

Bovine

State of Iowa
1929

**STATUTES, RULES AND
REGULATIONS**

for the Control of

**CONTAGIOUS AND
INFECTIOUS DISEASES
OF LIVE STOCK**

See page 16.

*Eradication of Bovine
Tuberculosis.*

Adopted and Issued by
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

M. G. THORNBURG
Secretary

DR. P. MALCOLM
Chief, Division of Animal Industry

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OFFICIAL NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
DES MOINES, IOWA, JULY 3, 1929.

Under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the statutes and laws of this state, Chapters 128, 129, 130 and 131, Code of Iowa, 1927, as amended by the 43rd General Assembly (1929), the following regulations are hereby prescribed for the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock which is the subject of interstate and intrastate commerce.

The regulations heretofore issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on this subject, under date of February 20, 1924, effective March 1, 1924, and all amendments thereto are hereby revoked, to take effect July 15, 1929, on and after which date the regulations herein prescribed shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

M. G. Thornburg

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Statutes, Rules and Regulations Govern- ing the Procedure for the Control of Contagious and Infectious Dis- eases of Live Stock.

CH. 128, CODE OF IOWA, 1927, AS AMENDED

2643. Powers of department. In the enforcement of this chapter the department of agriculture shall have power to:

1. Make all necessary rules for the suppression and prevention of infectious and contagious diseases among animals within the state.

2. Provide for quarantining animals affected with infectious or contagious diseases, or that have been exposed to such diseases, whether within or without the state.

3. Determine and employ the most efficient and practical means for the prevention, suppression, control, and eradication of contagious or infectious diseases among animals.

4. Establish, maintain, enforce, and regulate quarantine and other measures relating to the movements and care of diseased animals.

5. Provide for the disinfection of suspected yards, buildings, and articles, and the destruction of such animals as may be deemed necessary.

6. Enter any place where any animal is at the time located, or where it has been kept, or where the carcass of such animals may be, for the purpose of examining it in any way that may be necessary to determine whether it was or is infected with any contagious or infectious disease.

7. Regulate or prohibit the arrival in, departure from, and passage through the state, of animals infected with or exposed to any contagious disease; and in case of violation of any such regulation or prohibition, to detain any animal at the owner's cost.

8. Regulate or prohibit the bringing of animals into the state, which, in its opinion, for any reason, may be detrimental to the health of animals in the state.

9. Co-operate with and arrange for assistance from the United States department of agriculture in performing its duties under this chapter.

2644. Infectious and contagious diseases defined. For the purpose of this chapter, infectious and contagious diseases shall be deemed to embrace glanders, farcy, maladie du

coit (dourine), anthrax, foot and mouth disease, scabies, hog cholera, necrotic enteritis, tuberculosis, or any other communicable disease so designated by the department.

2645. Veterinary assistants. The department may appoint one or more licensed veterinarians in each county as assistant veterinarians. It may also appoint such special assistants as may be necessary in cases of emergency.

2646. Powers of assistants. Such assistant veterinarians shall have power, under the direction of the department, to perform all acts necessary to carry out the provisions of law relating to infectious and contagious diseases among animals, and shall be furnished by the department with the necessary supplies and materials which shall be paid for out of the appropriation for the eradication of infectious and contagious diseases among animals.

2650. Enforcement of rules. The assistant veterinarians appointed under this chapter shall enforce all rules of the department, and in so doing may call to their assistance any peace officer.

2652. Quarantining or killing animal. The department may quarantine or condemn any animal which is infected with any contagious or infectious disease, but no cattle infected with tuberculosis shall be killed without the owner's consent, unless there shall be sufficient funds, to pay for such cattle, in the allotment made for that purpose from the appropriation for the eradication of infectious and contagious diseases among animals as provided in this chapter.

2653. Inspection of imported animals. (As amended by Chapter 73, Section I, Act of the Forty-third General Assembly.) "No person shall bring into this state, except to public live stock markets where federal inspection of live stock is maintained, any animal for work, breeding or dairy purposes, unless such animal has been examined and found free from all contagious or infectious diseases. No person shall bring in any manner into this state any cattle for dairy or breeding purposes unless such cattle have been tested within thirty days prior to date of importation by the agglutination test for contagious abortion, or abortion disease, and shown to be free from such disease. Animals for feeding purposes, however, may be brought into the state without inspection, under such regulations as the department may prescribe."

2654. Certificate of freedom from disease. Freedom from disease as specified in the preceding section shall be established by a certificate of health signed by a veterinarian acting under either the authority of the federal department of agriculture, or of the state department of agriculture.

2655. Certificate attached to bill of lading. A copy of such certificate shall be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment, and a copy thereof shall be mailed to the department.

2659. Duty of local boards of health. All local boards of health shall assist the department in the prevention, suppression, control, and eradication of contagious and infectious diseases among animals, whenever requested to do so.

2663. Penalties. Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted thereunder by the department shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

2653. Inspection of imported animals. (As amended by Chapter 73, Section 1, Act of the Forty-third General Assembly). "No person shall bring into this state, except to public live stock markets where federal inspection of live stock is maintained, any animal for work, breeding or dairy purposes, unless such animal has been examined and found free from all contagious or infectious diseases. No person shall bring in any manner into this state any cattle for dairy or breeding purposes unless such cattle have been tested within thirty days prior to date of importation by the agglutination test for contagious abortion, or abortion disease, and shown to be free from such disease. Animals for feeding purposes, however, may be brought into the state without inspection, under such regulations as the department may prescribe."

Regulation 1.

Sec. 1. All dairy or breeding cattle with the exception of cattle from "Bang Abortion-Free Accredited Herds" must pass an agglutination blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of state of origin within 30 days prior to date of importation. Tests will not be accepted if made in less than fifteen days after having calved. Date of test and results must be shown on the health certificate

and tuberculin test chart. Certificates and test charts must be made to conform with United States Bureau of Animal Industry regulations governing the interstate movement of cattle. The original must be attached to the waybill, and a copy forwarded to the Chief of Division of Animal Industry, Iowa Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa.

Sec. 2. Who may inspect and issue certificates. Inspectors of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, veterinarians in the employ of the state, and veterinarians who are vouched for by the authorities in charge of the control of animal disease in the state from which the animals are shipped.

Sec. 3. This regulation shall not be held to apply to cattle brought into the state from other states for exhibition purposes at state, district and county fairs or Dairy Cattle Congress; provided that in event sales are made of such exhibition cattle to remain in the state of Iowa, such cattle so sold shall meet the requirements of Section 1 of this regulation.

Regulation 2.

Sec. 1. Whenever the Chief of Division of Animal Industry shall have knowledge of an outbreak of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease among domestic animals in the state, he shall take such action as he may deem necessary for the prevention, and suppression of such disease, and is authorized to establish, enforce, and maintain such quarantine regulations as he may deem necessary and for such purpose is authorized and empowered to call to his assistance any peace officer to aid him in the prosecution and performance of his duties.

Sec. 2. Whenever notice is given to the trustees of a township or to a local board of health, that any animal is suspected of being affected with or having been exposed to any contagious, infectious, or transmissible disease it shall be the duty of such township trustees or local board to immediately notify the Chief of Division of Animal Industry.

Regulation 3.

Sec. 1. An animal must be considered as "exposed" when it has stood in a stable with, or been in contact with, any animal known to be affected with a contagious, infectious or transmissible disease or if placed in a stable, yard, or other enclosure where such diseased animal or animals have been kept unless such stable, yard or other enclosure has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, after containing animals so infected.

Sec. 2. When it is found on slaughter that two or more cattle or four or more hogs are affected with tuberculosis, the chief of the Division of Animal Industry may order an immediate investigation, and if deemed advisable have all breeding cattle on the premises from which the tubercular animals originated, tested for tuberculosis.

Regulation 4.

Sec. 1. No person owning or having the care or custody of any animal affected with glanders or farcy, or which there is reason to believe is affected with said disease, shall lead, drive or permit such animals to go on or over any public grounds, unenclosed lands, street, road, public highway, lane or alley; or permit such animal to drink at any public watering trough, pail or spring, or keep such diseased animal in any enclosure in or from which such diseased animal may come in contact with, or in proximity to, any animal not affected with such disease.

Sec. 2. Whenever any animal affected with glanders shall die or shall be killed, the carcass of such animal shall be immediately burned.

As glanders is transmissible to human beings great care must be exercised in handling diseased animals or carcasses.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Division of Animal Industry to maintain quarantine on all animals affected with glanders until such animals have been destroyed by consent of the owner or otherwise, and carcasses

disposed of in accordance with Section 2 of this rule and the premises where the same have been kept thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Sec. 4. In suspected cases of glanders and farcy the mallein Strauss' agglutination and precipitation tests shall be recognized as valuable aids to diagnosis.

Regulation 5.

Upon the appearance of an outbreak of blackleg on any premises all calves and yearlings on the premises should be promptly immunized. All carcasses of animals dead of blackleg must be burned intact without removal of the hide. Such carcasses may be disposed of by removal within twenty-four hours by the operator of a regularly licensed rendering plant, or his employees. In the event that the owner of any animal dead from blackleg neglects or refuses to make such disposition of the carcass or carcasses as indicated above, then in such cases the disposal shall be handled in accordance with Section 5 of rule 24 of these rules and regulations.

