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Instructions to Veterinarians Engaged in  
Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication

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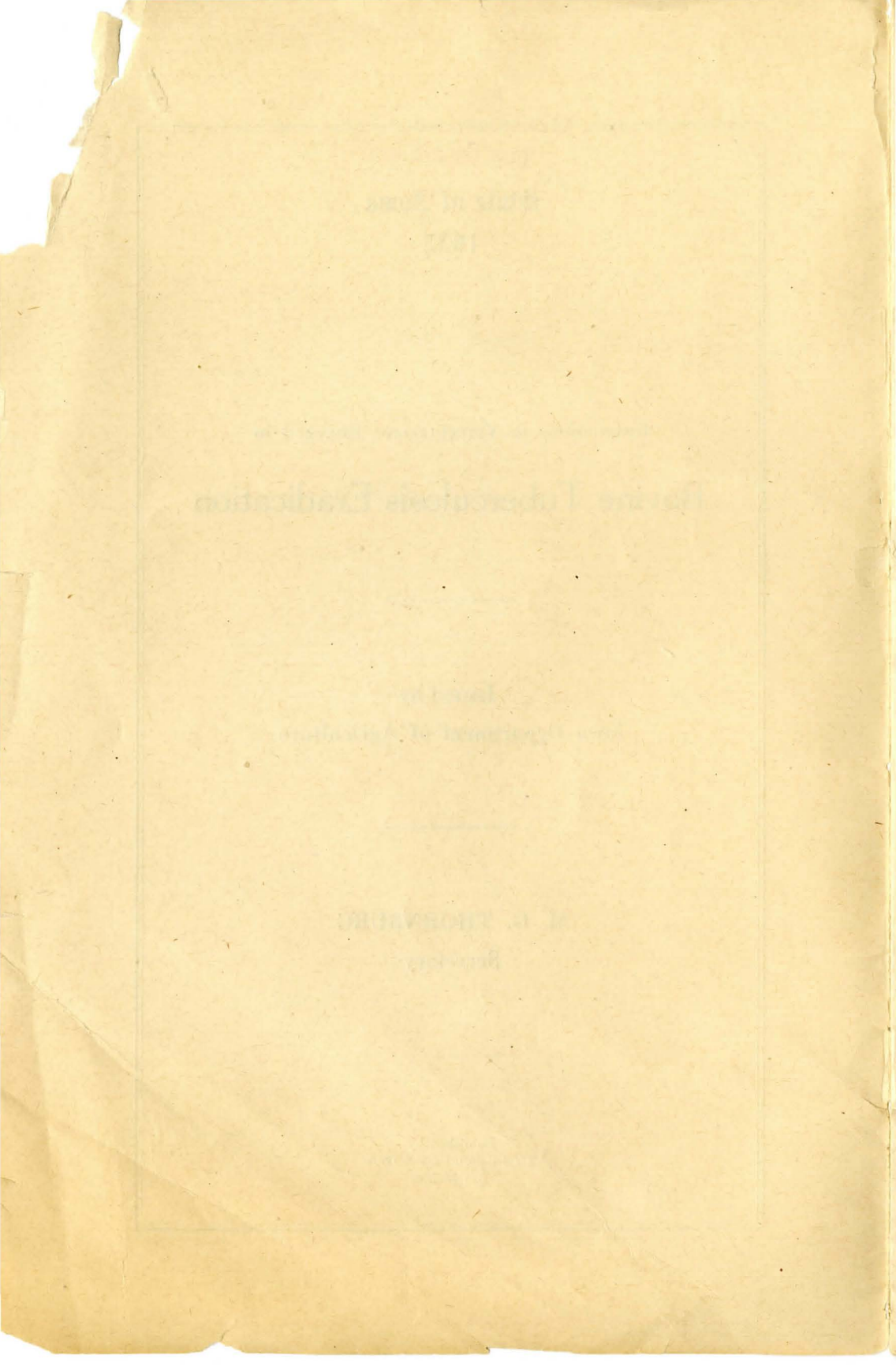
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## INSTRUCTIONS TO VETERINARIANS

The success of any undertaking depends largely upon the sincerity of purpose and management of those engaged in it.

