

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Veterinary Surgeon

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1888.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER,
1888.

OFFICE OF STATE VETERINARY SURGEON, }
AMES, JUNE 30, 1888. }

HON. WILLIAM LARRABEE, *Governor:*

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 189, Laws of 1884,
the report of the Veterinary Surgeon for the year ending June 30,
1888, is herewith submitted.

M. STALKER,
State Veterinary Surgeon.

REPORT.

I have the honor to submit the Fourth Annual Report of the State Veterinary Surgeon.

Since the passage of the law by the Twentieth General Assembly creating this office, a brief report has been issued each year, summarizing the work done, and expenses incurred. In the earlier reports, an effort was been made to give some items of information to the general public on the subject of controlling some of the diseases affecting live stock. The principal aim, however, has been to acquaint the Executive with the amount and character of work done, and the manner in which the funds of the State have been expended. In the last Report attention was called to the fact that the fixed appropriation of three thousand dollars per year is not adequate to the absolute requirements of the office. In fact, experience has proven that this amount will not, with the most rigid economy, keep the office in active operation more than about two-thirds of the year. During the remainder of the year, calls on the office have to be answered by the information that we have no funds with which to meet the expense of visiting the various portions of the State to investigate the cause of disease. This is, however, but a repetition of a former statement. There is at present, no evidence that the work of the office will be diminished during the coming year so the appropriation can be made to extend through the twelve months.

LEGISLATIVE SUGGESTIONS.

The attention of the Executive has been called to some grave defects in the law, which render its execution difficult, and its results but partially successful. To remedy these defects, I prepared a bill, and presented to the last General Assembly, which, had it become

a law, would have been of signal benefit to the stock growers of Iowa.

The Senate carefully considered this bill, and passed it with slight amendments. In the House it was met with dilatory tactics. It was finally reached, but the hour was carefully timed for the one evening at the close of the session, when it is considered permissible for each member to appear without disguise, and act natural. Of course, this was fatal to the bill, and thus failed a measure that has much of importance in it to the public.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The work has continued to be conducted on the same plan as during the past two years. The prospects are that the funds will permit the continuance of the work till about the first of September, when the practical work of the office will have to be discontinued till 1889.

It is especially fortunate for us that our live stock interests are not threatened by exposure to disease as they were one year ago. The more vigorous policy of the General Government in dealing with pleuro-pneumonia, and the increased activity on the part of the States where the disease has existed, has had the effect to gradually push the danger line back toward the seaboard. One year ago we were hourly in danger of infection from Illinois stock, in spite of the best protection we could afford ourselves. It now seems that that much afflicted State has succeeded in finally disposing of the last case of the disease within her borders. We can congratulate ourselves on the removal of this source of danger. The history of this case affords an important lesson as well. The handling of this disease in the United States has been thought by some to be attended with difficulties that were insurmountable. If the disease can be successfully controlled and stamped out in the largest live-stock market in the world, where animals had been exposed by ten of thousands, it only requires the same sort of energy brought to bear in the various sections of the country where the disease exists, and it will disappear at once and for all.

DISEASE AMONG LIVE STOCK.

Under existing laws and regulations it has not been thought best to attempt any measures looking to the control of disease among the smaller domestic animals. The general condition of the live-stock

throughout the State is good. There has been no serious outbreak of disease among horses or cattle during the past year.

During the past year, one thousand four hundred and sixty-three animals were examined. Of this number six hundred and thirty-three were horses, seven hundred and sixty cattle, and seventy mules. Out of this number, two hundred and ninety-four animals were found to be diseased. There were seventy-one cases of glanders, thirty cases of Texas fever, fifteen cases of actinomycosis, one case of Texas itch and one case of tuberculosis. All the foregoing diseases may be said to be communicable. The remainder of the cases were of various non-contagious forms of disease and required no interference by the authorities. Sixty-three animals were destroyed and two hundred and four placed in quarantine.