Regulation 6.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of any city or local board of health or township trustees whenever notice is given of animals being affected with rabies, glanders, scabies, hog cholera, or any contagious or infectious disease or having been exposed to the same, to promptly notify the Chief of Division of Animal Industry.

Sec. 2. Whenever rabies is known to exist in any community it shall be the duty of all owners of dogs or other exposed animals to immediately confine such dogs or animals securely to prevent them from spreading the infection should they develop the disease.

Sec. 3. When quarantine is established in any community on account of the existence of rabies all dogs not confined or muzzled shall be promptly destroyed.

Regulation 7.

Whenever the Chief of Division of Animal Industry shall have knowledge of any horses, cattle, sheep, or swine affected with scabies or mange it shall be his duty to place such animals in quarantine and require owners to dip such animals at such intervals and in such dips as the case may require.

Regulation 8.

Sec. 1. All horses, mules and asses, imported into the state of Iowa must be accompanied by a certificate of health, showing a record of mallein test, and certifying that the animals described on the certificate have been inspected and found free from all other contagious or infectious disease. Such inspection shall not have been made more than thirty days prior to the date of importation.

*See note at end of regulation.

Sec. 2. Breeding sheep imported into the state of Iowa, except for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by a certificate of health certifying that they have been inspected or dipped under federal regulations not more than fifteen days prior to date of importation and found free from all contagious, infectious or transmissible diseases.

Sec. 3. Feeding sheep may be brought into the state without dipping under special permit issued by the Chief of the Division of Animal Industry of the Iowa Department of Agriculture providing they do not come from an area, public stock yards or a feeding station that is under state or federal quarantine on account of scabies or any other communicable disease. Shipments of this kind are to be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a United States Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by an accredited veterinarian showing them to be healthy. A copy of health certificate is to accompany the shipment, a copy to be forwarded to the Iowa Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry. It is further provided that they will be handled and maintained as a separate unit from breed-

ing sheep and they will not again be sold or moved except permission be granted by the Department unless and until they shall have been dipped in a lime-sulphur dip made in the proportions of eight pounds of unslaked lime or (11 pounds of commercial hydrate lime, not air slaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flower to 100 gallons of water—or a nicotine dip containing not less than five one-hundredths of one per cent of nicotine under the supervision of a qualified veterinarian.

A record of such dip shall have been filed in the office of the Iowa Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa, or if at the end of thirty days the sheep have not been dipped and are in a healthy condition and so certified to the Department by a qualified veterinarian they may be released from quarantine.

Sec. 4.

(a) All swine imported into the state of Iowa, except for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by a certificate of health, certifying that they have been immunized with a protective dose of anti-hog cholera serum not more than fifteen days prior to date of importation when the serum alone is used and not less than thirty days prior to date of importation when the simultaneous method is used.

(b) In lieu of a veterinarian's certificate, hogs shipped in crates for breeding purposes will be accepted on an affidavit from the owner made in triplicate stating that hogs have been immunized as above required. One copy of said affidavit must be attached to the waybill for the shipment, one copy sent to the Chief of Division of Animal Industry at Des Moines, and a copy sent to the live stock sanitary office of the state from which the shipment originates.

(c) Stock hogs from central markets or live stock exchange may be shipped into the state of Iowa in compliance with B. A. I. Order 309, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Shipments handled under this rule must be held intact and under quarantine on consignee's premises

for a period not less than twenty-one days from date of vaccination.

Sec. 5. The shipment of horses, cattle, sheep or swine from districts under state or federal quarantine on account of mange or scabies into the state of Iowa is strictly prohibited.

Sec. 6. Certificates and test charts as herein required must be issued by a federal, state or assistant state veterinarian, duly registered with the B. A. I. or by a graduate veterinarian whose certificate bears the approval of the B. A. I., the State Veterinarian or authority having charge of control of disease of domestic animals in the state where shipment originates.

Sec. 7. Certificates and test charts must be made in quadruplicate; the original to be attached to the waybill for the shipment, the other three copies must be forwarded by the veterinarian issuing same; to the state veterinarian of the state where shipment originates, for his approval and distribution.

Sec. 8. All hogs, except for immediate slaughter, that are shipped from central markets or live stock exchanges within the state of Iowa, must be vaccinated for hog cholera not more than fifteen days prior to shipment when anti-hog cholera serum alone is used and not less than thirty days prior to shipment when the simultaneous, or double method of vaccination, is administered or hogs may be vaccinated by the simultaneous method and dipped under state or government supervision.

Nothing in these rules shall apply to live stock destined to public markets, live stock exchanges or to a place designated by the Iowa Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, within the state of Iowa where the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or State Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry inspection service is maintained, but all sections of these rules shall apply to movement of live stock from public markets or live stock exchanges within the

state of Iowa destined to other points within the state.

Sec. 9. Cattle for immediate slaughter can be shipped, transported or otherwise moved into the state of Iowa to a place where bureau or state meat inspection service is maintained or to a place designated by the Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry.

Sec. 10. Reactors to the tuberculin test brought in for immediate slaughter must be consigned to a slaughtering establishment having federal inspection and must be transported thereto in accordance with Section 3 Regulation 7, of B. A. I. Order No. 309.

Sec. 11. When cattle within the state of Iowa are sold under sale contract to pass a 60- or 90-day tuberculin test and have failed to pass the same, before being returned to the original owner the party wishing to return such animal or animals shall first obtain a permit from the Chief of the Division of Animal Industry to do so.

Sec. 12. When cattle are sold out of the state of Iowa under sale contract to pass a 60- or 90-day tuberculin test and failing to pass the same, before being returned to the original owner, the party wishing to return such animal or animals shall first furnish a tuberculin test chart showing the reaction, giving the date of reaction and proving to the satisfaction of the Chief of Division of Animal Industry that such animals are reactors.

Sec. 13. Railroad and transportation companies are forbidden to move any live stock into or within the state or through the state of Iowa, except in compliance with the provisions set forth in any of these regulations, or on a special permit from the Chief of Division of Animal Industry, Des Moines, Iowa.

*Section 1 hereof shall not be held to apply to live stock brought into the state of Iowa from other states for exhibition or racing purposes at state, district, or county fairs; provided that in event sales are made of such exhibition animals to remain in the state of Iowa, such stock so sold shall first be sub-

mitted to inspection requirements set forth in Regulation 7, Section 1, before the sale is consummated and the stock shipped to destination.

Regulation 9.

Sec. 1. When hogs upon any farm or premises within the state of Iowa are sick or show symptoms of cholera, it shall be the duty of the owner or person having supervision of such hogs to immediately report same to the Chief of Division of Animal Industry. Upon receiving such notice the Chief of Division of Animal Industry shall promptly investigate the case. If cholera is present the regular quarantine card shall be posted and the owner or person having supervision of the hogs so diseased will be required:

1st. To shut up his sick hogs or confine them under cover away from all carriers of infection.

2nd. To vaccinate the herd.

3rd. To burn all dead hogs within twenty-four hours, intact, or he may dispose of same by turning such dead hogs over to a licensed rendering plant, within twenty-four hours. Failure of the owner or his agent to dispose of the carcasses of hogs as outlined above, will be cause for the disposal of same in accordance with Section 5 of Regulation 24.

4th. To clean and disinfect the hog houses, pens and yards where infected hogs have been and to disinfect daily that part of the premises where the sick hogs are being kept under cover. When satisfied that the herd has recovered from the disease the remaining hogs may be given their freedom on the premises and the part of the premises where the sick hogs have been kept shall be cleaned and disinfected.

Regulation 10.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Division of Animal Industry to supervise the disinfection of all buildings, stalls and pens at the State Fair Grounds just prior to the opening of such fair and to supervise the dis-

infecting daily of hog pens and such other enclosures as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of all secretaries of all County Fairs or exhibitions of Live Stock in the state of Iowa, excepting the Iowa State Fair, to supervise the disinfecting of all buildings, stalls and pens prior to the opening of such County Fair or Exhibition of live stock and to disinfect hog pens and all such enclosures as he may deem necessary, daily, during such Fairs and Exhibitions.

Regulation 11.

Sec. 1. All cattle presented for exhibition or other purposes at the Iowa State Fair or any Fair or Exhibition held within the state of Iowa, shall be either from a Tuberculosis Free Accredited herd or from a herd that has passed one clean test, within one year, under the co-operative plan or the county area plan for the accrediting of herds. Cattle other than those above specified shall have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test and found to be free from tuberculosis not more than 90 days prior to the opening date of the exhibition at such Fairs.

Sec. 2. All swine exhibited at State, County, or other Fairs or Exhibitions in the state of Iowa must be accompanied by a certificate showing that they have been immunized with anti-hog cholera serum and virus not less than thirty days, or when serum alone is used not more than fifteen days prior to the date of such Fair or Exhibition.

Regulation 12:

Sec. 1. All cattle that react to the tuberculin test, as well as those which show physical evidence of tuberculosis shall be marked for identification by branding with the letter "T" not less than two or more than three inches high on the left jaw, and attached to the left ear, a metal tag bearing serial number, and the inscription "REACTOR."

