

(3) Bi-chloride of Mercury, one and one half grains, Hydrochloric Acid, 2 drams, Alcohol 4 ounces.

(4) Formaldehyde 2 parts, Glycerine 2 parts, Alcohol 96 parts.

(5) Phenol, 1 drachm; Tannic Acid, 1 drachm; Alcohol, 1 pint; Water, 1 pint.

(6) Alum one half ounce, Formaldehyde 2 drachms, Gum Camphor, 1 ounce, Alcohol and Water, each one pint.

(7) Liquor Cresolis Comp., U. S. P. 10—CC; Alcohol, 1000—CC.

Special formulas for denaturing bay rum and other alcoholic preparations that can be used as a beverage have been prepared by the Federal Department, and may be secured by writing to the prohibition officer.

It is the policy of the pharmacy board to revoke the certificate of registration of any pharmacist convicted for violation of the liquor laws, upon proof thereof.

STATE OF IOWA  
1920

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REPORT OF THE  
**Veterinary Department**

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920

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ROBT. D. WALL  
State Veterinary Surgeon

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Published by  
THE STATE OF IOWA  
Des Moines

**LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

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HON. W. L. HARDING, *Governor of Iowa*:

In compliance with Section 1714, Chapter 12 of the Code of Iowa, I take great pleasure in presenting this Biennial Report of the State Veterinary Surgeon of Iowa for the period ending June 30, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER MALCOLM,

*State Veterinary Surgeon.*

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1920.

## REPORT OF STATE VETERINARY SURGEON

It is the duty of the Commission of Animal Health to protect the health of the domestic animals of the state; to determine and employ the most efficient and practical means for the prevention, suppression, control and eradication of dangerous, contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals; to establish, maintain, enforce and regulate such quarantine and other measures relating to the movements and care of animals and their products and the destruction of animals when necessary; the disposition of all carcasses of animals having died of disease; the control of anti-hog cholera serum and virus sold within the state, and the control of the sale, distribution and use of tuberculin.

The protection of the health of the domestic animals of the state bears an important relation to the preservation of public health. Glanders, tuberculosis, rabies, anthrax, etc., are communicable to man, and our state is relatively free of these diseases, with the exception of tuberculosis. In our present campaign against this disease we are receiving such hearty co-operation from the public as to give evidence that the public is most enthusiastic in support of this work.

Conservation of all kinds of animal food for human consumption, the fertility of our soils, successful dairying, feeding and marketing of cattle, sheep and swine and their by-products as well, are all dependable on the health of our live stock; and, in fact, is so indispensable to all of these projects that the prevention and control of contagious diseases becomes an important public work which not only directly affects the economic success of live stock owners, but more or less influences the welfare and prosperity of every individual.

If the work of eradicating tuberculosis is to continue to meet the demands of the public it will be necessary that the next session of the Legislature greatly increase the present appropriation.

States	Appropriation for control of Tuberculosis	Cattle population	Appropriation per head
Wisconsin .....	\$200,000.00	3,179,000	\$ .056
Pennsylvania .....	100,000.00	1,677,000	.057
Ohio .....	100,000.00	1,894,000	.052
New York .....	150,000.00	2,529,000	.06
Iowa .....	100,000.00	4,324,000	.023

Iowa is spending .023 per cattle capita, less than one-half as much as any state whose cattle population anywhere near equals that of Iowa, for the eradication of this disease. In the last two months we have received 416 agreements for the federal co-operative test, and if the work is to continue as it should to the greatest benefit of the stockmen and public, a greatly increased appropriation is necessary.

The losses of food-producing animals from disease can be greatly reduced by the education of live stock owners in the knowledge of better sanitation and housing conditions in the management of their animals; by reducing the sources of infection by disinfection of stock yards and contaminated railroad cars and other conveyances; by the application of practical and scientific measures in the control and eradication of contagious and infectious diseases.

Toward this end the practicing veterinarian can accomplish much in advising their clients in the control of preventable diseases. The county agent can be of material value in educating the farmers in sanitation, ventilation, disinfection and prevention precautions in general.

During the biennial period from July, 1918, to June 30, 1920, this Department has been called upon to investigate 2,795 calls as tabulated below:

Anthrax .....	12
Blackleg .....	4
Coital Exanthema .....	10
Dourine (suspected) .....	2
Glanders .....	13
Necrobacillosis .....	5
Stomatitis .....	5
Forage poisoning .....	1
Rabies .....	15
Scabies .....	258
Hemorrhagic Septicemia .....	33
Texas fever .....	2
Tuberculosis .....	2,394
Hog Cholera .....	41
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,795</b>

#### ANTHRAX

Anthrax is an acute, febrile, infectious disease. During the last biennium there were two outbreaks which extended to twelve

different farms. The first was controlled immediately by severe quarantine measures and prophylactic vaccination of the healthy hogs. The second outbreak extended to eleven farms before the same measures held it in check. This outbreak was caused by hogs rooting up the head of an animal that had been buried after having died of Anthrax several years previously. This proves the efficacy of the commission's recent ruling that all carcasses disposed of by burying should be buried at least four feet below the surface of the ground and covered with quicklime.

#### BLACKLEG

This is an acute infectious disease of young cattle that exists to some extent throughout the state, but as a rule is handled quite successfully by the owner of the live stock and his veterinarian through the prompt use of serum and vaccine, by which serious loss from the disease is prevented.

#### COITAL EXANTHEMA

Coital Exanthema is a transmissible vesicular disease of the urino-genital organ of the equine species which runs its course in three to six weeks. It responds readily to local treatment, and when properly handled complete recovery ensues. During the course of this disease it is necessary to suspend breeding. All stallions and mares should be held in quarantine until recovery is complete.

#### DOURINE

Dourine is a malignant specific vesicular disease of the urino-genital organs of the equine species resembling closely in all its aspects and effects of syphilis in the human patient. This disease is incurable. It has been the policy of the federal authorities co-operating with the State Department to destroy all animals affected. As a result of this policy I am glad to state that there is no known case of this disease in the state at the present time.

#### GLANDERS

Glanders is a contagious, usually chronic infectious disease of horses, asses and mules. Animals found affected with Glanders are promptly destroyed, and I am glad to report that there are no known cases in existence in the state at the present time.

