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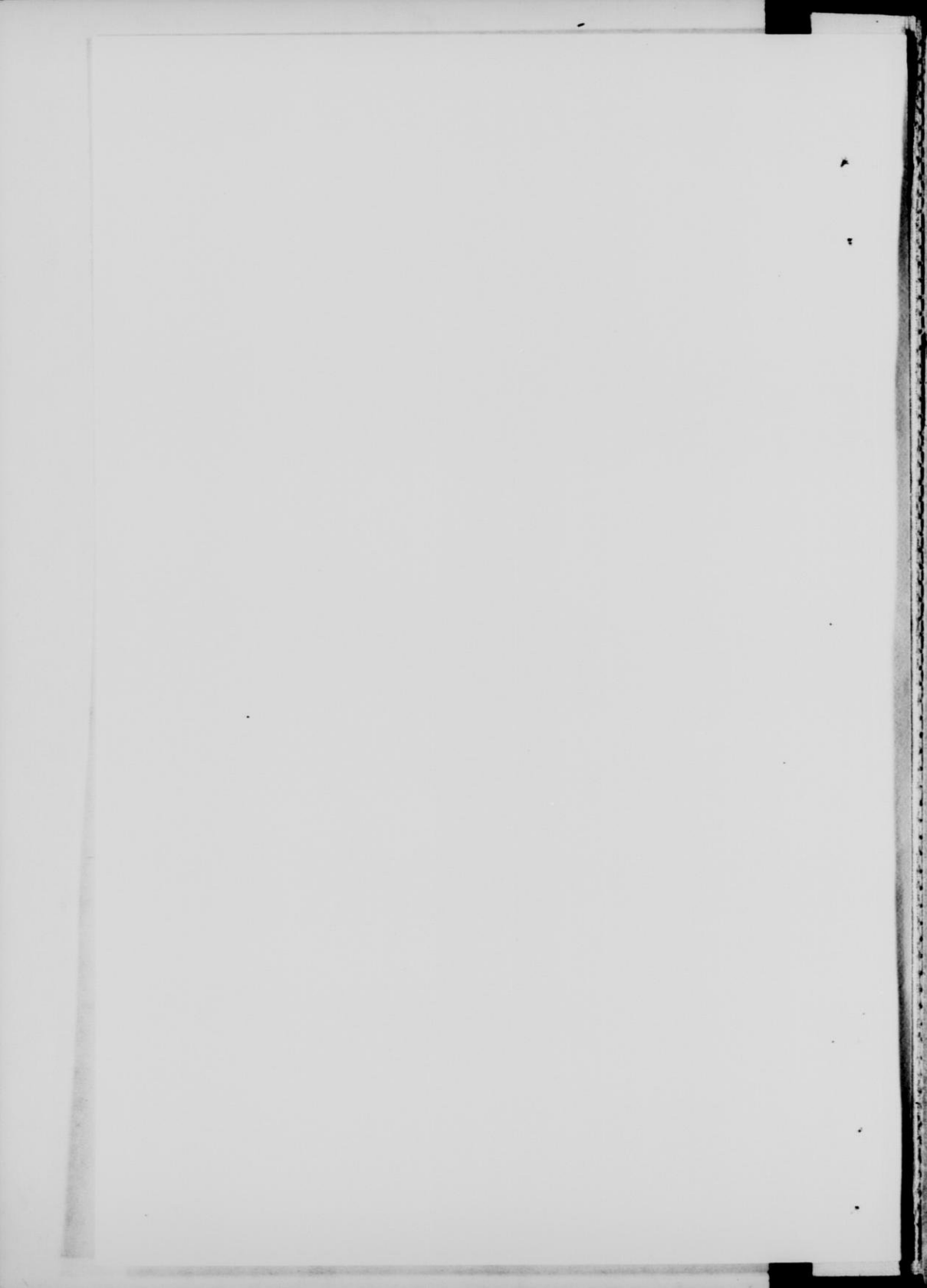
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Wisconsin Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Circular No. 1.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION
OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH BOVINE
TUBERCULOSIS.

State Historical Society
OF WISCONSIN
MADISON - WIS.