Regulation 13.

Sec. 1. The term "Quarantine" shall be construed to mean the perfect isolation of all diseased or suspected animals from contact with

healthy animals as well as the exclusion of healthy animals from yards, stables, enclosures or grounds where suspected or diseased animals are or have been kept.

Regulation 14.

Sec. 1. The Department of Agriculture hereby authorizes and directs the Chief of Division of Animal Industry to cooperate with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in all regulations for the prevention, control and eradication of contagious diseases among domestic animals in the state of Iowa.

Regulation 15.

Sec. 1. All hogs within the state of Iowa immunized by the double or simultaneous method of treatment against hog cholera shall be held intact for a period of not less than 21 days from date of vaccination.

Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis

CHAPTER 129, CODE OF IOWA, 1927, AS AMENDED
BY CHAPTERS 74 AND 75 OF THE 43D
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

2665. Co-operation of state and federal authorities. The state department of agriculture is hereby authorized to co-operate with the federal department of agriculture for the purpose of eradicating tuberculosis from the dairy and beef breeds of cattle in the state.

2666. State established as accredited area. The State of Iowa is hereby declared to be and is hereby established as an accredited area for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis from the dairy and breeding cattle of the state. It shall be the duty of the department of agriculture to eradicate bovine tuberculosis in all of the counties of the state in the manner provided by law as it appears in Chapter 129, of the Code of Iowa, 1927, as amended. Said department shall proceed with the examination, including the tuberculin test, of all such cattle as rapidly as practicable and as is consistent with efficient work, and as funds are available for paying the indemnities as provided by law.

After the effective date of this act it shall be the duty of each and every owner of dairy or breeding cattle in the state to conform to and abide by the rules laid down by the state and federal departments of agriculture and follow their instructions designed to suppress the disease, prevent its spread, and avoid re-infection of the herd.

2667. Petition blank. (Repealed by the 43d G. A.)

2668. Appraisal. Before being tested, such animals shall be appraised at their cash value for breeding, dairy, or beef purposes by the owner and a representative of the state department of agriculture, or a representative of the federal department of agriculture or by the owner and both of such representatives. If these parties cannot agree as to the amount of the appraisal, there shall be appointed three competent and disinterested persons, one by the state department of agriculture, one by the owner, and the third by the first two appointed, to appraise such animals, which appraisal shall be final. Every appraisal shall be under oath or affirmation and the expense of the same shall be paid by the state, except as provided in this chapter.

2669. Presence of tuberculosis—Use of infected animals. If after such examination, tubercular animals are found, the department shall have authority to order such disposition of them as it considers most desirable and economical. If the department deems that a due regard for the public health warrants it, it may enter into written agreement with the owner, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, for the separation and quarantine of such diseased animals. Subject to such conditions, the diseased animals may continue to be used for breeding purposes.

2670. Forfeiture of right to receive compensation. Any animal retained, under the preceding section, by the owner for ninety days after it has been adjudged infected with tuberculosis shall not be made the basis of any claim for compensation against the state.

2671. Amount of indemnity to be paid owner. When breeding animals are slaughtered following any test, there shall be deducted from their appraised value, the proceeds from the sale of salvage. The owner shall be paid by the state one-third of the sum remaining after the above deduction is made, but the state shall in no case pay to such owner a sum in excess of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) for any registered pure bred animal or fifty dollars (\$50.00) for any grade animal.

2672. Pedigree. The pedigree of pure bred cattle shall be proved by a certificate of registry from the herd books where registered.

2673. Compensation not paid when. No compensation shall be paid to any person for an animal condemned for tuberculosis unless said animal, if produced in, or imported into, the state has been owned by such owner for at least six months prior to condemnation or was raised by such person.

2674. Priority of test. The department in making examinations of cattle shall give priority to applications by owners for the testing of dairy cattle from which are sold, or are offered for sale, in cities and towns, milk or milk products in liquid or condensed form.

2675. Examination by department on its own motion. The department may at any time, on its own motion, make an examination of any herd, and in case animals are destroyed, the appraisement and payment shall be made as provided in this chapter.

2676. Records public. All records pertaining to animals infected with tuberculosis shall be open for public inspection and the department shall furnish such information relative thereto as may be requested.

2677. Accredited tuberculosis-free herd. The department shall establish rules for determining when a herd of cattle, tested and maintained under the provisions of this chapter, the laws of the United States, and the rules of the state and federal departments of agriculture, shall be considered as tuberculosis-free. When any herd meets such requirements the owner shall be entitled to a certificate from the department showing that the herd is a tuberculosis-free accredited herd. Such certificate shall be revoked whenever the herd no longer meets the necessary requirements for an accredited herd, but the herd may be reinstated as an accredited herd upon subsequent compliance with such requirements.

2678. Tuberculin. The department shall have control of the sale, distribution, and use of all tuberculin in the state, and shall formulate rules for its distribution and use. Only a licensed veterinarian shall apply a tuberculin test to cattle within this state.

2679. Appointment of inspectors and assistants. The department may appoint one or more accredited veterinarians as inspectors for each county and one or more persons as assistants to such inspectors. Such inspectors, with the assistance of such person or persons, shall test the breeding cattle subject to test, as provided in this chapter, and shall be subject to the direction of the department in making such test.

2680. Accredited veterinarian defined. An accredited veterinarian is one who has successfully passed an examination set by the state and federal departments of agriculture and is authorized to make tuberculin tests of accredited herds of cattle under the uniform methods and rules governing accredited herd work which are approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

2681. Equipment for inspector. The department may furnish each inspector with the necessary tuberculin and other material not including instruments and utensils, necessary to make the tests provided for in this chapter.

2682. Compensation. An inspector shall receive a compensation not to exceed ten dollars per diem and ten cents for every mile traveled while engaged in such work. Unless such compensation is fixed in the biennial salary act it shall be approved by the committee on retrenchment and reform.

2683. Establishment by petition of breeders. (Repealed by the 43d G. A.)

2684. Sufficiency of petition—Enrollment. (Repealed by the 43d G. A.)

2685. Agreements filed with department. (Repealed by the 43d G. A.)

2686. Tax levy. In each county in the state, the board of supervisors shall each year when it makes the levy for taxes, levy a tax sufficient to provide a fund to pay the indemnity and other expenses provided in said Chapter 129 as amended, except as provided therein, but such levy shall not exceed three (3) mills in any year upon the taxable value of all the property in the county.

2687. Collection—Use of fund. Such levy shall be placed upon the tax list by the county auditor and collected by the county treasurer in the same manner and at the same time as other taxes of the county. The money derived from such levy shall be placed in a fund to be known as the county tuberculosis eradication fund, and the same shall only be used for the payment of claims as provided in this chapter.

2688. Report by auditor as to fund. The county auditor of each county shall, not later than July fifteenth of each year, certify to the secretary of agriculture a report showing the amount in the tuberculosis eradication fund on July first of each year.

2689. Levy omitted in certain years. Should it appear to the secretary of agriculture that the balance in such fund is sufficient with the county's allotment of state and federal funds available, to carry on the work in such county for the ensuing year, he shall so certify to the county auditor and when such certification has been made the board shall make no levy for such tuberculosis eradication fund for such year.

2690. Availability of county fund. After the amount allotted in any year by the department to any county has been expended or contracted in said county, or at any time that there ceases to be available for such county any federal funds for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, the county eradication fund provided in this chapter shall become available as a substitute for either or both such funds for the payment of materials, indemnities, inspectors and assistants as herein provided.

2691. Notice of exhaustion of state allotment. As soon as the allotment to the county has been spent or contracted the department shall certify such fact to the county auditor, which certificate shall be full authority for the board of supervisors to pay claims, as presented to the board by the department of agriculture out of the county eradication fund.

2692. Notice of exhaustion of county fund. Whenever the balance in such fund becomes

less than twenty-five hundred dollars the county auditor shall notify the department in writing of such fact and no expense shall be incurred on such account in excess of the cash available in such fund.

2693. Certification of claims. All claims presented under the third preceding section shall be certified by the department and filed with the county auditor who shall present them to the board of supervisors and such board shall allow and pay the same as other claims against the county.

2694. Accredited counties. (Repealed by the 43rd G. A.)

2695. Hearing and enrollment. (Repealed by the 43d G. A.)

2696. Certification of number of owners in county. (Repealed by the 43d G. A.)

2697. Establishment by vote of people. (Repealed by the 43d G. A.)

2698. Sufficiency of vote—Enrollment. (Repealed by the 43d G. A.)

2699. Duty to test. After the effective date of this act every owner of dairy or breeding cattle in the state shall permit his cattle to be tested for tuberculosis as provided in Chapter 129, as amended, and shall confine his cattle in a proper place so that the examination and test can be applied. If he refuses to so confine his cattle the department may employ sufficient help to properly confine them and the expense of such help shall be paid by the owner or deducted from the indemnity if any is paid. Such owner shall comply with all the requirements for the establishment and maintenance of a tuberculosis-free accredited herd.

