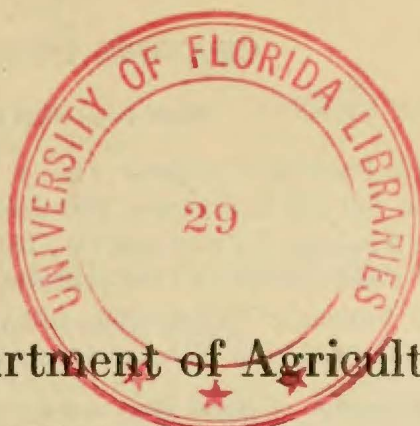
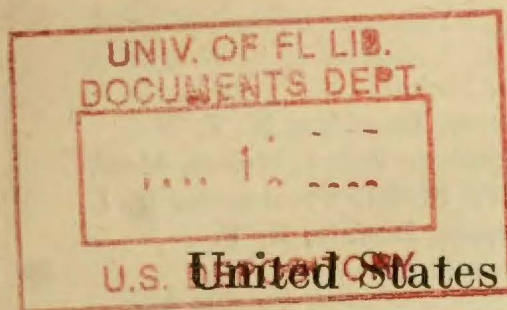




United States Department of Agriculture,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

JOHN R. MOHLER, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUGUST, 1919.

[This publication is issued monthly for the dissemination of information, instructions, rulings, etc., concerning the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Free distribution is limited to persons in the service of the bureau, establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted, public officers whose duties make it desirable for them to have such information, and journals especially concerned. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a year. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

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CHANGES IN DIRECTORY.**Meat Inspection Inaugurated.**

- *335 Bannock Packing Company (Inc.), Pocatello, Idaho.
- *821 Strauss, Schick & Strauss, 300 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 348 Boston Sausage & Provision Co., 161-163 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.
- 299 Crown Food Products Corporation, 1217 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.
- 285 Liberty Sausage Corporation, 480 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 854 M. E. Sampson, 149 Nesquehoning Street, Easton, Pa.

Inspection of Horse Meat and Horse-meat Products Inaugurated.

- *E 50 The Cincinnati Packing Company, 2011 Branch Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn.

- 723 Fred Frey, 2011 Branch Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- *46 Farmers' Cooperative Packing Company, Madison, Wis.
- 92 What Cheer Chemical Co., 188 Grotto Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
- *436 Southern Serum Company, Westplains, Mo.
- 3-VV Swift & Company, 13th and Glisan Streets, Portland, Oreg.

Changes in Addresses of Official Establishments.

- 104 Iowa Packing Co. and Fuller Packing Co.; mail, P. O. box 1476, Des Moines, Iowa, instead of 301 Securities Building.
- 420 Christian Grozinger, 195 Wilson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., instead of 195 Hamburg Avenue.

Changes in Names of Official Establishments.

- 672 The Tenison Company (and J. Delgado Manufacturing Co., subsidiary), 2216-2218 South Harwood Street, Dallas, Tex., instead of the J. Delgado Manufacturing Co.
- *135 Armour & Company, Tifton, Ga., as parent company and place Tifton Packing Company with subsidiaries, other subsidiary companies remaining the same.
- 701 Morris & Company (and Providence Churning Co., subsidiary), 15-17 Jackson Street, Providence, R. I., instead of Providence Churning Co.
- 219 Fort Dearborn Packing Co., 5262 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill., instead of F. L. Hoffman Packing Company.

Changes in Addresses of Inspectors in Charge.

- Dr. W. F. Biles, Capitol Building, Frankfort, Ky., instead of Federal Building.
- Dr. Ralph Graham, 9 Federal Building, Jefferson City, Mo., instead of Capitol Building.
- Dr. G. W. Butler, 316 Federal Building, Indianapolis, Ind., instead of 315-316 Federal Building.

Change of Official in Charge.

- Moscow, Idaho, Dr. M. W. Hughes, instead of Dr. W. V. Glaisyer.

Station Added.

- Pocatello, Idaho, meat inspection, Dr. Bernard Johnson, care Bannock Packing Company.

Station Discontinued.

- Madison, Wis., meat inspection.

Note.

