

State of Iowa

1914

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Report of the

Veterinary Department

For the

Biennial Period, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914

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DR. J. I. GIBSON,  
State Veterinary Surgeon

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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HON. GEO. W. CLARKE, *Governor of Iowa*:

In compliance with Section 2532, Chapter 14 of the Code, I take pleasure in presenting this 9th Biennial Report of the State Veterinary Surgeon of Iowa, for the period ending June 30, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

J. I. GIBSON,  
*State Veterinary Surgeon.*

## REPORT OF THE STATE VETERINARY SURGEON.

During the interim covered by this report this department has been commanded to investigate numerous and varied outbreaks of contagious and infectious diseases in all quarters of the state. Most notable among diseases that hampered the great live stock industry of the state during the past two years has been hog cholera; statistics show that in the year 1913 the losses in the state amounted to 2,709,876 head of hogs from this disease alone. It is gratifying to report, however, that during the past year the number and virulency of the outbreaks have materially decreased. We are inclined to credit this decrease to the lessened, and more judicious use of virus within the state as well as to the endeavors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and state authorities, to prevent the distribution and sale of serum not up to standard in potency.

The most important factor in connection with the curbing of this disease is control work, which consists in quarantining infected herds, seeing that carcasses are properly disposed of, and that infected premises are properly cleaned and disinfected.

While this department has put forth every effort to provide for control work, we have found ourselves severely restricted on account of lack of funds, the present appropriation being very limited, not taking into account the occurrence of any severe outbreaks. The serum treatment is giving general satisfaction and for the past year, with numerous well equipped laboratories within and closely adjoining the state there has been no difficulty in procuring serum of standard potency at very moderate prices. With the provision of adequate control measures and restrictions governing the handling and distribution of virus, we feel that a great impression could be made on the ravages of cholera.

The untiring efforts and co-operation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture should not be overlooked in the handling of cholera and other infectious diseases within the state as they have expended equally as much in co-operation as the state has provided for control of diseases of live stock.

The importation of live stock has been handled in a very careful manner and with the co-operation of the government inspectors and railroad authorities it has been able to obtain certificates on a very large percentage of import shipments. This department, and Commission of Animal Health, from reports and records are satisfied that hundreds of diseased animals have been checked from coming into the state. As will be noticed from statistics in this report there has been 181,221 head of live stock imported during the past two years, of which number it would be natural to suspect there would be found more or less disease.

The state not only derives protection from its own import requirements but also from the requirements of neighboring states, whereby it is made necessary to inspect stock of this state for shipment. In this way many diseased animals are located, that otherwise would have passed observation.

Owing to the number of unscrupulous cattle dealers, we strongly favor the retesting after 60 to 90 days of all cattle bought for dairy or breeding purposes, regardless of whether they are sold under a test.

We have found that in many instances animals have been tested or inspected by veterinarians as private work or by interested parties themselves and results of such tests withheld, and diseased animals disposed of in an improper manner, or that tuberculin and mallein have been made use of to thwart a subsequent test. It is recommended that a regulation be provided, restricting the distribution and use of tuberculin and mallein and making it necessary to report all sales and use of these products to this department. In this way the department could get a more complete report of tubercular and glandered reactors.

Regarding the disposition of tubercular reactors and other diseased animals, the department meets with more or less opposition. Section 2534 of Chapter 14 of the Code provides for destruction of diseased animals under compensation, but in so far as no provision is made for a fund, the section causes considerable annoyance. With a fund for the reimbursement of owners, many animals, especially tubercular cattle, could be sent to slaughter and the proceeds revert to the fund which would not cause a great drain.

The Commission of Animal Health has been a source of great benefit in adjusting live stock sanitary matters and with the exception of a specific penalty clause for violation of rules and reg-

ulations issued by this commission this form of commission is entirely satisfactory. Further, the Examiners' Board have no power in overcoming objectionable sections in the Veterinary Practice Act.

The following number of cases were investigated during the period between June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1914:

Anthrax	6	Miscellaneous	21
Actinomycosis	1	Neuro Bacillosis	1
Blackleg	2	Measles	8
Cholera	27	Rabies	7
Contagious Abortion	1	Scabies Cattle	23
Colic Exanthema	47	Scabies Sheep	64
Ergotism	3	Stomatitis	2
Forage Poison	15	Pneumonia	7
Glanders	77	Tuberculosis	234
Hemorrhagic Septicemia	8		
Mange (Horses)	7	Total	558

\*Does not include eradication work done in Clay, Dallas, Clinton, Muscatine and Scott counties. Nor many investigations where no contagious or infectious disease was found to exist.

#### COUNTY HOG CHOLERA CONTROL.

The following is a report by J. S. Koen on hog cholera control work in Dallas county during the two years prior to June 1, 1914:

The Department treated the first year 17,943 hogs. The total loss reported of this number was 2,695, about 15 per cent. In considering that only 15 per cent of hogs lived in herds where no treatment was administered and the fact that only 15 per cent of the hogs that were treated died, it is evident that the treatment must be responsible for change of these figures or percentages of loss. The value of the hogs saved to the farmers of Dallas county that, according to past records, would have died had they not been treated, and which were treated free by the Department is \$150,000. The Department furnished free serum and services for Dallas county that should be valued at approximately \$25,000. Thus the monetary benefits to Dallas county the first year the Department assisted them is easily \$175,000.

The loss from cholera in 1912 was reported to be 30,000 hogs. Although 26,000 more hogs were raised in 1913 than in 1912 the losses were reduced to 12,000 hogs.

We have found by a careful study of the ways in which hog cholera is spread that probably 75 per cent of the outbreaks of the past year could have been prevented. For example, we have found that 30 per cent of the outbreaks were caused by exchange of labor and visiting among neighbors where infection was present; we have found that 15 per cent was caused by infection harbored on premises, or the failure to clean and properly disinfect the premises after an outbreak; and we have found that 35 per cent was carried by dogs or birds, by far the larger number of these by dogs. This, it seems to me, clearly indicates the farmers' part



of the work of eradication by being careful and taking the necessary precautions to prevent outbreaks of the disease. Until the farmers recognize and understand their responsibility in the matter and how impossible it is to control or eradicate the condition without their co-operation, cholera will be present; when they do recognize and accept their responsibility in the matter, and exert an united effort for its control, then cholera can be eradicated.

After exercising due care and caution, some outbreaks are bound to occur, the presence of which is hard to account for. In these cases, and in all other cases where cholera appears, the thing most necessary for the farmer to do is to recognize the fact that he has a sick hog, and to immediately isolate it from the herd, and shut it up in a covered enclosure, then as soon as possible have the animal examined to determine what his condition is. If it is found to be cholera, treat the herd immediately, for we have found that in thirty-one herds where this was done, out of 1,750 hogs treated in these herds, the only loss suffered was the one pig in each herd that was isolated, which was sacrificed for a post-mortem examination, and the balance of the herd immediately protected by vaccination. In twenty-one other herds, containing 1,923 hogs, there was a loss of one hog in each herd following this procedure. In seventy-three herds, 4,549 hogs were treated, with a total loss of 106 hogs. These herds were all infected at the time of treatment, but the condition was observed early, the sick hog isolated and kept under cover, and the balance of the herd protected immediately by vaccination.

In the spring of 1914 there was inaugurated a "Clean-Up" campaign, culminating in a "Clean-Up" week, the last of May, the object of which was to secure the thorough cleaning and disinfection of premises on which cholera had existed during 1913 and up to that time. Prior to May 1st, there were nineteen outbreaks on farms where cholera had existed the year before and that had not been cleaned and disinfected and when the new crop of pigs came on they were exposed to the infection harbored on these premises and came down with cholera. Following the spring clean-up and the "Clean-Up" week, for the balance of the year there were only twelve outbreaks of cholera on farms that had been previously infected, and ten of these twelve outbreaks were due to a lack of cleaning and disinfecting, proving most conclusively that the cleaning and disinfecting of previously infected premises is a very essential feature in the control of hog cholera.

INFORMATION CONCERNING HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION WORK,  
DALLAS COUNTY, IOWA, FROM JANUARY 1, 1914,  
TO JUNE 30, 1914.

Well herds treated simultaneously	12
Hogs in well herds treated simultaneously	391
Hogs which died in well herds treated simultaneously	1
Hogs with high temperature in well herds treated simultaneously	3
Infected herds treated	53
Hogs treated in infected herds	1,892
Hogs with high temperatures treated in infected herds	759
Treated hogs which died in infected herds	382
Hogs treated with serum alone in infected herds	863

Hogs treated simultaneously in infected herds	1,189
Sick hogs left untreated in infected herds	59
Sick hogs left untreated which died in infected herds	65
Herds treated	69
Hogs treated	2,294
Hogs with high temperatures treated	78
Treated hogs which died	383

INFORMATION CONCERNING HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION WORK,  
DALLAS COUNTY, IOWA, FROM JULY 1, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1914.

Well herds treated simultaneously	85
Hogs in well herds treated simultaneously	3,450
Hogs which died in well herds treated simultaneously	1
Hogs with high temperature in well herds treated simultaneously	378
Infected herds treated	280
Hogs treated in infected herds	14,492
Hogs with high temperatures treated in infected herds	6,387
Treated hogs which died in infected herds	2,604
Hogs treated with serum alone in infected herds	5,489
Hogs treated simultaneously in infected herds	8,004
Sick hogs left untreated in infected herds	922
Sick hogs left untreated which died in infected herds	852
Herds treated	362
Hogs treated	17,943
Hogs with high temperatures treated	6,465
Treated hogs which died	2,605

IMPORT AND EXPORT LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Following is a record of all import and export shipments of live stock of this state, which shows the number of head of each kind of stock exported or imported during the biennial period ending with June 30, 1914:

LIVE STOCK IMPORTED INTO THE STATE OF IOWA BETWEEN  
JULY 1, 1912, AND JULY 1, 1914.

State	Number of shipments	Horses	Mules	Dairy and breeding	Stockers	Hogs	Sheep
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	15	24	5	27	.....	1,092	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	198	536	24	101	.....	19	.....
Idaho	.....	2	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	779	9,890	350	833	96	400	87
Indiana	26	70	5	162	2	1	.....
Kansas	351	1,527	103	582	.....	3,435	.....
Kentucky	12	17	1	48	.....	634	.....
Louisiana	.....	4	12	4	.....	5	.....
Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	2,343	613	39	1,046	101,568	1,715	2
Missouri	658	1,242	580	4,273	341	15,814	480
Montana	.....	21	359	.....	.....	.....	2,341
Nebraska	1,075	6,355	738	1,609	90	9,118	858
New Mexico	.....	5	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	.....	80	473	43	162	.....	6
Ohio	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	117	504	99	115	.....	180	.....
Oregon	.....	10	245	1	10	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	512	2,742	164	1,054	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	7	24	2	140	.....	.....

