or its duly authorized representative, showing the reason for such delay, will subject the owner of the animal to the full penalty for violating these regulations.

11. Any person, firm or corporate body violating these regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for each offense shall forfeit and pay a fine of not more than one (\$100.00) hundred dollars, or be punished by imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, either or both at the discretion of the court, as provided in Chapter 337, Acts of 1916.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE
MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
SEPTEMBER 28th 1917.

It has come to the knowledge of this Board that dairy or breeding cattle are in some cases being brought into Maryland without the requisite health certificates from either the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or from the State of export, and without compliance with the regulations of this Board covering the importation of dairy or breeding cattle unaccompanied by a proper health certificate; and,

As the Live Stock Sanitary law of the State makes clear that it is the especial duty of this Board to protect the breeders and owners of cattle in the State against the importation into Maryland of any cattle with contagious disease; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That any dairy or breeding cattle brought into the State of Maryland unaccompanied by a health certificate, as required by this Board, must be held in quarantine until tested or released by an Inspector especially designated by this Board, or its duly authorized officer.

IMPORTATION OF EQUINE ANIMALS.

Effective July 1st, 1918.

Horses, Mules and Asses brought into the State of Maryland must be accompanied by a certificate of health, approved by the proper authorities in control of diseases of domestic animals in the state of export, stating that the animals inspected are free from any contagious and infectious disease and have not been exposed thereto for a period of thirty days prior to shipment. Duplicate copy of this certificate must be mailed to the office of the Livestock Sanitary Section of the State Board of Agriculture, 816 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md., when shipment is made.

IMPORTATION OF SHEEP.

(No REGULATION.)

REGULATION TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF HOG
CHOLERA.

1. These regulations are issued under authority given the State Board of Agriculture, Chapter 337, Acts of 1916, governing the control of diseases of domestic animals.

2. All swine brought into this State for feeding, breeding or show purposes must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a veterinarian whose competency and reliability are attested by the authorities charged with the control of domestic animals in the State of export, stating that they are free from any symptoms of infectious or communicable disease, and that each animal has been treated with a proper dose of anti-hog-cholera serum from a United States approved laboratory within thirty (30) days of the date of entry into Maryland.

3. Swine that have received the simultaneous treatment must not be brought into Maryland for purposes other than immediate slaughter until a period of at least thirty (30) days has elapsed since date of treatment. Such animals must be given an antiseptic bath, as provided in Paragraph 8 of this Regulation, and not again exposed to infection before being shipped.

4. No swine shall be removed from public stock yards, railroad cars or pens or commission houses for breeding or feeding purposes without a permit from the duly authorized agent of the State Board of Agriculture.

5. Swine may be moved from public stock yards in the State of Maryland for purposes other than immediate slaughter, provided the following requirements are strictly complied with:

6. The swine shall be inspected by a Federal inspector or duly authorized agent of the State Board of Agriculture and if found free from symptoms of cholera and other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases in a thrifty condition and have not been in the yards over five (5) days they shall be

treated by a competent veterinarian under Federal or State supervision in a portion of the yards set aside for that purpose in accordance with the method as hereinafter described, provided the temperature of each animal is taken before treatment and that only those which exhibit a temperature of less than 104° F. shall be permitted to be moved from the yards.

7. Treatment—They shall receive the “serum alone” treatment with anti-hog-cholera serum prepared under Federal License or by the State College of Agriculture, given in doses to conform with the requirements as specified in Amendment 3 to U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Order No. 245.

8. The “sero simultaneous” or double treatment will not be permitted where hogs are to be moved from public stock yards to points within the State of Maryland.

9. After receiving the “serum alone” treatment they shall be disinfected in a 2% solution of compound solution of cresol U. S. P. or a permitted substitute and be held in disinfected pens for at least three (3) hours before being removed from yards.

10. Shipment or removal must be made in disinfected cars or vehicles, and special disinfected chutes must be used in loading or unloading, or the animals may be transferred directly from one disinfected vehicle to another.

11. These animals must be held in strict quarantine at destination for a period of thirty (30) days.

12. DOSES OF SERUM AS SPECIFIED IN
AMENDMENT 3 TO BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
REGULATION No. 245.

Weight of Swine.	Dose of Serum.
20 to 40 pounds.....	30 cubic centimeters.
40 to 60 pounds.....	30 to 40 cubic centimeters.
60 to 90 pounds.....	40 to 50 cubic centimeters.
90 to 120 pounds.....	50 to 60 cubic centimeters.
120 to 150 pounds.....	60 to 70 cubic centimeters.
150 to 180 pounds.....	70 to 80 cubic centimeters.
180 pounds and over.....	80 to 100 cubic centimeters.