This is especially true in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. With that thought in mind the state and federal authorities in charge of this work have adopted the following uniform rules, which must be followed by all state, federal, and accredited veterinarians.

These instructions cover the methods used in applying the tuberculin test, tagging animals, keeping records and making proper reports to the state and federal offices, as well as to the owner of the live stock tested.

All veterinarians who apply the tuberculin test are therefore required to carefully study the instructions in this bulletin. This will promote uniformity in all parts of the work and will also avoid much unnecessary correspondence and delays.

Special consideration should be given to the following:

1. All cattle must be appraised before injections are made.
2. The seat of injection must be clean and the needle must be disinfected between each injection.
3. All cattle must be properly tagged.
4. All reports must be filed promptly at the end of each week.
5. Aid and advice must be rendered in combatting avian tuberculosis.

As a precaution to prevent the possibility of the spread of disease from one animal or herd to another, every veterinarian who tests cattle in Iowa is required to disinfect or cleanse his needle immediately prior to injecting each animal. Failure to comply with this requirement is sufficient reason for revoking the accreditation of the offender in accordance with the Iowa law.

The sites of injection should be cleansed. All persons or owners in charge of cattle should be urged to control them and to otherwise assist in making this possible. The proper controlling of cattle will also make it possible for a more satisfactory test to be made.

When disease of any kind exists on any premises, the veterinarians must disinfect the outer footwear before leaving the premises.

The importance of the suppression of avian tuberculosis must be brought to the attention of every farmer, and each flock should be given an inspection and autopsies made whenever necessary and agreeable with the owner, to determine the presence of disease.

### Instructions for Rendering Reports

#### T. E. Form 1-A

This is the weekly report, to be made in triplicate at the close of each week, whether cattle were tested or not. One copy to be forwarded to the Bureau, one to the State office, and one for county office.

Always indicate the number of herds and cattle injected on the days when injections are made. It may be and often is the case that injections and observations are made the same day.

When reporting numbers of herds and cattle observed see that same strikes a correct balance with reported number injected three days previous.

In recording clean and infected charts for number of herds and number of cattle, the clean herds, regardless of previous condition of herd, should be placed in space provided for them; the same applies to infected herds.

Include the same number of T. E. Forms 20-B and 22 as indicated by your Form 1-A.

A great deal of unnecessary correspondence can be avoided if more attention is paid to making out this report correctly.

Veterinarians in charge should receive all the reports from the veter-

inarians working in the county and make any necessary corrections before forwarding to the head offices.

#### **Report on Tags Used (T. E. Form 9)**

Beginning January 2, 1932, it will be necessary for all veterinarians to submit a weekly report showing a numerically arranged list of all pass tags which were used during the week, and the names of the owners upon whose cattle they were used. A copy of such report shall be filed with both the state and the Bureau office, along with other weekly reports.

These lists will be prepared on T. E. Form 9, which will give the tag number, the name and address of the cattle owner, and the county.

From the above it is obvious that all test charts—T. E. Form 20-B and T. E. Form 22—must contain all numbers of pass tags used. All test charts submitted without pass tag numbers will be returned for completion.

Arrangements have been made for cattle bearing Iowa pass tags, which, on post mortem examination, are found to be tuberculous, to be reported to the Des Moines offices. As only the number of the pass tags will be reported from the slaughtering center, it will be incumbent upon us to locate the premises upon which the animal bearing such tag number was tested. Therefore, it will be necessary to insist that a list of the pass tags used accompany all weekly reports.

If any tags are transferred from one county to another, a letter must be written to the department at Des Moines, giving the number of tags transferred, and the serial numbers included. This will permit our office to keep track of the serial numbers of the tags which are being used in each county, together with proper credit to each county for tags.

