

made on the rehearing before it of any such petition, may appeal to the district court from such order, such appeal to be governed by the provisions of Section 2676, General Statutes, 1913.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 12, 1915.

CHAPTER 114—S. F. No. 821.

An Act to amend Section 4696, General Statutes of 1913, relating to the suppression of dangerous, infectious and contagious diseases of animals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Foot and mouth disease included in contagious diseases of animals.—That Section 4696, General Statutes of Minnesota for 1913, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

4696. Killing—Owner to be notified—Appraisal—Protest—Autopsy, etc.—Whenever the state live stock sanitary board shall decide upon the killing of an animal affected with the disease of tuberculosis, glanders or *foot-and-mouth disease*, it shall notify the owner or keeper of such decision, when the judgment of the state live stock sanitary board, such animal may be ordered transported for immediate slaughter by said board, through its executive officer to any abattoir within the state where the United States Bureau of Animal Industry maintains inspection, and said live stock sanitary board shall pay the expense said transportation and yardage.

Before being removed from the premises of owner, there shall be appointed three (3) competent disinterested men, one appointed by the state, one by the owner, and a third by the first two, to appraise such animal at its cash value.

Such appraisal shall in no case exceed sixty dollars (\$60) for a cow and one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) for a horse, except in the case of pure bred cattle and horses, where the pedigree shall be proved by certificates of register from the herd books where registered, and in that case the maximum appraisal shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.)

If upon slaughter such animal is found by the inspector in charge of such abattoir, or veterinarian of the state live stock sanitary board, to be free from any contagious or infectious disease, then the full amount of such appraisal, less the value of the carcass, shall be paid to the owner of such animal from the funds hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this act.

But if upon post mortem examination such animal shall be found to be afflicted with tuberculosis, glanders or *foot-and-mouth disease*, then and in that case the value of the carcass shall be deducted from the appraised value of the living animal; three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the remainder shall be paid to the owner by the state, provided the animal has been kept for one year or since its birth in good faith in the state prior to the killing thereof.

The owner or keeper may file with the board which has ordered the killing, within forty-eight hours after being notified, a protest stating therein under oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the animal is not infected with tuberculosis, glanders or *foot-and-mouth disease*; blank protest shall be furnished by the board which has ordered such killing.

Thereupon, if the animal be killed, an autopsy shall be held by three (3) experts, who shall be graduate veterinarians of a recognized college, one appointed by the state board, one by the owner, to be paid by the owner, and the third by the first two, to be paid by the state, who shall appraise such animal before it is killed at its cash value, and the autopsy shall then be held upon such animals by the above mentioned veterinarians.

If the autopsy shows that the animal is entirely free from any such disease, the full cash value thereof immediately before the killing shall be paid to the owner by the state, less the value of the carcass, but if found to be diseased, the owner shall be paid three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) value, as hereinbefore provided.

The appraisements made under this act shall be in writing and signed by the appraisers and certified by the local board of health and the state live stock sanitary board, respectively, to the auditor of the state, who shall draw a warrant on the state treasurer for the amount thereof.

When cattle have been bought in good faith for slaughtering purposes by butchers who are retail dealers, and the carcasses thereafter found to be infected with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the local board of health to appoint three (3) disinterested persons to appraise the value of said carcass, and the owner of said carcass shall be entitled to receive from the state two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the amount of such appraisement, and the hide shall also be returned to him; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to a slaughtering or packing house that has a state or United States government inspection system.

Approved April 12, 1915.