

United States Department of Agriculture

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SEPTEMBER, 1930

[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 25 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.]

CONTENTS

	Page
Changes in directory.....	73
Notice regarding meat inspection.....	74
Definitions established by Canadian authorities.....	74
Animals slaughtered under Federal meat inspection, August, 1930.....	76
Extent of tuberculosis in animals slaughtered at three important markets, August, 1930.....	76
Cause of condemnation of carcasses, July, 1930.....	77
Imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products, August, 1930.....	77
Summary of tuberculosis-eradication work in cooperation with States, August, 1930.....	78
Summary of hog-cholera-control work, August, 1930.....	79
Anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus produced under licenses, August, 1930.....	79
Licenses issued for biological products, August, 1930.....	79
Licenses terminated, August, 1930.....	80
Use of mails for transportation of biological products.....	80
Permitted disinfectant.....	80
Calendars for 1931.....	81
Proceedings under packers and stockyards act.....	81
Results of prosecutions for violations of laws.....	82
New publications of the bureau.....	82
Organization of the Bureau of Animal Industry.....	83

CHANGES IN DIRECTORY

Meat Inspection Granted

- *3-AF. Swift & Co., Williams and Race Streets, Montgomery, Ala.
- †60 Jos. Phillips Co., and Jos. Phillips, Fifth and Morse Streets, N. E., Washington, D. C.
- †164 Old Dominion Ham Co., Church Street, Greeneville, Tenn.
- †230 Northwest Food Products Co., 2109 Holgate Street, Seattle, Wash.
- *316 Webb Packing Co., Truitt Road, Salisbury, Md.
- †*460 C. W. Kersey & Son, Delsia Drive, mail P. O. box 53, Pitman, N. J.

Horse-Meat Inspection Granted

- *E-83. Hill Packing Co., 236 North Madison Street, mail P. O. box 287, Topeka, Kans.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn

- 60 Jos. Phillips Co., Center Market, Washington, D. C.
- 294 Joseph S. Stein Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 331 Luer Bros. Packing & Ice Co., Alton, Ill.
- 331-A. Luer Bros. Packing & Ice Co., Alton, Ill.
- 444 Power Packing Plant, Nashville, Tenn.
- 592 W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind.
- 948 Wilson & Rogers (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa.

* Conducts slaughtering.

† No sealed cars.

Meat Inspection Extended

- 34 Vacuum Sealed Food Corporation, New York, N. Y., to include Premier Provision Co. (Inc.)

Change in Name of Official Establishment

- 628 W. W. Rose Co., 8 Wilson Street, Trenton, N. J., instead of Howard W. Rose.

Change in Address of Official Establishment

- 27¹ North Packing & Provision Co., 37 Medford Street, Somerville, Mass. (Freight car shipping address in future will be Boston.)
219 V. Kordalewski (Inc.), 5 Day Street, Manton, R. I., instead of 5 Orchard Avenue.

Change of Official in Charge

J. J. Flynn succeeds Edward P. Malone (deceased) as inspector in charge at Charleston, S. C.

Change in Address of Official in Charge

Dr. R. H. Nutt, 2314 North Twenty-fourth Street, Birmingham, Ala., instead of care Birmingham Packing Co.

Dr. William Thompson, P. O. Box 325 (office 336 Federal Building) San Antonio, Tex., instead of 211 Federal Building.

New Stations

Montgomery, Ala., meat inspection, Dr. Henry Singleton, care Swift & Co., Williams and Race Streets, in charge.

Salisbury, Md., meat inspection, Dr. A. Taw Ayers, care Webb Packing Co., Truitt Road, in charge.

Stations Discontinued

Alton, Ill., meat inspection. (Remove Doctor Hannon.)

Logansport, Ind., meat inspection. (Remove Doctor Deisel.)

New Substations

Greeneville, Tenn., meat inspection, under Morristown, Tenn.

Pitman, N. J., meat inspection, under Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE REGARDING MEAT INSPECTION**DEFINITIONS ESTABLISHED BY CANADIAN AUTHORITIES**

Official establishments shall rigidly observe the following definitions in the preparation of meat, meat products, and meat by-products intended for exportation to the Dominion of Canada. Inspectors in charge are directed to see that only meat, meat products, and meat by-products which conform to these definitions are certified for exportation to the Dominion of Canada.

MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS, AND MEAT BY-PRODUCTS

1. Any descriptive terms applied to any meat, meat by-product or to any preparation of either of them upon the label or otherwise, must be consistent with the definition of such terms as established under the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

2. Preservatives other than those mentioned in Class 1, Section XII, or colouring matter, shall not be used in or upon meat, meat by-products or any preparation of either of them.