Wisconsin Live Stock Sanitary Board

GEORGE MCKERROW, *President.*

JOHN M. TRUE, *Secretary.*

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

E. D. ROBERTS, *State Veterinarian, Janesville.*

H. L. RUSSELL, *Madison.*

GEO. WYLIE, *Leeds.*

S. D. HUBBARD, *Mondovi.*

GEO. MCKERROW, *Sussex.*

The Live Stock Sanitary Board was organized July 1st, 1901, in pursuance with an act of the Legislature, published May 22d, 1901, and incorporated in the Laws of Wisconsin of 1901 as Chapter 440. This board is charged with the protection of the health of the stock interests of the state, with the investigation of contagious diseases of animals and all other matters relating to animal sanitation.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

METHODS OF DISPOSAL.

Section I.

When it has been demonstrated by the State Veterinarian or any of his assistants, acting under his direction, that any herd of cattle in this state has tuberculosis, the owner of such stock shall have the option of—

1st. Quarantining such cattle under the direction of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board according to its rules and regulations hereinafter described.

2nd. The privilege of shipping such cattle as in the judgment of the State Veterinarian is advisable, to the Secretary of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange or some other abattoir designated by the Board, for immediate slaughter under United States government inspection, and

3rd. In case neither of the above privileges are accepted, then the cattle are to be condemned and slaughtered in accordance with Sec. 3, Chapter 440, laws of Wisconsin for 1901.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE.

Section II.

1. The State Veterinarian shall at the request of the owner authorize a quarantine over all reacting animals that in his judgment may be retained with safety to public health.

2. Said quarantine shall be granted only on condition that the premises previously occupied by the herd are thoroughly disinfected by the owner in accordance with the regulations of this Board and that he will further disinfect such occupied premises when in the judgment of this Board it may be necessary.

3. Said quarantine must include all reacting animals not otherwise disposed of in accordance with law.

4. In establishing quarantine over any reacting animals they must be completely isolated from all non-reacting stock and this

separation must be maintained throughout the entire reacting period. They may be housed in the same barn or stable, provided a tight partition separates the reacting from the non-reacting animals. They must not be allowed to drink from same tank nor must pails or drinking utensils be used in common. They should also be pastured in separate enclosures and preferably not in contiguous pastures unless separated by a double fence.

5. All calves from reacting animals must be separated from their mothers immediately after birth and fed on milk of non-reacting animals, or that of reacting animals heated to 185 degrees F. (A lower temperature, 140 degrees, maintained for twenty minutes will serve, provided the heating is done in a tightly closed vessel.) Such calves must be tested with tuberculin and found not to react before being admitted to the non-reacting portion of the herd.

6. The milk of reacting animals showing no evident symptoms of the disease in the udder may be used for human use if same is treated to heat under the following conditions:

a. Heated for twenty minutes at 140 degrees F. in a tightly closed apparatus that prevents the formation of the surface scalded layer, or

b. Heated momentarily to a temperature of 185 degrees F.

7. The control of the quarantine shall be under the local health officer who shall see that these regulations are properly enforced. It shall further be his duty to report at the request of this Board, the condition of the herd, and especially any acts of the owner that may tend to defeat the purpose for which this quarantine is established.

8. The quarantine period shall be for such length of time as agreed upon by the Board and the stock owner, and may be subject to renewal by consent of the Board. Where such quarantine period exceeds six months' duration the Board will require a certificate at owner's expense from a duly qualified veterinary surgeon that the affected animals show no marked symptoms of the disease. In case it is found that animals show marked physical evidence of the disease, they should be removed from the balance of the herd and disposed of in accordance with the recommendations of the Board.

9. If the owner wilfully neglects to carry out the provisions of this quarantine, it shall be the duty of the Board to revoke the privileges granted and the affected stock must be slaughtered.

10. When the quarantine on such animals is raised, the affected stock shall be slaughtered in accordance with the regulations of this Board.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO SHIPMENT OF ANIMALS FOR
IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER.

Section III.

Should the owner elect the second option above given relative to shipment of reacting animals, he must consign such stock for immediate slaughter, in the name of the Live Stock Sanitary Board to the Secretary of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, or to some other abattoir ordered by the Board:

1. It shall be the duty of the local health officer or chairman of the town board to release such animals from quarantine as directed by the State Veterinarian. And it shall further be the duty of the local health officer to see that all such released stock is shipped in accordance with the directions of this Board. The health officer must obtain receipts of shipment from the agent of the railroad company and forward the same to the Secretary of this Board.

2. Such stock is to be sold to the credit of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and the net proceeds of such sale, together with the report of slaughter, to be returned to the Secretary of this Board.