LIVE STOCK IMPORTED INTO THE STATE OF IOWA BETWEEN  
JULY 1, 1912, AND JULY 1, 1914—CONTINUED.

State	Number of shipments	Horses	Mules	Dairy and breeding	Stockers	Hogs	Sheep
Texas	49	181	56	59		5	
Utah	1	28		2			
Vermont	9			359			
Virginia	1	21					
Washington	1	9					
West Virginia	3			26			
Wisconsin	273	187	5	2,314	19	167	39
Wyoming	33	229	54	6	59	790	
Canada	12	34	46				
Mexico	1	2					
Grand total—181,291.	6,436	39,743	2,289	15,430	301,921	23,555	3,770

LIVE STOCK EXPORTED FROM THE STATE OF IOWA BETWEEN  
JULY 1, 1913, AND JULY 1, 1914.

Alabama	12	54	1	35		23	
Arizona	4	30		6			
Arkansas	33	73	13	19		19	
California	38	39		63		3	
Colorado	178	387	10	693	142	41	132
Florida	5	36	10	2			
Georgia	4	2		78			
Illinois	81	141	7	393		65	
Indiana	191	182	8	877	49	25	
Iowa	50	38	1	87		51	
Kansas	157	453	44	347		339	
Kentucky	6	6		9		3	
Louisiana	15	40	12	16		24	
Maine	5	90		4			
Massachusetts	1						
Michigan	35	53	2	112		2	
Minnesota	2,867	15,411	279	10,155	127	4,170	72
Mississippi	155	53		238		4	
Missouri	278	568	34	776		130	
Montana	695	2,101	224	1,796		422	9
Nebraska	914	1,867	309	2,370	690	1,267	21
Nevada	6	15		19		1	
New Mexico	5	21	2	52		2	
New York	33	291	2	25		15	
North Carolina	9	3		25		1	
North Dakota	423	2,012	282	875	25	267	9
Ohio	15	17		59		5	
Oklahoma	55	128	4	28		38	
Oregon	26	43		143		7	
Pennsylvania	15	56		31		14	
South Carolina	2			20			
South Dakota	1,064	3,337	155	1,625	917	1,558	3
Tennessee	17	30		70		7	
Texas	26	114	26	92		67	
Utah	23	71		50		6	
Vermont	4	3		17		36	
Virginia	4	3		17		36	
Washington	28	22		61		28	
West Virginia	2	2		2		12	
Wisconsin	2	2		1,197		128	5
Wyoming	168	415	74	975		163	2
Canada	69	334	3	87			
Jamaica							
Grand total—72,515.	8,904	28,825	1,432	23,419	1,941	8,619	296

## FINANCES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the biennial period the financial transactions of the department were as follows:

Salary of State Veterinary Surgeon and assistants, and of office force. (General Pay Roll.)

State Veterinary Surgeon (2 yrs.)	\$ 2,500.00
Secretary Veterinary Surgeon (2 yrs.)	2,400.00
Stenographer (2 yrs.)	1,800.00
Appropriation for 2 years for operation of Veterinary Department	\$22,000.00
Per diem of Assistant State Vets.	\$15,260.00
Transportation	5,554.76
Hotel expenses	2,419.79
Miscellaneous expenses of department	1,955.21
	\$23,285.76

Account overdrawn	\$ 1,285.74
There was received in fees and other items by the Animal Health Commission for the biennial period, which were turned into the State Treasury	\$ 4,054.90
Per diem of salary animal health commission	\$ 2,200.75
Transportation animal health commission	574.28
Hotel expenses animal health commission	151.65
Miscellaneous animal health commission	232.62
	\$ 3,161.55
Balance	\$ 629.35

## EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

To Whom Paid	Salary or per diem	Transportation	Hotel	Miscellaneous	Total
Dr. J. I. Gibson	\$ 552.53	\$ 413.70	\$ 361.00		\$ 1,327.23
Dr. H. A. Aboorn	115.00	63.90	39.35	16.29	214.54
Dr. T. E. Anderson	89.00	37.44	8.00	.50	135.94
Dr. G. G. Baker	140.00	128.94	9.50	.98	279.42
Dr. A. F. Baldwin	10.00	10.20	1.30	.29	21.79
Dr. F. S. Ballard	30.00	1.82			31.82
Dr. D. K. Baughman	60.00	39.27	7.50	.29	97.47
Dr. S. H. Bateman	245.00	196.28	47.35	6.55	495.18
Dr. G. W. Blanche	45.00	30.78	6.50	.59	82.78
Dr. L. C. Beaumont	25.00	21.20	1.90		47.20
Dr. F. E. Brasie	130.00	85.93	8.25	.65	224.83
Dr. A. S. Brodie	80.00	14.96	8.85	19.70	113.51
Dr. J. L. Brooks	8.00	2.89			10.89
Dr. Ira C. Brown	60.00	39.00		3.00	92.00
Dr. J. W. Bunker	30.00	17.50			47.50
Dr. E. A. Buxton	5.00	2.06	.50		7.56
Dr. T. W. Chandler	73.00	39.82	6.00	.55	111.37
Dr. F. B. Copeland	115.00	45.84	12.70	18.29	191.84
Dr. N. N. Crawford	745.00	227.41	126.75	66.74	1,175.90
Dr. W. H. Coomer	30.00	1.60			31.60
Dr. N. J. Delling	15.00	3.98			18.98
Dr. L. L. Diller	90.00	14.28	8.00	.95	113.23
Dr. G. A. Dodge	33.00	8.50	2.75	.89	45.14
Dr. Tom Downing	500.00	123.74	57.60	17.89	699.14
Dr. P. H. P. Edwards	270.00	115.46	31.20	47.40	464.06
Dr. P. W. Fiskinger	36.00	14.20		1.55	51.75
Dr. O. F. Freed	5.00	2.30			7.30
Dr. T. W. Gibley	135.00	61.25	1.70		197.95
Dr. R. F. Gibley	5.00	3.80			8.80
Dr. H. M. Gilson	135.00	65.70	6.80	8.65	216.15
Dr. J. W. Griffith	600.00	209.27	84.90	13.80	1,007.97

## EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT—CONTINUED.

To Whom Paid	Salary or per diem	Transportation	Hotel	Miscellaneous	Total
Dr. J. W. Goodler.....	50.00	20.04	1.50	.45	71.99
Dr. S. H. Goulet.....	35.00	16.00		.75	51.75
Dr. H. J. Hagerly.....	20.00	9.80		6.84	36.64
Dr. R. E. Hanson.....	126.00	72.34	16.10	17.15	221.59
Dr. R. H. Harrison.....	5.00	4.00			9.00
Dr. J. W. Hasby.....	66.00	15.72	2.50		84.22
Dr. W. A. Heck.....	5.00	1.80		1.10	7.90
Dr. Henry Hell.....	3.00	240.38	34.35	30.35	608.08
Dr. A. L. Hoagland.....	225.00	66.07	39.19	3.50	333.67
Dr. E. E. Howe.....	102.00	102.00	67.65	12.30	383.95
Dr. J. W. Hull.....	15.00	2.62	2.00		20.62
Dr. C. E. Hunt.....	146.00	61.00	25.75	.40	233.15
Dr. F. L. Johnson.....	75.00	28.24	9.00	.35	112.59
Dr. S. H. Johnston.....	250.00	116.15	30.65	4.60	401.40
Dr. R. F. Kelso.....	80.00	49.50	6.30	.40	136.20
Dr. A. D. Kuhl.....	50.00	29.00	5.00	.55	84.55
Dr. A. I. Kulp.....	39.60	7.88	.70		48.18
Dr. P. Malcolm.....	258.00	124.10	66.40	7.80	456.30
Dr. W. H. Marks.....	10.00	3.00	5.35	4.29	21.45
Dr. D. W. McAdams.....	86.00	86.20	90.24	1.90	264.34
Dr. T. F. McEvers.....	10.00	3.50			13.50
Dr. H. L. McRoberts.....	100.00	68.10	17.50		185.60
Dr. A. C. Middleton.....	65.00	25.00			90.00
Dr. D. H. Miller.....	775.00	419.43	187.40	43.80	1,405.63
Dr. J. J. Moore.....	5.00	2.00			7.00
Dr. C. B. Miller.....	10.00	.00		.40	11.00
Dr. F. J. Neuman.....	175.00	81.51	39.10	12.90	288.51
Dr. Jas. Nicholson.....	165.00	55.67	19.45	2.80	242.92
Dr. C. F. Nord.....	50.00	33.67	3.80	.70	87.17
Dr. H. J. Nygren.....	35.00	11.64	5.50		52.14
Dr. H. H. Olson.....	20.00	8.28			28.28
Dr. Carl Olson.....	139.00	69.22	22.00	5.80	236.02
Dr. Chas. Parks.....	285.00	86.41	95.00	3.20	569.61
Dr. J. G. Fardow.....	33.00	8.42	5.00		46.42
Dr. E. H. Pease.....	10.00	6.50			16.50
Dr. C. D. Phelps.....	105.00	53.10	3.75	3.00	165.85
Dr. E. G. Piper.....	40.00	27.00	6.45		73.45
Dr. A. H. Quinn.....	285.00	148.29	12.80	2.00	448.09
Dr. Wm. Readhead.....	200.00	146.67	14.00	2.45	463.12
Dr. H. F. Readhead.....	35.00	8.56	3.30		46.86
Dr. N. M. Reys.....	36.00	1.40			37.40
Dr. P. J. Rosell.....	30.00	7.50			37.50
Dr. J. E. Robertson.....	15.00	11.00	2.50		28.50
Dr. V. J. Robinson.....	67.50	35.64	2.50	1.00	106.64
Dr. O. W. How.....	65.00	39.68	2.80		107.48
Dr. L. W. Russell.....	210.00	114.33	85.00	35.85	445.18
Dr. C. W. Sauer.....	10.00	3.00		4.00	17.00
Dr. E. S. Sayers.....	35.00	20.54	4.25	2.00	61.84
Dr. C. J. Scott.....	27.50	12.00			39.50
Dr. J. W. Scott.....	380.00	118.18	64.95	7.65	660.78
Dr. G. W. Scott.....	15.00	6.75		.25	22.00
Dr. John Seaver.....	75.00	3.04			78.04
Dr. L. U. Shipley.....	170.00	86.00	19.25	3.15	288.45
Dr. Hal C. Simpson.....	500.00	201.36	142.30	29.55	873.21
Dr. R. M. Shroyer.....	25.00	12.00			37.00
Dr. V. J. Smith.....	110.00	61.68	4.50	2.40	178.58
Dr. J. H. Spence.....	30.00	11.00			41.00
Dr. C. H. Stange.....	95.00	36.16	25.80	20.00	156.96
Dr. W. C. Stewart.....	55.00	36.04			91.04
Dr. C. W. Stewart.....	290.00	95.23	47.45	4.70	437.38
Dr. G. C. Stone.....	5.00				5.00
Dr. P. L. Talbot.....	130.00	62.64	20.00	7.65	210.29
Dr. John Tille.....	330.00	153.67	31.29	24.40	539.36
Dr. P. J. Traflet.....	222.50	113.00	10.50	13.25	359.25
Dr. A. J. Treman.....	5.00	3.00			8.00

## EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT—CONTINUED.

To Whom Paid	Salary or per diem	Transportation	Hotel	Miscellaneous	Total
Dr. G. E. Uehran.....	30.00	15.00	1.50	12.00	60.46
Dr. J. M. Vernon.....	475.00	200.32	61.05	18.56	754.93
Dr. Robt. D. Wall.....		33.28	44.30	1.00	78.58
Dr. G. M. Walrod.....		80.00	44.05	11.50	135.55
Dr. B. F. Ward, Jr.....	17.50	18.50	1.75	.75	38.50
Dr. C. L. White.....	15.00	11.40		3.00	29.40
Dr. J. E. Williams.....	38.00	32.00		.00	70.00
Dr. Jerry Wolfe.....	170.00	95.40	24.45	34.85	324.80
Dr. R. F. Wolfe.....	30.00	18.00	.35	.70	49.05
Dr. E. C. Wolf.....	96.00	46.04		.50	142.54
Dr. A. L. Wood.....	349.00	222.10	30.30	14.00	635.40
Miscellaneous.....				44.07	44.07
Total.....	\$ 13,300.00	\$ 6,550.75	\$ 2,419.79	\$ 1,055.21	\$ 23,265.75

## EXPENDITURES ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION.

Dr. G. W. Shanche.....	\$ 350.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 49.00	\$ 2.70	\$ 422.70
Dr. Tom Downing.....	500.00	132.00	218.95	.75	851.70
Dr. J. I. Gibson.....				47.41	47.41
Frank Kinsley.....	300.00	112.91	110.10	2.65	625.66
C. A. Saunders.....	275.00	80.00	116.10	6.30	487.40
M. M. Gibson.....	477.00	16.00	17.45	.05	510.50
Dr. J. H. McLeod.....	48.75			8.65	57.40
Miscellaneous.....				26.11	26.11
Total.....	\$ 2,300.75	\$ 372.28	\$ 511.00	\$ 332.05	\$ 3,116.08



## RESULTS OF VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Following is a report of the results of the four veterinary examinations held by the Examining Board of the Animal Health Commission, during the period from June 30, 1912, to July 1, 1914, whereby it is shown that 161 examinations were given, nine of which were re-examinations; twenty-five applicants failed in the examinations.

College	July, 1912		January, 1913		July, 1913		January, 1914		Total						
	Examined	Re-examined	Examined	Re-examined	Examined	Re-examined	Examined	Re-examined	Examined	Re-examined	Failed				
Chicago Veterinary College	28	.....	2	.....	19	.....	5	5	1	3	54	1	3		
Iowa State College	20	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....		
Kansas City Vet. Col.	12	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....		
McKillop Veterinary College	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	3	18	.....	.....		
St. Joseph Vet. College	3	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....		
Colorado State College	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
Grand Rapids Vet. College	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
Ohio State University	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1		
Ontario Veterinary College	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
Cincinnati Vet. College	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
Western Veterinary College	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Indiana Veterinary College	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
University of Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total	77	1	4	7	2	1	43	1	13	14	5	7	150	9	25

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following rules have been adopted by the Animal Health Commission and approved by the executive council, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Iowa:

OFFICE OF THE STATE VETERINARY SURGEON,  
Des Moines, Iowa, July, 1911.

Pursuant to authority granted by Section 2538-s of the Supplement of the Code, 1913, the Commission of Animal Health by and with the approval of the Executive Council, do hereby make and establish the following rules and regulations for the prevention and restriction of contagious diseases among domestic animals:

**RULE 1.** Whenever the State Veterinary Surgeon shall have knowledge of an outbreak of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease among domestic animals, he shall take such action as he may deem necessary for the prevention of the spread of such disease, and is authorized to call any peace officer, or other person, to aid him in the prosecution of his duties.

**RULE 2.** Whenever notice is given to the trustees of a township or to a local board of health, of animals suspected of being affected with any contagious, infectious or transmissible disease it shall be the duty of such

township trustees or local boards of health to immediately require such suspected animals to be isolated and kept separate and apart from all other animals until released or quarantined by order of the State Veterinary Surgeon or some other person acting by his authority.

**RULE 3.** An animal must be considered as "suspected" when it has stood in a stable with, or been in contact with, an 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 animals have been kept.

## GLANDERS—FARCY.

**RULE 4.** 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 animal to go on or over any public grounds, uninclosed lands, street, road, public highway, lane or alley; or permit such animal to drink at any public watering trough, well or spring; or keep such diseased animal in any inclosure, in or from which such diseased animal may come in contact with, or close proximity to, any animal not affected with such disease.

**RULE 5.** Whenever an animal affected with glanders shall die or shall be killed, the body of such animal shall be immediately burned, or shall be covered with quick lime and buried not less than four feet deep without removal of the hide or any part of the carcass. As this disease is transmissible to human beings great care shall be exercised in handling diseased animals or carcasses.

**RULE 6.** No animal diseased with glanders or farcy shall be deemed to have any property value whatever, and no appraisal thereof shall be made.

Reasons for Rule 6. 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 7.** It shall be the duty of the State Veterinary Surgeon to maintain quarantine on all animals affected with glanders until said animals have been destroyed by consent of the owners and carcasses disposed of in accordance with Rule 5 and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

**RULE 8.** In suspected cases of glanders and farcy the mallein, Straus' agglutination and precipitation tests shall be recognized as valuable aids to diagnosis.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

**RULE 9.** Animals reacting to the tuberculin test shall be kept in strict quarantine at the expense of the owner; or destroyed on the premises; or slaughtered at a packing house where federal inspection is maintained, the owner to receive the price paid by the packing house, its actual value in its condition when slaughtered.

**RULE 10.** In suspected cases of bovine tuberculosis, the tuberculin test shall be recognized as a diagnostic agent.



## ANTHRAX.

RULE 11. All animals affected with anthrax or exposed thereto and the premises upon which such diseased and exposed animals have been kept shall be placed in strict quarantine. The milk from such animals shall not be used for human or animal food. All animals dying or being killed on account of being affected with anthrax shall be immediately burned, together with all contaminated floors, mangers, feed racks, watering troughs, buckets, contaminated bedding, litter and soil and utensils that may have become contaminated.

## BLACKLEG.

RULE 12. Upon the appearance of an outbreak of blackleg all calves and yearlings on said premises should be promptly vaccinated. All carcasses of animals dying of blackleg must be burned without removal of the hide.

## RABIES.

RULE 13. It shall be the duty of any city or local board of health, or township trustees whenever notice is given by the State Veterinary Surgeon, or person acting by his authority, of animals being affected with rabies or having been exposed to the disease, to require such animals to be isolated, tied up and kept separate from all other animals until released by order of the State Veterinary Surgeon. It shall also be the duty of said city or local board of health or township trustees during such outbreak, to destroy all stray dogs or dogs owned by persons violating the rules of this section.

## SCABIES—(MANGE).

RULE 14. Whenever the State Veterinary Surgeon 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.

## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

RULE 15. All cattle brought within the 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.

## ANIMALS REJECTED AT SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

RULE 16. So-called "piggy" or pregnant sows, boars and rejected cattle found in railway and packing house stock yards must not be sold nor delivered to farmers, but held subject to such quarantine as may be deemed necessary to prevent the communication of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease.

RULE 17. The flesh of pregnant animals shall neither be sold nor used for human food after the seventh month of pregnancy for cows and the tenth week for sows.

## THE IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

RULE 18. The importation of live stock into the state of Iowa is hereby prohibited, except under the following conditions:

SECTION 1. All horses, mules and asses over twelve months of age imported into the state of Iowa must be accompanied by a certificate of health, including a record of the mallein test, certifying that the animals described thereon have been inspected and mallein tested and found free from all contagious or infectious diseases. Such test and inspection to be made not more than thirty days prior to date of importation.

SEC. 2. All dairy and breeding cattle over six months of age imported into the state of Iowa must be accompanied by a certificate of health including a record of the tuberculin test, certifying that the animals described thereon have been inspected and tuberculin tested and found free from all contagious or infectious diseases. Such test and inspection to be made not more than thirty days prior to date of importation.

SEC. 3. All cattle other than those mentioned in Sec. 2, except steers and cattle for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health and an affidavit, certifying that the title of such cattle shall not be transferred and that they will not be used for other purposes than feeding or slaughter without first notifying the State Veterinarian and having them subjected to the tuberculin test.

SEC. 4. All sheep and goats imported into the state of Iowa, except for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by a certificate of health certifying that they have been inspected and found free from all contagious, infectious or transmissible diseases.

SEC. 5. 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 Dorset-McBride-Niles anti-hog cholera serum not more than thirty 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.

SEC. 6. Certificates and tests as herein required must be issued by a Federal, State or Assistant State Veterinarian or in lieu thereof the certificate may be made by a graduate veterinarian, if such certificate bear the approval of the State Veterinarian or authority having charge of diseases of domestic animals in the state where the shipment originates.

SEC. 7. Certificates shall be made in triplicate; the original certificate to be attached to the waybill for the shipment; the duplicate to be forwarded to the State Veterinarian or live stock authority of the state to which the stock is being shipped; the copy to be sent to the State Veterinarian at Des Moines, Iowa.

## DETENTION AND INSPECTION—QUARANTINE.

RULE 19. In lieu of an inspection certificate as required by Rule 18, live stock may be detained at a suitable stock yards or other enclosure within the state nearest the State Line, on the railroad or highway over which they are being shipped, driven, or hauled and there examined at the expense of the owner, or may be shipped or driven to their destination under quarantine at the discretion of the owner, there to remain in quarantine until inspected and tuberculin or mallein tested at the expense of the owner, and released by the State Veterinary Surgeon. Such expense shall be a lien upon the live stock. Railroad or transportation com-

panies are required to notify the State Veterinary Surgeon at Des Moines, Iowa, of any shipments of live stock entering the State of Iowa not being accompanied by certificates of health as required by Rule 18.