#### **T. E. Form 10**

This is also a weekly report for the inspection of avian tuberculosis to be made in duplicate at the close of each week when cattle are tested. One copy to be forwarded to the Bureau and one to State office.

#### **Standard Form No. 1034**

This form is a pay voucher, and must be signed by the payee or his representative on the line indicated by "Payee sign here." Ink or indelible pencil must be used, and to avoid trouble and delay in payment, the claimant should sign, whenever possible, in lieu of other representatives. The signature on this form and T. E. 23 form must be exactly the same. The veterinarian does not sign this form and the payee signs only in one place. This voucher is to be signed in all instances where claim for indemnity is due, regardless of whether County or Federal funds are being used in making payments.

#### **T. E. Form 5 (Revised).**

This form should be used to keep a complete record of all activities under the area plan.

1. Record data contained on T. E. Form 22 (revised) and T. E. Form 20-B, as soon as these forms are rendered.

2. Record date T. E. Form 27 was issued.

3. Record date cleaning and disinfecting was completed and whether supervised or not. This information is taken from Form A-3. (Card furnished by you to owner.)

4. These forms should be kept in groups, comprising all the herds in one township and alphabetically arranged by use of index cards.

In counties where a high percentage of infection exists it is advisable to file the T. E. Form 5s covering infected herds alphabetically by townships. Where a slight infection exists they can be arranged in a single group, placed at the head of the index for each township.

5. If at all possible fill these forms in with typewriter. If impossible to use typewriter use ink only. Write plainly and in a legible manner. These records are permanent.

6. Local veterinarians working in the county may be furnished with a supply of the T. E. Form 5s and be instructed to make them out properly and forward them along with other reports to your office weekly.

**T. E. Form 20-A.**

Combination chart used in some cases where combination test is used (Intradermic-ophthalmic, or subcutaneous-ophthalmic.)

This form is rendered in triplicate; original to Bureau office, duplicate to the State office and triplicate to owner.

**T. E. Form 20-B.**

This form is used in area work to report tests of herds where reactors are found and in reporting first and subsequent tests on herds which owners desire to place on the accredited herd list. Render in triplicate; original to Bureau, duplicate to State and triplicate to owner.

In the space on the back of the Form 20-B entitled "Remarks;" make whatever notations are necessary to indicate the present status of the herd using the following as a key or outline:

- 1. First cooperative Test. (1st T.)
- 2. First cooperative Test. (1st T. To be acc'd)  
(Owner desires herd to be accredited.)
- 3. Second cooperative Test. (2d T.)  
Previously a clean herd. (P. C.)
- 4. Second cooperative Test. (2d T.)  
Previously an infected herd. (P. Inf.)
- 5. Second cooperative Test. (2d T.)  
To be accredited. To be acc'd.
- 6. No indemnity. No Indm.
  - a. Owned less than 6 months.
  - b. Female feeders or steers.
- 7. Notations as to the inspection of poultry for T. B. must appear on this form.

**METHOD OF MARKING CHARTS IN RE-ACCREDITING COUNTIES**

1st T.—R. A. Co. which indicates the first test for re-accrediting county.  
1st T.—P. Inf. This indicates that the herd was infected when the county was being modified and has not yet passed two clean tests.

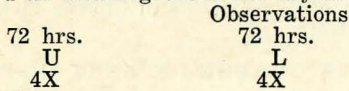
2nd T. Inf.—R. A. Co. This would indicate a second test on either of the first tests if infection was found.

Note correct location of farm as to section and township in the space provided for this information on the back of Form.

Record the numbers of identification tags regardless of whether they be new or the old ones remaining in ears; also, record reactor tags and the appraisal of each individual animal.

The caudal fold and vulva injection must be used in all cases, (bulls may be injected in the fold of the rectum) and reported in the following manner:

"U" will be understood as meaning the upper injection, and "L" will be understood as meaning the lower injection, as in the diagram:



**T. E. Form 22.**

This form is used to report test of free herds.

Render in triplicate; original to Bureau office, duplicate to State Office and triplicate to the owner.