2700. Penalty for obstructing test. After the effective date of this act any owner of dairy or breeding cattle in the state who prevents, hinders, obstructs or refuses to allow a veterinarian authorized by the department of agriculture to conduct such tests for tuberculosis on his cattle, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

2701. Quarantine. The cattle owned by any owner who violates the provisions of Chapter 129 of the Code of Iowa, 1927, as amended, or which have reacted to the tuberculin test, shall be quarantined by the department until the law is complied with. When such quarantine is established no beef or dairy products shall be sold from cattle under quarantine until the test has been applied or the quarantine released.

The accredited veterinarians appointed under this chapter shall enforce this quarantine and all of the rules of the department of agriculture of the State of Iowa and of the provisions of Chapter 129 of the Code of Iowa, 1927, as amended, and in so doing may call to their assistance any peace officer of the state.

2702. Notice of prosecution. Before any action is commenced under the second preceding section, upon request of the secretary of agriculture, the Board of Supervisors of any county shall cause such owners to be served with a written notice of the provisions of this chapter, at least fifteen days before the commencement of the action.

2703. Allotment of funds to counties. The department shall allot, on or before November first of each year, among the counties of the state in proportion to the number of breeding cattle owned in each county as shown by the last assessor's books, the amount of the state funds estimated to be available for the testing of cattle for tuberculosis. The department shall also attempt to secure a similar allotment each year of the available federal funds by the federal department of agriculture.

2704. Transfer of funds. The amount of state funds allotted to each county shall be expended therein, but the department, whenever such moneys are not needed in any county, may transfer the same to any other county.

2704-b1. Retest—Tuberculin test ordered. (Repealed by the 43d G. A. and the following substituted):

The secretary of agriculture may order a retest of any dairy or breeding cattle at any time when, in his opinion it is necessary to do so, and shall, once in three years, order the tuberculin testing of any cattle to conform to and comply with the regulations of the federal bureau of animal industry in any county where the percentage of bovine tuberculosis has been reduced to one-half of one per cent or less, subject to the provisions of this chapter with reference to the disposition or slaughtering of animals found to be reactors when given a tuberculin test. Such County shall be a modified accredited county, and it shall be unlawful for any person to transport any dairy or breeding cattle into such county unless they have been examined for tuberculosis as provided in this chapter.

2704-c1. Penalty. (43d G. A.) Any person found guilty of violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not

to exceed one hundred (\$100.00) dollars nor less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars.

2704-b2. Funds—Duty to levy tax. The board of supervisors shall use whatever tuberculosis eradication funds that may be on hand in said county, and shall levy the tax provided in this chapter, each year for the purpose of paying the expenses of such testing and the indemnities provided for herein if the state and federal funds are not sufficient to pay the cost thereof and the indemnities for such animals.

2704-b3. Township animal board of health. The township trustees in such county are hereby constituted the animal board of health in their respective townships and they shall by April first of each year and at such other times as they shall deem advisable, make a survey and report to the state department of agriculture all breeding cattle brought into their respective townships from outside of the county.

2704—c2. Importation of cattle—Regulations. No dairy or breeding cattle shall be shipped, driven on foot, or transported, into the state of Iowa, except upon one of the following conditions:

1. That such cattle come from a herd which has been officially accredited as a tuberculosis free accredited herd by the state from which such cattle come or by the department of agriculture of the United States; or

2. That such cattle come from an area officially declared as a modified accredited area by such estate or the department of agriculture of the United States, and the herd from which they originate, if previously infected, has passed two tests free from tuberculosis; or

3. That such cattle are brought into the state of Iowa under quarantine to be tuberculin tested for tuberculosis and fully examined in not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days, such test to be applied by a veterinarian accredited by the department of agriculture of the state of Iowa, and at the expense of the owners. Such cattle brought in under quarantine shall be accompanied by an official certificate issued by a veterinarian accredited by the state from which the cattle come or by the department of agriculture of the United States showing them to be free from tuberculosis. The quarantine thus provided for shall be established by the department of agriculture of the state of Iowa and shall not be released until the examination has been made and such cattle found free from tuberculosis.

Regulation 16.

Sec. 1. Tuberculin tests adopted by the department of agriculture are:

1. The Subcutaneous or "Thermal" Test.
2. The Intradermic or "Skin" Test.
3. The Ophthalmic or "Eye" Test.

Sec. 2. The intradermic tuberculin test will be accepted providing it has been applied by a regularly employed state or federal veterinarian, an accredited veterinarian, or by an approved veterinarian when endorsed by the authorities of the state of origin, providing the observations be made at the 72nd hour.

Sec. 3. The intradermic test is hereby adopted for area tuberculosis eradication work.

Sec. 4. The ophthalmic test will not be accepted as an official test except when applied in combination with either the subcutaneous or intradermic test.

Sec. 5. All tuberculin tests must be made within thirty days of date of shipment.

Sec. 6. All certificates of health must show the number of cattle included in the test, the name of the owner and the post office address.

Sec. 7. All cattle not identified by registration name and number shall be identified by a proper metal tag bearing a serial number, attached to the right ear.

Sec. 8. No cattle shall be imported or brought in or allowed to enter a modified accredited area or a county operating under the county area plan for the eradication of tuberculosis except in accordance with Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 hereof.

Sec. 9. All herds of breeding cattle in counties that are under state and federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis in which reactors have been found may be held in quarantine until they have passed a negative tuberculin test.

Sec. 10. All untested steer cattle in counties that are operating under the county area plan for the eradication of tuberculosis shall be handled and maintained as a separate unit from the breeding cattle, (which means they

shall be quarantined, watered, and fed apart from breeding cattle).

Sec. 11. In counties engaged in the area plan of tuberculosis eradication, female cattle, the products of which are intended for family use, may be tuberculin tested without being denied the use of the same pastures and the same watering troughs as steers in feeding. This does not apply to female cattle, the products of which are handled commercially; neither does it apply where the feeding cattle are other than steers. Cows kept under such conditions cannot be sold for any purpose other than slaughter without being subjected to an additional tuberculin test.

Sec. 12. Certificates and test charts must be made to conform with United States Bureau of Animal Industry regulations governing the interstate movement of cattle; the original must be attached to the waybill, and a copy forwarded to the Chief of Division of Animal Industry, Iowa Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa.

Sec. 13. All female cattle and bulls for feeding and grazing purposes shipped into the state of Iowa, when untested and not from a state and federal accredited tuberculosis-free herd or an area officially declared by the Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry as modified accredited areas, may be brought into the state provided they are marked for identification by being branded skin-deep with the letter "F" not less than two or more than three inches high on the right jaw.

REQUIREMENTS UNDER PARAGRAPH 13

Each shipment shall be accompanied by an agreement on the part of the owner, that the animals will be handled and maintained as a separate unit from breeding cattle (which means they shall be quarantined, watered and fed apart from breeding cattle), and they will not again be sold or moved, except permission be granted by the department, unless and until they shall have been tuberculin tested by a qualified veterinarian, and a record of such test shall have been filed in the office of the Iowa Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa.

Agreements required for this purpose shall be obtained from the Iowa Department of Agriculture.

The Chief of Division of Animal Industry is authorized to reject any test chart or certificate and require a retest.

Regulation 17.

Accrediting tuberculosis-free herds. The owners of herds of cattle kept for breeding or dairy purposes may make application to the Department of Agriculture for an examination of their herds for tuberculosis in accordance with Sections 2674 and 2677 of the Iowa laws governing the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, by entering into the following form of agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the department of agriculture:

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of improving the dairy and beef herds of cattle in the United States, encouraging recognition of the importance of maintaining herds of such cattle free from tuberculosis, and promoting the interchange of healthy cattle, proposes so far as available funds permit to co-operate with the breeders of cattle, by assisting to eradicate tuberculosis from their herds and to maintain officially Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds in the State of Iowa.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of receiving assistance from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the Iowa Department of Agriculture along the lines and for the purpose specified, I..... do hereby agree to co-operate with the said Bureau and State officials upon the following terms:

1. I will permit my entire herd, or any cattle of my herd, to be examined and to be tuberculin tested or retested at such times as are considered necessary by the Bureau or State Officials.

2. I will cause all animals which show physical evidence of tuberculosis to be promptly slaughtered under the United States meat-inspection regulations, and I will cause the carcasses of said animals to be disposed of according to the meat-inspection regulation of the Bureau of Animal Industry and State laws, based upon the lesions of post-mortem inspection.

3. All animals which react to the tuberculin test, but which show no physical evidence of tuberculosis shall be removed from the herd and shall be disposed of as recommended by the Bureau or State Officials.

4. It is agreed that quarantined reacting bulls may be used for breeding, provided they are held upon the staff, their sexual organs

properly disinfected, and the cow restrained by some suitable method so as not unnecessarily to be exposed to tuberculosis from the bull or infected premises.

5. I will cause, in all cases where the milk or milk products from quarantined reacting cows are to be used for any purpose whatever, the said milk or products to be first submitted to pasteurization at not less than 150° F. for not less than twenty minutes.

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

7. I will allow no cattle to be associated with my herd which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the Bureau or State Officials. I will keep all new cattle separated from my herd, pending the application of a tuberculin test by an inspector of said Bureau or State or approved veterinarian. I will notify the proper officials promptly, giving details of the identification, characteristics and records of tuberculin tests of any cattle which may be added to my herd.