Meat inspection extended at Establishment 75, Indian Packing Company, Green Bay, Wis., to include Indian Packing Corporation.

NOTICES REGARDING MEAT INSPECTION.

INSPECTION OF EQUINE MEAT.

The act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, carries a provision for the inspection of equine meat in the manner provided in the meat-inspection act of June 30, 1906. It is also provided that equine meat and meat food products shall be labeled, marked, branded, or tagged "Horse meat" or "Horse-meat product." The Solicitor has ruled that equine meat as referred to in the appropriation act applies only to the meat of horses, and not to that of mules, burros, or other similar animals.

Amendment 9 to B. A. I. Order 211 provides that the Federal meat-inspection regulations shall be applicable to the slaughter of horses and the meat and meat food product thereof in the same manner as said regulations apply to cattle, sheep, swine, or goats and the meat and meat food products thereof, with the exceptions shown in the following numbered paragraphs:

1. Horses slaughtered on the farm and the meat and meat food products thereof and horse meat and meat food products supplied to customers by retail butchers and retail dealers are not exempt from inspection.

2. Horses and the meat and meat products derived therefrom shall be slaughtered, prepared, and handled in establishments separate and apart from any establishment in which cattle, sheep, swine, or goats are slaughtered or the meat and meat food products thereof are prepared or handled.

3. Certain diseases and conditions to which horses are particularly subject are enumerated and horses or their carcasses so affected shall be condemned.

4. All horse meat or meat food products shall be conspicuously marked "Horse meat" or "Horse-meat product."

5. The domestic meat label and the export stamp for horse meat and meat food products shall be distinctive in color and wording.

6. An export horse-meat stamp or stamps and horse-meat certificate shall be issued for each export consignment of horse meat or meat food products.

All horses which are suspected of being infected with or exposed to glanders shall be tested with mallein. Adequate facilities and assistants for handling the animals shall be furnished by official establishments, as provided in Regulation 7, section 5. Two methods are recognized for official testing, namely, the ophthalmic method and the intradermic method. The technique of testing for glanders is set out in bureau publication A. I. 35 entitled "The Ophthalmic and Intradermic Tests for Glanders." The ophthalmic method is the one usually employed and mallein for this purpose will be furnished to inspectors upon request.

Any horse which upon physical inspection is suspected of being affected with dourine should be held for further examination. Serum should be secured and submitted to the Washington office for the complement-fixation test, as contemplated in bureau instructions entitled "The Collection of Blood Serum for Laboratory Diagnosis."

EXPORTATION OF MEAT FOR PERSONAL USE WITHOUT EXPORT CERTIFICATE.

Amendment 10 to B. A. I. Order 211 amends paragraph 1, section 3, of Regulation 24 by the insertion of the phrase "and small quantities exclusively for the personal use of the consignee and not for sale or distribution" after the word "stores" in the fifth line of that paragraph, and thus provides for the forwarding to all foreign countries of small quantities of meat or meat food products exclusively for the personal use of the consignee and not for sale or distribution, without export certificates.

This amendment is issued in accordance with the provisions of law for the purpose of relieving the meat-inspection service of the arduous duty of issuing certificates for export consignments of meat and meat food products above described forwarded by parcel post, express, or otherwise, the enormous demand for which has recently developed and is overtaking the bureau forces.

Inspectors in charge of meat inspection will confer with representatives of transportation companies and of the Post Office and Treasury Departments, and with others interested, in their districts, with the view to a clear understanding of the amendment in order that there may be no interference with the transportation and exportation of the consignments in question without export certificates being issued therefor.

METHOD OF REPORTING ON M. I. FORM 110, MEATS PASSED FOR STERILIZATION.

The M. I. Form 110 should show the actual quantity of meats processed from product passed for sterilization, in accordance with section 3 of Regulation 15, in the proper columns on the report designated "Product prepared from meat passed for sterilization." If any other meat or product is added to the meat passed for sterilization, the quantity of such meat or product used should be recorded in the proper columns provided for entering the quantities of meats passed unconditionally.

**ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION,
JULY, 1919.**

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago.....	177,816	52,119	358,423	77	534,924
Fort Worth.....	63,331	47,478	9,017	258	24,425
Kansas City.....	103,375	40,733	88,660	745	275,865
National Stock Yards.....	55,855	22,328	95,964	459	125,659
Omaha.....	30,092	13,791	157,347	15	212,620
St. Louis.....	16,773	3,858	10,933	-----	89,223
Sioux City.....	23,106	3,349	12,935	-----	123,163
South St. Joseph.....	30,472	8,023	49,066	2	139,971
All other establishments.....	308,076	218,146	364,119	703	1,353,475
Total: July, 1919.....	858,896	409,825	1,146,464	2,259	2,884,325
July, 1918.....	1,019,932	354,721	869,403	9,794	2,940,491
7 months ended July, 1919.....	5,307,007	2,311,637	6,275,676	37,740	27,119,032
7 months ended July, 1918.....	6,054,651	2,038,699	5,050,122	57,340	23,991,059

**IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND OF MEATS AND MEAT FOOD
PRODUCTS.**

The statements following show the imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during July, 1919, with figures for other periods for comparison.

Imports of food animals.

Country of export.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
Mexico.....	4,905	2		593
Canada.....	31,034	563	503	7
Great Britain.....	111	1	572	
Total: July, 1919.....	36,100	566	1,075	600
July, 1918.....	24,679	234	3,901	2,687
7 months ended July, 1919.....	225,863	17,643	43,739	3,081
7 months ended July, 1918.....	131,902	1,074	35,883	21,999

Imports of meat and meat food products.

Country of export.	Fresh and refrigerated.		Canned and cured.	Other products.	Total weight.
	Beef.	Other.			
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Argentina.....	32,544		7,035	660,379	699,958
Australia.....		38,371	732	5	39,108
Canada.....	3,202,812	667,496	251,998	173,427	4,295,733
Uruguay.....			44,697	220,582	265,279
Other countries.....	79,777	240,549	4,569	60,320	385,215
Total: July, 1919.....	3,315,133	946,416	309,031	1,114,713	5,685,293
July, 1918.....	1,363,096	287,893	4,012,744	1,474,974	7,138,707
7 months ended July, 1919.....	19,470,781	9,892,466	30,244,528	5,513,231	65,121,006
7 months ended July, 1918.....	4,723,036	1,735,023	20,957,060	4,345,183	31,760,302

Condemned in July, 1919: Beef, 3,872 pounds; mutton, 6 pounds; pork, 640 pounds; total, 4,518 pounds.

INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ANIMALS FOR CANADA.

The following changes have been made in the list of practicing veterinarians registered by the bureau and authorized to inspect and test with mallein horses, mules, and asses intended for export to Canada:

Names Added to List.

Dr. Mark M. Johnson, Heppner, Oreg.
 Dr. R. M. Mast, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 Dr. W. T. Pritchard, North Platte, Nebr.

Name Removed from List.

Dr. J. G. Annand, Duluth, Minn.

FOREIGN OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED TO SIGN INSPECTION CERTIFICATES FOR MEAT AND PRODUCTS FOR IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The following are additions to the list of names, addresses, and facsimile signatures of foreign national Government officials authorized to sign and issue certificates of inspection for meat and meat food products offered for importation into the United States.

Country, name, and address.	Signature.
CANADA.	<i>S. G. Bright</i>
S. G. Bright, 1127 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario.....	<i>S. H. Kesten</i>
S. H. Kesten, 711 Boyd Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	<i>M. H. Miller</i>
M. H. Miller, care Swift Canadian Co. (Ltd.), Edmonton, Alberta.....	<i>H. H. Gibson</i>
H. H. Gibson, 1127 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario.....	

LICENSES FOR VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

The following changes have been made in the list of licenses for the manufacture of veterinary biological products for the year 1918 under the act of Congress of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 832), and the regulations made thereunder (B. A. I. Order 196) :

Licenses Issued.