A. Meats

1. Meat shall be the clean, sound, properly dressed flesh of one or more animals healthy at the time of slaughter and shall include the heart, tongue, diaphragm and oesophagus in addition to the skeletal musculature with attendant tissues. The term "Animals," as herein used, includes not only mammals, but fish, fowls, crustaceans, mollusks and other animals used as food.

2. Fresh meat shall be meat from animals recently slaughtered and properly cooled until delivered to the consumer.

3. Cold Storage Meat shall be meat from animals recently slaughtered and preserved by refrigeration until delivered to the consumer.

4. Salted, Pickled and Smoked Meats shall be unmixed meats preserved by salt, sugar, vinegar, spices and other harmless substances, or smoke, singly or in combination, whether in bulk or in suitable containers.

4a. Suitable containers for keeping moist food products such as syrups, honey, condensed milk, soups, meat extracts, meat, manufactured meats and undried fruits and vegetables, and wrappers in contact with food products, shall contain on their surfaces in contact with food products, no lead, antimony, arsenic, zinc, or copper, or any compounds thereof or any other poisonous or injurious substances. If the containers are made of tin plate, they shall be outside soldered, or if soldered inside, the solder used shall consist of pure tin only; and the plate in no place shall contain less than one hundred and thirteen (113) milligrams of tin on a piece five (5) centimetres square or one and eight-tenths (1.8) grains on a piece two (2) inches square.

This is equivalent to two (2) pounds of tin per base box; but it must be noted that the regulation requires not only a minimum weight of tin per base box, but that this tin shall be evenly distributed over the surface of the plate.

¹ SPECIAL NOTICE: Cars of unmarked meat destined to establishment 27, North Packing & Provision Co., Boston, Mass., should bear Government seals the same as if destined to Somerville, Mass.

The inner coating of the containers shall be free from pin holes, blisters and cracks.

If the tin plate is lacquered, the lacquer shall completely cover the lined surface within the container and yield to the contents of the container no lead, antimony, arsenic, zinc or copper, or any compounds thereof, or any other poisonous or injurious substances.

5. Shucked oysters shall not contain more than ten (10) per cent of fluid separable by drainage on a ten-mesh sieve.

B. Manufactured Meats

1. Manufactured Meats shall be meats not included in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Subsection A, whether simple or mixed, whole or comminuted, in bulk or in suitable containers, with or without the addition of salt, vinegar, sugar, spices, or other harmless substances, smoke, oils or rendered fat. If they bear names descriptive of kind, composition, or origin, they correspond thereto, and when bearing such descriptive names, if force or flavouring meats are used the kind and quantity thereof shall be made known.

2. Sausage, Sausage Meat, Sausage Pudding, etc., shall be a comminuted meat from swine or neat cattle, or a mixture of such meats, either fresh, salted, pickled or smoked, with added salt and spices, and with or without the addition of edible animal fats, cereals, blood or sugar, and with or without subsequent smoking. It shall contain no larger amount of water than the meats from which it is prepared contain when in their fresh condition, and this must not exceed sixty (60) per cent, and not more than five (5) per cent of its weight of cereals, and if it bears a name descriptive of kind, composition, or origin, it shall correspond to such descriptive name. All animal tissues used as containers, such as casings, stomachs, etc., shall be clean and sound and impart to the contents no substance other than salt.

3. Blood Sausage, Blood Pudding, shall be sausage to which has been added clean, fresh blood from neat cattle or swine in good health at the time of slaughter.

4. Canned Meat shall be the cooked meat of fowls, neat cattle, or swine, preserved in packages closed hermetically or otherwise.

5. Corned or Cured Meat shall be meat cured or pickled with dry salt or in brine, with or without the addition of sugar or other harmless substances.

6. Potted Meat shall be comminuted and cooked meat, with or without salt and spices, and enclosed in suitable containers closed hermetically or otherwise. Cereals when present must not exceed five (5) per cent by weight.

7. Meat Loaf shall be a mixture of comminuted cooked meat, with or without spices, cereals, milk, or eggs, pressed into a loaf. If it bears a descriptive name it shall correspond thereto. Meat Loaf shall not contain more than five (5) per cent of cereals.

8. Mince, Mince Meat—See Fruit Products, Section VII.

C. Meat Extracts, Meat Peptones, Gelatin, Etc.

1. Meat Extract shall be the produce obtained by extracting fresh meat with water and concentrating the liquid portion by evaporation after the removal of fat, and shall contain not less than seventy-five (75) per cent of total solids of which not over twenty-seven (27) per cent shall be ash, and not over twelve (12) per cent shall be sodium chloride (calculated from the total chlorine present), not over six-tenths (0.6) per cent shall be fat and not less than eight (8) per cent shall be nitrogen. The nitrogenous compounds shall contain not less than forty (40) per cent of meat bases and not less than ten (10) per cent of creatin and creatinin.