It is possible, that in addition to this number, there were a few cases of rabies among cattle and pigs, occasioned by the bite of a rabid dog. Through correspondance with parties in different portions of the State, it is evident there were a few cases of anthrax, though these did not come to the notice of this office in any official way, and no investigation of these cases was made.

LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

I annex hereto copies of all laws, quarantine proclamations, and rules and regulations passed by the State Board of Health, that pertain to the suppression and restriction of contagion among domestic animals. I find it necessary to keep on hand such a compilation to meet the frequent demands made on this office for information on these points.

STATUTES.

LAW CREATING OFFICE OF STATE VETERINARY SURGEON.

[CHAPTER 189, LAWS OF 1884.]

VETERINARY SURGEON.

AN ACT for the Appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon and Defining his Duties.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall appoint a State Veterinary Surgeon, who shall hold his office for the term of three years unless sooner removed by the Governor; he shall be a graduate of some regular and established veterinary college, and shall be skilled in veterinary science; he shall be a member of the State Board of Health, which membership shall be in addition to that now provided by law. When actually engaged in the discharge of his official duties he shall receive from the State treasury as his compensation the sum of five dollars per day and his actual expenses, which shall be presented under oath and covered by written vouchers before receiving the same.

SEC. 2. He shall have general supervision of all contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals within or that may be in transit through the State, and he is empowered to establish quarantine against animals thus diseased or that have been exposed to others thus diseased, whether within or without the State, and he may with the concurrence of the State Board of Health, make rules and regulations such as he may deem necessary for the prevention, against the spread, and for the suppression of said disease or diseases, which rules and regulations, after the concurrence of the Governor and executive council, shall be published and enforced, and in doing said things or any of them, he shall have power to call on any one or more peace officers; whose duty it shall be to give him all assistance in their power.

SEC. 3. Any person who willfully hinders, obstructs or resists said Veterinary Surgeon or his assistants, or any peace officer acting under him or them when engaged in the duties or exercising the powers herein conferred shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

SEC. 4. Said Veterinary Surgeon shall on or before the 30th day of June of each year, make a full and detailed report of all and singular his doings

since his last report to the Governor, including his compensation and expenses, and the report shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pages of printed matter.

SEC. 5. Whenever the majority of any board of supervisors, city council, trustees of an incorporated town or township trustees, whether in session or not, shall in writing notify the Governor of the prevalence of, or probable danger from any of said diseases, he shall notify the State Veterinary Surgeon, who shall at once repair to the place designated in said notice and take such action as the exigencies may demand, and the Governor may in case of emergency appoint a substitute or assistants, with equal power and compensation.

SEC. 6. Whenever in the opinion of the State Veterinary Surgeon the public safety demands the destruction of any stock under the provisions of this act he shall, unless the owner or owners consent to such destruction, notify the Governor, who may appoint two competent veterinary surgeons as advisers, and no stock shall be destroyed except upon the written order of the State Veterinary Surgeon, countersigned by them and approved by the Governor, and the owners of all stock destroyed under the provisions of this act, except as hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable compensation therefor, but not more than its actual value in its condition when condemned, which shall be ascertained and fixed by the State Veterinary Surgeon and the nearest justice of the peace, who if unable to agree shall jointly select another justice of the peace as umpire, and their judgment shall be final when the value of the stock does not exceed one hundred dollars, but in all other cases either party shall have the right to appeal to the circuit court, but such appeal shall not delay the destruction of the diseased animals. The State Veterinary Surgeon shall, as soon thereafter as may be, file his written report thereof with the Governor, who shall, if found correct, endorse his findings thereon, whereupon the Auditor of State shall issue his warrant therefor upon the Treasurer of State, who shall pay the same out of any moneys at his disposal under the provisions of this act; *provided*, that no compensation shall be allowed for any stock destroyed while in transit through or across the State, and that the word stock, as herein used, shall be held to include only neat cattle and horses.