**RULE 20.** Township trustees and local health officers of towns, villages and cities are hereby authorized and instructed to seize and hold in quarantine all live stock in violation of above rules and to notify the State Veterinary Surgeon at Des Moines, Iowa. The expense of the quarantine and examination must be paid by the owner (or agent) of the quarantined animals, as prescribed by law.

**STOCK EXHIBITED AT FAIRS.**

**RULE 21.** Rules 18 and 19 shall not be held to apply to live stock brought into the state from other states for the purpose of exhibition or racing at State, District or County Fairs; provided, that in the event that sales shall be made from such exhibition herds, to remain in the state of Iowa, such stock so sold shall first be submitted to inspection requirements set forth in Rule 18 before the sale is consummated and the stock shipped to destination.

**RULE 22.** It shall be the duty of the State Veterinary Surgeon to supervise the disinfection of all buildings, stalls and pens at the State Fair Grounds just prior to the opening of the State Fair and to disinfect hog pens and such other enclosures as he may deem necessary daily during the Fair.

**RULE 23.** All animals presented for exhibition at the Iowa State Fair and Sioux City Fair shall be subjected to examination by the State Veterinary Surgeon before entering the Fair Grounds, and to daily inspection during the exhibition. Should any animal be found to be affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease it shall immediately be removed to a place of quarantine. The show pens or stalls in which such diseased animal or animals were kept must immediately be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the State Veterinary Surgeon.

**RULE 24.** 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 all healthy animals from yards, stables, enclosures or grounds where suspected or diseased animals are or have been kept.

**RULE 25.** The State Veterinary Surgeon is hereby authorized and directed to co-operate with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and may formulate and print instructions or rules pertaining to the prevention and spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals by order of the Animal Health Commission.

**RULE 26.** All hogs within the State of Iowa immunized by the double or simultaneous method of treatment against hog cholera shall be held in strict quarantine for a period of not less than thirty days.

**RULE 27.** 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 Dorset-McBride-Niles anti-hog cholera serum not more than thirty days prior to date of such Fair or exhibition when serum alone is used and not less than thirty days prior to date of such Fair or exhibition when the simultaneous method is used.

**DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.**

**RULE 28.** Regarding the disposition of carcasses of animals dead of disease.

**SECTION 1.** All carcasses of animals dying of or being killed on account of being infected with anthrax, or blackleg, must be immediately burned intact, without removal of the hide, together with all bedding, litter and contaminated soil.

**SEC. 2.** All hogs dying of hog cholera and other diseases resembling cholera must be burned immediately and not buried.

**SEC. 3.** All carcasses of animals dying of other diseases, may be burned or buried four feet below the surface, the carcasses being first covered with quick lime.

**SEC. 4.** All parties 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 within 100 feet of any stream, lake, pond, or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or tile drain.

**SEC. 5.** When the owner of any animals dead from any cause, or his agent, 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, certifying the bills for such service to the county auditor who shall issue warrant in payment for such service and tax the amount back to the property of such owner or agent as provided by statute.

**SPECIAL RULE.**

**RULE 29.** Special Rule governing the shipment and quarantine of hogs in Dallas County.

**SECTION 1.** All hogs shipped or moved into Dallas County, Iowa, for breeding or feeding purposes shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a Federal, State, or Assistant State Veterinarian, or by a graduate veterinarian whose certificate is approved by the officials having charge of the diseases of domestic animals in the state where the shipment originates, stating that they have been immunized against hog cholera not more than 15 days prior to date of importation when the single method of treatment is used and not less than thirty days prior to date of importation when the simultaneous method of treatment has been used.

**SEC. 2.** All certificates of health issued in compliance with Section 1 of this rule shall be made in triplicate; the original certificate shall accompany the waybill for the shipment, the duplicate shall be sent to the "Inspector in Charge" at Adel, Iowa, and the triplicate shall be sent to the State Veterinarian, Des Moines, Iowa.

**SEC. 3.** Any hogs brought into Dallas County, Iowa, in violation of Section 1 of this rule shall be immediately quarantined by the State Veterinarian in the railroad yards, such quarantine to remain in force until thirty days after such shipment has been immunized against hog cholera, at the owner's expense.

**SEC. 4.** All cars carrying live stock into Dallas County, Iowa, for any purpose whatsoever, must be cleaned and disinfected at point of origin



of shipment, before the stock is loaded. All hogs for Dallas County must be loaded direct from wagons or through clean chutes and not through regular pens and chutes.

Sec. 5. All transportation companies carrying shipments of live stock into Dallas County, Iowa, are hereby required to furnish separate pens and chutes through which all import shipments of stock shall be unloaded and no shipment of live stock shall be unloaded through the regular pens and chutes used for export shipments. Section 5 shall apply to yards at the following towns and stations outside of Dallas County; where Dallas County shipments may be unloaded, viz.—Grimes, Earham, Panora, Summit, Yale, Jamaica, Angus, Madrid.

Sec. 6. All transportation companies having live stock chutes and pens in Dallas County, Iowa, or points adjacent thereto where shipments of live stock destined to Dallas County, Iowa, may be unloaded are hereby required to clean their yards, pens and chutes and disinfect the same and to keep said yards, pens and chutes in a clean and sanitary condition.

Sec. 7. All premises where hog cholera shall appear or on which the simultaneous method of treatment shall be applied shall be placed in quarantine and said premises thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Said quarantine to remain in force until released by the State Veterinarian or his duly authorized assistant.

Sec. 8. All premises in Dallas County where hog cholera was known to exist in 1913 or whereon cholera may be found to exist shall be cleaned and disinfected under instructions from the State Veterinarian's department. If it is found impossible to disinfect any farm yards the owner or agent shall be required to construct new yards and pens in which his hogs shall be kept.

Note: All movements or shipments of cholera infected hogs are strictly prohibited by law. See sections 5015 to 5019, inclusive, of the Code. All parties violating the Code Sections mentioned will be prosecuted.

The following is the approved method of disinfecting hog pens and lots:

First sweep ceilings, walls and floors of pens, then spray thoroughly with a three per cent solution of Compound Cresol, U. S. P., then sweep or rake yards, removing all litter, and burn same, together with the sweepings of the pens. When this has been done air slacked lime should be scattered freely over the yards and pen floors.

#### THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Office of State Veterinarian and Commission of Animal Health:	
J. I. Gibson, State Veterinarian, salary per ann. ....	\$1,800.00
E. Barton, secretary; salary per ann. ....	1,200.00
Margaret Nelson, stenographer; salary per ann. ....	900.00

#### ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION.

J. I. Gibson, chairman and executive officer, no salary. ....	
Dr. Tom Downing, salary per ann. ....	\$ 500.00
Dr. J. R. Underwood, salary per ann. ....	200.00
Frank Kinsey, salary per ann. ....	100.00
C. A. Saunders, salary per ann. ....	100.00

#### ASSISTANT STATE VETERINARIANS.

		Commission Expires
Adamson, A. A.	Newton	May 11, 1917
Alcorn, H. A.	Adair	Oct. 18, 1915
Anderson, T. E.	Adair	June 8, 1917
Anderson, C. W.	Jewell	June 8, 1917
Anstey, J. A.	Massena	June 12, 1917
Besantout, J. C.	Britt	May 21, 1918
Blanche, G. W.	Belle Plaine	July 11, 1917
Brodie, A. S.	Cedar Falls	June 15, 1917
Brooks, J. G.	Clinton	June 6, 1917
Button, P. L.	Green	July 31, 1917
Baldwin, A. F.	Creston	May 29, 1918
Raughman, D. E.	Pt. Dodge	June 8, 1917
Brazie, F. E.	Harlan	June 23, 1917
Ballard, F. S.	Sibley	July 1, 1917
Baker, G. G.	Spencer	Oct. 27, 1917
Bunker, J. W.	Winterset	June 19, 1917
Buxton, E. A.	Vinton	March 2, 1917
Barrett, L. F.	Cascade	June 5, 1916
Bevins, N. C.	Hawkeye	Febr. 17, 1917
Blakely, C. E.	Seymour	March 17, 1917
Bromson, W. W.	Wyoming	March 15, 1918
Conners, H. W.	Bloomfield	Sept. 24, 1915
Chandler, T. W.	Davenport	June 8, 1917
Copeland, F. B.	Logan	April 1, 1917
Crawford, N. N.	Waukon	June 5, 1917
Cain, P. A.	Estherville	April 8, 1918
Conquist, A. M.	Gowrie	July 16, 1918
Lesing, N. E.	Dallas Center	April 19, 1917
Diller, L. L.	Traer	Dec. 8, 1917
Dodge, Geo. A.	Northwood	June 6, 1917
Downing, Thos.	Washington	June 5, 1917
Dixon, Jas.	Dipton	April 14, 1917
Edwards, F. H. P.	Iowa City	June 8, 1917
Ebery, W. J.	Audubon	June 18, 1917
Evans, C. S. (Govt.)	Sioux City	March 13, 1918
Fullarton, W. R.	Dubuque	June 6, 1917
Franks, J. E.	Indianola	Feb. 15, 1917
Flickinger, F. W.	Greenfield	April 19, 1918
Freed, O. F.	Huxley	Aug. 20, 1915
Flaher, B.	Freosott	26, 1917
Gooder, W. J.	Osgoe	June 13, 1917
Gillian, H. M.	Mason City	June 9, 1917
Guinn, S. H.	Macongo	June 8, 1917
Gidley, Thos. W.	Malvern	July 29, 1917
Griffith, J. W.	Cedar Rapids	June 6, 1917
Gilboa, T. J.	Dyersville	Oct. 19, 1916
Gidley, R. E.	Shenandoah	March 2, 1917
Goldbrown, J.	St. Madison	July 24, 1917
Glenn, J. G.	Norway	Oct. 5, 1917
Grosser, E. E.	West Branch	Dec. 15, 1918
Greenwood, E. S.	Laurens	April 10, 1918
Hull, J. A.	Burlington	June 8, 1917
Claxby, J. W.	Clarinda	June 9, 1917
Hollingsworth, F. H.	Council Bluffs	July 18, 1917
Harmon, B.	Decorah	July 10, 1917
Howe, E. E.	Des Moines	June 9, 1917
Hagerty, H. J.	Dubuque	June 8, 1917
Hanson, R. E.	Forest City	June 3, 1917
Hell, Henry	Jefferson	Oct. 5, 1917
Hunt, C. E.	Mt. Pleasant	July 31, 1917
Hoaglund, A. L.	Ottumwa	Dec. 12, 1915
Hess, O. B.	Adel	Sept. 26, 1917
Harry, C. E.	Anita	March 12, 1917
Hodam, W. F.	Le Mars	Oct. 6, 1917
Hazler, S. K.	Delwain	Nov. 13, 1917
Ingman, J. B.	Red Oak	March 13, 1918
Johnson, F. L.	Albia	Jan. 13, 1918
Johnson, S. H.	Carroll	June 10, 1917
Johnston, E. A.	Centerville	Aug. 7, 1917
Johnson, Ray	Richland	April 14, 1917