2. Fluid Meat Extract shall be identical with meat extract except that it shall be concentrated to a lower degree and contain not more than seventy-five (75) and not less than fifty (50) per cent of total solids.

3. Bone Extract or Stock shall be the product obtained by extracting clean, fresh, trimmed bones of animals in good health at the time of slaughter, with boiling water and concentrating the liquid portion by evaporation after removal of the fat, and shall contain not less than seventy-five (75) per cent of total solids.

4. Fluid Bone Extract shall be identical with bone extract except that it shall be concentrated to a lower degree and contain not more than seventy-five (75) and not less than fifty (50) per cent of total solids.

5. Meat Juice shall be the fluid portion of muscle fibre obtained by pressure or otherwise, and may be concentrated by evaporation at a temperature below the coagulating point of the soluble proteins. The solids shall contain not more than fifteen (15) per cent of ash, not more than two and five-tenths (2.5) per cent of sodium chloride (calculated from the total chlorine present), not more than four (4) and not less than two (2) per cent of phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) and not less than twelve (12) per cent of nitrogen. The nitrogenous compounds shall contain not less than thirty-five (35) per cent of coagulable proteins and not more than forty (40) per cent of meat bases.

6. Peptones shall be products prepared by the digestion of protein material by means of enzymes or otherwise, and shall contain not less than ninety (90) per cent of proteoses and peptones.

7. Gelatin (edible gelatin) shall be the purified, dried, inodorous product of the hydrolysis by treatment with boiling water, of certain tissues, as skin, ligaments, and bones, from sound animals, and shall contain not more than two (2) per cent of ash and not less than fifteen (15) per cent of nitrogen.

D. Lard

1. Lard shall be the rendered fat from hogs in good health at the time of slaughter, shall be clean, free from rancidity, and contain necessarily incorporated in the process of rendering not more than one (1) per cent of substance other than fatty acids and fat.

2. Leaf lard shall be lard rendered at moderately high temperature from the internal fat of the abdomen of the hog, excluding that adherent to the intestines, and shall have an iodine number not greater than sixty-five (65) and contain not more than one (1) per cent of substances other than fatty acids and fat.

3. Compound Lard, Lard Compound, etc., shall be a mixture of animal and vegetable fats and oils. It shall be free from rancidity, be made from sound and pure materials and contain not more than one (1) per cent of substances other than fatty acids and fat, and at least fifty-one (51) per cent of actual lard shall be present in the article.

E. Meat By-Products

1. Meat By-Products shall be the clean, sound, edible parts other than meat, derived from one or more animals healthy at the time of slaughter and shall include the tissue residues from the processes whereby edible fats are rendered.

2. Prepared Meat By-Products shall be wholesome articles made wholly or in part from comminuted meat by-products with or without cereal, seasoning, and Class 1 preservative. All prepared meat by-products shall be clearly and distinctly labeled as such.

The veterinary director general of Canada emphasizes the importance of excluding the uteri, vulvae, black gut, spleens, prepuces, udders, and testicles as ingredients of food articles. He also invites attention to the fact that foreign meat and meat food products originating in countries other than Australia,

Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, New Zealand, Sweden, and the United States are not admitted into the Dominion of Canada, and that notwithstanding the fact that meat and meat food products are admitted into the United States from countries other than those above enumerated such meat and meat food products from such other countries are not acceptable in Canada even though accompanied by export certificates issued in the United States. Inspectors in charge will be governed in accordance with the foregoing.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION, AUGUST, 1930

Station	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Goats	Swine
Baltimore.....	7,707	1,577	5,163		49,958
Buffalo.....	7,910	2,177	7,807		58,431
Chicago.....	129,461	43,034	239,302		423,261
Cincinnati.....	15,581	7,091	14,855		68,164
Cleveland.....	6,126	5,906	15,036		48,493
Denver.....	6,426	1,679	16,595		16,534
Detroit.....	6,094	4,949	9,330		71,627
Fort Worth.....	28,268	30,110	14,449	589	16,725
Indianapolis.....	13,859	3,318	8,513		66,270
Kansas City.....	72,768	22,452	109,953	2	141,987
Milwaukee.....	12,172	21,438	8,546		86,842
National Stock Yards.....	32,375	13,159	34,807	7	64,566
New York.....	29,088	55,733	275,722		54,684
Omaha.....	67,804	5,144	186,722	4	150,111
Philadelphia.....	6,368	8,400	24,248		60,199
St. Louis.....	14,019	9,909	8,283	4	99,684
Sioux City.....	31,249	1,757	60,490	6	84,531
South St. Joseph.....	32,774	6,169	91,931	14	58,632
South St. Paul.....	35,159	32,317	47,798	1	106,564
Wichita.....	6,092	2,141	4,078	4	30,228
All other stations.....	138,633	84,527	229,687	191	966,556
Total:					
August, 1930.....	699,933	362,987	1,413,315	822	2,724,047
August, 1929.....	725,714	337,969	1,298,048	2,510	3,129,991
8 months ended August, 1930.....	5,277,425	3,061,318	10,646,201	5,317	29,331,018
8 months ended August, 1929.....	5,342,840	3,020,849	9,090,972	14,710	31,902,210
New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and New- ark ¹	35,931	62,384	332,324		152,698

¹ The slaughter figures in this group of cities are included in the figures above for "New York" and "All other stations" and are combined here to show total in the Greater New York district.