## NECROBACILLOSIS

Necrobacillosis is a condition or disease found in cattle, sheep and swine resulting from necrophorus. In cattle this infectious result is what is termed "ulcerative ano-vulvitis," a local infection. In sheep it results in what is commonly called lip and leg ulceration. This infection in swine produces "bullnose," necrotic pneumonia or necrotic enteritis. This infection is rather rare in cattle and sheep, but is quite prevalent in hogs and in all forms responds rather readily to persistent treatment. The internal necrotic conditions found in hogs are more difficult to overcome and cause considerable loss.

## STOMATITIS

Stomatitis is a diseased condition occasionally found in cattle and more rarely in horses. It is of special interest when found in cattle because of its similarity to European foot and mouth disease, which fact makes it necessary to investigate reports very promptly and thoroughly. Such investigation is always made when reports are received stating that cattle are affected with sore mouth and, when there is the least doubt as to the nature of the infection, experimental inoculations are promptly made.

## FORAGE POISONING

Forage poisoning is a convenient term applied to various toxic conditions resulting from the use of improper feed. In some instances the causative agent seems to be chemical in nature. In others toxins or ptomaines seem responsible for the condition, while again the condition may be due to micro-organisms, pathogenic in character. The condition commonly called "corn-stalk disease," comes under this heading. Owing to the fact that little is known of the nature of the so-called "forage poisoning," the only remedy at hand is change of feed or pasturage. In some instances a certain pasture or stock field which proves injurious early in the season may become safe later. There should be continued research until the true nature of this disease or condition is discovered.

## RABIES

The control and eradication of rabies is a very important duty of this office because of its communicability to man from lower

animals, its rapid spread if it remains uncontrolled, and the extremely high rate of mortality in all species in which it develops. Strict quarantine measures, the destruction of infected animals, the isolation of exposed animals, including confinement of dogs in the community where the outbreak occurs, are essential in eradicating the disease. This disease is oftentimes mistaken for hemorrhagic septicemia and vice versa.

## SCABIES

Scabies in cattle has existed to a very small extent in Iowa during the last two years.

Sheep scabies is more or less prevalent at all times. Attention is called to the increasing popularity of the sheep feeding industry in Iowa. During the biennium covered by this report 707,723 sheep were shipped into Iowa, an increase of 691,072 over the previous biennium.

We find that many shipments of feeder sheep imported into the state and passed through the most approved dips develop more or less disease during the feeding period. In some localities native sheep are infected.

In order to control this infection in sheep this department has had one veterinarian devoting his entire time to the treatment of flocks and disinfection of premises, and whose report of field conditions appears elsewhere in this report.

## HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA

Hemorrhagic Septicemia is a specific infection caused by the presence of the bi-polar organism which exists in the soil of certain fields and sections of the state, and which affects horses, cattle, sheep and swine. When once diagnosed the condition is readily controlled by the local veterinarian by the prompt use of vaccines, now available for the treatment in the different species, prevents extensive losses. This disease is oftentimes mistaken for rabies and vice versa.

## TEXAS FEVER

Texas Fever is a specific blood disease of cattle due to a protozoon which is transmitted by the tick. Upon two occasions the tick was reported as existing on cattle recently shipped into the

state from the South. This condition was soon controlled by successive dippings of the infested cattle.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

Bovine Tuberculosis has existed in Iowa for many years. It is prevalent throughout the entire state and has been estimated to have caused an annual loss of \$5,000,000 to the stockmen of the state, as well as being a menace to public health. The losses from this disease have not been so much in the death of animals, but from the loss of condition and diseased portions of the body which greatly curtailed their value when sent to slaughter, when at times entire carcasses are condemned as unfit for human food.

Hog on account of their intimate relation with cattle on the farm readily contract the disease, and it is estimated that 20 per cent of Iowa hogs are affected with tuberculosis.

Experimental evidence has proven that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to the human family through the consumption of milk from affected individuals. This is especially true of infants where statistics show that a greater per cent of tuberculosis present is due to consuming infected milk. In New York City the mortality of infants was reduced 20 per cent after one year's work in testing the cattle which supplied milk to the city.

As a consequence the eradication of this disease from cattle would reduce it to a minimum in hogs, and serve as a great protection to human health.

Estimated loss (live stock) one year.....	\$ 5,000,000.00
Cattle population of Iowa.....	4,324,000
Appropriation per cattle capita for eradication of tuberculosis .....	.023
Loss per cattle capita per annum due to tuberculosis.....	\$ 1,156

A report of the progress being made in the eradication of this disease appears elsewhere in this report.

#### HOG CHOLERA CONTROL

The control of hog cholera during the last biennium has been entirely in the hands of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Eight veterinarians have been stationed at available points over the state which was regarded as adequate to handle the situation.

These men were stationed at various points over the state, their duties consisting of the investigation of reports of outbreaks,

sanitary surveys of infected premises, warning to neighbors, supervising the cleaning and disinfection of farms and stock yards, inspection of imported herds, consultation with practicing veterinarians, etc.

As these men became acquainted in their districts with the farmers and local practitioner their value to the community increased correspondingly, and with the work becoming better known and its purposes more thoroughly understood a continued reduction of losses from cholera was accomplished.

The fundamental principles which have reduced cholera in the state to a minimum are:

1. Vaccination.
2. Quarantine.
3. Sanitation.

1. Vaccination—By vaccination is meant the use of the preventive serum and virus treatment. There is no other treatment known that will either prevent or successfully combat hog cholera. The results of vaccination depend upon the quality of the serum and virus used, method of administration and the condition of the animal to which the treatment is administered.

The quality of the serum is established by the strict federal inspection maintained at all plants doing an interstate business. The intelligent administration of the treatment necessitates a thorough understanding of both the disease and treatment.

Since only competent veterinarians possess these qualifications the most favorable results follow the use of serum and virus in their hands.

Their experience and scientific knowledge is very necessary to determine the condition of the hogs at time of vaccination.

Many unfavorable results have followed the use of serum where the hogs were too sick, the pigs too young, the dosage of serum and virus too small, etc. These irregularities are being rapidly overcome, yet in spite of them there has been a saving of 85 per cent of all hogs in infected herds given the serum treatment as compared with a loss of more than 85 per cent of all hogs in infected herds not so treated. When infected hogs are treated early there has been a loss of less than 5 per cent.

To compare the serum treatment with any other "so-called" treatment as a preventive in well herds would be ridiculous. There is no other product advocated as a preventive that its producer dare use against virulent virus.

By a continued use of the serum treatment cholera can be ultimately eradicated, at which time its use will be unnecessary.