SEC. 7. The Governor of the State, with the State Veterinary Surgeon, may co-operate with the Government of the United States for the objects of this act, and the Governor is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for any moneys receivable by this State under the provisions of any act of Congress which may at any time be in force upon this subject, and to pay the same into the State treasury to be used according to the act of Congress and the provisions of this act as nearly as may be.

SEC. 8. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for use in 1884 and 1885, and three thousand dollars annually thereafter, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the uses and purposes set forth.

SEC. 9. Any person, except the veterinary surgeons, called upon under the provisions of this act shall be allowed and receive two dollars per day while actually employed.

Approved April 14, 1884.

ACTS PASSED BY THE TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT to amend chapter 11, title 24 of the Code, Relating to Contagious Diseases in Domestic Animals.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That sections 4058 and 4059 in chapter 11, title 24 of the Code be hereby repealed, and sections 2 and 3 of this act be substituted therefor, and be known hereafter as sections 4058 and 4059 of the Code.

SEC. 4058. Any person or persons driving any cattle into this State, or any agent, servant, or employe of any railroad or other corporation who shall carry, transport or ship any cattle into this State, or any railroad company, or other corporation, or person who shall carry, ship, or deliver any cattle into this State, or the owners, controllers, lessees, or agents, or employes of any stock yards, receiving into such stock yards or in any other inclosure, for the detention of cattle in transit or shipment, or reshipment, or sale, any cattle brought or shipped in any manner into this State, which at the time they were either driven, brought, shipped or transported into this State, were in such condition as to infect with or to communicate to other cattle pleuro-pneumonia, or splenic or Texas fever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4059. Any person who shall be injured or damaged by any of the acts of the persons named in section 4058, and which are prohibited by such section, in addition to the remedy therein provided, may bring an action at law against any such persons, agents, employes or corporations mentioned therein, and recover the actual damages sustained by the person or persons so injured, and neither said criminal proceedings, nor said civil action, in any stage of the same, shall be a bar to a conviction or to a recovery in the other.

ACTS PASSED BY THE TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CHAPTER 67.

RELATING TO DISEASED ANIMALS.

AN ACT to Amend Section One of Chapter 79 of the Acts of the Twenty-first General Assembly of Iowa, Relating to Diseased Swine.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That section one of chapter 79 of the acts of the Twenty-first General Assembly is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof, the following: It shall also be unlawful for any person, negligently or willfully to allow his hogs or those under his control, infested with hog cholera or other plague or contagious disease, to escape his control or run at large.

Approved April 3, 1888.

A PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF IOWA. }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, Reliable information from the State Veterinary Surgeon, and otherwise, has reached me, that the dread epidemic, pleuro-pneumonia, exists in virulent and contagious form in many of the States of the Union, among the cattle thereof; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the prominent position held by Iowa as a cattle producing and cattle feeding State, being first in value and rank therein among all the States and Territories, and the immense investments in such stock held by our people; and,

WHEREAS, It is of greatest importance that this vast interest, involving many millions of valuable property, should be protected to the people of the State, and to the end that the good name of the State as a stock and food producing district shall be maintained.

Now, therefore, I, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the constitution and laws of the State, do hereby declare and establish quarantine at the boundaries thereof, against all animals affected with said disease, pleuro-pneumonia, or that have been exposed thereto, and I do hereby absolutely prohibit the importation into the State, all cattle shipped or driven from the States hereinafter named, unless the same shall be accompanied by a certificate of health given by the State Veterinary Surgeon of said States, who shall have first made careful examination of such cattle, viz :

The States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and the District of Columbia. All railroad and transportation companies are hereby forbidden to bring into this State any cattle from the localities above named unless the proper health certificate, as above specified, shall accompany the shipment.

I appeal to all good citizens to assist in the enforcement hereof, and especially direct all sheriffs, constables, and other peace officers, and the boards of health throughout the State, and the State Veterinary Surgeon and his several deputies, shall see that this proclamation is obeyed.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1885.

[SEAL.]