License No.	Date.	Name and address of firm.	Products.
6	Aug. 15	Pitman-Moore Co., near Zionsville, Ind.....	Mastitis mixed bacterin (for cattle); strep-staph-coli bacterin (for cattle).
52	Aug. 20	The Cutter Laboratory, Sixth and Grayson Streets, Berkeley, Calif.	Mixed bacterin (rabbits).
122	Aug. 26	The Royal Biological Laboratories, Twelfth and McGee Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	Abortion mixed vaccine (bovine); polyvalent mixed vaccine (equine).
129	Aug. 14	The Eagle Laboratories, 512 Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kans.	Hemorrhagic-septicemia bacterin (for sheep).
130	Aug. 25	The E. R. Alexander Clear Serum Co., 2109 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.	Hog-cholera virus.
133	Aug. 7	The National Vaccine & Serum Co., 501 East Las Vegas Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.	Hemorrhagic-septicemia bacterin (for cattle).
143	Aug. 20	The Johnson Serum Co., northwest corner Grand and Jefferson Streets, Topeka, Kans.	Antihog-cholera serum; hog-cholera virus.

PERMITTED DIPS FOR CATTLE.

"Tic Tox," manufactured by Baird & McGuire (Inc.), Holbrook, Mass., is permitted by the department in the official dipping of cattle for ticks. The dilution for dipping cattle for interstate movement is 1 gallon of dip to not more than 127 gallons of water. This dilution will yield a solution containing not less than 0.22 per cent actual arsenious oxide.

"Atlas Cattle Dip, Improved," manufactured by Chipman Chemical Engineering Co. (Inc.), 95 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., is permitted by the department in the official dipping of cattle for ticks. The dilution for dipping cattle for interstate movement is 1 gallon of dip to not more than 127 gallons of water. This dilution will yield a solution containing not less than 0.22 per cent actual arsenious oxide.

PERMITTED DISINFECTANTS.

The following is a revised list of saponified cresol solutions for the use of which the bureau has granted permission as substitutes for compound solution of cresol, U. S. P., in the general disinfection of cars, yards, and other premises, in accordance with B. A. I. Order 263.

"Atlas 50% Cresol Compound," Chipman Chemical Engineering Co. (Inc.), 95 Liberty Street, New York City.

"Barrett's Cresol Compound," The Barrett Co., New York, N. Y.

"Cooper's Saponified Cresol Solution," Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.

"Cre-O-Cris," Rochester Germicide Co., Rochester, N. Y.

"Cre-Septic," Theo. B. Robertson Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

"Crestall Dip," Baird & McGuire, Boston, Mass.

"Germo-Cresolis," Germo Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"Karspray," West Disinfecting Co., New York, N. Y.

"Key-State Disinfectant," Interstate Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.

"Licresolis," West Disinfecting Co., New York, N. Y.

"Midland Cresol Compound," Midland Chemical Co., Dubuque, Iowa.

"'NSCO' Cresol Compound," National Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

"Pennsylvania Railroad Saponified Cresol Solution," Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Altoona, Pa.

"Sapo-Cresol-Special," Cremoline Disinfecting Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"Roger's 50% Cresol Solution," Detroit White Lead Works, Chicago, Ill.

"Sherwin-Williams 50% Cresol Solution," The Sherwin-Williams Co., Chicago, Ill.

"Standard Saponified Cresol Solution," The Standard Chemical Co., Tacoma, Wash.

"Van Schaack's Liquid Cresolis Comp.," Peter Van Schaack & Sons, Chicago, Ill.

FLORIDA TICK LAW UPHOLD BY SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of Florida, on August 12, in the case of *The State v. H. K. Bailey*, handed down a decision of great importance to the work of tick eradication in that State. The law creating the State live-stock sanitary board and authorizing the work of tick eradication authorizes the live-stock sanitary board to promulgate rules and regulations for carrying on the work of tick eradication. The statute further provides that no compulsory tick-eradication work or compulsory dipping of cattle shall be carried on in any county until an election is held in the county and a majority of the electors vote in favor of compulsory tick-eradication work and compulsory cattle dipping. Certain cattle belonging to Bailey were not dipped in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the live-stock sanitary board, and he was prosecuted for violation of the regulations. As a defense Bailey attacked the constitutionality of the statute and the validity of the election held in Escambia County thereunder. The supreme court decided that there was no delegation of legislative power and that the live-stock sanitary board acted within its authority in prescribing the regulations for the dipping of cattle. The court further held that the election held in Escambia County was legally sufficient to put the statute in operation in that county.