8. I will surrender any premises contaminated by tuberculosis animals, as indicated by a physical examination or tuberculin test, to a thorough cleaning and disinfection at my expense, under the direction or supervision of the Bureau or State officials.

9. I further agree to comply with and abide by all laws of the United States and of the State of Iowa and all reasonable rules and regulations by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and of the Secretary of Agriculture of Iowa, relative to the control and eradication of tuberculosis.

My herd is composed as listed below:

	Pure		
Breed	Bred	Grade	Total
Females over six months			
old
Males over six months old..
Calves under six months old
Total number of animals			
in herd

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this agreement this.....day of

....., one
thousand nine hundred and.....
.....
Owner.
County.....
.....
Address.
Witness.....
Address.....

Regulation 18.

The rules adopted by the Iowa Department of Agriculture governing the establishment of Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds and accredited areas or units in Iowa, will be applied to such herds, and areas or units in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 1. A Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herd is one which has been tuberculin tested by the subcutaneous method, or any other test approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, under the supervision of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or a veterinary inspector employed by the state in which co-operative tuberculosis eradication work is being conducted jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state. Further, it shall be a herd in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semi-annual tuberculin tests, as above described, and by physical examination.

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

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

Sec. 4. No herd shall be classed as an accredited herd, in which tuberculosis has been found by the application of the test as referred to in paragraph 1, until such herd has been successfully subjected to two consecu-

tive tests with tuberculin, applied at intervals of not less than six months, the first interval dating from the time of removal of the tuberculosis animals from the herd.

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

Sec. 6. All removals of cattle from the herd, either by sale, death, or slaughter, shall be reported promptly to the said state or federal officials, giving the identification of the animal, and if sold, the name and address of the person to whom transferred. If the transfer is made from the accredited herd to another accredited herd the shipment shall be made only in clean and disinfected cars. No cattle which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the state and federal officials, shall be allowed to associate with the herd.

Sec. 7. All milk and other dairy products fed to calves shall be that produced by an accredited herd, or if from outside or unknown sources it shall be pasteurized by heating to not less than 150 degrees Fahr. for not less than twenty minutes.

Sec. 8. All reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the state and federal authorities for the control of tuberculosis shall be complied with.

Sec. 9. Cattle from an accredited herd may be shipped interstate on certificate obtained from the office of the Chief of Division of Animal Industry or from the office of the Bureau of Animal Industry without further tuberculin test, for a period of one year, subject to the rules and regulations of the state of destination.

Sec. 10. All cattle which react to the tuberculin test and for which the owner desires to receive indemnity, as provided by statute, must be immediately removed from the cattle

barn, lots and pastures where other cattle are being kept.

The barn or place where reacting cattle have been housed or kept, shall immediately be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Feed places and floors must be cleared of all hay and manure and scraped clean.

All loose boards and decayed woodwork should be removed, and when deemed necessary, and requested by the veterinarian, must be accomplished before it will be considered that the place has been properly cleaned and disinfected.

The feeding places, troughs, floors and partitions near the floor should be washed and scoured with hot water and lye.

Sec. 11. Strict compliance with these methods and rules shall entitle the owner of tuberculosis-free herds to a certificate, "TUBERCULOSIS-FREE ACCREDITED HERD," to be issued by the United States Department of Animal Industry, and the Iowa Division of Animal Industry, said certificate shall be good for one year from date of test, unless revoked at an earlier date.

Sec. 12. Failure on the part of the owners to comply with the letter or spirit of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for immediate cancellation of the co-operative agreement with them by the state and federal officials.

Regulation 19.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 129, Code of Iowa, 1927 (as amended by the 43d G. A.), the Department of Agriculture shall have control of the sale, distribution and use of all tuberculin used in the state and shall formulate regulations for its distribution and use. Only such persons as are authorized by the department, inspectors of the B. A. I., and regularly licensed practicing veterinary surgeons of the state of Iowa shall be entitled to administer tuberculin to any animal included within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall

sell or distribute to any person or persons in the state of Iowa any tuberculin excepting under the following conditions:

A—That the person or persons are legally authorized to administer tuberculin.

B—That all sales of tuberculin shall be reported to the Secretary of Agriculture on proper forms, which forms may be obtained from the Chief of Division of Animal Industry.

C—Reports of all sales and distribution of tuberculin in the state of Iowa shall be made in triplicate; the original copy to be delivered with the tuberculin to the person obtaining same; the duplicate to be forwarded to the Chief of Division of Animal Industry, Des Moines, Iowa; and the triplicate copy to be retained by the manufacturer or distributor. All reports shall be made within 60 days from date of sale.

Regulation 19-A

Whenever any animal reacts to the tuberculin test administered under provisions of Chapters 128 and 129, Code of Iowa 1927, as amended, and the rules and regulations made and provided thereunder, the inspector in charge, or the veterinarian applying the test, shall notify the owner or custodian of such animal, in person or by leaving notice at his place of residence at the time of the reading of the test and the finding that such animal is a reactor.

Any owner or custodian of any such animal, may, at the time of such notification appeal from the decision of the veterinarian making the test by filing a protest in writing with the inspector in charge, or the veterinarian making the test, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief, such animal is not a reactor; whereupon an examination of the animal or animals involved shall be made by three veterinarians accredited by the provisions of Section 2680, Code of Iowa 1927, by the Department of Agriculture of the State of Iowa, or the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States; one of the veterinarians to be appointed by the representative of the Department of Agriculture of Iowa, one to be appointed by the person making such protest and the third to be appointed by these two; such veterinarians to be chosen within twelve hours from the time of protest, and from the county of the owner's residence or an adjoining county. Such examination by these three veterinarians must be made and completed within ninety-six hours of the date and hour at which the injunction or application of the tuberculin test was made.

In case a majority of this board of three veterinarians finds that such animal is not a reactor to the tuberculin test, the expense of such examination shall be paid by the Department of Agriculture of the State, and in case a majority of said board of three veterinarians finds that such animal is a reactor to the tuberculin test administered, then the expense of said examination by said board of three veterinarians shall be paid by the owner making the protest. The Department and the person making the pro-

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B—That all sales of tuberculin shall be reported to the Secretary of Agriculture on proper forms, which forms may be obtained from the Chief of Division of Animal Industry.

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test and the owner shall be bound by the result of such examination. Such veterinarians shall be paid the same per diem and mileage as the inspectors in charge as provided in Section 2682 of the Code of Iowa 1927.

If the owner of such reactors fails to appeal, as hereinbefore provided, the decision of the veterinarian making the test shall be final.

This regulation is made under the authority of and in accordance with the provisions of Title 9 of the Code of Iowa 1927, and shall be in full force and effect from and after October 24, 1929.

Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, this 15th day of October, A. D., 1929.

M. G. THORNBURG
Secretary of Agriculture of
the State of Iowa.

Hog Cholera Virus and Serum

CHAPTER 130, CODE OF IOWA, 1927.

2705. Definitions. When used in this chapter:

1. The words "biological products" shall include and be deemed to embrace only anti-hog cholera serum and virus.

2. "Manufacturer" includes every person engaged in the preparation, at any stage of the process, of biological products, except those engaged in such preparation in the biological laboratory in the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, or in any other state or governmental institution.

3. "Dealer" includes every person who, for profit, sells, dispenses, or distributes, or offers to do so, either as principal or agent, biological products, except:

a. A manufacturer selling direct to any person licensed under this chapter to sell, dispense, or distribute such biological products.

b. A regularly licensed veterinarian who uses such biological products in his professional practice and does not use it for sale or distribution to any other person.

2706. Power to make rules. The department shall have power to make such rules governing the manufacture, sale and distribution of biological products as it deems necessary to maintain their potency and purity.

2707. Permit to manufacture or sell. Every person, before engaging as a manufacturer of, or dealer in, biological products shall obtain from the department of agriculture a permit for that purpose.

2708. Application for permit to manufacture or sell. Every application for such a permit shall be made on a form provided by the department, which form shall call for such information as the department shall deem necessary, including the name and place of business of the applicant.

2709. Application for manufacturer's permit. An application for a permit to manufacture biological products shall be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the department that the applicant is the holder of a valid, unrevoked, United States Department of Agriculture license for the manufacture and sale of such biological products.

2710. Application for dealer's permit. An application for a permit to deal in biological

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M. G. THORNBURG
Secretary of Agriculture of
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Hog Cholera Virus and Serum

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3. "Dealer" includes every person who, for profit, sells, dispenses, or distributes, or offers to do so, either as principal or agent, biological products, except:

a. A manufacturer selling direct to any person licensed under this chapter to sell, dispense, or distribute such biological products.

b. A regularly licensed veterinarian who uses such biological products in his professional practice and does not use it for sale or distribution to any other person.

2706. Power to make rules. The department shall have power to make such rules governing the manufacture, sale and distribution of biological products as it deems necessary to maintain their potency and purity.

2707. Permit to manufacture or sell. Every person, before engaging as a manufacturer of, or dealer in, biological products shall obtain from the department of agriculture a permit for that purpose.

2708. Application for permit to manufacture or sell. Every application for such a permit shall be made on a form provided by the department, which form shall call for such information as the department shall deem necessary, including the name and place of business of the applicant.