(See key used in rendering T. E. Form 20-B regarding space entitled "Remarks.") Space has been provided for reporting avian inspection which must appear on this form.

**T. E. Form 23 (Revised).**

Statement of appraisal and claim for indemnity.

Render in triplicate, 1 white (original) and 2 yellow, forwarding all three copies to Bureau office.

The T. E. Form 20-B should be attached to these forms before they are forwarded to the Bureau office.

The veterinarian applying the test and owner or manager sign in Coupon 1. (Ink or indelible pencil must be used without exception.)

The owner signs in Coupon 2 also. If a firm name, the manager or party signing should insert his own name and title in full below name of firm.

Example:

Willow-wood Stock Farm  
By John Doe, Manager  
Jones & Smith  
By J. W. Smith, Partner

The postoffice address, including street number or rural route, should be written plainly in section two (2) of this form, and in order to comply with requirement of Federal comptroller for paying indemnity, the veterinarian must give the name of his employer, which would be U. S. B. A. I. or Ia. D. A.

If reactors are pure bred, registry name and number and date of birth must be shown under "Description." Pure bred animals which are eligible to registration, but unrecorded, may be classed as pure bred animals if the name and registration number of both sire and dam are shown on the description of the animal. Unrecorded animals over two years of age must be classed as grades. (See sections referring to pure bred and grade animals.)

Reactor numbers are to be shown under "Tag Numbers."

Age as well as sex must appear on forms 23 and 20-B for all reactors.

#### T. E. Form 27.

Permit for shipment of reactors.

Render in quadruplicate; original and copy should be mailed to Bureau office, Des Moines, immediately.

Duplicate is attached to waybill to accompany shipment.

Triplicate is mailed immediately by veterinarian rendering same, to inspector in charge at destination where animals are to be slaughtered. In case a number of parties wish to ship in one car, they may be listed on one set of T. E. Form 27s giving name, address and tag numbers belonging to each party. Always indicate on T. E. Form 27s whether cooperative or private test.

The name of the county inspector in charge should appear on all T. E. Form 27s on reactors going from his county, even though these forms are made out by another, in which case they should carry the signature of the inspector in charge followed by the initials of the person actually issuing the form.

The names and numbers on all reports must be made clearly; this especially applies to T. E. Form 27 and other reports that are used in making up indemnity claims. The names on important documents should be printed if handwriting is not plain.

Replace your carbon sheets with new ones often and use a little pressure on your pencil.

A list of names and addresses of Inspectors in Charge Meat Inspection in the various markets follows:

#### BUREAU INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF MEAT INSPECTION

Station	Inspector in Charge
Albert Lea, Minn.	—Dr. B. C. Johnson.....Albert Lea Packing Co.
Austin, Minn.	—Dr. Daniel D. Tierney.....George A. Hormel & Co.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	—Dr. A. M. Casper.....T. M. Sinclair & Co.
Chicago, Ill.	—Dr. Herman Busman.....
	Room 204, 999 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards
Davenport, Ia.	—Dr. L. H. Allen.....Kohrs Packing Co.
Des Moines, Ia.	—Dr. C. W. Deming.....Iowa Packing Co. (P. O. Box 1476)
Dubuque, Ia.	—Dr. H. H. Dell.....Dubuque Packing Co. (P. O. Box 236)
Kansas City, Kan.	—Dr. J. S. Jenison.....23 Federal Building
Mason City, Ia.	—Dr. C. E. Mootz.....Jacob E. Decker & Sons
National Stock Yds., Ill.	—Dr. C. F. Payne.....Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
Omaha, Neb.	—Dr. Frank Jelen.....Federal Bldg., So. Omaha Sta.
Ottumwa, Iowa	—Dr. E. S. Dickey.....John Morrell & Co.
Sioux City, Ia.	—Dr. A. D. Bullock.....323 Exchange Bldg., Stock Yards Sta.