The tick-eradication law was thus fully upheld both as to the matter of local elections and the power of the State live-stock sanitary board to make necessary rules and regulations for carrying it into effect.

TRAVEL EXPENSES.

The following question was submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury on May 28, 1919, to the Comptroller of the Treasury for a decision: "Is an employee of the Internal-Revenue Service entitled to reimbursement for cost of transportation to his home on the eve of a Sunday or holiday and return to his work in time for duty on Monday morning or the day after the holiday,

provided the amount thereof does not exceed the probable cost of his subsistence expenses if he had remained at his place of employment?"

Under date of June 12, 1919, the Comptroller of the Treasury rendered a decision on the question, the syllabus of which reads as follows:

"An employee in a travel status who, for personal reasons, leaves his place of duty over Sundays or holidays may not receive reimbursement of the cost of transportation incurred, although the amount does not exceed the probable cost of subsistence to which he would have been entitled had he remained at such place of duty."

In view of this decision, which applies to all departments of the Government, employees in a travel status who leave their places of duty to spend a Sunday or holiday at home can not lawfully be reimbursed for the cost of the transportation incurred if, following the Sunday or holiday, they return to duty at the same place.

In case an employee does not return to duty at the same place from spending a Sunday or holiday at home but returns in the same general direction to a near-by point, due allowance will be made for the transportation expense he would have incurred had he gone to that near-by point from his previous place of duty and not from his home. In this event the railway fare from the previous place of duty to the place the employee began duty after spending the Sunday or holiday at home may be claimed in his reimbursement account provided it is accompanied with a brief statement of the facts, approved by the inspector in charge or supervising official.

TRAVELING EXPENSES FOR BOAT, BICYCLE, MOTORCYCLE, OR AUTOMOBILE.

Section (j) of paragraph 86 of the Fiscal Regulations, as amended (Service and Regulatory Announcements for July, 1919, p. 79), has been further amended by Memorandum 291 of the Secretary's Office, effective September 2, 1919, to read as follows:

86. *Actual traveling expenses defined.*—(j) Except as provided in paragraph 86 (v), special conveyance, such as livery, or the hire of a boat, bicycle, motorcycle, or automobile, may be employed when no public or regular means of transportation are available, or when such public or regular means of transportation can not be used as advantageously in the interest of the Government. Employees using their own vehicles in official work in accordance with paragraph 214 of the Administrative Regulations must, in the case of motor-propelled vehicles, unless granted reimbursement for such use at mileage rates (not exceeding 3 cents per mile for a motorcycle and 7 cents per mile for an automobile), support each account covering operating charges by a certificate setting forth the fact that the charge for gasoline and oil was arrived at by actual measurement at both the beginning and end of the official trip. The mileage of each trip should also be plainly stated. In addition to actual operating charge or mileage rates (not exceeding 3 cents per mile for a motorcycle and 7 cents per mile for an automobile) allowed in lieu of actual operating charges, employees using their own motor-propelled vehicles in official work may be reimbursed for storage charges when storage becomes necessary at points other than official or temporary headquarters. Where it becomes necessary by reason of breakdowns, impassable roads, or miring to have vehicles towed partly, or, under extraordinary circumstances, entirely to destination, reimbursement may be made for reasonable expense of such towage, but all such charges must be fully explained, and each case will be considered on its merits. No allowance or reimbursement will be made for the cost of repairs or replacements to any vehicle, or for towage of same to any place for the purpose of having repairs made. If, however, it is possible to have the vehicle repaired *at a place on the direct route to destination*, towage charges to such place will not be construed as incurred primarily for that purpose and may, as herein provided, be allowed.

OFFICE HOURS AND SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS.

Paragraph 99 of the Administrative Regulations of this department, revised to August 1, 1918, relating to the amount of annual leave which is to be charged against employees when they are in an annual-leave status on Saturdays occurring between June 15 and September 15 of each year, applies to employees in the field as well as employees in the District of Columbia. It should be understood, however, that bureau employees are not entitled to Saturday half holidays during that period if their services should be required.