2709. Application for manufacturer's permit. An application for a permit to manufacture biological products shall be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the department that the applicant is the holder of a valid, unrevoked, United States Department of Agriculture license for the manufacture and sale of such biological products.

2710. Application for dealer's permit. An application for a permit to deal in biological

products shall be accompanied by a bond, with sureties to be approved by the department, in the sum of five thousand dollars, which bond shall be conditioned:

1. To faithfully comply with all laws governing the warehousing, sale, and distribution of biological products, and with all the rules of the department relating to such biological products.

2. To indemnify any person who uses any such biological products sold by the principal and is damaged by the negligence of the principal, or any of his agents, in the warehousing, handling, sale, or distribution of such biological products.

3. To pay to the state all penalties which may be adjudged against the principal.

2711. Liability of principal on bond. The principal on such bond shall be liable to every person for any damage caused by the negligence of the principal or his agents, notwithstanding the execution of the bond.

2712. New or additional bond. When judgment is rendered on such bond, the principal shall immediately execute and file with the department a new or additional bond, conditioned as the original bond, and in an amount to be fixed by the department, which will furnish the same amount of security that was furnished before the original bond was impaired.

2713. Liability of manufacturer. A manufacturer shall be liable to an injured person for all damages which occur:

1. By reason of the negligence of the manufacturer or his employees in the manufacture, warehousing, handling, or distribution of biological products.

2. By reason of the failure of the manufacturer, or his employees, to discharge any duty imposed by law, or by the rules of the department.

2714. Fees. Fees for permits shall be paid by the manufacturer or dealer to the department when the application for such permit is made and shall be:

1. In case of a manufacturer, twenty-five dollars for each plant at which it is proposed to manufacture biological products.

2. In case of a dealer, fifteen dollars for each warehouse or distributing agency of the dealer.

2716. Duration of manufacturer's or dealer's permit. Every permit issued to a manufacturer or dealer shall expire one year from the date of issuance. A renewal of the same shall be subject to all the conditions, including fees,

that are required in the case of an original permit.

2719. Prohibited sales. No biological products shall be sold, offered for sale, distributed, or used, unless produced at a plant which at the time of producing, held a United States department of agriculture license for the manufacture of such biological products.

2720. Sales to permit holders only. No person shall sell, distribute, or offer to sell or distribute, virulent blood or virus from cholera infected hogs except to persons who are holders of valid, unrevoked, written permits to administer the same.

2721. Permits to administer virus. No person shall administer hog cholera virus unless he is a holder of a permit issued by the department for that purpose or is the holder of a license to practice veterinary medicine.

2729. Right of holder of virus permit. The person to whom a permit to administer hog cholera virus has been issued is authorized only to administer such virus to hogs owned by the holder of the permit, and the permit shall so state.

2733. Reports by manufacturers and dealers. A person holding a permit as manufacturer or dealer shall make such written reports to the department relative to biological products as it may from time to time require.

2735. Delivery of report. Within ten days after being requested in writing by the department such report shall be delivered or sent by registered mail to the department by the permit holder. The department may suspend the permit of any holder who fails to make such report until he has complied with the preceding section.

2739. Condemnation and destruction. The department shall have power to condemn and destroy any biological products which it deems unsafe.

2740. Defacing labels. No person shall remove or deface any label upon the bottles or packages containing any biological products or change the contents from the original container except for immediate use.

2743. Violations—penalty. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter, or any rule of the department, or who shall hinder or attempt to hinder the department or any duly authorized agent or official thereof in the discharge of his duty, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Regulation 20.

A person, firm, company or corporation before selling or offering for sale within the state any anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus, shall first make application to the Department of Agriculture for permission.

Sec. 1. Said application shall give the name of said person, firm, company, or corporation with their place or places of business.

Sec. 2. No anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus shall be sold or offered for sale or use or be used in this state which has not been produced at a plant holding a valid United States Government license for the manufacture and sale of same.

Sec. 3. Any person, firm, company or corporation operating under permit issued by the Department of Agriculture that sells or distributes or is responsible for the sale or distribution of any anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus, if the same should cause any sickness in hogs, shall promptly investigate the complaint and report the result to the Chief of Division of Animal Industry at Des Moines, Iowa. Until such action is taken by such person, firm, company or corporation, and a report made as required, their license or permit may be suspended or cancelled by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 4. All anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus and all serum and toxins which may be injuriously affected by exposure to light and to high temperature, must be stored in a dark, cool, chamber, or refrigerator at a temperature not to exceed fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit.

All dealers in the state of Iowa, or in any place under the jurisdiction of the state of Iowa shall keep such products protected from light and under refrigeration until sold or otherwise disposed of.

Sec. 5. Permanent daily records of the course of the preparation, of tests for purity and potency and of methods of preservation of virus, serum, toxins shall be kept by each licensed establishment whether it is a dealer

or manufacturer producing such products in the state of Iowa, on a form satisfactory to the Chief of Division of Animal Industry, or a duly authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture; and also a record shall be kept by each establishment and by each manufacturer, showing the sale, shipment, or other disposition of anti-hog cholera serum or hog cholera virus.

Sec. 6. Each true container of anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus prepared for sale, exchange or shipment by any licensed establishment within the state of Iowa, or imported into the state, shall bear a trade label as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 7. No container of anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus shall bear a label unless or until the product contained therein shall have been prepared in compliance with these regulations and found not to be worthless, contaminated or harmful.

Sec. 8. No person shall apply, or affix or cause to be applied or affixed, any trade label, stamp, or mark on any container of anti-hog cholera serum or hog cholera virus prepared or received in a licensed establishment except in compliance with these regulations. Suitable tags or labels of a distinct design shall be used for identifying all anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus.

Sec. 9. Each trade label, stamp or trade mark shall show the Federal license number and the permit number issued by the state.

Sec. 10. Each trade label, stamp or mark shall bear a serial number affixed by the manufacturer, by which the product can be identified with the records of preparation.

Sec. 11. Each trade label, stamp or mark shall bear a return date affixed by the producer of same. The date shown shall be the date after which the manufacturer does not guarantee the product to be of full strength and potency.

Sec. 12. On the trade label, stamp or mark affixed to the true container of hog cholera virus, in addition to statements required by

the preceding sections, the following must be prominently placed and lettered:

Caution: Burn Virus container and all unused contents.

Regulation 21.

Any person, not a registered veterinarian applying for a permit to use hog-cholera virus must furnish to the Secretary of Agriculture a certificate from a recognized institution certifying that such person has taken a proper course of instruction and is qualified to safely use hog-cholera virus whereupon the Secretary of Agriculture shall issue a permit to such person to use hog cholera virus on his own hogs upon his own premises.

Regulation 22.

Sec. 1. All railroad and transportation companies are hereby required to provide for proper drainage of all stock yards, pens, alleyways, and chutes, and to clean and disinfect the same between April 15th and May 15th of each year, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary. All expense incurred for the disinfecting and supervision of same must be paid by the railroad company. The Chief of Division of Animal Industry shall enforce this rule.

Sec. 2. It is hereby ordered by the state of Iowa Secretary of Agriculture that all cars or vehicles that have been used for conveying any animal or animals that have been found to have suffered or are suffering from any contagious or infectious disease must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before leaving the yards where such animal or animals have been unloaded within the state of Iowa.

Sec. 3. All stock cars used for hauling live stock, (cattle, horses, sheep and swine) for feeding, breeding or stock purposes into the state of Iowa, must be cleaned and disinfected before such shipments of live stock are loaded.

All railroad and transportation companies shall comply with this rule.

Regulation 23.

The Secretary of Agriculture hereby recommends that all private and farm premises shall be cleaned up between April 15th and May 15th of each year by removing all litter, manure, cobs, and other waste accumulations, such products being spread upon the land as fertilizer or burned, to the end of that the health of the people and the live stock may be protected from the carrying over any contagion or infection that may have existed on the premises; and on such premises as any infectious or communicable diseases may have been known to exist, a thorough disinfection shall be required after cleaning.

All Municipal Officers, Township Trustees, County Agents, Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Physicians, and Veterinarians, in Iowa are requested to use their influence in advising and assisting the people in carrying out the provisions of this rule.

Barns, Stables, Hog and Poultry Houses: First clean out all manure, litter, hay and fodder from mangers and floors; then scrape all permanent feed boxes, mangers, walls and floors; then sweep ceilings, walls and floors, removing all cobwebs, dust and litter; then thoroughly spray ceiling, walls, partitions, feed boxes, and mangers with a three per cent solution of Compound Cresol U. S. P.

Pens and Yards: Remove all manure, litter, cobs, and other waste material; then thoroughly spray with a three per cent solution of Compound Cresol U. S. P.; then scatter lime over floors and yards.

Use and Disposal of Dead Animals

CHAPTER 131, CODE OF IOWA, 1927 .

2744. Scope of chapter. This chapter shall not apply to the disposal of the bodies of animals slaughtered for human food.

2745. Disposal of dead animals—license. No person shall engage in the business of disposing of the bodies of dead animals without first obtaining a license for that purpose from the department of agriculture.

2746. Disposing of dead animals defined. Any person who shall receive from any other person the body of any dead animal for the purpose of obtaining the hide, skin, or grease from such animal, in any way whatsoever, shall be deemed to be engaged in the business of disposing of the bodies of dead animals.