13. All cars, wagons, pens, crates, yards, chutes and other vehicles or enclosures which have contained or have been exposed to diseased swine must be immediately cleaned and disinfected as required, in accordance with the rules of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry (Maryland State Board of Agriculture Regulation No. 5), governing disinfection of premises.

14. No swine that have been exposed to hog cholera or that have been treated with hog cholera VIRUS shall be removed from any premises for any purpose without a permit from the duly authorized agent of the State Board of Agriculture.

15. The "double" or sero-simultaneous treatment must not be administered to swine until after a permit shall have been obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Section of the State Board of Agriculture. Such permits will be issued only when precautionary arrangements can be made to prevent the dissemination of the disease, and the treatment must be administered under the supervision of an especially designated agent.

16. All swine which have been given the "double" treatment must be isolated and kept in quarantine for a period of at least thirty (30) days and until officially released. Before release from quarantine they must be given an antiseptic bath with a two (2%) per cent. solution of cresol compound U. S. P. or other officially approved disinfectant.

17. The premises occupied by the treated swine during the immunizing period must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, as above provided, before release of quarantine.

18. No permits as above enumerated shall be valid unless in writing and signed by an officer or agent of the State Board of Agriculture.

19. All cases of hog cholera shall be promptly reported to the State Board of Agriculture, 816 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md., and the premises placed under quarantine.

20. Exposed swine not intended for immediate slaughter should be given the "single" or "serum alone" treatment as a preventive measure and held in quarantine for thirty (30) days.

21. Upon application to the Biological Laboratory, State College of Agriculture, College Park, through a registered veterinarian anti-hog-cholera serum will be supplied to the farmers or breeders of Maryland at cost of manufacture.

22. The carcasses of all hogs and other domestic animals dying of any contagious or infectious disease must be disposed of in accordance with Section 19, Chapter 337, Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1916:

23. "All hogs and other domestic animals dying of any contagious or infectious disease shall be buried at a depth of at least three (3) feet, or be burned, at the discretion of the owner. And any person or persons permitting any dead hogs or any other domestic animals, having died of any contagious or infectious disease, to remain unburied upon his or her premises for the space of three (3) hours prior to sunset of said day after he has discovered the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace shall be fined not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars for each offense, or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten (10) days, or be both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the justice."

WHO MAY INSPECT.

State Veterinarians, Officially Certified inspectors in the State from which cattle originate, Agents of the Live Stock Sanitary Section of the State Board of Agriculture and Inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

OFFICIALS.

Live Stock Sanitary Section of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, 816 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION AND TUBERCULIN TESTING OF ANIMALS.

Experience has shown the necessity for exactness and great care, and for uniformity of practice, in inspecting and testing cattle for tuberculosis. The following directions are for veterinarians who make such inspections and tests for the State Board of Agriculture. They are drawn with reference to the subcutaneous tuberculin test, having in mind the greatest possible economy of time that is consistent with accurate and reliable work:

1. The herd to be tested should be confined to stalls to which they are accustomed, if possible, and if this is not possible, then they should be arranged conveniently for the inspector, and kept so until any excitement has subsided before beginning the examination.

2. The cattle must be listed on the test chart in the order in which they are to be tested, by the use of some designating mark or number affixed to each animal. Such mark must make the identity of each animal clear to the inspector, and must be durable enough to last until the animal is tagged as non-reacting, or branded or tagged as reacted. Each animal must be described on the test chart in such manner as will make future identification possible.

3. The herd should be fed and watered as usual throughout the test; frequent watering is more desirable than allowing large quantities at less frequent intervals.

4. All thermometers used in the test must be reliable, and should be compared for uniformity of reading before the test is commenced. Fractions of degrees should be recorded in tenths as decimals, and not in fifths. The thermometers and hands of inspector should be washed in a disinfecting solution after each temperature is taken.

5. The inspection should always begin with a careful physical examination of each animal. This is essential, because in some advanced cases of tuberculosis no reaction follows the injection of tuberculin; but experience has shown that these are usually discoverable by physical examination. This examina-

tion should be complete, and include a careful examination of the udder and of the superficial lymphatic glands, auscultation of the lungs, the detection of stenotic breathing or of coughing, the recognition of tuberculosis of the vulva, of tuberculous discharge from the vagina, etc., etc. The injection of tuberculin and reading of the thermometer does not constitute an intelligent application of the tuberculin test. It is necessary that strict attention also be given the physical condition of the animal during the taking of the post temperatures, as reactions are at times shown in ways other than by the typical elevation of temperature.