2. Quarantine—"Quarantine," as applied to hog cholera, includes the care of the sick hogs and the destruction of the dead. All sick hogs should be confined under cover in order to confine the virus they discharge with their urine, feces, eye and nose secretions, and to prevent their scattering virus about the premises. It is just as sensible to scatter virus over the premises out of a bottle as to let the hog sick with cholera run at large to do the same thing by its body discharges. All dead hogs should be destroyed by burning. This can be accomplished with fire above the ground or by burying in quicklime. By observing these practical quarantine measures the owner of the infected herd and the neighbors are alike protected.

3. Sanitation—A thorough cleaning and disinfection of pens, sheds, hog houses, around straw stacks, etc., where the sick hogs have nested is essential to rid the premises of infection and make them safe for the next crop of pigs. In addition to this all farm premises should be cleaned and disinfected annually, preferably in the spring time.

These control measures are being generally employed with gratifying results.

June 30, 1919, the Bureau was forced to remove all field veterinarians with the exception of one from this work in the state of Iowa. This was due to the fact that Congress cut the estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry for this work by more than half. The Bureau has carried the entire burden of controlling this disease in Iowa for the last biennium and have spent approximately an average of \$70,000 per annum.

Iowa is nearer free from hog cholera at the present time than it has been at any time in the history of the state. During the last year the losses from this disease were reduced to 35 per cent. In order that hog cholera be continued to be reduced to a minimum there should be a special appropriation of \$50,000 for this work.

## SHEEP SCAB ERADICATION

By Dr. C. E. Stewart

On May 19, 1919 I was appointed by the State Veterinarian to co-operate with J. C. Massie, a federal government inspector in the work of eradicating sheep scabies from the state. From the beginning of this work we found that the disease had already taken hold of a great many flocks and had caused losses to sheep owners ranging from a few hundred to several thousand dollars.

One case in particular may be mentioned in Clarke County, where out of a herd of 474 feeders purchased, only 253 were returned to market. The balance, 221, having died from the disease. The difference in the cost of these sheep and the amount received from their sale amounted to several thousand dollars. Not taking into consideration the value of a great amount of ensilage and grain consumed. Besides the disease was imparted to about 150 native ewes, causing great loss at lambing time besides the loss of wool.

Another bad feature of the ravages of this disease was the discouragement of farmers, particularly in the southern counties of the state, a section naturally adapted to the raising of sheep.

From the beginning we decided to make it a part of the work to educate the farmers regarding this disease and to have them understand that sheep scabies is readily cured if proper methods are used and precautions taken to prevent re-infection by yarding in infected corrals and pastures before they are properly disinfected.

We also tried to impress upon the sheep growers the importance of docking and castrating their lambs at the proper time and to take precautionary measures against intestinal and lung worms by rotation of pastures, etc.

No effort was made to inspect each and every herd in the county but local veterinarians, county agents, and prominent sheep men were visited and consulted and information gathered in this manner. Where scabby sheep were found the history of the case was secured and every effort possible made to get at the source of infection. In instances where the disease was brought in from other states or infected sheep had been shipped out of this state the State Veterinarians of those states were notified so that suitable action could be taken to prevent the disease from spreading. An estimate of the extent to which this disease had spread may be gleaned from the following figures: Sixty out of the ninety-nine counties harbored the disease; 594 herds were inspected and 265 herds were found infected and, in all, 41,815 dippings were made.

From observations made, it is my opinion the State of Iowa is nearer free from sheep scab than it has been for many years, and sheep men have unanimously expressed their appreciation of the work done, and consider it one of the great achievements of the State Veterinary Department in coming to their rescue in the eradication of this disease.

Knowing the danger of re-infection in localities where the disease has already existed and the great danger from infection being brought in from other states, and believing that all possible should be done to

encourage the sheep industry in the state. I believe it would be to the best interests of the state to keep at least one man in the field who should devote his entire time to the prevention of the spread of this disease, so that the fullest measure of benefit may be realized from the work that has already been done.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

The Thirty-eighth General Assembly passed a bill which provided for an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for the control of contagious diseases and also to indemnify owners for the slaughter of tuberculosis cattle in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. July 1, 1919, there were 290 applications on file for the tuberculin tests under the accredited plan, and a greater per cent of these herds were tested before the state appropriation was available to indemnify owners who had caused their tubercular cattle to be slaughtered.

The plan of eradicating tuberculosis under the Accredited System by the state and United States Bureau of Animal Industry has met the approval of many breeders and dairymen in the state of Iowa, as evidenced by the number of applications on file. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, closed with 1,678 applications for the co-operative test. As the state had entered into an agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture to co-operate in this work on a fifty-fifty basis, it was necessary to secure the services of four veterinarians to work with the four veterinarians of the Bureau, who were instructed to apply the test in accordance with Bureau regulations for accrediting herds.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, these eight veterinarians tested 792 herds, comprising 25,458 cattle. From the number of cattle tested 1,527, or 59 per cent, reacted to the test. The first tests applied have shown 9 per cent of the cattle tested to be tuberculous, while the second test on the same herds have shown 3 per cent to be tuberculous.

Four hundred and sixty-five herds have passed one clean test, and many of these will no doubt become accredited at the time of their next test.

There are 49 accredited herds in the state, and it is estimated that by January 1, 1921, fully 200 herds will be accredited.

The accredited herd plan of eradicating tuberculosis has met the approval of stockmen throughout the state of Iowa. Besides those who have applied for the co-operative test many have applied

for the state test in which indemnity is paid by the state only, while many others are eradicating tuberculosis from their herds privately by the aid of their local veterinarians.

No. Cattle tested	June 30, 1919-July 1, 1920	
25,458	Co-operative tests .....	5.9% reactors
12,000	Private tests .....	4.2% reactors
4,960	State tests .....	5.1% reactors
No. cattle tested	June 30, 1918 to July 1, 1919	
6,057	Private tests .....	3.7% reactors
1,209	State tests .....	4. % reactors

These figures show an increase in the number of private and state tests since the accredited herd plan was put into effect, and in themselves are conclusive evidence that the stockman is becoming to regard tuberculosis as seriously as it should be, and are voluntarily rendering a great aid in a work, the results of which are for their benefit, as well as the community at large.

The subcutaneous method of testing was almost entirely used in applying the tuberculin test during the past year. At present the intra-dermal test has been approved by the state and Bureau and about three times as many cattle can be tested with equally as good results, and with the same number of inspectors. In 1,977 reactors tested by the subcutaneous method 68, or 3½ per cent, showed no lesions on postmortem under packing house conditions. In 1,187 reactors tested by the intra-dermal method 33, or 2.7 per cent, showed no lesions.