BUREN R. SHERMAN.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON, *Secretary of State.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
Des Moines, December 23, 1894. }

PURSUANT to authority vested by Chapter 189, Laws of the Twentieth General Assembly, the State Veterinary Surgeon with and by the approval of the State Board of Health, the Governor, and the Executive Council, does hereby make and establish the following rules and regulations for the prevention and restriction of contagious diseases among domestic animals:

DISEASES.

RULE 1. All neat cattle that have been reared, or kept south of the parallel forming the north boundary of Indian Territory, or 37° north latitude, and that have not subsequently been kept continuously at least one winter north of said parallel, and which may be brought within the limits of this State between the first day of April and the first day of November following, except for transportation through the State on railways or boats, shall be subject to quarantine; and all land on which such cattle may have been kept or fed, within this State, shall in like manner be subject to quarantine.

RULE 2. All cattle, as defined in Rule 1, while in transit through this State, which may be removed from any car or boat, within this State, for the purpose of feeding, watering, re-shipment, or other cause whatsoever, shall be confined in yards, stables, or enclosures, separate and apart from all other animals, and no other cattle shall be permitted to come within such yards, stables, or enclosures, or in contact with such quarantined and enclosed cattle.

RULE 3. Between the first day of April and the first day of November following, no cattle whatsoever, except such as are defined in Rule 1, shall be placed within any stable, yard, or other enclosure where cattle have been quarantined under Rule 1, unless such yards, stables and enclosures have been previously thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

RULE 4. All cattle brought within this State from any county or parish within the United States where pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist, shall be subject to quarantine for a period of not less than sixty days.

RULE 5. The carcasses of all animals that have died from anthrax, shall, without removal of the hide, or any part of said carcass, be burned, or

buried not less than four feet deep in the ground, and thoroughly covered with kerosene before covering with earth.

Reasons for Rule 5. To prevent the possibility of a recurrence of this disease from germs existing in the grave, which if not destroyed by some powerful agent will retain their vitality for a number of years, so as to impart the disease.

As anthrax is communicable by inoculation to human beings, great precaution should be used in handling animals affected with this disease.

RULE 6. 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 diseases, shall lead, drive, or permit such animal to go on or over any public grounds, uninclosed lands, street, road, public highway, lane or alley; or permit it to drink at any public water trough, well, or spring; nor to keep such diseased animal in any enclosure, in or from which such diseased animal may come in contact with, or close proximity to, any animal not affected with such disease.

RULE 7. Whenever notice is given to the trustees of a township, or to the health officer of a local board of health, of animals suspected of being affected with glanders or farcy, said trustees, or health officer, shall immediately require such suspected animals to be isolated and kept separate and apart from all other animals until released by order of the State Veterinary Surgeon or some person acting by his authority.

RULE 8. An animal must be considered as "suspected" when it has stood in a stable with, or been in contact with an animal known to have the glanders; or if placed in a stable, yard or other enclosure where a glandered animal has been kept.

RULE 9. Whenever any animal affected with glanders or farcy shall die, or shall be killed, the body of such animal shall be immediately burned, or buried not less than four feet deep, without removing the hide from the carcass.

RULE 10. No animal diseased with glanders or farcy shall be deemed to have any property value whatever, and no appraisal thereof will be made.

Reasons for Rule 10. Glanders is an incurable disease, and there is no warrant for expending public money in appraising property manifestly worthless, and which can be compensated for only at "its actual value in its condition when condemned." Also to prevent the introduction of diseased animals into the State, and the inoculation of worthless ones for speculative purposes.

RULE 11. Whenever the owner, or person having in charge any animal declared by the State Veterinary Surgeon or other authorized person, to have the glanders, shall neglect or refuse to destroy said animal, the premises whereon such animal is kept shall be quarantined until such animal is destroyed and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

QUARANTINE.

RULE 12. 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 such healthy animals from the yards, stables, enclosures or grounds wherever said suspected or diseased animals are or have been kept.

DISINFECTION.

Among the most efficient and convenient agents for destroying disease germs are heat, solutions of carbolic acid, sulphate of iron, caustic soda, or sulphate of copper; fumes of sulphur or chlorine, chloride of lime, slacked lime, lime-water, whitewash and kerosene oil.