3. When the local health officer reports to this Board that the affected premises have been properly disinfected under his direction in accordance with the regulations of this Board, the Secretary will then forward to the owner the full amount credited to the Board on the sale of said consignment.

Section IV.

If the owner declines to accept the option of quarantine or immediate slaughter under federal inspection, the affected stock must be disposed of in accordance with Sec. 3, Chap. 440, laws of Wisconsin for the year 1901.

Adopted, Nov. 29, 1901.

EXPLANATORY NOTES RELATIVE TO FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

A brief statement of the reasons for the promulgation of the foregoing regulations may aid in a better execution of the same, and thereby assist in the eradication of this disease with the least possible loss to the state and the cattle owner.

TUBERCULOSIS TRANSMISSIBLE.

While the disease of bovine tuberculosis is disseminated from animal to animal through the introduction of the tubercle bacillus, and therefore is properly classed among contagious or transmissible diseases, the course of the same is relatively much slower than with the more acute diseases of this class, such as glanders or anthrax. The animal may, therefore, have the seeds of this disease in its system in a latent stage for a relatively long period of time (frequently for a year or more) without necessarily being in such a condition as to be an active agent in its further spread.

ADVISIBILITY OF QUARANTINE.

It follows from this that if such animals are especially valuable, they need not be immediately slaughtered, if they are placed under conditions that preclude the possibility of further spread. This can be readily done by isolating all those that react to the tuberculin test from the remaining healthy portion of the herd.

A positive reaction to the tuberculin test gives no indication of the extent of the disease within the animal. Many animals so react that are but slightly infected and for all practical purposes are healthy. They have, however, the seeds of the disease in their system and may suddenly pass from the harmless to the

dangerous phase of the disease without any special warning. It is therefore necessary to regard all reacting animals as suspected and treat the same as such.

RAISING HEALTHY FROM AFFECTED STOCK.

Such animals may be kept for breeding purposes, and almost without exception healthy calves raised from the same, provided such calves are removed from infected quarters and fed upon milk known to be free from disease germs. Reacting bulls in the earlier stages of the disease may be used for service with comparative safety.

From this it frequently follows that it is much better to retain certain reacting animals for a period at least, as it has been conclusively demonstrated that a perfectly healthy herd can be built up on such a diseased foundation. This method is now extensively utilized in European countries where the percentage of reacting animals is often so large that to destroy the same would practically destroy the dairy business. Persons desiring further data relative to this method are referred to Bulletins 78 and 84 of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, which may be had upon application to the Station at Madison.

USE OF MILK FROM REACTING ANIMALS.

Owing to the fact that the disease may pass from the slow latent form to the more acute phase without special warning, and the animal thereby possibly become an active agent in the further spread of the disease, either from the material thrown out of the lungs or from her milk, she should be treated in a way, and especially her milk, so as to insure safety. Only a small percentage of reacting animals actually deliver milk that contains the tubercle bacillus, but public health interests as well as successful animal industry demand that all milk from reacting animals shall be rendered absolutely safe before being used, which can be readily and efficiently done by heating the same as above prescribed. Milk so treated may be used with perfect safety.

USE OF MEAT FROM REACTING ANIMALS.

In by far the larger proportion of cases that react to the tuberculin test, the animal is only affected to a slight degree. This is due to the fact that in the earlier phases of the disease the disease germ does not usually spread rapidly through the animal. Where confined to isolated glands in this way, the muscular portions of the body that are used as meat are perfectly wholesome and may be used with safety. It is only when the disease is more or less widely spread throughout the whole carcass that there is any likelihood of the flesh being unsuitable for human use. The cooking of the meat would generally suffice to kill the organism, even if present. If the slaughter of reacting animals takes place under proper inspection, it is possible to reject all cases, the meat of which is not wholesome. This method of disposal has been followed for several years in foreign countries where the problem assumes considerable economic importance because of the marked prevalence of the disease. It has also been generally followed in this country where federal inspection has been carried out. That it can be done with due regard to public health has been recognized by sanitarians for years, if suitable supervision is made at time of slaughter. Inasmuch as the beef value of animals that are fit for use would materially exceed the compensation which the State has heretofore granted to the owner (two-thirds of appraised value which is made on a beef basis), it follows that the owner who accepts the shipment option provided for above is often able to eradicate the disease from his herd with less loss than he would if direct compensation was made by the State; and the State is further released from a burden that is already quite heavy and which is largely unnecessary, and therefore unjust to taxpayers.