Total indemnity paid by state .....	\$78,916.77
Average state indemnity per head .....	51.62
Average cost of testing per head, state and bureau.....	.94

It was necessary to stop payment for tuberculous animals that had been slaughtered. The entire appropriation had been consumed. However, these claims were filed for payment July 1st, when the next appropriation became available. It is necessary that the expense of controlling all contagious and infectious diseases be paid from this appropriation. Consequently the amount available for indemnity for tuberculous animals was only \$78,916.77.

In 1917, 9.87 per cent of the hogs and 2.58 per cent of the cattle that were slaughtered at eight of the middle western markets under Federal inspection showed lesions of the disease. In 1919, 9.24 per cent of the hogs and 1.82 per cent of the cattle similarly



slaughtered showed lesions of the disease. The Government Bureau of Inspection estimates that the reduced percentage of tuberculous animals in 1919 over 1917 affected a saving of \$2,300,000 on these eight markets. This saving has been possible for the most part by the campaign lodged by the government in co-operation with the various states against this disease. In one year's work in Iowa we have made great progress toward materially decreasing the prevalence of the disease in our state.

The Bureau has recently established substations at the following points, where an inspector is located permanently: Algona, Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, Ottumwa, Council Bluffs and Sioux City. It is the desire of the department to place inspectors at Fort Dodge and New Hampton. The remainder of the state will be covered by the force working out of Des Moines. By locating inspectors in districts the traveling expenses will be considerably reduced and better service be given to the breeders.

Should the same ratio of increase of applications persist during the present fiscal year as in the past year there should be 9,638 applications on File July 1, 1921.

This strongly suggests the need of an increased appropriation if the work is to continue and meet the demands of the stockmen in co-operating to eradicate this disease from their herds. Several counties have asked for area eradication work, but with the present appropriation this is impossible, as the appropriation is not large enough to warrant the expenditure of a greater portion of it in any particular county. It is suggested that arrangements be made whereby the county may participate in paying part of the state indemnity for the slaughter of tuberculous animals.

#### REPORT ON ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS

"A person, firm, company or corporation, before selling or offering for sale within the state any anti-hog cholera serum shall first make application to the commission of animal health for permission to sell the same in the state.

If the commission of animal health is satisfied that said persons, firm, company or corporation is fit, proper and reliable they shall issue to said person, company or corporation a permit to sell said serum within the state for a period of one calendar year, for which permit they shall collect the sum of fifteen dollars which money will be deposited in the state treasury for the use of the commission of animal health. Said permit may at any time be cancelled or suspended by said commission

of animal health when it becomes evident to them that the terms on which it was issued are being violated."

Act 389 A.

#### Serum Companies Licensed to Sell Anti-Hog Cholera Serum and Virus in State of Iowa

1	Capitol Serum Co.....	Des Moines, Iowa
2	Waterloo Serum Co.....	Waterloo, Iowa
3	Southern Serum Co.....	West Plains, Mo.
4	Lederle Antitoxin Lab.....	New York City
7	Anchor Serum Co.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
8	West Plains Serum Co.....	West Plains, Mo.
9	Grain Belt Serum Co.....	Omaha, Nebraska
10	Corn States Serum Co.....	Omaha, Nebraska
11	Ottumwa Serum Co.....	Ottumwa, Iowa
12	Fort Dodge Serum Co.....	Ft. Dodge, Iowa
14	Sioux City Serum Co.....	Sioux City, Iowa
15	Liberty Lab.....	Ralston, Nebraska
16	Simonsin Serum Co.....	Hooper, Nebraska
17	Aurora Serum Co.....	Aurora, Illinois
18	Continental Serum Lab. Co.....	Muscatine, Iowa
19	United Serum Co.....	Kansas City, Mo.
20	Johnson Serum Co.....	Topeka, Kansas
21	South Western Serum Co.....	Wichita, Kansas
23	Alexander Clear Serum Co.....	Kansas City, Mo.
	Missouri Valley Serum Co.....	Kansas City, Mo.
34	Eagle Serum Co.....	Kansas City, Mo.
37	Cedar Rapids, Serum Co.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
41	Sioux Falls Serum Co.....	Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
44	Fowler Serum Co.....	Kansas City, Mo.
47	Purity Biological Lab.....	Sioux City, Iowa
55	Wichita Oklahoma Serum Co.....	Wichita, Okla.
58	Smylie Serum Co.....	Omaha, Nebraska
59	Royal Serum Co.....	Kansas City, Mo.
64	American Serum Co.....	Sioux City, Iowa
67	Pittman-Moore Co.....	Indianapolis, Indiana
77	Sihler Serum Co.....	Kansas City, Mo.
115	Denver Hog Serum Co.....	Denver, Colorado

Anti-hog cholera serum and virus reported to State Veterinarian as sold in Iowa, July 1, 1919-June 30, 1920.

Cubic Centimeters ..... 68,108,740

Anti-hog cholera serum and virus reported to Director of State Biological Laboratories as sold in Iowa, July 1, 1918-June 30, 1919.

Cubic Centimeters ..... 78,605,289

## DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES OF DEAD ANIMALS

"Any person, firm or corporation desiring to engage in the business of disposing of the bodies of dead animals by cooking, burying, burning or feeding or in any other manner disposing of same, and any person, firm or corporation in such business and desiring to continue the same shall procure from the Commission of Animal Health of the State of Iowa a license to do so, which license shall be for a period of one year, and under the terms and conditions provided in this chapter."

Acts 38th General Assembly.