HEAT.—This is conveniently applied by means of boiling water or oil, and is especially recommended for disinfecting fabrics of all kinds, leather or wood. Articles of iron or other metals may be purified by heating in a fire. All bedding, litter, excrement, etc., that have accumulated about animals affected with any form of contagious disease, and the carcasses, together with all blood, or other fluid elements that have escaped from such carcasses, should be burned, as the surest means of eradicating the disease.

Dirt or earth floors of stables wherein animals affected with glanders or anthrax have been kept, should be removed to the depth of four inches and burned.

SOLUTIONS.

Carbolic Acid.—Add one part of the acid to five or ten parts of water or oil.

Sulphate of Iron, Copper and Caustic Soda.—Add as much of the substance to a given quantity of warm water as will be dissolved.

Whitewash.—For disinfecting interior walls of buildings, feed-boxes, manure, yard fences, etc., the application of a coating of whitewash prepared from lime in the ordinary way, so thoroughly done as to completely cover every part of the surface designed to be cleansed, is an economical method.

FUMIGANTS.

Sulphur.—Fumes of sulphur are adapted to disinfecting buildings that can be closed so as to confine the fumes, and especially such parts of buildings as are not readily accessible for cleaning. They may be generated by placing a few pounds of sulphur in an iron vessel, adding a small quantity of kerosene oil, or alcohol, and setting fire thereto.

Chloride of Lime.—Chloride of lime and slacked lime for disinfecting floors, yard, carcasses and ground where dead or diseased animals have lain, should be thickly scattered over the surface of objects to be disinfected.

Chlorine.—To generate, take peroxide of manganese (to be obtained at any drug store), place in an earthen dish and add one pound of hydrochloric acid (sometimes called muriatic acid) to each four ounces of the peroxide of manganese. Care should be taken not to inhale the gas.

After the floors, walls, etc., of a contaminated building have been cleansed

they should be fumigated by some of the foregoing agents. The doors should be closed, and the building otherwise made as tight as possible. Fumes should then be evolved in the building for not less than half a day, and the doors kept closed not less than twenty-four hours, when air and sunlight should be freely admitted.

BURIALS.

Kerosene Oil. Carcasses buried in the earth, where there is danger of exhumation by other animals, should, previous to burial, be thoroughly saturated with kerosene oil. This will tend to destroy the virus, and will prevent carnivorous animals disturbing the carcass and thereby spreading the disease.

FREEZING. It has been demonstrated repeatedly in Iowa, that the frosts of winter thoroughly disinfect pasture lands that have been poisoned with the virus of Texas fever by herds of Southern cattle during the summer months. From the first of April to the first of November, the virus is likely to retain its vitality, and the strictest precaution is necessary to prevent communication of the disease of Northern cattle. The purifying effect of frost, however, cannot be relied upon for destroying the virus of any other disease than Texas fever, liable to attack stock in Iowa.

It is for the interest of every community, on the appearance of contagious or infectious diseases among animals, to adopt speedy measures to eradicate the same, and co-operate with the State Veterinary Surgeon in securing such results in the shortest possible time.

M. STALKER,
State Veterinary Surgeon.

APPROVED:

W. S. ROBERTSON,
President State Board of Health.

L. F. ANDREWS,
Acting Secretary State Board of Health.

BUREN R. SHERMAN,
Governor.

J. A. T. HULL,
J. L. BROWN,
E. H. CONGER,
Executive Council.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING QUARANTINE AGAINST PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AMONG DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

OFFICE OF THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
DES MOINES, JUNE 1, 1885. }

WHEREAS, Buren R. Sherman, Governor of the State of Iowa, did on the 29th day of April, 1885, by proclamation, establish quarantine against introduction into this State of all cattle from the following named States, to-wit: Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and the District of Columbia, except such animals are accompanied by a certificate of health, signed by the State Veterinary Surgeon of the State from which the animals were shipped.