6. Take each animal's temperature *at least three times* at two-hour intervals on the day of injection; for instance, at 2, 4 and 6 P. M. When a preliminary temperature registers 103° F. or above, tuberculin should not be injected. The test of such animal should be postponed. (The more certain the elimination of febrile condition from other cause, the less likely an erroneous diagnosis from temperature readings.)

7. Inject the tuberculin (use that supplied free of charge by the State Board of Agriculture) in the evening, preferably between the hours of 8 and 10. Injection must be made with a carefully sterilized hypodermic syringe. The dose should be graduated accurately. The most convenient point for injection is back of the left scapula. Prior to injection the skin should be carefully washed with a five (5%) per cent. solution of creolin or other antiseptic. Disinfect needle between injections.

8. In all cases temperature measurements must be taken every two (2) hours, beginning not later than the eighth hour and continuing up to the twenty-second hour after the injection of the tuberculin. Where the temperature is above normal at the twenty-second hour its measurements must be continued until a distinct reaction is recognized, or until the temperature begins to fall.

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry says: "A rise of two (2°) degrees F. or more above the maximum temperature on the day previous, or one which goes above 103.8° F., should be regarded as an indication of tuberculosis, provided the temperature reaction shows the characteristic rainbow curve. Animals which, after injection, show a rise of temperature of two (2°) degrees F., with a maximum between 103° and 103.8° F.,

as well as those which show a rise of less than two (2°) degrees F., with a maximum temperature of 103.8° F. or more, are to be regarded as suspicious."

Reacting animals must be tagged or branded if deemed necessary in the discretion of the agent of this Board. In special cases, at the discretion of the said agent, the tagging of healthy animals may be omitted. Suspicious cases should be kept apart from the healthy herd, and held for a retest.

9. If there is any severe change in the atmospheric temperature during the progress of the test, the time of such change should be noted on the test chart.

10. The records of the physical examination of cattle, and of their tuberculin test, as well as a report on the condition of the premises, must be forwarded to the Live Stock Sanitary Section of the State Board of Agriculture, within ten days after the inspection has been completed.

11. No retest shall be made except when authorized by the veterinarian in charge of the Live Stock Sanitary Section of the State Board of Agriculture.

An animal once giving a typical tuberculin reaction must always be considered tubercular, no matter what any subsequent test may indicate.

12. Tuberculin tests of suspicious animals shall be made with double doses of tuberculin, or retest tuberculin, and the taking of their temperature shall begin not later than six (6) hours after the injection has been made, and continued as required in the regular test.

13. The tuberculous cattle should be removed from the herd, and kept away from those that are healthy. The milk from such reacting animals must be pasteurized or sterilized before it is used for food, either for humans or animals. They shall be quarantined by the service of a quarantine notice. As a rule, authority will be given to dispose at once of cows with udder tuberculosis, or with open tuberculosis; but reacting cattle that do not show external signs of tuberculosis—if they are to be killed, shall, when possible, be killed in a slaughter house subject to the meat inspection regulations of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

14. After the completion of the inspection and removal of the diseased animals from the herd, *the buildings and surroundings must be very thoroughly disinfected*, in accordance with the instructions for this work contained in Maryland State Board of Agriculture Live Stock Sanitary Regulation No. 2. This must not be omitted in any case, and must be carried out with close attention to details. The owner of the herd must pay for the disinfectant and furnish the necessary labor at his own expense, as one of the conditions on which the examination is made. The veterinarian making the test, or a duly authorized agent of this Board, must supervise this work and see that it is thoroughly and properly performed.

APPRAISEMENT OF DISEASED ANIMALS TO BE SLAUGHTERED.

As the Maryland State Board of Agriculture has no definite appropriation for the reimbursement of owners of diseased animals appraisements will only be made subject to the conditions as set forth in the following form of agreement:—

P. O.....

Date.....