		Commission Expires	
Kelso, R. F.	Corvdon	June	2, 1917
Kulp, A. L.	April	Sept.	26, 1916
Koen, J. S.	Adel	June	1, 1917
Kippen, N. A.	Independence	Dec.	1, 1917
Kuhl, A. D.	Harlan	April	13, 1917
Kudrabaek, A.	Fl. Dodge	Feb.	15, 1917
Knight, E. L.	Waukon	April	8, 1918
Lodge, H. G.	Clarksville	Oct.	1, 1917
Loiler, R. A.	Sibley	Oct.	28, 1916
Liehty, J. M.	Sioux City	July	16, 1918
Larimer, R. E.	Madrid	April	18, 1917
Lovewess, R. G.	Manson	June	2, 1918
Miller, D. H.	Council Bluffs	June	2, 1918
Moors, J. J.	Lamont	May	16, 1917
Miller, C. B.	Manning	March	4, 1918
Malcolm, P. A.	New Hampton	June	9, 1917
Moon, S. B.	Rock Rapids	June	8, 1917
Middleton, W. E.	Grundy Center	March	19, 1918
MacKibb, W. E.	Coon Rapids	May	8, 1917
Miller, G. G.	Council Bluffs	July	25, 1917
Moore, R. G.	Toledo	Dec.	1, 1917
Menary, A. R.	Cedar Rapids	Feb.	12, 1918
Mosey, O. Q.	Mt. Vernon	March	6, 1918
McRoberts, H. L.	Columbus Junction	July	29, 1917
McCulloch, H. L.	New Sharon	April	14, 1917
McIntyre, H. A.	Maquoketa	May	15, 1917
McGrath, W. C.	Elma	April	10, 1918
McLeod, J. H.	Charles City	Aug.	23, 1918
Neiman, F. J.	Marshalltown	March	24, 1918
Norden, C. J.	Nebr. City	March	13, 1917
Nicholson, Jas.	Humboldt	June	18, 1917
Nelson, Jan.	Sigourney	June	2, 1917
Nygren, H. J.	Waverly	July	17, 1918
Nord, C. F.	Onawa	Sept.	6, 1918
Nutt, N. S.	Nevada	Nov.	21, 1918
Nelson, C. O.	Ogden	April	8, 1917
Olmsted, H. H.	Greene	Dec.	23, 1918
Olson, Carl	Sac City	June	6, 1918
Penase, E. H.	Cherokee	Oct.	19, 1918
Piper, E. G.	Ida Grove	June	6, 1917
Parkie, Chas.	Moville	June	6, 1917
Parker, F. M.	Oakwoody	June	8, 1917
Potter, J. S.	Iowa City	Dec.	16, 1917
Quin, A. H.	Creston	March	20, 1917
Russell, L. W.	Anamosa	July	29, 1917
Readhead, Wm.	Lenox	May	21, 1918
Readhead, R. P.	Corning	Feb.	14, 1918
Rowe, O. W.	Keokuk	June	10, 1917
Roach, F. C.	Loft Nation	June	8, 1917
Roach, F. L.	Preston	June	3, 1917
Robertson, J. E.	Monona	June	9, 1917
Repp, N. M.	Perry	Sept.	26, 1914
Robinson, V. J.	Atlantic	Nov.	4, 1918
Rogers, H. C.	Deep River	Feb.	22, 1917
Ricketts, R. W.	Zearing	Nov.	5, 1914
Reynard, P. J.	Osceola	March	13, 1918
Sayers, E. E.	Algona	June	6, 1917
Stamco, C. J.	Adair	July	1, 1917
Stewart, C. E.	Chariton	Jan.	13, 1918
Simpson, H. C.	Denison	June	6, 1917
Smith, W. J.	Eldora	Jan.	29, 1918
Scott, J. W.	Manchester	June	8, 1917
Shuumaker, E. C.	Mt. Ayr	June	10, 1917
Shippy, L. U.	Sheldon	July	11, 1917
Stewart, W. C.	Wear, Union	June	19, 1917
Scott, C. J.	Knoxville	Jan.	28, 1918
Scott, G. A.	Waterloo	Sept.	8, 1918
Setton, G. I.	Sumner	Nov.	1, 1918
Sparka, C. J.	Sully	Nov.	21, 1918
Smith, L. E.	Jefferson	March	2, 1917
Sevensen, Jno.	Hamburg	March	2, 1917
Spence, H. H.	Clinton	March	17, 1918
Smith, W. C.	Fairfield	April	8, 1917
ShIPLEY, I. A.	Sioux City	March	13, 1918
Trafton, F. J.	Jefferson	May	8, 1918
Treman, A. J.	Lake City	Oct.	25, 1918
Tillie, Jno.	Muscataine	June	8, 1917

		Commission Expires	
Talbot, P. L.	Grinnell	June	6, 1917
Talbot, W. W.	Pella	Oct.	18, 1917
Thomsen, J.	Armstrong	May	7, 1917
Thompson, H. G.	Davenport	Jan.	18, 1918
Uhran, Geo. E.	Atlantic	Aug.	8, 1917
Underwood, J. R.	Des Moines	Nov.	21, 1916
Vernon, J. M.	Des Moines	Nov.	21, 1916
Van De Waa, H. J.	Orange City	Oct.	10, 1916
Van Vranken, H. S.	Sioux City	June	18, 1918
Wall, Robt. D.	Des Moines	June	20, 1917
Whitite, C. L.	Manilla	June	8, 1917
Wolfe, R. P.	Mathrie Center	June	8, 1917
Wood, A. L.	Hampton	June	8, 1917
Williams, J. E.	Webster City	May	21, 1918
Wolfe, E. C.	Avoca	June	21, 1916
Ward, B. F.	Anthony	Sept.	26, 1917
Weibel, J. H.	Keota	Jan.	28, 1918
Wolfe, Jerry	Grand Mound	March	27, 1917

#### VARIOUS STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

##### ALABAMA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate, and if exposed to glanders, mallein test chart must accompany the same. Designate each animal as mare, gelding, stallion, jack, jennet, horse, mule or mare mule.

Cattle.—Health certificate, including tuberculin test, except calves under six months old and cattle intended for immediate slaughter. Calves from tuberculous mothers not admitted. Cattle for feeding, affidavit by owner that he will keep them separate from other cattle during feeding period. No ticky cattle, horses or mules, shall be brought into Alabama.

Hogs.—Health certificate stating no exposure to cholera or other contagious disease.

Sheep.—Health certificate.

Who may inspect.—Any legally qualified veterinarian who is endorsed by his state veterinarian or by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Official.—Dr. C. A. Cary, state veterinarian, Auburn, Ala., to whom copy of all certificates must be sent.

##### ARIZONA.

Horses, mules and asses.—Health certificate, preferably including mallein test.

Cattle.—Health certificate. Tuberculin test for dairy or breeding cattle.

Hogs.—Health certificate and isolation at destination for two weeks or until released by state veterinarian.

Sheep.—Health certificate for all. Certificate of dipping under official supervision when from any territory classed by the government as infested.

Who may inspect.—Horses, cattle and hogs: Any state, federal or county veterinarian, or other veterinarian when his certificate is approved by the state veterinarian or state sanitary board at point of origin.

Sheep.—Federal veterinarian.

Official.—Dr. W. E. Severn, state veterinarian, Phoenix, Ariz., to whom duplicate certificate should be sent in advance.

##### ARKANSAS.

Horses, mules and asses.—Health certificate.

Cattle.—Health certificate for dairy or breeding cattle, including tuberculin test by official veterinarians.

Hogs.—Must be free from and not exposed to contagious or infectious disease. Swine for exhibition at fairs must be immunized by the Dorset-McBride-Niles serum method and be accompanied by certificate showing same.



Sheep.—Must be free from and not exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Who may inspect.—Veterinary inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry or official veterinarians of the state or origin.

Official.—Dr. R. M. Gow, Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Horses, mules and asses.—Health certificate.

Cattle.—(Dairy and breeding cattle.) Health certificate, including tuberculin test certificate for dairy and breeding cattle over six months of age. Such certificate must show on its face the following: That each individual animal in the shipment has been carefully examined and subjected to a tuberculin test; that they are free from any suspicious symptoms of tuberculosis or other infectious or contagious disease; that each has failed to react to said test; certificate must contain complete temperature record of the test; there must be attached to said certificate signed statement by owner, consignor or shipper, certifying that none of the animals had previously reacted to the tuberculin test within three months, and that none of the animals had been subjected to any treatment designed to negative the action of the tuberculin test.

Cattle.—(Exhibition purposes.) May be shipped into California without tuberculin test on permit from state veterinarian of California. In such cases permit must be attached to the way bill.

Cattle.—(Slaughter and Feeding Cattle.) No health certificate nor tuberculin test required when such cattle are shipped from states or parts of states not quarantined by the United States Department of Agriculture for southern cattle fever, or other infectious or contagious diseases. Cattle intended for slaughter and feeding purposes must, however, be accompanied by a signed statement of the owner or the shipper showing the purposes for which such cattle are being brought into California.

Hogs.—Health certificate.

Sheep.—In accordance with Federal regulations.

Who may inspect.—Any qualified veterinarian who is a graduate of a duly recognized and accredited veterinary college.

Official.—Dr. Charles Keane, state veterinarian, Sacramento, California.

#### COLORADO.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificates, including mallein test. Cattle.—Health certificate and tuberculin test chart for bulls for breeding purposes and female cattle over six months old intended for dairy purposes.

Hogs.—Hogs for breeding purposes must be accompanied by affidavit from owner or seller showing them to be free from hog cholera or exposure thereto and a copy of same be sent to the state veterinarian of Colorado. Cars carrying hogs destined to Colorado for purposes other than immediate slaughter must, before loading, be properly disinfected as required by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Sheep.—In compliance with the regulations issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Who may inspect.—Official veterinarians, State or Federal, or a licensed veterinarian whose certificate is approved by the State Veterinarian or like officer.

Official.—Dr. W. W. Yard, State Veterinarian, Denver, Colo.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Horses, mules, and asses.—None.