Now, therefore, by and with the concurrence of the Governor, the Executive Council, and State Board of Health, I. M. Stalker, State Veterinary Surgeon of the State of Iowa, in order to provide more adequate protection to the cattle interests of the State, by virtue of the power vested by chapter 189, section 2, laws of the Twentieth General Assembly, do hereby promulgate the following rules and regulations governing quarantine and the introduction of cattle into the State of Iowa from the above mentioned subdivisions of the United States, against which quarantine has been established:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

First. The owner, shipper or attendant of all cattle coming into the State from localities quarantined against, will be required to furnish the following evidence that said animals are free from contagious disease:

(a.) Certificate of health signed by the State Veterinary Surgeon of the State from which the cattle were shipped; or by some other competent veterinary surgeon commissioned by the Governor to make inspections and grant such certificates; or by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

(b.) Affidavit of two disinterested citizens of the county from which the cattle were shipped, that they have personal knowledge that the animals have not been exposed to contagious pleuro-pneumonia during a period of four months immediately preceding the date of shipment.

(c.) Affidavit of owner made at the point of entry into this State that the cattle are the identical animals described in the bill of health and foregoing affidavit, and that they were shipped in cars free from virus of pleuro pneumonia; and that they have not been exposed to any contagious disease while in transit.

Second. The foregoing evidence shall be submitted to the mayor of the nearest city or town in this State to the point of entry.

Third. A copy of the above evidence shall be furnished by such mayor to the State Veterinary Surgeon of this State.

Fourth. All cattle coming into this State in violation of the proclamation of the Governor, or the foregoing rules and regulations, may be held in quarantine for ninety days at the expense of the owner.

M. STALKER,
State Veterinary Surgeon.

APPROVED:

W. S. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
President Iowa State Board of Health.

J. F. KENNEDY, M. D.,
Secretary Iowa State Board of Health.

BUREN R. SHERMAN,
Governor.

J. W. CATTELL,
FRANK D. JACKSON,
V. P. TWOMBLY,
Executive Council.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The following statement shows the amount of warrants drawn June 30, 1887 to June 30, 1888. Itemized bills covering the amount, are filed with the Auditor of State.

STATE OF IOWA,	DR.
To M. STALKER:—	
To 134 days service as State Veterinary Surgeon, \$5.00 at per day	\$ 670.00
To personal expenses	403 58
STATE OF IOWA,	DR.
To R. M. NICHOLSON:—	
To 14 days service as Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon at \$5 00 per day.....	\$ 70.00
To personal expense.....	61.67
STATE OF IOWA,	DR.
To W. B. NILES:—	
To 62 days service as Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon at \$5.00 per day.....	\$ 310.00
To personal expense.....	341.57
STATE OF IOWA,	DR.
To C. A. CONEY:—	
To 3 days service as Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon at \$5.00 per day.....	\$ 15.00
To personal expense.....	15 25
STATE OF IOWA,	DR.
To G. A. JOHNSON:—	
To 21 days service as Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon at \$5.00 per day.....	\$ 105.00
To personal expense	102.24

STATE OF IOWA,	DR.
To JOHN TILLIS:—	
To 32 days service as Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon at \$5 00 per day.....	\$ 160.00
To personal expense	154 69
STATE OF IOWA,	DR.
To E. E. SAYERS:—	
To 6 days service as Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon at \$5.00 per day.....	\$ 30.00
To personal expense	32 08
STATE OF IOWA,	DR.
To M. E. JOHNSON:—	
To 17 days service as Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon at \$5 00 per day.....	\$ 85.00
To personal expense.....	86.88
STATE OF IOWA,	DR.
To J. A. CAMPBELL:—	
To 16 days service as Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon at \$5 00 per day.....	\$ 80 00
To personal expense.....	71 00
STATE OF IOWA,	DR.
To C. H. FLYNN:—	
To 8 days service as Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon at \$5 00 per day.....	\$ 40.00
To personal expense	25 35
Total	\$ 2,870.31