## RENDERING PLANTS IN IOWA

July 1, 1920

	Application for license	License issued	No. inspections
Anita Produce Co., Anita, Iowa	X		1
LaForge & Sons, Ames	X		1
Anann Society, Anamosa, Iowa	X		1
L. H. Baldwin, Anamosa	X		1
Audubon Rendering Works, Audubon	X		1
Akron Rendering Works, Akron	X		1
Albia Rendering Works, Albia	X		2
Clark & Parker, Alta	X		2
Atlantic Rendering Works, Atlantic	X		2
Eckman & Hough, Albert City	X		2
Bossen Bros., Bennett	X		1
Acme Rendering Works, Belle Plaine	X		2
LaForge & Sons, Boone	X		2
J. H. Hough, Battle Creek	X		2
Charter Oak Rendering Works, Charter Oak	X		1
Geo. Chayer, Cascade	X		2
Olsen & Millard, Cushing	X		2
Collins Rendering Works, Cherokee	X		3
Cherokee Rendering Works, Cherokee	X		3
Carroll Rendering Works, Carroll	X		2
William Ater, Cedar Rapids	X		2
Clinton Rendering Works, Clinton	X		2
Coon Rapids Rendering Works, Coon Rapids	X		2
Frank Mellette, Doon	X		1
A. S. Smith, Doon	X		1
LaForge & Sons, Des Moines	X		1
Max Schroder, Dixon	X		1
Davenport Rendering Works, Davenport	X		1
C. L. Perival & Co., Des Moines	X		2
Frith Rendering Works, Dubuque	X		2
Denison Rendering Works, Denison	X		2
DeWitt Rendering Works, DeWitt	X		2
Estherville Rendering Works, Estherville	X		1
Gregson & Madsen, Elkhorn	X		2
Early Rendering Works, Early	X		2
J. C. Coe, Exira	X		2
Hug, Grandgeorge, Eagle Grove	X		3
Eldora Rendering Works, Eldora	X		1
Everly Rendering Works, Everly	X		2
E. D. Chaz, Ft. Dodge	X		2
W. A. Schwartz, Fonden	X		2
J. H. Metcove, Fairfield	X		2
Fairbanks Rendering Works, Fairbanks	X		2
Hawkeye Rendering Works, Grinnell	X		2
Galva Rendering Works, Galva	X		2
Greenfield Rendering Works, Greenfield	X		2
Grundy Center Rendering Works, Grundy Center	X		2
C. E. Coleman, Hepburn	X		2
Emil Anderson, Hawarden	X		2
Puck & Miller, Harris	X		2
P. C. Gearheart, Harlan	X		2

## RENDERING PLANTS IN IOWA—Continued

	Application for license	License issued	No. inspections
Wm. Vincent, Harlan	X		1
Hinton Rendering Works, Hinton	X		1
P. T. Verhoof, Hoovers	X		2
Myer Sailer, Iowa City	X		2
Iowa Falls Rendering Works, Iowa Falls	X		2
H. Schulman, Iowa City	X		2
Iola Grove Rendering Works, Iola Grove	X		2
Jefferson Produce Co., Jefferson	X		2
May & Wiesler, Kingsley	X		2
Larchwood Rendering Works, Larchwood	X		1
Lake City Rendering Works, Lake City	X		1
W. Wood & Co., Logan	X		1
J. C. Himm, Laurens	X		1
Lawton Rendering Works, Lawton	X		1
Hagenstos Rendering Works, La Porte City	X		2
H. C. Guenther, LeMars	X		2
W. Wood & Co., Missouri Valley	X		2
Hawkeye Rendering Works, Marengo	X		1
C. A. Austine, Mayville	X		1
J. P. Scott, Mason City	X		1
Ray Green, Morning Sun	X		1
Sanitary Rendering Works, Manchester	X		2
Mentzel Bros., Manning	X		1
Montezuma Rendering Works, Montezuma	X		1
Lund & Curwell, Mason City	X		2
Melbourne Rendering Works, Melbourne	X		1
Mareus Rendering Works, Mareus	X		2
Mapleton Rendering Works, Mapleton	X		2
Minden Rendering Works, Minden	X		2
Atlas Rendering Works, Marshalltown	X		2
E. B. Martin, Milton	X		2
Continental Serum Laboratory, Muscatine	X		1
Mead & McKinnon, New London	X		1
Coxworth & Son, Nevada	X		1
Otto Kutschen, North English	X		1
J. Morrill & Co., Ottumwa	X		1
F. A. Savage, Osceola	X		2
Otis Taylor, Oskaloosa	X		2
Onawa Rendering Works, Onawa	X		2
Odebolt Rendering Works, Odebolt	X		3
Oakland Rendering Works, Oakland	X		2
Oxford Junction Rend. Works, Oxford Junction	X		2
Pleasant Prairie Rendering Works	X		2
A. S. Erkerson, Peterson	X		2
Panora Rendering Works, Panora	X		2
Pocahontas Rendering Works, Pocahontas	X		2
Paulina, Dibbron & Klosson	X		2
Walnut Grove Rendering Works, Perry	X		2
C. W. Alger, Quincy	X		2
Rock Rapids Rendering Works, Rock Rapids	X		2
J. W. Kelley, Riverside	X		1
Ralston Rendering Works, Ralston	X		2
Red Oak Rendering Works, Red Oak	X		2
Rockford Rendering Works, Rockford	X		2
H. C. Schneider, Rockford	X		2
Ed Luke, Storm Lake	X		2
Stacyville Rendering Works, Stacyville	X		1
A. C. Anspock, Sioux Rapids	X		1
S. C. Remling Works, Sioux Center	X		3
Sac City Rendering Works, Sac City	X		3
Sanitary Rendering Works, Solon	X		1
Strawberry Point Rendering Works	X		1
Soldier Rendering Works, Soldier	X		2
Storm Lake Rendering Works, Storm Lake	X		2
Sigourney Rendering Works, Sigourney	X		2
John Van Der Bosh, Sanborn	X		1
Henry Wood, Sheldon	X		2
Sibley Rendering Works, Sibley	X		2
Witte & Witte, Spencer	X		2
Abe Thompson, Traer	X		2
Tanna Rendering Works, Tanna	X		3
Steele & Tuller, Vinton	X		2

## RENDERING PLANTS IN IOWA—Continued

	Application for license	License issued	No. inspections
A. D. Etzel & Son, Wall	X	X	2
H. C. Pomeroy, Woodward	X		
R. R. Hobins, Woodward	X		1
What Cheer Rendering Works, What Cheer	X		1
D. D. Scheidecker, Wall Lake	X		1
Washta Rendering Works, Washta	X		1
Ralph Fuller, Wellman	X		1
Wilton Hale Rendering Works, Wilton Junction	X		1
West Liberty Rendering Works, West Liberty	X		1
F. P. Peterson, Whiting	X		2
Cole Bros., Waterloo	X	X	3
LaForge & Sons, Webster City	X	X	2
Washington Rendering Works, Washington	X	X	4
Walnut Rendering Works, Walnut	X	X	2
H. W. Manor, Williamsburg	X	X	2
Iowa Reduction Co., Story City	X		
Iowa Reduction Co., Stuart	X		
Iowa Reduction Co., St. Charles	X		
Iowa Reduction Co., Monroe	X		
Iowa Reduction Co., Knoxville	X		
Iowa Reduction Co., Dallas Center	X		
Iowa Reduction Co., Chariton	X		
Iowa Reduction Co., New Virginia	X		
Iowa Reduction Co., Newbury	X		
Alpha Rendering Works, Alpha	X		
Cresco Rendering Works, Cresco	X		
Norway Rendering Works, Norway	X		
Ramsey & Hall, Hamburg	X		
Cain Rendering Works, Cain	X		