The foregoing revokes instructions under the caption "Office hours and Saturday half holidays" in Service and Regulatory Announcements for January, 1917, page 19.

STREET CAR FARE AND BAGGAGE TRANSFER AT OFFICIAL STATIONS.

Memorandum 289 of the secretary's office, effective August 1, 1919, further amends sections (p) and (q) of paragraph 83, and section (e) of paragraph 86 of the Fiscal Regulations, as amended by Memorandum 271, date April 1, 1919, to read as follows:

Par. 83. (p) Street car, transfer coach, omnibus, cab, carriage, and taxicab fares, in amount not exceeding locally prevailing rates, except when incurred between place of lodging, or where meals are taken, and place where duty is to be performed (see sec. i): *Provided*, That where duty is performed at more than one place on any one day street car or other fares may be allowed between such places of duty: *Provided also*, That satisfactory explanations as to necessity accompany charges for taxicab or other means of transportation more expensive than street cars: *Provided, however*, That an employee may properly choose his residence in a suburb of his official station, and personal transfers will be allowed between such residence and the depot at his official station at the beginning and termination of official travel. Payments in excess of 50 cents due to higher locally prevailing rates must be explained in writing;

(q) Transfer of baggage at locally prevailing rates for one piece of personal baggage, and for each additional piece of baggage containing Government property or private property for Government use: *Provided, however*, That an employee may properly choose his residence in a suburb of his official station, and transfers of baggage will be allowed between such residence and the depot at his official station at the beginning and termination of official travel. (For rates in the District of Columbia, see Appendix G.) Payments in excess of 50 cents due to higher locally prevailing rates must be explained in writing.

Par. 86. (e) Street car, transfer coach, omnibus, cab, carriage, or taxicab fares will be allowed for each personal transfer if the charge is not in excess of locally prevailing rates: *Provided*, That satisfactory explanations as to necessity accompany charges for taxicabs or other means of transportation more expensive than street cars. Tips to drivers or chauffeurs will not be allowed. Transfers of baggage at locally prevailing rates for one piece of personal baggage and for each additional piece of baggage containing Government property or private property for Government use will be allowed. (For rates in the District of Columbia, see Appendix G.) Every charge for baggage transfers included in reimbursement accounts must be supported by a statement indicating the kind of baggage transferred (whether hand bag, suit case, trunk, etc.) and the number of pieces. An employee may properly choose his residence in a suburb of his official station, and personal transfers and transfers of baggage will be allowed between such residence and the depot at his official station at the beginning and termination of official travel. Payments in excess of 50 cents for personal transfers and transfer of baggage must be explained in writing. Personal transfers and transfer of baggage between hotels will be allowed only when satisfactorily explained. Storage charges on baggage to avoid frequent transfers may be allowed when properly explained.

ELIGIBILITY OF DISABLED SOLDIERS OR SAILORS FOR POSITIONS; EFFICIENCY RATINGS.

Memorandum 290 of the Secretary's office, dated August 14, 1919, amends paragraphs 12(b), 35, and 67(b) of the Administrative Regulations of the department to read as follows:

12. *Selection from certificates.*—(b) Physical or mental unfitness for the position for which he applies: *Provided*, That the commission may, in its discretion, exempt from the physical requirements established for any position a disabled and honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine upon the certification of the Federal Board for Vocational Education that he has been especially trained for and has passed a practical test demonstrating his physical ability to perform the duties of the class of positions in which employment is sought.

35. *Efficiency ratings that must be obtained.*—"Good" shall be the minimum rating of efficiency which must be obtained by an employee in order to be promoted; "Fair" shall be the minimum rating which must be attained by an employee in order to continue in his present grade. An employee receiving the rating of "Fair" shall receive due notice thereof in writing from the chief of bureau at the time the rating is given, with suggestions as to possible means of improving his efficiency. He shall also be advised that if his subsequent service shows further decrease in efficiency, the question of his demotion or dismissal will be considered. A rating of "Poor" will immediately raise the question of his demotion or dismissal.