Cattle.—For neat cattle over 6 months of age, health certificate, including tuberculin-test chart, properly filled out and certified to by a qualified veterinarian in any other state who is approved by the authority having jurisdiction of diseases of domestic animals in that state. This certificate must contain a description of each animal, including age,

breed, sex, and color, or numbered ear tags, so that animals may be easily identified. When certificate as above described is not provided neat cattle may be taken into the state under a permit from the commissioner on domestic animals and held in quarantine at the place designated until examined and released by the commissioner or his agent.

Hogs.—None.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—Commissioner or his agent.

Official.—Hon. J. O. Phelps, commissioner on domestic animals, Simsbury, Conn.

#### DELAWARE.

Horses, mules, and asses.—None.

Cattle.—Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes admitted to the state on permit from live stock sanitary board or must be accompanied by certificate, including tuberculin-test chart, showing animals to be free from tuberculosis.

Hogs.—None.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—Federal or state inspector, or veterinarian whose certificate must be approved by state live stock sanitary board.

Official.—Dr. J. H. Kuhns, Sec'y State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Dover, Del.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Horses, mules and asses.—None.

Cattle.—Permit from Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry or Health Officer of District of Columbia, and, except for cattle for immediate slaughter certificate of tuberculin test by a veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or an official veterinarian of the Health Department of the District of Columbia or of the state from which the animal is brought. Said certificate must show the place and the date of test and be issued within 30 days of the date of entry; also temperature chart, description of the animal or animals, age, markings, and tag numbers if tagged.

Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter the District of Columbia without the tuberculin test but must be accompanied by a permit as indicated above and tagged by an official of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the District of Columbia before entry, except that cattle under 6 months old, castrated cattle, and cattle shipped in cars consigned to an establishment having immediate States meat inspection may enter the District of Columbia for immediate slaughter without permit or tagging.

Hogs.—None.

Sheep.—None.

Officials.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.; or Dr. W. C. Woodward, Health Officer, Washington, D. C.

#### FLORIDA.

Horses, mules and asses.—Health certificates and mallein test.

Cattle.—All cattle over six months old, when not intended for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by health certificate and tuberculin test record.

Hogs.—Health certificate, which must show that hogs are free from all contagious, infectious and communicable diseases, and certificate must also show that hogs have been immunized by the Dersart-McFrida-Niles serum, not more than 30 days prior to date of shipment. If the hogs have been immunized with the simultaneous method certificate must show such immunization was applied at least 30 days prior to shipment.

Sheep.—None.

Official.—Dr. Charles F. Dawson, veterinarian to State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.

#### GEORGIA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—None.

Cattle.—Health certificate and tuberculin test record for all dairy or breeding cattle. Cattle may, upon affidavit of owner or exhibitor, be shipped in

for fairs or live stock exhibitions, but cannot be sold for delivery within the state until they have been examined and tuberculin tested by state veterinarian or his duly appointed deputy.

Hogs.—None.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—Any qualified graduate veterinarian who is endorsed by the state veterinarian or officer in charge of live stock sanitary work in the state where the shipment originates; also veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Official.—Dr. Peter B. Bahnsen, state veterinarian, Atlanta, Ga.

#### IDAHO.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Mallein test.

Cattle.—Tuberculin test on dairy and breeding cattle; range cattle health certificate.

Sheep.—Ducks to be dipped under state supervision; sheep to be inspected at state line or railroad unloading point.

Hogs.—Serum alone treatment within 15 days from date of shipment. Simultaneous method, within 30 days, and not less than 15 days from date of shipment.

Who may inspect.—Federal, state, and properly qualified assistant state veterinarians.

Official.—Dr. V. C. White, state veterinarian, Boise, Idaho.

#### ILLINOIS.

Horses, mules, and asses.—None.

Cattle.—All cattle over six months old, for dairy and breeding purposes, must be accompanied by health certificate and record of tuberculin test. Cattle other than for dairy and breeding purposes must be accompanied by permit from the state veterinarian of Illinois, when such cattle are for feeding or pasturing, and such cattle shall remain in quarantine upon the premises of the owners, until removed therefrom for immediate slaughter, or until they have passed a negative tuberculin test, administered at the expense of the owner. These regulations shall not apply to the shipment of any cattle to public stock yards for immediate slaughter. Cattle removed from public stock yards to other parts of the state for purposes other than slaughter, shall be subjected to the foregoing regulations applicable to their class.

Hogs.—None.

Who may inspect.—State veterinarian and his assistants.

Officials.—Dr. O. E. Dyson, state veterinarian, Springfield, Ill., C. A. Lowery, Secretary, State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, Springfield, Ill.

#### INDIANA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—None.

Cattle.—All cattle shipped into the state must be tuberculin tested; government test preferred. Test charts must be sent to state veterinarian. Sworn affidavit required on cattle for feeding purposes.

Hogs.—Hogs shipped into the state for breeding purposes required to have certificates showing freedom from disease and that they originated in non-infected territory. All stock yards considered infected territory, unless under government supervision and non-infected pens provided. Feeding hogs under same restrictions unless permit be secured from Indiana state veterinarian.

Sheep.—Must be dipped if passing through public stock yards.

Who may inspect.—State veterinarian or veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Official.—Dr. A. P. Nelson, State veterinarian, Indianapolis, Ind.

#### IOWA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate, including mallein test.

Cattle.—For dairy and breeding purposes, health certificate including tuberculin test. Cattle other than dairy and breeding cattle (except steers, and

cattle for immediate slaughter) shall be accompanied by a certificate of health and an affidavit certifying that the title of such cattle will not be transferred and that they will not be used for other purposes than feeding or slaughter, without first notifying the state veterinarian and having them subjected to the tuberculin test.

Hogs.—Except for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by a certificate of health, certifying they have been immunized with Dorset-McBride-Niles anti-hog cholera serum not more than 30 days prior to date of importation, when the serum alone is used; and not less than 30 days prior to date of importation when the simultaneous method is used.

Sheep.—Health certificate.

Who may inspect.—Federal, state, or assistant state veterinarians, or any graduate veterinarian whose certificate is endorsed by the parties having charge of live-stock sanitation in the state where shipment originates.

Official.—Dr. J. I. Gibson, State veterinarian, Des Moines, Iowa.

#### KANSAS.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate.

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes must be accompanied by tuberculin test record. No tuberculin test be used save that issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Health certificate is required for cattle from territory under quarantine by Federal Government account Texas fever, ticks, or scabies.

Hogs.—Hogs shipped to Kansas, other than for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by a permit from the State Live-Stock Sanitary Commissioner, and stock hogs must be shipped under quarantine, unless vaccinated 21 days prior to shipment, or after the shipper has signified his willingness to vaccinate against cholera at destination and his premises quarantined for 21 days after vaccination.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry; veterinarians and inspectors having a commission from the State Live-Stock Sanitary Commissioner.

Official.—J. H. Mercer, Live-Stock Sanitary Commissioner, Topeka, Kans.

#### KENTUCKY.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate, issued within four days prior to date of shipment, showing animals to be free from contagious and infectious diseases communicable to man.

Cattle.—Health certificate, including tuberculin test chart, except for cattle for immediate slaughter. Cattle originating from the state of Illinois destined to Kentucky must be accompanied by tuberculin test certificate issued by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. Southern cattle admitted for purposes other than for immediate slaughter during January, November, December, on certificate by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as being free from any symptoms of Texas fever.

Hogs.—All swine imported into the state of Kentucky, except for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by a certificate of health stating that no infectious swine disease exists or has existed on the farm from which such shipment originated, within a period of six months, save where swine are certified by a duly accredited Federal or deputy state veterinarian as having been immunized by the Dorset-McBride-Niles hog-cholera serum; then such swine shall be admitted without hindrance and upon the above specified certificate only. Swine for exhibition purposes at state or county fairs must be accompanied by a certificate stating that such swine have been immunized by the Dorset-McBride-Niles hog-cholera serum prepared or approved by the United States Department of Agriculture. To prospective exhibitors in the state of Kentucky the required amount of serum will be furnished at the rate of one per cent per cubic centimeter, as fixed by law, upon application to the experiment station, and said serum will be administered at the fair grounds. No public sale of pure bred hogs shall be held within the state of Kentucky without the owner having first received a permit and certificate of health

from the state veterinarian, or from a commissioned veterinarian of the state board of health.

**Sheep.**—Sheep intended for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by certificate from an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry showing them to have been dipped once within 10 days of date of entry, in either a lime and sulphur or a nicotine dip.

**Who may inspect.**—Veterinary inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, state veterinarians and assistants.

**Officials.**—S. P. Musselman, State veterinarian, Frankfort, Ky.; Hon. J. W. Newman, Chairman, State Live-Stock Sanitary Board, Frankfort, Ky.

#### LOUISIANA.

**Horses, mules, and asses.**—Health certificate showing freedom from all contagious, infectious and communicable diseases.

**Cattle.**—Dairy and breeding cattle shall be free from tuberculosis; must be tested with tuberculin before entering state. Owner or agent of cattle must mail certificate to secretary and executive officer of state live-stock sanitary board immediately following arrival of cattle under six months old; calves from tubercular cows shall be rejected.

**Hogs.**—Except for immediate slaughter, health certificate stating that the hogs have been immunized by serum and virus not less than 20 days prior to shipment or with serum alone not more than 10 days prior to date of shipment.

**Sheep.**—Health certificate from qualified veterinarian, 24 hours before shipping, showing freedom from infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

**Who may inspect.**—All qualified veterinarians in the state deputized by board to make such inspections.

**Official.**—Dr. E. Pogram Flower, secretary and executive officer of state live-stock sanitary board, Baton Rouge, La.

#### MAINE.

**Horses, mules, and asses.**—Health certificate and mallein test.

**Cattle.**—Must have permit from cattle commission, and be quarantined on owner's premises for 30 days and be subject to tuberculin test, regardless of any other test made.

**Hogs.**—Swine imported into the state of Maine shall be kept in quarantine for 90 days on the premises of the owner, who shall notify the live-stock sanitary commissioner upon the arrival; said quarantine may be sooner removed by said commissioner.

**Sheep.**—None.

**Transportation companies** (express, railroad, or steamship) shall notify the live-stock sanitary commissioner of the arrival of live-stock at their destination.

**Who may inspect.**—Qualified veterinarians authorized by the live-stock sanitary commissioner.

**Official.**—Dr. A. Joly, live-stock sanitary commissioner, Waterville, Me.

#### MARYLAND.

**Horses, mules, and asses.**—None.

**Cattle.**—Health certificate for feeding cattle and tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle accompanied by test sheet.

**Hogs.**—Health certificate.

**Sheep.**—None.

**Who may inspect.**—State veterinarian deputies and inspectors of the bureau of animal industry.

**Official.**—Dr. L. Hickman, Chief veterinary inspector, 1935, Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**Horses, mules, and asses.**—None, except when from New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut, when permit and health certificate is required.