2747. Application for license—fee. Application for such license shall be made to the department on forms provided by it, which application shall set forth the name and residence of the applicant, his proposed place of business, and the particular method which he intends to employ in disposing of such dead bodies, and such other information as the department may require. Said application shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars.

2748. Inspection of place—certificate. On receipt of such application, the secretary of agriculture or some person appointed by him, shall at once inspect the building in which the applicant proposes to conduct such business. If the inspector finds that said building complies with the requirements of this chapter, and with the rules of the department, and that the applicant is a responsible and suitable person, he shall so certify in writing to such specific findings, and forward the same to the department.

2749. Issuance of license—fee. On the receipt of the foregoing certificate, and the additional payment of twenty-five dollars, the department shall issue a license to the applicant to conduct such business, at the place specified in the application, for one calendar year.

2750. Record of licenses. The department shall keep a record of all licenses applied for or issued, which shall show the date of application and by whom made, the cause of all rejections, the date of issue, to whom issued, the date of expiration, and the location of the licensed business.

2751. Inspection revealing unsuitable place. If the inspector find that said building does not comply with the requirements of this chapter or with the rules of the department, he shall notify the applicant wherein the same fails to so comply. If within a reasonable time thereafter, to be fixed by the inspector, the specified defects are remedied, the department shall make a second inspection, and proceed therewith as in case of an original inspection. Not more than two inspections need be made under one application.

2752. No return of application fee. In case such applicant is refused a license, no part of the fees paid by him shall be refunded.

2753. Renewal of license. An original license shall be renewed for each subsequent calendar year on the payment of twenty-five dollars, provided the holder, in the opinion of the department, remains responsible and suitable to carry on said business, and the place of business continues to comply with this chapter and the rules of the department, as they then exist.

2754. Disposal plants—specifications. Each place for the carrying on of said business shall, to the satisfaction of the department, be provided with floors constructed of concrete, or some other non-absorbent material, adequate drainage, be thoroughly sanitary, and adapted to carrying on the business.

2755. Manner and time of disposing of bodies. The following requirements shall be observed in the disposal of such bodies:

1. Cooking vats or tanks shall be air-tight, except proper escapes for live steam.

2. Steam shall be so disposed of as not to cause unnecessary annoyance or create a nuisance.

3. The skinning and dismembering of bodies shall be done within said building.

4. The building shall be so situated and arranged, and the business therein so conducted, as not to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property.

5. Such portions of bodies as are not entirely consumed by cooking or burning shall be disposed of by burying as hereafter provided, or in such manner as the department may direct.

6. In case of disposal of burying, the burial shall be to such depth that no part of such body shall be nearer than four feet to the natural surface of the ground, and every part of such body shall be covered with quicklime, and by at least four feet of earth.

7. All bodies shall be disposed of within twenty-four hours after death.

2756. Rules. The department shall make such reasonable rules for the carrying on and conducting of such business as it may deem advisable, and all persons engaging in such business shall comply therewith.

2757. Annual inspection—revocation of license. The department shall inspect each place licensed under this chapter at least once each year, and as often as it deems necessary, and shall see that the licensee conducts the business in conformity to this chapter and the rules made by this department. For a failure or refusal by any licensee to obey the provisions of this chapter or said rules, the department shall suspend or revoke the license held by such licensee.

2758. Transportation of dead animals. Any person holding a license under the provisions of this chapter may haul and transport the carcasses of animals that have died from disease, except those prohibited by the department, in a covered wagon or tank which is water-tight, and is so constructed that no drippings or seepings from such carcasses can escape from such wagon bed or tank, and said carcasses shall not be moved from said wagon bed or tank except at the place of final disposal. The department may prescribe additional requirements governing the construction of such vehicles and such transportation not inconsistent with the above.

2759. Driving upon premises of another. Vehicles when loaded with the carcass of an animal which has died of disease shall be driven directly to the place of disposal, except that the driver in so driving may stop on the highway for other like carcasses, but he shall not drive into the yard or upon the premises of any person unless he first obtains the permission of the person to do so.

2760. Disinfecting outfit. The driver or owner of a vehicle used in conveying animals which said driver or owner has reason to believe died of disease, shall, immediately after unloading said animals, cause the wagon box, tank, or other vehicle, the wheels thereof, all canvassing and covers, the feet of the animals drawing said conveyance, and the outer clothing of all persons who have handled said carcasses to be disinfected with a solution of at least one part of cresol dip to four parts of water, or with some other equally effective disinfectant.

2761. Duty to dispose of dead bodies. No person caring for or owning any animal that

has died shall allow the carcass to lie about his premises. Such carcass shall be disposed of within twenty-four hours after death by cooking, burying, or burning, as provided in this chapter, or by disposing of it, within said time, to a person licensed to so dispose of it, but the carcass of an animal which has not died of a contagious disease may be fed to hogs.

2762. Penalty. The violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule adopted thereunder by the department shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than ninety days.

2763. Appropriation. The expense attending the inspection provided for in this chapter shall be paid from any unappropriated funds in the state treasury.

Regulation 24.

Sec. 1. All carcasses, of animals dead or which have been killed on account of being infected with anthrax, must be burned within twenty-four hours intact, without removal of the hide, together with all contaminated flooring, mangers, feed racks, watering troughs, buckets, bedding, litter, soil and utensils. In case such flooring, mangers, feed rack, watering troughs, buckets, stanchions, etc., that have been contaminated are constructed of metal and cement or other fire-proof material, they shall be thoroughly disinfected with Cresolis Comp., U. S. P., or any reliable disinfectant recommended by the B. A. I., Chief of Division of Animal Industry, or regularly qualified veterinarian. In the event the owner or his agent neglects or refuses to make such disposition of the carcasses of animals dead from anthrax, within twenty-four hours, as stated above, then in such cases the disposal of the same shall be handled in accordance with Section 5 of this regulation.

Sec. 2. All carcasses of hogs dead of cholera must be burned within twenty-four hours intact, or they may be disposed of within twenty-four hours to the operator of a licensed rendering plant or his employee. In the event that the owner or his agent neglects or re-

fuses to make such disposition of the carcass or carcasses of hogs dead of cholera, then the disposal of same shall be handled in accordance with Section 5 of this regulation.

Sec. 3. All carcasses of animals dead from non-communicable diseases, may be either burned within twenty-four hours, or such carcasses may be disposed of within twenty-four hours by the operator of a licensed rendering plant or his employee. In the event that the owner or his agent neglects or refuses to make such disposition of the carcass or carcasses, then the disposal of same shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of this regulation.

Sec. 4. All persons are strictly forbidden to throw the carcass of any animal into any river, stream, lake or pond, or to bury the carcass of any animal near any stream, lake, pond or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or tile drain. Such carcasses if dead of non-communicable disease, if not disposed of to a rendering plant, may be buried six feet below the surface of the ground, in accordance with the preceding ruling of this section.

Sec. 5. When the owner of any animal, dead from any cause, neglects or refuses to make proper disposition of the carcasses of such animals it shall be the duty of the Township Trustees or local Board of Health to supervise the disposal of such carcasses.

No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the business of disposing of the bodies of dead animals without first obtaining a License so to do in the manner and upon the terms and conditions provided in Chapter 131, Code of Iowa, 1927.

Sec. 6. Any person who shall obtain from any other person, the body of any animal for the purpose of obtaining the hide, skin, or grease from such animal in any way whatsoever, shall be deemed to be engaged in the business of disposing of dead animals.

Sec. 7. Any person desiring to engage in the business of disposing of the bodies of dead

animals by cooking or otherwise shall file with the Department of Agriculture of the state of Iowa, an application for a license.

Sec. 8. Such applicant shall at the time he files such application pay to the Department of Agriculture the sum of \$25.00.

Sec. 9. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that such applicant is a responsible and reliable person, and capable of conducting properly such business, and that the place where such business is to be conducted is a suitable and sanitary place, he shall issue to such applicant a certificate to that effect.

Sec. 10. Such applicant shall file such certificate with the Department of Agriculture and shall pay said Department the sum of \$25.00, for a license to conduct such business.

Sec. 11. Every person operating under a license issued by the Department of Agriculture shall pay, yearly, for the renewal of such license, the sum of \$25.00.

Sec. 12. No place shall be deemed suitable or sanitary for disposing of the bodies of dead animals unless it conforms to the following specifications:

(a) The building must be provided with concrete or cement floors and provided with good drainage and be thoroughly sanitary.

(b) All cooking vats or tanks shall be airtight, excepting where proper escapes or vents are required for live steam used in cooking.

(c) Such steam shall be so disposed of as not to become an unnecessary annoyance and so as not to cause a nuisance.

(d) Such place shall be so situated, arranged and conducted as not to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property of the citizens of this state.

(e) No liquid wastes, either from the process, or from washings shall be discharged into any stream, water course, or on the surface of the ground. All sewage from washings of floors, wagons, trucks and all liquid wastes from the rendering process shall be disposed of by evaporation.

(f) The proposed plan for carrying out the above evaporation process shall be submitted to the department for approval before it is installed.