67. *Nonselection from certificates for field appointments.*—(b) Physical or mental unfitness for the position for which he applies: *Provided*, That the commission may, in its discretion, exempt from the physical requirements established for any position a disabled and honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine upon the certification of the Federal Board for Vocational Education that he has been especially trained for and has passed a practical test demonstrating his physical ability to perform the duties of the class of positions in which employment is sought.

IMPROPER USE OF MAIL SACKS.

Attention is called to the following notice issued by the Post Office Department with regard to the unlawful use of mail sacks:

The use of mail sacks for storing or handling records, waste paper, or trash or for any private use is a violation of the Postal Laws and United States Penal Code, see sections 1495, 1496, 1497, and 1696, Postal Laws and Regulations. The law provides for a fine of not more than \$200 or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both, for each offence.

Government departments or agencies, publishers, mail-order houses, or private firms or persons must not use mail sacks for any of the purposes herein mentioned, as failure to comply with the law governing the use of mail sacks may result in prosecution of the offending person when violations are brought to the attention of the Post Office Department.

Postmasters and other postal employees must report to the Department illegal uses of mail sacks observed by them.

The improper use of mail sacks is also prohibited by the Administrative Regulations of the Department of Agriculture, paragraph 261.

STATUS OF TICK ERADICATION IN VARIOUS STATES, JULY, 1919.

State.	Dipped during month.		Amount of infection.		Square miles being worked.	B. A. I. inspectors.	State inspectors.	County inspectors.	Vats available.
	Herds.	Cattle.	Herds.	Cattle.					
Alabama.....	223, 290	1, 045, 427	5, 434	20, 375	48, 252	29	43	407	7, 982
Arkansas.....	116, 531	686, 799	11, 203	58, 657	33, 871	48	251	37	3, 869
Florida.....	12, 162	227, 260	2, 662	151, 147	50, 032	15	39	33	1, 375
Georgia.....	75, 653	519, 444	4, 086	20, 090	30, 879	29	27	108	2, 446
Louisiana.....	150, 572	1, 405, 535	2, 279	15, 092	45, 164	35	32	388	4, 552
Mississippi.....	36, 484	370, 284	196	866	35, 766	23	9	143	5, 806
North Carolina.....	2, 133	6, 963	400	1, 126	10, 356	7	7	7	541
Oklahoma.....	57, 934	574, 649	4, 530	60, 550	73, 441	23	22	124	1, 121
South Carolina.....	25, 483	158, 208	1, 016	3, 022	16, 340	70	19	0	829
Texas (Fort Worth)...	143, 239	1, 711, 910	45, 477	475, 774	67, 502	37	48	459	4, 773
Texas (Houston).....	23, 949	512, 558	10, 717	191, 519	36, 587	26	54	59	1, 229
Total.....	867, 430	7, 219, 037	88, 000	998, 218	448, 190	342	551	1, 765	34, 523

RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS.

Penalties have been imposed in prosecutions for violations of regulatory laws, as reported to the bureau, as follows:

Live-Stock Quarantine Laws.

J. H. Traylor, \$100 fine.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., \$100 fine and \$19.39 costs.

Colorado & Southern Railway Co. (2 cases), \$200 fines and \$34.10 costs.

Twenty-Eight Hour Law.

Southern Railway Co. (11 cases), \$1,100 fines.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (8 cases), \$700 fines and \$55.20 costs.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. (6 cases), \$800 fines and \$27.52 costs.

Wabash Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$18.11 costs.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. (7 cases), \$800 fines and \$90.11 costs.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., \$100 fine and \$13.45 costs.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. (3 cases), \$300 fines and \$13.55 costs.

St. Louis, Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$19.13 costs.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$22.75 costs.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$5.55 costs.

Kansas City Southern Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$13.85 costs.

PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

[The bureau keeps no mailing list for sending publications to individual employees, but publications are sent in bulk to officers in charge for distribution to members of their forces. The number of copies sent varies with the subject or nature of the publications and the number and class of employees. Officers in charge will use their judgment and distribute publications to best advantage. So far as possible additional copies will be furnished on request.]

Farmers' Bulletin 1052. Standard Varieties of Chickens. III. Asiatic, English, and French Classes. By Rob R. Slocum, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 32, figs. 31.