**Cattle.**—Permit. Health certificate, including tuberculin test, except heaves for immediate slaughter and calves under six months old. Certificates of health

made by veterinarians in other states are accepted if approved by the proper live-stock sanitary authorities in those states.

**Hogs.**—None.

**Sheep.**—None.

**Who may inspect.**—Commissioner of Animal Industry or his agents.

**Official.**—Mr. Fred Walker, commissioner of animal industry, Boston, Mass.

#### MICHIGAN.

**Horses, mules, and asses.**—None.

**Cattle.**—Health certificate for dairy cattle, including tuberculin test.

**Hogs.**—None.

**Sheep.**—None.

**Who may inspect.**—Competent veterinarian approved by state veterinarian.

**Officials.**—Dr. Geo. W. Dunphy, State veterinarian, Lansing, Mich.; Mr. H. H. Halladay, president live-stock sanitary commission, Clinton, Mich.

#### MINNESOTA.

**Horses, mules, and asses.**—All branded horses, mules or asses imported into Minnesota must be accompanied by health certificate, including mallein test, certifying that animals have been examined and mallein tested within 30 days prior to date of shipment and found free from glanders. Unbranded horses health certificate only.

**Cattle.**—All cattle intended for dairy or breeding purposes imported into Minnesota must be tuberculin tested.

**Hogs.**—Health certificate.

**Sheep.**—Health certificate.

**Who may inspect.**—State veterinarian or assistants, other than those of Illinois, Federal veterinarians and veterinarians acting under authority of state live-stock sanitary board.

**Official.**—Dr. S. H. Ward, Secretary and executive officer, St. Paul, Minn.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

**Horses, mules, and asses.**—Health certificate.

**Cattle.**—Health certificate. Tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle over six months old.

**Hogs.**—Health certificate.

**Sheep.**—Health certificate.

**Who may inspect.**—State veterinarians, assistant state veterinarians, inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

**Official.**—Dr. E. M. Ranck, State veterinarian, Agricultural College, Miss.

#### MISSOURI.

**Horses, mules, and asses.**—None specifically required. The statutes of the state forbid the importation of animals affected with glanders, farcy or nasal gleet.

**Cattle.**—Health certificate for dairy and breeding cattle, including tuberculin test. If any animal in a lot inspected is found tuberculous, the words "exposed to tuberculous on day of inspection" shall be written on the certificate of health of such animals as pass. Cattle for pasturing, feeding or immediate slaughter admitted on permit from state veterinarian without tuberculin test. Regulations do not apply to cattle shipped to the public stock yards at Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis, nor for exhibition at any fair or live stock show.

**Hogs.**—None.

**Sheep.**—None specifically required. The statutes of the state forbid the importation of sheep affected with contagious disease.

**Who may inspect.**—Official veterinarian, state or federal or competent veterinarian whose certificate shall be approved by the state veterinarian or like officer in writing.

**Official.**—Dr. D. F. Luckey, state veterinarian, Columbia, Mo.



## MONTANA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate, including mallein test chart. Stallions must have certificate of soundness, and no stallion or jack which is neither pure bred nor grade shall be imported into Montana for breeding purposes.

Cattle.—For dairy, breeding, and feeding purposes, must be accompanied by health certificate. In addition, cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, must be tuberculin tested.

Swine.—Health certificate stating that no infectious disease exists or has existed in the locality of origin of shipment, for at least six months prior to shipment, or a certificate by a duly accredited federal or state veterinarian, certifying that hogs have been immunized by the Dorset-McBride-Niles serum for hog cholera.

Sheep. All sheep imported into the state of Montana must, on arrival destination be dipped twice at an interval of 10 days in lime or sulphur or tobacco and sulphur and quarantined for a period of not less than 90 days. Sheep for grazing may be shipped into Montana when accompanied by health certificate setting forth that same are clean and free from scab and other contagious or infectious diseases; and that they come from a locality free from contagious or infectious diseases, and that cars in which they were shipped, were cleaned and disinfected. Five days notice must be given the state veterinarian, Helena, Mont., before shipment.

Who may inspect.—Federal, state and deputy state veterinarians.

Official.—Dr. W. J. Butler, State veterinarian, Helena, Mont.

## NEBRASKA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate.

Cattle.—For dairy or breeding purposes over six months old health certificate, including tuberculin test. For feeding, grazing, or range purposes permit from deputy state veterinarian of Nebraska without tuberculin test. If not accompanied by a health certificate, cattle will be inspected at destination at owner's expense. For exhibition purposes permit from deputy state veterinarian without tuberculin test, provided accompanied by proper health certificate. Exhibition cattle remaining in the state three months or more shall be subject to tuberculin test at owner's expense. Cattle for immediate slaughter shall be admitted without inspection. Cattle originating in the states of Illinois and New York shall not be transported, trailed, or driven into the state of Nebraska unless accompanied by certificate of health and tuberculin test issued by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Hogs.—Certificate of health showing freedom from all contagious and infectious diseases and that no contagious disease has existed in the locality in which the shipment originated for a period of six months previous to the time of shipment. Railroad cars used for such shipments must be thoroughly disinfected with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid before hogs are loaded. Such hogs shall not be unloaded while in transit into any public stockyard. If feeding and watering are necessary, it must be done in the car. No hogs intended for shipment into the state of Nebraska shall be loaded from or unloaded into any public stockyards or ordinary chutes, but must be loaded from wagons and unloaded in the same manner. Hogs shipped to public stockyards for immediate slaughter where government inspection is maintained need no inspection.

Sheep.—Health certificate stating that they are free from all infectious and contagious diseases. When such shipments originate in a territory where lip-and-leg ulceration or scabies exists, the certificate must show freedom from these diseases.

All shipments of any live-stock coming into Nebraska without a proper health certificate as above indicated shall be reported to the deputy state veterinarian by railroad agent at destination. Such live-stock will be allowed to be taken to final destination, but will be quarantined on the premises of owner for inspection and test by an authorized agent of the state at the owner's expense. All animals found to be diseased will be disposed of as directed by the deputy state veterinarian.

Who may inspect.—Federal or state veterinarians, or graduate veterinarians authorized by the deputy state veterinarian.

Official.—J. S. Anderson, Deputy state veterinarian, Lincoln, Nebr.

## NEVADA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate, including mallein test record. Physical examination of stallions and jacks for dourine. Certificate and records of mallein test mailed to state quarantine board, veterinarian division, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev., on day of shipment.

Cattle.—Health certificate, including tuberculin-test record for dairy and breeding cattle. Exception made in case of range cattle transferred from the ranges of other states to the ranges of Nevada. In lieu of certificate of inspection, owners must mail a statement giving the origin and destination of shipment and the number of bulls, cows, steers and calves included in same.

Hogs.—None.

Sheep.—Before entrance into state for grazing, must notify board (State sheep commission) or any inspector in writing. Notice not required for sheep in transit unless they remain in state, or are unloaded to feed and rest for a longer period than 48 hours.

Who may inspect.—State veterinarians, veterinarians of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, Federal veterinary quarantine officers, or graduate veterinarians certified to by state veterinarians or live-stock sanitary officials.

Officials.—State quarantine board, Veterinary Division, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Horses, mules, and asses.—None.

Cattle.—Health certificate including tuberculin test.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—Qualified veterinarians.

Official.—Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, Concord, N. H.

## NEW JERSEY.

Horses, mules, and asses.—None.

Cattle.—Health certificate for dairy and breeding cattle, including tuberculin test.

Hogs.—None.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—Official veterinarians of the state or competent veterinarian whose certificate is approved in writing by state officials.

Official.—Dr. Jacob C. Price, secretary, state board of health, Trenton, N. J.

## NEW MEXICO.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate.

Cattle.—Health certificate, including tuberculin test, for dairy cattle, or cattle for breeding purposes.

Hogs.—None.

Sheep.—Health certificate. Bucks must be dipped at unloading point.

Who may inspect.—Official veterinarian, state or federal, for cattle. Sheep must be inspected by a federal veterinarian before shipment and by territorial inspector at destination.

Officials.—W. J. Linwood, secretary, cattle sanitary board, Albuquerque, N. M., Harry P. Lee, secretary, sheep sanitary board, Albuquerque, N. M.

## NEW YORK.

The movement into the state of New York of domestic animals suffering from any contagious or infectious disease is prohibited, and persons bringing animals into the state are held responsible.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Must be free from contagious or infectious disease.

Cattle.—Neat cattle for dairy or breeding purposes must be accompanied



by certificate of health showing satisfactory tuberculin-test record, such test to be made by a veterinarian approved by proper official of his state, or if not so accompanied must be held in quarantine at destination within state until duly examined by a representative of the state department of agriculture, and released.

Hogs.—Must be free from contagious or infectious diseases.

Sheep.—Must be free from contagious or infectious disease.

Who may inspect.—Federal inspectors, inspectors endorsed by the proper official of the state from which the shipment comes, and the commissioner of agriculture, or duly authorized representative.

Official.—Dr. J. G. Wills, Chief veterinarian, Albany, N. Y.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate when for breeding purposes.  
Cattle.—Health certificate, including certificate of tuberculin test when for breeding or dairy purposes.

Hogs.—Health certificate when for breeding purposes.

Sheep.—Health certificate when for breeding purposes.

Who may inspect.—State veterinarians, or any veterinarian whose certificate he will endorse; also United States inspectors.

Official.—Dr. B. B. Flowe, State veterinarian, Raleigh, N. C.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate, including mallein test made within thirty days prior to entry into state. Certificate for stations should, in addition, show the animals to be free from infectious or transmissible diseases or unsoundness.

Cattle.—Health certificate, including tuberculin test for cattle over six months old intended for dairy or breeding purposes; test to be made within thirty days prior to entry into state.

Swine.—Health certificate stating that no infectious swine disease exists or has existed in the locality from which the shipment originated within six months prior to shipment, unless the swine are certified by a duly accredited (federal or state) veterinarian as having been immunized by the Dorset-McIbride-Niles hog cholera immune serum. Swine brought into state for exhibition purposes at state and county fairs must be accompanied by a certificate stating that such swine have been immunized by the Dorset-McIbride-Niles hog cholera serum.

Sheep.—Health certificate showing them to be free from scabies, lip-and-let ulceration, or exposure thereto within thirty days prior to date of shipment.

Who may inspect.—Federal, state or deputy state veterinarians, or graduate veterinarian whose inspections are endorsed by officials in charge of live stock sanitary work in the state where inspection is made. All mallein and tuberculin tests shall be made by federal, state or deputy state veterinarians.

Officials.—Dr. W. F. Crewe, state veterinarian, Bismarck, N. D.; L. Van Es, bacteriologist, state live-stock sanitary board, Fargo, N. D.