*Maryland State Board of Agriculture,
816 Fidelity Building,
Baltimore, Maryland.*

GENTLEMEN :

It is the understanding and agreement of the undersigned that the appraisal to be made of the value of the animals of which I am the owner or custodian, which are about to be slaughtered, is subject to the conditions hereby assented to by the undersigned; that the award when made shall not be approved by your Board, and shall not be filed with the Comptroller; that the amount thereof shall in no event be paid unless the next Legislature, in its discretion, shall make an appropriation for that purpose; that there shall be no obligation of any kind upon your Board to ask the next Legislature for such appropriation, and no obligation of any kind—moral or otherwise, upon the State or any of its officers to cause the amount of the said award to be paid; and I expressly release any and all

appropriations made to your Board from any liability for the payment of said award when made.

Very truly yours,

In the event that it is deemed necessary to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious disease to cause any animal or animals so diseased or exposed to such disease to be slaughtered, under the provisions of Chapter 337, Acts of 1916, the following rules shall govern:

1. No appraisement shall be made, or compensation paid, for animals slaughtered that have been brought into the State contrary to the laws of the United States, or of Maryland, or to the regulations of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, or the regulations of the State Board of Agriculture.

2. No appraisement shall be made, or compensation paid to the owner, for any animal slaughtered because of its wilful exposure to contagious or infectious disease, either by contact with animals known to have a contagious or infectious disease, or by permitting said animal to enter any premises known to have been infected, until the same has been properly disinfected in accordance with Regulation No. 5.

3. No appraisement shall be made, or compensation paid to the owner, for any tuberculous animal that has not been in the State or that has not been the bona fide property of said owner for at least six (6) months prior to the date of its condemnation for slaughter.

4. Appraisements may be made as herein provided for the compensation of owners of animals slaughtered to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious disease, but after the funds available for such compensation shall have been exhausted, said appraisements shall not constitute a valid claim against the State of Maryland or any officer thereof.

5. Pure bred and registered equine or bovine animals may be appraised at not over \$125.00 each, and grades of either of these species at not over \$75.00 each. Pure bred and registered sheep or swine may be appraised at not over \$15.00 each, and the grades of either of these species at not over \$10.00 each.

6. Animals exhibiting physical evidence of disease shall be appraised as diseased animals.

7. When the nature of the disease is such that the representative of the State Board of Agriculture shall deem the destruction of all parts of the animal necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, the disposal shall be in accordance with Regulation No. 4.

8. When the only evidence of disease is the reaction to a test with a biological product, such as tuberculin, then the original appraisement shall be (within the limits above stated) as for a sound animal, and the final appraisement shall be determined by the results of post-mortem inspection, according to the following rules:

Rule 1. If any animal is found upon post-mortem inspection, by an inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, or an authorized agent of the State Board of Agriculture, not to be affected with disease, the owner shall sell all marketable parts of said animal for a reasonable price, and this amount shall be deducted from the original appraisal; and the balance, if any, thus remaining shall be the net amount of the appraisement to be approved to the Comptroller of Maryland for payment.

Rule 2. If any animal is found upon post-mortem inspection to be affected with disease, and the lesions are such that parts of the carcass are passed for food, the owner shall sell the same, and also the hide, for a reasonable price, which amount shall be deducted from eighty (80%) per cent. of the amount of the appraisal; and the balance, if any, thus remaining shall be the net amount of the appraisement to be approved to the Comptroller of Maryland for payment.

Rule 3. If any animal upon post-mortem inspection is condemned for offal, the owner shall sell the hide for a reasonable price, which price shall be deducted from forty (40%) per cent. of the amount of the appraisal; and the balance, if any, thus remaining shall be the net amount of the appraisement to be approved to the Comptroller of Maryland for payment.

THE SLAUGHTER OF DISEASED ANIMALS.

In the event of its being deemed necessary to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious disease, to cause any animal or animals so diseased, or exposed to such disease, to be slaughtered under Chapter 337, Acts of 1916, the following regulations shall apply:

1. When in the judgment of the authorized officer of the State Board of Agriculture it is necessary to totally destroy the carcass of an animal, such destruction or disposal shall be made by one of the following methods:

(a) Cremation of the entire carcass, with all its parts and products.

(b) Boiling the carcass and all its parts and products in water, or heating the same with steam at the temperature of boiling water continuously during at least two (2) hours.

(c) Burial of the carcass and all its parts and products in such place as shall not be subjected to overflow from ponds or streams, and which shall be distant not less than one (100) hundred feet from any water course, well or spring, public highway, house or stable. In burying such carcass it shall be covered with quicklime to a depth of not less than three (3) inches, and no part of such carcass shall be within two (2) feet of the surface of the ground when such grave is filled and smooth with the level of the surrounding surface; such grave shall be so protected that the carcass may not be accessible to dogs or other animals.