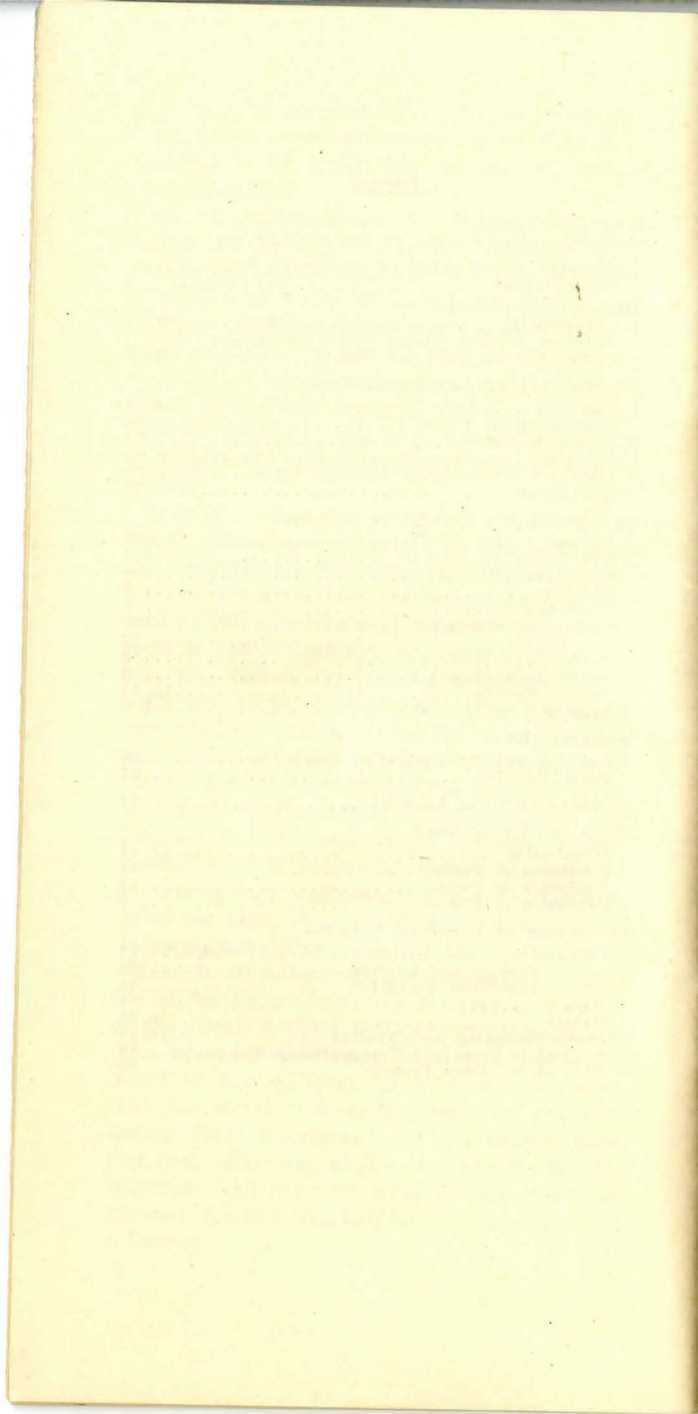
Sec. 13. Conveyances for transporting carcasses of animals must be provided with water-tight bed or tank not less than 18 inches in depth; all metal, or metal-lined and water-tight at least four inches above the general level of bottom of box or bed; endgate to be of metal or metal-lined, hinged at the bottom of box or bed and fastened firmly at top when closed; endgate to be provided with an effect on the inside, to fit snugly over the end of the bed.

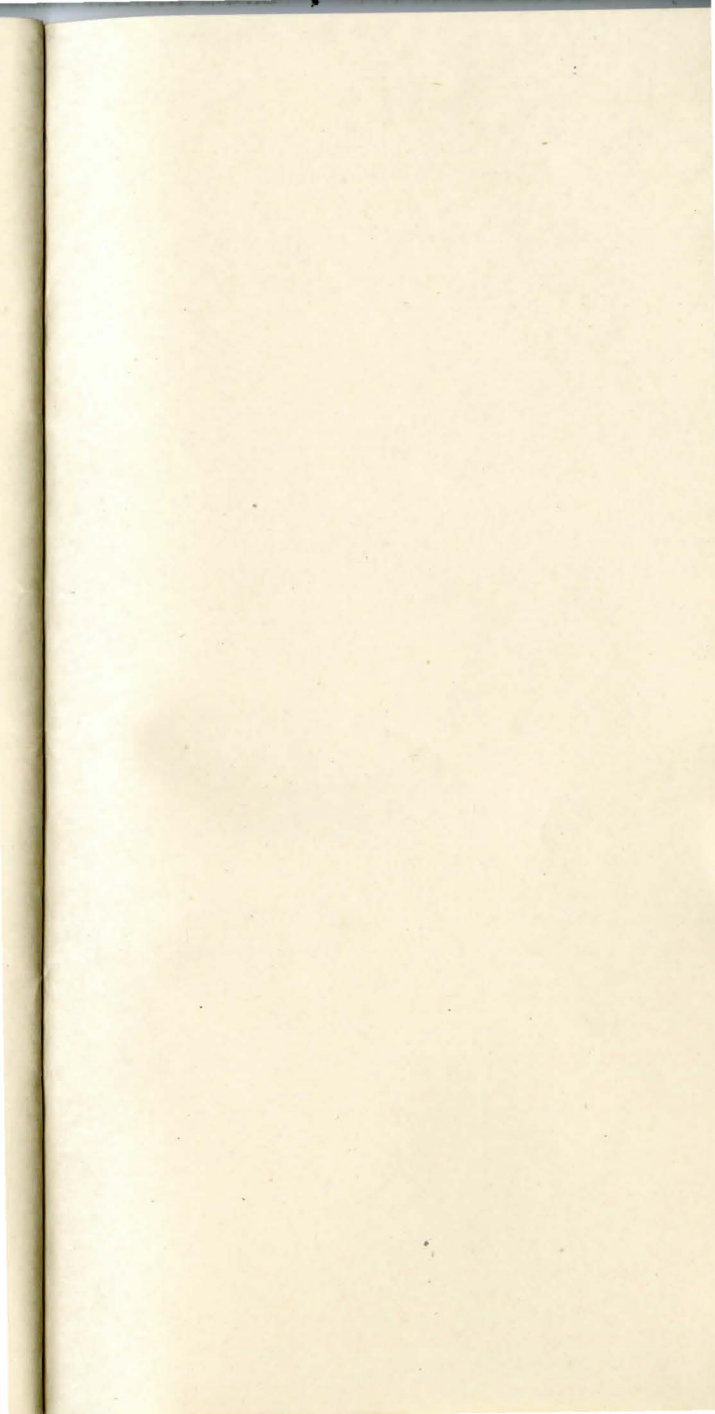
Sec. 14. Whenever a vehicle or person in charge thereof, or his assistant, has been upon any premises for the purpose of removing the carcass of any animal, or where animals are dead or dying, before such vehicle can be taken upon a public highway or upon other premises, and before leaving the premises of the rendering plant, on each trip, the wheels of such vehicles, and hoofs of the teams hauling such vehicles, and the shoes or boots of all persons having been upon such infected premises, shall be thoroughly disinfected with any disinfectant of prescribed strength recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry as a disinfectant, preferably Cresol Compound, three per cent, or a solution of bi-chloride of mercury, consisting of 1-1000.

Sec. 15. If a committee composed of a member of the Animal Industry Division, a member of the Dairy & Food Division, and representatives of the State Board of Health, and local board of health, after an investigation, finds that the location or management of any rendering plant interferes with the health, comfort and enjoyment of life or property, the department will consider such finding sufficient grounds for the withholding or suspending of a license.

Index

AUTHORITY AND POWERS OF DEPARTMENT.....	3
AUTHORITY AND POWERS OF ASSISTANT STATE VET- ERINARIANS	4
BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS	
Tuberculin	29, 30
Anti-Hog Cholera Serum and Hog Cholera Virus Manufacture, Sale and Use.....	31-36
BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION	
Law	16-22
Accrediting of Herds.....	18, 25-29
Approved Tests	23
Indemnity on Reactors.....	17, 19, 28
Inter and Intrastate Movement of Cattle....	23, 24, 28
Quarantine	20
CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
Defined	3, 4
Quarantine	4
Outbreaks (General)	6
Glanders	7
Black Leg	8
Contagious Abortion	5, 6
Hog Cholera	13
Rabies	8
Tuberculosis (Hogs)	7
Private Testing	12, 14
Local Boards of Health—Duty.....	5, 8
DISINFECTION	
Railroad and Transportation Companies.....	36
Farm Premises	37
DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS.....	
38-44	
FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS	
Disinfection	13, 14
Exhibition of Cattle	14
Exhibition of Swine	14
Exhibition of Horses	9
INSPECTION OF IMPORTED ANIMALS	
Cattle—Dairy and Breeding.....	4, 5, 22, 23
Feeding and Grazing.....	24
Immediate Slaughter	12
Hogs	11
Horses	9, 11
Sheep—Breeding and Feeding.....	9, 10, 11
Duty of Railroad and Transportation Companies...	12
Duty of Township Trustees.....	22





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