So. St. Joseph, Mo.—Dr. B. J. Stockler.....	Livestock Exchange Annex
So. St. Paul, Minn.—Dr. G. E. Totten.....	205 Post Office Bldg.
Waterloo, Ia.—Dr. H. J. Hoyman.....	Rath Packing Co.
Sioux Falls, So. Dak.—Dr. G. W. Famous.....	John Morrell & Co.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS COVERING CHAPTER 129 CODE OF IOWA AS AMENDED BY 42ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT TESTS**

1. The first test shall apply only to the first test made by an authorized inspector of the state department or federal bureau, under the county area or accredited herd plan.

**ADDITION OF CATTLE TESTED UNDER EITHER PLAN**

2. When cattle are bought, which have been tested under either one of the two plans, any privileges or rights by reason of the test are transferred to the buyer. He shall, however, add the cattle to his herd in conformity with the rules and regulations of the department—in brief, as follows:

- (a) All cattle added to a tested herd must be tuberculin tested.
- (b) Any tested cattle added to an untested herd lose their tested status.

3. No indemnity is allowed on animals owned less than six months and consequently, if tested within that time, no appraisalment should be made.
4. If tested after six months' time, they assume the same status as the herd, to which they were added, provided this herd has been tested under the county area or accredited herd plan.

**ADDITION OF CATTLE TESTED BY PRIVATE PRACTICE**

6. If cattle, which are added to a herd tested under the county area plan or accredited herd plan, have been tested by private test, the first test after six months' ownership shall be considered the first test, under this chapter. The entire herd shall be treated as two units, the cattle originally on the county area or accredited herd plan being retested the second or third time and so indicated.

After this test, the entire herd assumes the same status.

**Quarantine (Form O1)**

This quarantine is to be used in quarantining feeder animals in county area work. To be issued in triplicate; original to owner, duplicate to State office and triplicate to be filed in County Inspector's office.

Inspector to notify State office when cattle are released by him, either by test or by shipment to slaughter.

Quarantined feeders shipped in from central markets are to be released by State office. Copy you receive is for your information and files only. In case the State office desires information regarding any shipment of feeders covered by these quarantines you will be notified to that effect and instructed to act accordingly concerning appropriate action.

**Quarantine (Form O2)**

This quarantine form is to be used in quarantining reactors found in testing herds.

To be issued in duplicate; original to owner, duplicate to be retained and filed by county inspector in the county.

**Form A-3.**

This card should bear the name and address of the Inspector in Charge of the County and be left with the owner of reactor cattle at the time test is completed for his use in advising of date of disinfecting. After recording data on T. E. Form 5 (Revised) forward immediately to Bureau office.

The inspector in charge for the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, according to a recent ruling, must certify that "the premises from which reactors have been taken have been properly cleaned and disinfected and all lawful quarantine regulations complied with." Therefore, in cases

where premises are not so dealt with, the Federal office should be notified in order to prevent the payment of the claim by the Bureau.

#### **Disinfection of Premises**

All reactors must be immediately removed from the cattle barn and premises where other cattle are kept.

Ascertain and advise the owner or manager of the premises with regard to such cleaning and removing of loose boards and decayed woodwork that will be necessary to accomplish a thorough cleaning and disinfecting.

Ascertain the amount of solution that will be required to properly wet the interior of the structure or other places required to be disinfected.

Inform the owner or manager of the premises of the number of barrels of water and the amount of disinfectants to be placed in the water for the purpose of disinfecting the premises. Veterinarians shall also advise the owner of the several disinfectants that are permissible for this purpose.

In all cases where practicable, return to the premises at a suitable time, and make inspection for the purpose of ascertaining if instructions have been complied with, and if not you shall advise the Chief of Division of Animal Industry through the office of the Inspector in Charge of Tuberculosis Eradication Work, Des Moines, Iowa, for the Federal Government requires that the premises be properly disinfected and all lawful quarantine regulations be complied with; otherwise, it will not pay indemnity.

#### **Disinfection of Equipment**

Syringe needles, as well as other equipment, capable of transmitting disease, must be disinfected at proper intervals and maintained in a sanitary condition, nose tongs included. Utmost care must be given to make an aseptic injection.