## LIVE STOCK EXPORTED FROM IOWA

Number of Animals and State of Destination July 1, 1918 to June 30, 1920

State	Horses	Mules	D. & B.	Stockers	Hogs	Sheep	
Alabama	63	11	38		10	1	2 dogs
Arizona			31				
Arkansas	74	2	30		35	1	
California	34		304	2	115	6	5 dogs
Colorado	1,074	32	760		228	63	2 dogs
Connecticut	289		23		3		
Delaware					48		
District of Columbia							
Florida	6	4	8		145		
Georgia	2		64		81		
Idaho	128	9	455		59		
Illinois	988	45	3,588	211	1,911	237	1 dog
Indiana	125	2	364		248	18	1 dog
Iowa	341	6	539	112	255	57	2 dogs
Kentucky	18	2	68		36		
Louisiana	108	8	100		19		2 dogs
Maine					3		
Maryland			2		16		
Massachusetts	39		6		8		1 dog
Michigan	414	2	80		44	18	
Minnesota	11,438	241	8,114	113	6,291	1,462	7 dogs
Mississippi	56		21	3	16		
Missouri	1,274	67	1,994	1	4,342	396	2 dogs
Montana	299	6	310	2	28	26	28 dogs
Nebraska	1,195	68	1,996	1,665	2,698	156	2 goats
Nevada	2		14				
New Hampshire	183						
New Jersey	146		10	2	6		
New Mexico	1		43		15		
New York	433	3	57		47		1 dog
North Carolina	44		11		36	1	
North Dakota	1,154	37	1,259	7	251	122	
Ohio	33	2	302		163		1 goat
Oklahoma	605	25	230	2	130	3	
Oregon	3	4	166		16	2	
Pennsylvania			36		28		2 dogs
Rhode Island							
South Carolina			15		8		
South Dakota	3,561	265	4,082	484	2,868	218	6 dogs
Tennessee	427	62	112	3	39	3	
Texas	238	82	154		291		
Utah	6	1	3		3		
Vermont	28		3				
Virginia	1		37		11		
Washington	15		86		125		
West Virginia	30		2		7		
Wisconsin	3,294	38	2,414	196	1,231	255	6 dogs
Wyoming	174	29	329	53	59	1	28 dogs
Canada	135		24		2		1 dog
Mexico							
Total	28,360	1,633	28,315	2,796	30,929	2,959	

## LIVE STOCK IMPORTED INTO IOWA

Number Animals Imported and States from which they came,  
July 1, 1918—June 30, 1920

State	Horses	Mules	D. & B.	Stockers	Hogs	Sheep
Alabama	8	2	7		2,476	
Arkansas	5	1	35		6,159	
Arizona			124		1	
California	2		35		7	
Colorado	86	31	327		2,323	396
Connecticut	19					
Delaware						
Florida	1				12	
Georgia			12			
Idaho			14		12,788	
Illinois	2,852	428	5,815	37,705	14,577	1,349
Indiana	69	3	248		173	
Kansas	298	54	3,992	2,313	5,684	
Kentucky	16	2	211		445	
Louisiana	20	4	4		6	
Maine						
Maryland	2		1		2	
Massachusetts			4			
Michigan	17	2	64		734	
Minnesota	2,582	134	14,845	57,392	66,107	452
Mississippi			54		2	
Missouri	1,413	970	18,194	58,869	130,880	775
Montana	1,301	34	1,184	2,523	1,664	19,754
Nebraska	2,435	375	12,857	109,473	14,153	687,594
Nevada						
New Hampshire			1			
New Jersey			2			
New Mexico		5	9			
New York	18		133		3	384
North Carolina						
North Dakota	1,076	93	301	94	311	
Ohio	128	2	349		130	
Oklahoma	122	121	251		7,556	1
Pennsylvania			33			
Rhode Island						
South Carolina						
South Dakota	1,524	60	2,114	883	9,285	2,017
Tennessee			41		1,025	1
Texas	62	2	25	40	10,022	44
Utah	3		1		9,913	
Vermont			23			
Virginia			25			
Washington	37		6		1	
West Virginia	3		4			
Wisconsin	284	65	3,170	3	375	4
Wyoming	175	3	190		2,184	2,245
Canada	24					
Sioax City			5,263	42,870	19,217	1,816
Total	14,644	2,391	69,696	302,936	311,540	707,723

## FINANCES OF THE COMMISSION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Following is the Financial Report of the Commission of Animal Health. The salary of the State Veterinarian, one clerk and stenographer are provided from the general payroll. The salaries of the remainder of the office force, and assistant and stenographer, per diem and expenses of field veterinarians are provided from the annual appropriation:

State Veterinarian: 10 mo. at \$150.00; 14 mo. at \$250.00.. \$5,000.00  
 Clerk, two years ..... 2,400.00  
 Stenographer: 9 mo. at \$75.00; 15 mo. at \$100.00..... 2,175.00

**\$9,575.00**

June 30th, 1918 to July 1st, 1919.

Practice certificate renewal fees and Veterinary examination fees 1918-1919 ..... \$ 2,301.00  
 Appropriation for operation of Department ..... 11,000.00

**\$13,301.00**

Expenditures—Per diem, transportation, hotel and miscellaneous expenses of Department and Ass't State Veterinarians .... \$10,943.36  
 Salaries—Office force ..... 1,583.34

**\$12,526.70**

**\$ 774.30**

Practice certificate renewal fees and Veterinary examination fees, 1919-1920 ..... \$ 2,036.00  
 Serum license fees, 1919-1920 ..... 510.00  
 Appropriation ..... 100,000.00

**\$102,546.00**

Expenditures—per diem, transportation, hotel, and miscellaneous, expenses of Department and Ass't State Veterinarians .... \$17,438.54  
 Indemnities—condemned tuberculosis cattle. 68,201.63  
 Salaries—Field Veterinarians and traveling expense in employed eradication of tuberculosis ..... 10,532.66

**\$96,172.23**

Enough claims filed July 1st, 1920 to consume remainder of appropriation ..... \$ 5,373.77  
 Rendering Plant fees (general revenue).... \$ 5,225.00

## RESULTS OF VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS

The Veterinary Examining Board has adopted as a standard the following list of colleges recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, College of Veterinary Medicine.  
 Colorado State College, Division of Vet. Medicine.  
 Indiana Veterinary College.  
 Iowa State College, Division of Vet. Medicine.  
 Kansas State Vet. College, Veterinary Department.  
 Michigan Agricultural College, Division of Vet. Med.  
 New York State Vet. College, Cornell University.  
 New York State Vet. College, New York University.  
 Ohio State University, College of Vet. Medicine.  
 St. Joseph Veterinary College.\*  
 State College of Washington, Veterinary Dept.  
 United States College of Veterinary Surgeons.†  
 University of Philippines, College of Vet. Medicine.  
 University of Pennsylvania, College of Vet. Medicine.  
 University of Toronto, Ontario Veterinary College.