Farmers' Bulletin 1054. The Loco-Weed Disease. By C. Dwight Marsh, Pathological Division. Pp. 19, figs. 11.

Farmers' Bulletin 1055. Country Hides and Skins. By C. V. Whalin, Bureau of Markets, R. W. Frey and F. P. Veitch, Bureau of Chemistry, and R. W. Hickman, Quarantine Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 64, figs. 44.

Farmers' Bulletin 1066. Determining the Age of Cattle by the Teeth. By George W. Pope, Quarantine Division. Pp. 4, figs. 6.

Department Circular 13. Brood Coops and Appliances. Issued by the Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 8.

Department Circular 15. Preserving Eggs. Issued by the Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 8.

Department Circular 16. Lice, Mites, and Cleanliness. Issued by the Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 8.

Department Circular 17. Management of Growing Chicks. Issued by the Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 8, figs. 2.

Department Circular 18. Culling for Eggs and Market. Issued by the Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 8, figs. 3.

Department Circular 20. Common Poultry Diseases. Issued by the Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 7.

Department Circular 47. Stomach Worms in Sheep. Prepared by the Animal Husbandry and Zoological Divisions. Pp. 12.

Bacterium Abortus Infection of Bulls. By J. M. Buck, G. T. Creech, and H. H. Ladson, Pathological Division. In Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. XVII, No. 5, pp. 239-246, pl. 22-24. A-49. August 15, 1919.

Effects of Heat on Trichinae. By B. H. Ransom and Benj. Schwartz, Zoological Division. In Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. XVII, No. 5, pp. 201-221. A-48. August 15, 1919.

Amendment 9 to B. A. I. Order 211. Governing the inspection and handling of horse meat and meat food products thereof, and the animals from which they are derived. Effective August 5, 1919. Pp. 3.

B. A. I. Order 267. Regulations Governing the Appraisalment of Tuberculous Cattle and Expenditures on Account of the Control and Eradication of Tuberculosis of Animals. Effective September 1, 1919. Pp. 4.

Amendment 5 to B. A. I. Order 262. Quarantining Nevada County, Ark., and Lake and Orange Counties, Fla., on account of splenetic, southern, or Texas fever in cattle. Effective August 15, 1919. P. 1.

Amendment 6 to B. A. I. Order 262. Quarantining Vernon Parish, La., on account of splenetic, southern, or Texas fever in cattle. Effective August 25, 1919. P. 1.

Amendment 7 to B. A. I. Order 262. Releasing from quarantine Blount, Clay, Cullman, Etowah, and Randolph Counties, and a portion of Marshall County, Ala., on account of splenetic, southern, or Texas fever in cattle. Effective September 15, 1919. P. 1.

Directory of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Corrected to July 25, 1919. Pp. 103.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

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GOVERNMENT SAVINGS SECURITIES.

Government savings securities are to be a permanent institution for the American people. Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass announced this decision in a recent message to the National Education Association, in response to an appeal for such action.

This means that thrift stamps, war savings stamps and Treasury savings certificates will continue to be available to small investors and that the Government will continue this means of financing its activities and thus releasing the capital of banks and large private investors for the trade development and industrial uses, now so urgently needed.

The policy of making thrift and the saving spirit a permanent part of the national life has been urged by most prominent financiers, economists, and business men in the country. George D. Strayer, president of the National Education Association, expressed this view in his message to Secretary Glass, which follows:

HON. CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Considering the accomplishment of the schools of the country thus far in the matter of thrift and saving campaign, we urge that the Treasury Department shall take such action as shall insure the permanence of this movement and make the purchase of thrift and war savings stamps permanently available to schools and other volunteer agencies.

(Signed) GEORGE D. STRAYER.

Secretary Glass telegraphed this answer:

GEORGE D. STRAYER,
President National Education Association,
Teachers College, Columbia University,
New York.

It is the intention of the Treasury to continue and make permanent the war savings movement and to continue the sale of thrift and war savings stamps and certificates. I am greatly pleased and encouraged to know of the interest of the national Education Association in this movement and very greatly appreciate its hearty and effective cooperation.

(Signed) CARTER GLASS.

—BUY W. S. S.—

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