2. When the nature of the disease is such that the immediate destruction of the carcass is not necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, as in the case of reaction to tuberculin test, then the animal to be killed shall, when possible, be killed in a slaughter house subject to the meat inspection regulations of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. Such part or parts as may be then passed by the Federal inspector shall be sold at a fair price by the owner, as provided in Regulation No. 3.

In case it is impossible to have such animal killed in a slaughter house subject to the meat inspection regulations of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and when in the opinion of

the duly authorized officer of the State Board of Agriculture there would be no danger of transmitting such disease by the sale or use of any part of the carcass or hide, then the said officer shall give the owner a written permit naming such parts as shall be sold, and the owner shall sell the same for a fair price, as provided in Regulation No. 3, and shall destroy the remaining parts of the carcass as herein provided.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following are the rules of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the disinfection of premises, and must be followed for the disinfection of all buildings, premises, etc., where a contagious or infectious disease has been located and the diseased animals removed, before any healthy or unexposed animals of the same species shall be permitted to gain access to such premises, as provided in Chapter 337, Acts of 1916:

The owner must pay for the disinfectant and furnish the necessary labor, and the work shall be done under the supervision of an authorized representative of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or of this Board.

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

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

3. If the floor is of earth, remove four (4) inches from the surface, and in places where it shows staining with urine a sufficient depth should be removed 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 any animal liable to contract the disease with which the premises have been infected. 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 (6) ounces to every gallon of water in each case. After this has dried, the stalls, walls and ceilings may be covered with white-wash (lime wash), to each gallon of which should be added four (4) 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, stuffiness, bad odor, 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 proportion 1 to 800, or one (1) pound of bichloride to one (100) hundred gallons of water. However, all portions of the stable soiled with manure should be first thoroughly scraped and cleaned, as the albumen 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 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 liquor cresolis compositus.

REGULATING THE OPERATION OF DAIRIES,
CREAMERIES, CHEESE FACTORIES, AND
RECEIVING AND SKIMMING
STATIONS.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of all owners, operators and managers of dairies, creameries, cheese factories, receiving stations and skimming stations, to file with the State Board of Agriculture such information regarding their plants as is required by blanks that will be furnished by the Live Stock Sanitary Section for such purposes.

Section 2. Every owner, operator or manager of a dairy, creamery, cheese factory, receiving station or skimming station, shall, before returning to or delivering to any person or persons skimmed milk, separator slop or other milk or milk products to be used for food or feeding purposes for domestic animals, cause such skimmed milk or other milk products to be thoroughly pasteurized by heating to at least 178 degrees Fahrenheit.

Section 3. Milk produced by a cow which has reacted to a tuberculin test or is affected with a dangerous transmissible disease, shall not be used as food for animals unless it has been previously heated to at least 178 degrees Fahrenheit, except a special examination has been made under the direction of a duly authorized officer of the State Board of Agriculture, and written permission secured for such use of said milk.

Section 4. Any person, firm or corporate body failing to comply with the above regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined as provided in Chapter 337, Acts 1916.

LAWS REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

ARTICLE 43, ANNOTATED CODE OF MARYLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

141. Any person shall be regarded as practicing veterinary medicine and surgery, within the meaning of this sub-title, who shall have received a license as mentioned in Section 139; but nothing in this sub-title shall be construed to prohibit members of the medical profession from prescribing for domestic animals in case of emergency and collecting a fee therefor, nor to prohibit gratuitous services in an emergency, nor to prevent any person from practicing veterinary medicine and surgery on any animal belonging to himself or herself. And this sub-title shall not apply to commissioned veterinary surgeons in the United States Army.

142. It shall be the duty of such board to keep a register of all practitioners qualified under this sub-title practicing veterinary medicine and surgery or any branches thereof in this State, and to cause the same to be published at least once a year in two newspapers published in the City of Baltimore.

143. The said board shall within six months from April 6, 1894, prepare said register, in which the name of all graduate practitioners in the State at the time and in actual practice shall, on application to the said board, be inserted without examination and shall also on application insert the names of such persons who are practitioners in actual practice without a diploma or certificate or qualification from a recognized school, who have been in practice for five years and upwards, prior to the enactment of this sub-title, upon proof to the said board, that they have been so practicing; that all persons practicing at this time and not having been so practicing for five years antecedent to such enactment, shall undergo an examination before the said board, and if found by said board competent to practice, the persons so examined and approved shall be entitled to registration.