#### **Instructions Concerning Interstate Movement of Healthy Cattle**

1. All breeding cattle regardless of age must be accompanied by health chart showing them to have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test.

2. Cattle from accredited herds may go to any state without restrictions.

3. Cattle from herds other than those accredited must have tuberculin test applied in accordance with regulations of state of destination. You should advise owners of such herds to write state veterinarian at destination, asking what that state's requirements are, in the event you are not familiar with them.

4. All cooperative veterinarians may issue T. E. Form 15, covering interstate movement of cattle from herds under supervision.

Original copy to be mailed to Bureau office, Des Moines.

Duplicate to accompany waybill.

Triplicate to inspector in charge at destination. Yellow copy to State office, Des Moines.

In the event that you are not familiar with names of the above officials, it is suggested you send the triplicate copy to the state veterinarian at destination asking him to forward it to the inspector in charge.

#### **APPRAISEMENTS**

All appraisals should be made in strict conformity with the section of the Code which deals with this phase of the work.

#### **Appraisals to Be Made Before Test**

It is stated definitely in Section 2668 on Appraisal that all animals **before** being tested 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. The department insists that the inspectors abide by this law and appraise animals with the owner. Failure to do so will invariably result in trouble, which could otherwise be avoided.



### **Forfeiture of Right to Receive Indemnity**

The state will not pay indemnity on reactors unless the same are slaughtered within a period of ninety days from the date they react. The Federal Government will not pay indemnity on reactors unless the same are slaughtered within a period of thirty days from the date they react, except in instances when no arrangements could be made to dispose of them, or owners desire to hold them a short time over the thirty days and can show a sufficient cause for making this request to the E. A. I. Inspector in Charge in the State.

### **Amount of Indemnity to Be Paid Owner**

#### **1. Pure Bred Cattle.**

If reactors are pure bred, registry names and numbers and date of birth, must be shown under "Description." If the registration papers are not available at the time test is made, notation should be made on the description to that effect, with instructions to forward them to the Bureau office in Des Moines. Pure bred which are eligible to registration, but unrecorded, may be classed as pure bred if the name and registration number of both sire and dam are shown on the description of the animal. Unrecorded animals under two years of age must be classed as grades. The above requirements relative to pure bred cattle should be thoroughly understood by the cattle owner and the animals classed as grades or pure bred accordingly, in the description.

Many claims are asked to be opened and a re-appraisal made of animals which are eligible for registration, but owing to the fact that the owner does not furnish proof of their eligibility as pure bred at the time the test is applied, such animals are classed as grades and statement of indemnity rendered on that basis.

Correspondence starts in practically all cases when the owner receives his statement of indemnity for grade animals when he has expected them to be classed as pure bred. If they are eligible for the pure bred classification, this should be given together with the pedigree or the name and registration number of both sire and dam.

A definite, final understanding should be arrived at by the inspector and the owner before applying the test, in order to avoid any misunderstandings. If the animals are eligible, they should be classed and appraised as pure bred, but otherwise they should be classed as grades.

Pure bred animals must be registered by the time they are two years old or payment cannot be made on a pure bred basis.

Payment of the claims will be held pending receipt of essential information by the Bureau.

The amount of appraisal on the different grades and classes of cattle will vary a great deal in different counties. No definite value can be suggested. The following factors should have a considerable influence on the appraisals of the various classes and grades of cattle.

1. Pedigree.
2. Condition.
3. Age and individuality.
4. Prevailing price of auctions for the breed. (If no pure bred cattle sales have occurred in your vicinity, averages can be secured from any farm or breed paper.)

#### **2. Grade Cattle.**

A. Dairy Cattle—The value of a dairy cow for the most part depends on her ability to produce milk. In order to do this an animal must have first of all, a normal udder and also show some dairy type and be of the proper age. In many instances owners have remarked that they received in all, more than their cow was worth. "She only had three quarters that were any good." A dairy cow's production decreases in the same ratio. As it decreases you can readily see that a dairy cow eleven or twelve years of age is not worth as much as a younger animal. Cow Test Association records make the appraisal of dairy herds a very simple matter.