(To include only those graduated during or prior to 1897 and those in attendance beginning session 1918-1919.)

\*Matriculates of 1910, in addition to the regular course will be required to take one year's additional instruction at this college. Graduates prior to 1914 will be required to have had one year's practice and to take an additional year's instruction at this college.

†Graduates of 1910 and 1911 will be required to present a certificate showing attendance for an additional session at this or some other accredited college.

Graduates from the following named colleges which are not now in session will be admitted to examination:

American Veterinary College, New York, N. Y.  
 Chicago Veterinary College, Chicago, Ill.  
 Cincinnati Veterinary College, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Columbian University, Veterinary School, Washington, D. C.  
 Grand Rapids Veterinary College, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Harvard University, School of Vet. Medicine, Boston, Mass.  
 Kansas City Veterinary College, Kansas City, Mo.  
 McGill University, Veterinary Department, Montreal, Canada.  
 McKillips Veterinary College, Chicago, Ill.  
 National Veterinary College, Washington, D. C.  
 San Francisco Veterinary College, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Terre Haute Veterinary College, Terre Haute, Ind.

Graduates from the following named foreign colleges will be admitted to examination:

Glasgow Veterinary College, Glasgow, Scotland.  
 Royal Veterinary College, London, England.  
 Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland.  
 Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Scotland.  
 The New Veterinary College, Liverpool, England.  
 Veterinary College of Lemberg, Austria.  
 University of Melbourne, Veterinary School, Melbourne, Australia.

The following is a statement of the veterinary examinations held by the Veterinary Examining Board during the biennium:

College	Sept., 1918			July, 1918			Jan., 1919			July, 1919			Jan., 1920		
	Examined	Failed	Re-examined	Examined	Failed	Re-examined	Examined	Failed	Re-examined	Examined	Failed	Re-examined	Examined	Failed	Re-examined
Iowa State College.....	1			12			2			22	12		12		1
Kansas City Vet. College.....				12			1	1		4			6	1	4
St. Joe Vet. College.....							1	1			12	12	4		
McKillips Vet. College.....				1	1					1			4	1	12
Colorado Vet. College.....				1											
Ontario Vet. College.....										1					
Royal Vet. College.....				1											
Ohio State.....	3														
University of Pennsylvania.....										1					
Chicago Vet. College.....										2	4		6		4
Terre Haute Vet. College.....							1								
Alabama P. I.....							1						1		
New York V. C. (Cornell).....	1														
San Francisco Vet. College.....				1									1		1
Indiana Vet. College.....										1			1		
Total.....	5			9	1		5	2		32	15		24	2	15

## STATE ASSISTANTS

County	Name	TOWN	Commission Expires
Adair	P. W. Flickinger	Greenfield	April 29, 1921
Adair	R. F. Redhead	Coring	August 1, 1921
Allamakee	J. E. Robertson	Monona	May 8, 1921
Appanoose	H. L. Knight	Waukon	May 8, 1921
Audubon	E. E. Johnston	Centerville	January 23, 1922
Benton	B. H. Lantz	Exira	January 23, 1922
Black Hawk	E. A. Buxton	Vinton	July 17, 1921
Boone	G. A. Scott	Waterloo	July 17, 1921
Brammer	G. M. Williams	Boone	July 17, 1921
Buchanan	H. J. Nygren	Waverly	July 17, 1921
Buena Vista	N. A. Kippen	Independence	July 17, 1921
Butler	H. J. Hoffens	Alta	March 2, 1921
Calhoun	W. L. Hanson	Greene	March 2, 1921
Calhoun	H. B. Trennan	Rockwell City	March 2, 1921
Carroll	R. C. Lovess	Manson	March 2, 1921
Carroll	S. H. Johnson	Carroll	March 11, 1922
Cass	C. B. Miller	Manning	March 11, 1922
Cass	L. M. Getz	Atlantic	March 11, 1922
Cedar	James Dixon	Tipton	March 11, 1922
Cerro Gordo	E. M. Braly	Mason City	April 5, 1921
Cherokee	E. G. Dunn	Mason City	April 5, 1921
Cherokee	H. L. Anderson	Rockwell	March 1, 1922
Cherokee	W. E. Simonson	Cherokee	March 1, 1922
Chickasaw	A. C. Connell	Aurelia	October 25, 1921
Chickasaw	H. Strader	New Hampton	October 25, 1921
Clarke	R. W. Fuller	Murray	March 1, 1922
Clay	G. G. Baker	Spencer	March 1, 1922
Clayton	F. H. Stalnaker	Edgewood	March 1, 1922
Clayton	E. L. Creider	Elkdale	July 20, 1921
Clinton	J. H. Spence	Clinton	July 20, 1921
Clinton	Jerry Wolfe	Grand Mound	July 20, 1921
Crawford	J. W. Murdock	Denison	February 6, 1922
Crawford	J. A. Brill	Dow City	February 6, 1922
Dallas	A. J. Kulp	Adel	February 6, 1922
Davis	H. W. Conners	Bloomfield	February 6, 1922
Decatur	I. J. Moore	Lanoni	February 6, 1922
Decatur	F. G. Hume	Leon	April 6, 1921
Delaware	C. M. Morgan	Manchester	April 6, 1921
Des Moines	G. E. McIntyre	Mediapolis	February 6, 1922
Dickinson	W. H. Marks	Lake Park	September 3, 1921
Dubuque	H. J. Haggerty	Dubuque	September 3, 1921
Emmet	John Thompson	Armstrong	April 8, 1921
Emmet	P. Cain	Estherville	April 8, 1921
Fayette	W. C. Stewart	West Union	May 11, 1921
Fayette	G. E. Jorgenson	Clemont	May 11, 1921
Floyd	S. K. Hazel	Oelwein	May 11, 1921
Franklin	J. H. McLeod	Charles City	May 11, 1921
Franklin	A. J. Wood	Hampton	May 11, 1921
Fremont	John Sevensen	Hamburg	November 2, 1921
Fremont	R. A. Loller	Sidney	November 2, 1921
Fremont	E. B. Humphrey	Randolph	March 17, 1922
Greene	F. L. Bork	Grand Junction	March 17, 1922
Greene	H. B. Wesson	Seranton	January 23, 1921
Greene	R. E. Trafton	Paton	March 1, 1921
Grundy	E. R. Steele	Grundy Center	August 19, 1921
Grundy	Fred Middleton	Grundy Center	August 19, 1921
Grundy	JO. Q. Mossey	Reinbeck	March 6, 1921
Guthrie	R. M. Shreve	Panora	December 14, 1921
Guthrie	S. S. Huston	Menlo	December 14, 1921
Guthrie	A. C. Swanson	Webster City	March 1, 1921
Hamilton	I. A. Anderson	Stanhope	October 28, 1921
Hamilton	L. E. Williams	Webster City	May 21, 1921
Hancock	L. E. Beaumont	Britt	May 21, 1921
Hancock	C. B. Wilson	Britt	May 21, 1921
Hardin	K. W. Schalk	Iowa Falls	January 29, 1921
Hardin	J. Smith	Elkora	August 21, 1921
Hardin	C. D. Phelps	Elkora	August 21, 1921
Harrison	F. B. Copeland	Logan	August 21, 1921
Henry	C. E. Hunt	Mt. Pleasant	August 21, 1921
Howard	P. G. Rutton	Presco	April 10, 1921
Howard	W. C. McGrath	Elma	April 10, 1921
Humboldt			
Ida	E. G. Piper	Ida Grove	