144. The said board shall have power to reject any applicant for registration whose examination papers or diploma are not satisfactory.

145. No person shall be permitted to practice veterinary medicine or surgery or any branch thereof in the State of Maryland, who does not possess a diploma issued from a college or school of veterinary medicine, duly incorporated and legally licensed to issue diplomas; and if said diplomas shall be issued after the first day of January, 1895, it shall be received only from a college or school of veterinary medicine, which shall require a three years' course of study before issuing said diploma, and shall have passed such examination or test as may be from time to time instituted as a test of qualification by such board, and persons producing such certificates or diplomas who pass such test examination shall, on payment of such fees as are hereinafter provided for, be registered as veterinary practitioners.

146. No moneys shall be paid out of the State Treasury for the use or purposes of this sub-title.

147. Any person not registered who shall practice veterinary medicine or surgery, or any branch thereof within the State of Maryland, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, or imprisonment in the house of correction for any term not less than three months, nor more than twelve months for each and every offense.

148. The said board shall be the prosecutor in all cases under this sub-title, and such fine and imprisonment may be imposed by any justice of the peace of the city of Baltimore or any county where such offense may be committed.

149. One moiety of the fine imposed under this sub-title shall be paid to the informer, and the other moiety shall be paid into the county treasury wherein the offense shall have been committed.

150. From and after April 16, 1914, any person shall be regarded as practicing Veterinary Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland who shall, in said State, append or cause to be appended to his name the letters V. S., D. V. M., V. M. D..

M. D. V., M. D. C., D. V. S., or M. R. C. V. S., or the words "veterinary," "veterinarian," "veterinary surgeon," "veterinary dentist," "veterinary farrier," "veterinary horseshoer," "horse dentist" or "horse doctor," or who shall prescribe, advise, or apply any drug or medicine or other agency, for the relief or cure of any sick, diseased or injured animal, or who shall publicly profess to do any of these things, and who charge or receive therefor money or other compensation, directly or indirectly; provided, however, that any person may without compensation apply any medicine and perform any operation for treatment, relief, or cure of any sick, diseased or injured animal. Provided, further, however, Sections 150 and 150A shall not apply to those persons who have been engaged in the practice of gelding, but they shall be at liberty to continue the said practice without registering with the State Veterinary Medical Board.

150A.* Any person who has received a diploma from a veterinary college lawfully authorized to confer the same, and who has maintained an office for the practice of veterinary medicine in Montgomery County for the period of five years on or before April 16, 1914, upon submission of proof of such facts to the State Veterinary Medical Board and the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall be licensed by said Board to practice veterinary medicine in said Montgomery County without examination. Any person, not a graduate of a college lawfully authorized to confer a degree in veterinary medicine, who has been continuously engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine, as a means of livelihood, in Montgomery County for a period of five years previous to April 16, 1914, upon proof of such facts to the State Veterinary Medical Board, shall be allowed to continue the practice of the same, and be entitled to be registered by said Board within nine months from said date.

CHAPTER 108.

AN ACT to further regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of Maryland, in Harford County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That any person who has received a diploma from a Veterinary School or College lawfully authorized to confer the same

*This section does not seem to be embraced in the title or enacting clause of the Act of 1914, Chapter 842.

and who has maintained an office for the practice of veterinary medicine in Harford County for the period of ten years before the passage of this Act, upon submission of proof of such facts to the State Veterinary Medical Board of Maryland, and the payment of the fee of \$1.00, shall be licensed by said Board to practice veterinary medicine in Harford County without examination. And any person not a graduate of a school or college lawfully authorized to confer a degree in veterinary medicine, who has been engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine as a means of livelihood in said Harford County for the period of ten years before the passage of this Act, shall upon the proof of such facts to the State Medical Board of Maryland be allowed to continue the practice of the same and be entitled to be registered by said Board within twelve months from the date of the passage of this Act.

Approved March 31st, 1916.

STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD.

1918.

DR. G. H. GRAPP, *President*, 3900 Clifton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

DR. HULBERT YOUNG, *Secretary*, 4105 Garrison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

DR. R. V. SMITH, Frederick, Md.

DR. GLENN W. HORNER, Westminster, Md.

DR. H. J. MCCARTHY, Reisterstown Road and Primrose Avenue, Arlington, Md.



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