In many herds contagious abortion causes an unusually high percentage of shy breeders and barren cows. This class of animals can for the most

part, be easily detected by the inspector from their appearance. They are really only worth the price of their carcass for beef.

The value of a cow recently fresh is much greater than that of one which has finished her period of lactation. Auction sales of dairy cattle in your vicinity are a valuable aid in the appraisal of this class of cattle. You can avoid a considerable amount of dissatisfaction in your county if you will pay attention to the things mentioned above, in arriving at appraisals with the different owners of Dairy Cattle.

Briefly they are, as follows:

1. Age
2. Type
3. Breed
4. Production
5. Current market values of Dairy Cattle

B. Grade Beef Cattle.—Many herds composed of the Grade Beef breeds are used as Milk cows. Considerable thought and care should be exercised in the appraisal of this class of cattle.

The following factors should be borne in mind:

1. Age
2. Size
3. Breed Type
4. Condition
5. Production
6. Current market value

A. Local auctions

B. Central market prices

The Department is very often requested to make reappraisal of this class of animals, when an owner receives his returns from the Packing Plant and his statement of indemnity and notes that the salvage amounts to more money than the appraised value. These instances are not brought about entirely by the Inspector for the owner has signed the T. E. Form 23, and in so doing acknowledges that the amount of appraisal will be acceptable to him. However, a neighbor may have asked for more money for the same class of animals and the Inspector listed them as requested.

Inspectors should keep informed at all times as to the current market values of classes of animals and treat all owners alike. Watch the market reports at least every week so that you are correctly informed as to the market values of veal calves, yearlings and two-year-old heifers as well as canner cutters and fat cows.

If an owner can produce a cow testing association record for grade beef cows, which he uses as milk cows, their appraisal is comparatively a simple matter. In case he cannot do this, many of the inspectors have added an amount varying from \$10.00 to \$25.00, per head over and above the actual carcass value of the animal in question, for the reason that the owner is maintaining this animal on his farm for purposes other than feeding for the market. This method has proved quite satisfactory.

#### ACCREDITED HERDS

1. Status of herd in process of accreditation in county doing area work.

The records covering the tests applied to all herds previous to the time county area work starts in a county, should be secured from the Field office at the substation which handles the particular county in the district accredited herd work. With this information at hand a special effort should be made to arrange to apply retests to the infected herds when same are due and whenever possible apply accrediting tests to clean herds in process of accreditation. These herds are to be reported on T. E. Forms 20-B with the proper notation.

2. Establishment of Accredited Herds.

Many owners desire to establish accredited herds as county area work progresses in their county. When an owner expresses his desire to do this, he should sign a "Cooperative agreement" for an accredited herd. Report all tests of these herds on 20-Bs as instructions for rendering T. E. Form 20-B require, making proper notation in space entitled "Remarks."

Inspectors should explain to the owners of all pure bred herds and high grade dairy herds, the advantages of placing their herds on the

accredited herd list. The aim of the Department is to place all meritorious herds of cattle on the accredited herd list, providing the owner fully understands his part in so far as keeping the annual renewal of certificate up to date is concerned, and if you have a reasonable assurance that he will comply with these requirements.

It is not the policy of the Department to issue individual accredited herd certificates on all herds tested unless special request by owner is made.

#### Expense Accounts

All claims must be prepared in ink or on the typewriter and presented in duplicate. They must be sworn to before a notary public.

Expense claims of local accredited veterinarians must be approved by the inspector in charge of the county. The only expense allowed other than per diem to local accredited veterinarians is mileage at the rate of seven cents per mile.

In listing the daily mileage, give number of miles from station to first farm, the number of miles from the first farm to the last farm visited, and the number of miles from the last farm back to the station. Give total mileage for day in column (Day M. T.).

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