#### OHIO.

Horses, mules, and asses.—None.

Cattle.—Health certificate, including tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle.

Hogs.—None.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—Inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, veterinarians in the employ of the state board of live-stock commissioners, and veterinarians whose competency, trustworthiness and reliability are vouched for by the authority in charge of the control of animal diseases in the state from which the animals are shipped into Ohio.

Official.—Dr. A. S. Cooley, state veterinarian, Columbus, O.

#### OKLAHOMA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate including record of mallein test. Certificate must state free from ticks.

Cattle.—Health certificate, including tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle.

Hogs.—For purposes other than immediate slaughter, certificate showing that they have not been exposed to hog cholera for six months previous to time of shipment, and that cars containing them were cleaned and disinfected; that they were not loaded or unloaded enroute into public stock-yards or stock pens; on arrival at destination, they shall not be unloaded in railroad stock-yards or stock pens.

Sheep.—None, other than compliance with federal regulations when shipped from areas under quarantine for scabies.

Who may inspect.—Official veterinarian, federal or state, or graduate licensed veterinarian.

Officials.—Leslie Dush, superintendent live-stock inspection, Oklahoma, Okla.; F. M. Gault, president, Oklahoma state board of agriculture, Oklahoma City, Okla.

#### OREGON.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate, including mallein test record.

Cattle.—Dairy and breeding cattle must be tuberculin tested. Animals for strictly range purposes, and those for immediate slaughter, including feeders originating in range states, need no inspection.

Hogs.—Hogs for immediate slaughter consigned to public yards or packing plants need no inspection. Hogs for feeding and breeding purposes must be certified to as originating in hog cholera free territory, in which there has been no hog cholera for at least six months, or in lieu of this, must be immunized with the Dorset-McIbride-Niles hog-cholera serum and must be shipped in thoroughly cleaned and disinfected cars or other means of transportation. Exemption given: hogs for fair purposes, if compliance is made with the regulations governing admission of animals for fair purposes.

Sheep.—Health certificates from states to federal quarantine. Notice must be given to state sheep inspector (state veterinarian), or nearest deputy, stating by telephone, telegraph, registered letter, or in person, time and place, when and where sheep crossed state line, locality from which they came, name and residence of owner or owners and of person in control of same, and number, brands, and character of animals. Sheep from quarantined states must be dipped once. Animals for immediate slaughter need not be reported and no inspection is required. Range bucks must be dipped twice upon arrival.

Who may inspect.—Official veterinarians, state or federal. For Illinois, certificates from federal veterinarians only will be accepted; graduate veterinarians when approved in writing by state veterinarian or like officer; for animals excepting sheep. Sheep to be inspected by official veterinarians only, state or federal.

Official.—Dr. W. H. Lytle, State veterinarian, Salem, Ore.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Must be free from communicable diseases.

Cattle.—Apparently healthy calves under six months of age and those older for immediate slaughter can be admitted without a health certificate or tuberculin test. Southern cattle for immediate slaughter and those for temporary exhibition purposes can be admitted only on a special permit. All others are to be accompanied by a health certificate and satisfactory tuberculin test.

Hogs.—Must be free from transmissible diseases.

Sheep.—Must be free from transmissible diseases.

Who may inspect.—State veterinarian officially certified inspectors in the state from which cattle originate, agents of the Pennsylvania live-stock sanitary board, and inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Official.—Dr. C. J. Marshall, State veterinarian and secretary state live-stock sanitary board, Harrisburg, Pa.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Horses, mules, and asses.—None.

Cattle.—Physical examination.

Hogs.—None.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—Cattle commissioners of Rhode Island.

Official.—Dr. John S. Pollard, State veterinarian, Providence, R. I.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate; mallein test of any exposed animals.

Cattle.—Health certificate, except when intended for immediate slaughter. Tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle over six months old.

Hogs.—Health certificate except when intended for immediate slaughter.

Sheep.—Health certificate except for immediate slaughter.

Who may inspect.—Official veterinarians, state or federal.

Official.—Dr. R. O. Feeley, state veterinarian, Clemson College, S. C.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate, including mallein test.

Cattle.—Health certificate, including tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle.

Hogs.—Health certificate.

Sheep.—Health certificate.

Who may inspect.—State veterinarians, deputies and inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Official.—Frank R. Cook, Acting Secretary, Live stock sanitary board, Pierre, S. D.

## TENNESSEE.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Must be free from equine scabies, glanders, Texas fever, ticks, or other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases.

Horses, mules, and asses, originating in a quarantined area, quarantined on account of the existence of southern splenic or Texas fever, outside the state of Tennessee, shall not at any time be transported, driven or allowed to drift therefrom into any portion of this state unless they are dipped in a standard arsenical solution either at point of origin, enroute, or on arrival at destination.

Cattle.—For breeding and dairy purposes, health certificate including tuberculin test on all cattle over six months old.

Hogs.—From public stock yards accepted for immediate slaughter only.

Sheep.—No sheep intended for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be shipped, trailed, or otherwise removed or allowed to drift into the state of Tennessee, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, certifying that the sheep have been dipped once within ten days of time of entry into the state in either a nicotine, or lime and sulphur dip, which has been approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Who may inspect.—State and federal inspectors, or other qualified veterinarians, who are approved by the live-stock sanitary control official of the state in which the shipment originates. The above applies to all states except Illinois. (See requirements for Illinois.)

Officials.—T. F. Peck, Commissioner of Agriculture, State Capital, Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Geo. R. White, State veterinarian, Nashville, Tenn.

## TEXAS.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate.

Cattle.—Dairy and breeding cattle over 6 months old and cattle for exhibition purposes at any fairs within the state must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection showing them to have been tuberculin tested within 60 days prior to time of entering state.

Hogs.—Hogs for breeding and stocking purposes or hogs intended for

exhibition at any fair within the state must be accompanied by a certificate showing them to have been immunized by the Dorset-McBride-Niles serum method.

Sheep.—Health certificate except when for immediate slaughter.

Who may inspect.—Inspectors of the Bureau Animal Industry; Inspectors designated by the live-stock sanitary commission; State Veterinarian.

Officials.—J. H. Avery, Chairman, Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, Fort Worth, Texas. T. T. Christian, State Veterinarian, Fort Worth, Texas.

## UTAH.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate, including mallein test. Certificate to show stallions and jacks free from dourine, and mares free from contagious abortion.

Cattle.—Health certificate for dairy and breeding cattle, including tuberculin test.

Hogs.—Health certificate, certifying that they have been immunized by Dorset-McBride-Niles hog cholera serum within ten days of date of shipment.

Sheep.—Health certificate

Who may inspect.—Federal, state or deputy state veterinarians, or qualified veterinarian approved by the state or federal authorities

Officials.—Dr. A. Carrington Young, Inspector, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## VERMONT.

Horses, mules, and asses, must be accompanied by one of the three documents enumerated below.

(a) Permit from live stock commissioner as for cattle.

(b) Certificate of inspection by a veterinarian whose competency and reliability are certified to by the authorities charged with the control of live stock sanitary work in the state in which inspection has been made.

(c) Certificate of inspection and mallein test signed by an inspector in the employ of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Cattle.—Must be accompanied by a permit from Vermont live stock commissioner specifying the number of head and the state or country from which shipment is made, and destination in Vermont.

Hogs.—None.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—Live stock commissioner and his veterinarians. Tests made in another state for shipment into Vermont are accepted when approved by the proper official of that state.

Official.—F. L. Davis, live stock commissioner, White River Jet., Vt.

## VIRGINIA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—None.

Cattle.—Health certificate for dairy and breeding cattle, including tuberculin test made within the preceding four months.

Hogs.—Brought into Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter to be accompanied by certificate of health by qualified veterinarian, properly indorsed by officials of state of origin, showing animals to be free from cholera or exposure thereto for period of six weeks prior to shipment. Said certificate of health must be presented to State veterinarian of Virginia and approved by him before the animals shall be received into state.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—Inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, State veterinarians, and qualified veterinarians whose certificates are approved in writing by the state veterinarian or live stock sanitary official of the state in which animals originate.

Official.—Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, State veterinarian, Burkeville, Va.

## WASHINGTON.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Physical inspection.

Cattle.—Tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle. Physical inspection for beef and feeding cattle.

Hogs.—Physical inspection.

Sheep.—Physical inspection.

Who may inspect.—Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry and state veterinarians and assistant state veterinarians.

Official.—Dr. H. T. Graves, State veterinarian, Olympia, Wash.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Horses, mules, and asses.—None.

Cattle.—None.

Hogs.—None.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—None needed.

Official.—H. E. Williams, Commissioner of Agriculture, Charleston, W. Va.

## WISCONSIN.

Horses, mules, and asses.—Health certificate, approved by state veterinarian. Branded horses must be mallein tested.

Cattle.—Health certificate, including tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle over six months old.

Hogs.—Serum treatment not more than seven days prior to shipment. Double vaccination not less than thirty days prior to shipment.

Sheep.—None.

Who may inspect.—Graduate veterinarians appointed by the state veterinarian of the state from which the animals came.

Official.—Dr. O. H. Ellason, State veterinarian, Madison, Wis.

## WYOMING.

Horses, mules and asses.—Health certificate.

Cattle.—Neat cattle, health certificate. All dairy cattle, bulls and female cattle, registered or pure-bred, over six months old, health certificate, including tuberculin test. Cattle originating in area under Federal quarantine for any disease, must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Hogs.—For purposes other than immediate slaughter, health certificate, showing them free from all contagious, infectious and communicable diseases, and certifying that no infectious swine disease exists or has existed in the locality from which said shipment originated within the period of six months; otherwise, certificate must show that they have been immunized by the Dorset-McBride-Niles hog cholera serum not more than thirty days prior to date of shipment. Live-stock of any class originating in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois and New York must be accompanied by certificate of health or test chart issued by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, otherwise the shipment will be quarantined upon arrival in the state and inspected or tested at owner's expense.

Sheep.—Send ten days notice to secretary state board of sheep commissioners, Cheyenne, Wyo., inclosing three cents for each sheep and twenty-five cents for each buck. All sheep to be dipped twice at destination within fifteen days after arrival with a dip prescribed or recognized by the state board of sheep commissioner for scabies.

Who may inspect.—Federal or state inspectors.

Official.—H. R. Millard, secretary-treasurer state board of sheep commissioners, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Who may inspect cattle.—Veterinary inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, state veterinarians or authorized deputies or assistants, or a graduate veterinarian whose reliability and competency are certified to by the proper state authorities in which the animals originate.

Official.—A. W. French, State veterinarian, Cheyenne, Wyo.