County	Name	TOWN	Commission Expires
Iowa	S. H. Gufin	Marengo	
Jackson	H. A. McIntire	Maquoketa	
Jasper	W. E. Sharp	Newton	
Jefferson	M. L. Woodson	Fairfax	April 12, 1922
Johnson	F. H. P. Edwards	Iowa City	April 12, 1922
Jones	W. W. Bronson	Wyoming	November 9, 1921
Jones	E. B. Fenton	Glin	April 5, 1922
Keokuk	J. M. Nelson	Signonney	April 5, 1922
Keokuk	J. D. Weidel	Keota	January 23, 1921
Kossuth	E. E. Sayers	Algona	January 23, 1921
Lee	O. W. Rowe	Keokuk	February 15, 1921
Linn	J. W. Griffith	Cedar Rapids	February 15, 1921
Linn	A. E. Gilsor	Cedar Rapids	February 15, 1921
Louis	M. L. McRoberts	Columbus Jet.	February 15, 1921
Lucas	C. E. Stewart	Chariton	February 15, 1921
Lyon	C. S. Renshaw	Inwood	February 15, 1921
Madison	J. W. Honker	Winterset	February 15, 1921
Madison	N. E. Gilsor	Earham	October 25, 1921
Mahaska	H. Killips	Oskaloosa	October 25, 1921
Marion	G. G. Scott	Knoxville	March 28, 1922
Marshall	F. J. Nelman	Marshalltown	March 28, 1922
Mills	Tom Gilley	Malvern	January 22, 1922
Mills	J. W. Bear	Malvern	January 22, 1922
Mitchell	O. E. Jubb	Osage	January 22, 1922
Monona	C. F. Nord	Onawa	January 22, 1922
Montgomery	F. L. Johnson	Albia	March 1, 1921
Montgomery	J. E. Langdon	Keokuk	March 12, 1921
Muscatine	John Tillie	Muscatine	March 12, 1921
Muscatine	L. U. Shibley	Sheldon	March 12, 1921
O'Brien	F. S. Ballard	Sibley	March 12, 1921
Osceola	J. W. Hasly	Clarinda	March 12, 1921
Page	L. D. Potter	Emmetsburg	March 12, 1921
Palo Alto	W. F. Hodam	Le Mars	March 12, 1921
Plymouth	J. H. Lyach	Fonda	March 12, 1921
Pocahontas	E. S. Greenwood	Laurens	April 10, 1921
Polk	J. M. Vernon	Des Moines	May 18, 1921
Polk	Dan Miller	Council Bluffs	May 18, 1921
Pottawattamie	W. M. Lee	Grinnell	May 18, 1921
Pottawattamie	Mark Green	Grinnell	May 18, 1921
Ringgold	E. C. Schemmaker	Mt. Airy	May 18, 1921
Sac	Carl Olson	Sac City	May 18, 1921
Sac	H. Hell	New Liberty	May 18, 1921
Scott	H. C. Thompson	Davenport	January 18, 1921
Scott	H. W. Chandler	Davenport	January 18, 1921
Shelby	F. E. Brazle	Harlan	January 18, 1921
Sioux	H. J. Van de Was	Orange City	January 18, 1921
Sioux	W. A. Smith	Rock Valley	April 11, 1922
Sioux	N. S. Nutty	Nevada	April 11, 1922
Story	A. L. Born	Story City	March 11, 1921
Story	P. Frexley	Story City	August 21, 1921
Story	I. J. Davis	Collins	December 29, 1922
Tama	R. G. Moore	Toledo	December 29, 1922
Tama	R. C. Byrnes	Tracer	June 18, 1921
Taylor	W. Readhead	Lenox	August 1, 1921
Taylor	C. L. Keith	New Market	March 1, 1921
Taylor	W. E. Stone	Belford	November 9, 1921
Union	Geo. Wessels	Creston	April 12, 1922
Union	A. H. Quin	Creston	April 12, 1922
Van Buren	S. H. Bauman	Brimleyham	April 12, 1922
Wapello	C. L. Koth	Ottumwa	April 12, 1922
Warrren	J. E. Frank	Indianola	April 20, 1921
Washington	Tom Downing	Washington	April 20, 1921
Wayne	R. F. Kelso	Corydon	April 20, 1921
Webster	A. Kaderabek	Fort Dodge	April 20, 1921
Webster	A. M. Conquist	Gowrie	July 16, 1921
Winnebago	R. E. Hanson	Forest City	July 16, 1921
Winnebago	C. P. Wilson	Decorah	July 16, 1921
Woodbury	M. M. Lehty	Sioux City	August 6, 1921
Woodbury	D. W. McAbrey	Sioux City	August 12, 1921
Worth	G. A. Dodge	Northwood	August 12, 1921
Wright	McDonald	Clarion	August 12, 1921

Blank Date—Appointed by Commission of Animal Health. Commission can be revoked at any time.