Horses slaughtered:

August, 1930.....	11,848
August, 1929.....	14,982
8 months ended August, 1930.....	76,206
8 months ended August, 1929.....	73,231

Inspections of lard at all establishments, 113,334,101 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes 43,666,940 inspection pounds; sausage, 65,025,570 inspection pounds; oleomargarine, 10,312,957 inspection pounds. Corresponding inspections for August, 1929: Lard, 135,608,952 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes, 40,592,099 inspection pounds; sausage, 73,061,771 inspection pounds; oleomargarine, 13,509,279 inspection pounds.

(These totals of inspection pounds do not represent actual production, as the same product may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THREE IMPORTANT MARKETS, AUGUST, 1930

Animals and station	Total slaughter	Retained for tuberculosis		
		Total	Passed for cooking	Con- demned
Cattle, including calves:				
Chicago.....	172,495	3,060	89	420
Kansas City.....	95,220	106	8	18
Omaha.....	72,948	345	19	41
Swine:				
Chicago.....	423,261	57,420	861	896
Kansas City.....	141,987	8,403	112	75
Omaha.....	150,111	14,901	180	151

CAUSE OF CONDEMNATION OF CARCASSES, JULY, 1930

Cause	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Swine
Emaciation.....	338	58	302	19
Hog cholera.....				935
Inflammatory diseases.....	796	109	560	1,917
Immaturity.....		83		
Tuberculosis.....	1,455	22		3,417
Other causes.....	774	129	343	3,428
Total.....	3,363	401	1,205	9,716

IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND OF MEATS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS, AUGUST, 1930

The statements following show the imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during August, 1930, with figures for other periods for comparison.

Imports of food animals

Country of export	Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Goats
Mexico.....	179			
Canada.....	3,750	22	849	4
Scotland.....			5	
Virgin Islands (to Porto Rico).....	185	7		22
Total:				
August, 1930.....	4,114	29	854	26
August, 1929.....	39,655	648	952	90
8 months ended August, 1930.....	198,553	262	7,322	62
8 months ended August, 1929.....	367,644	2,009	22,932	198

Imported meats and meat food products

Country of export	Fresh and refrigerated		Cured and canned	Other meat products	Total weight
	Beef	Other			
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Argentina.....			1,432,444	119,860	1,552,304
Australia.....	15,169	20,855		164	36,188
Brazil.....			59,994		59,994
Canada.....	97,516	53,379	142,611	71,134	364,640
New Zealand.....	208,904	45,370		8,784	263,058
Paraguay.....			544,623	450	545,073
Uruguay.....			1,016,160	3,000	1,019,160
Other countries.....			27,092	54,821	81,913
Total:					
August, 1930.....	321,589	119,604	3,222,924	258,213	3,922,330
August, 1929.....	4,698,700	1,151,707	11,565,797	553,012	17,969,216
8 months ended August, 1930.....	4,673,354	2,645,437	47,134,307	3,452,725	57,905,823
8 months ended August, 1929.....	25,049,404	10,317,531	72,338,251	6,889,299	114,594,485

Condemned in August, 1930: Beef, 1,415 pounds; pork, 497 pounds; total, 1,912 pounds.

Refused entry: Beef, 144 pounds; pork, 1,080 pounds; total, 1,224 pounds.

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS-ERADICATION WORK IN COOPERATION WITH STATES, AUGUST, 1930

State	Tuberculin tests during month			Total to date			Inspector in charge	State official
	Herds or lots	Cattle tested	Cattle re-acted	Once-tested-free herds	Ac-credited herds	Herds under supervision		
Ala.....	4,275	18,444	4	17,016	317	19,603	R. E. Jackson.....	C. A. Cary, Auburn.
Ariz.....	643	7,444	50	8,734	46	8,834	F. L. Schneider.....	R. J. Hight, Phoenix.
Ark.....	608	2,990	17	12,679	16	12,700	W. A. McDonald.....	J. H. Bux, Little Rock.
Calif.....	146	3,560	31	8,041	152	8,593	R. Snyder.....	J. P. Iverson, Sacramento.
Colo.....	4	131	0	1,364	187	2,065	W. E. Howe.....	C. G. Lamb, Denver.
Conn.....	684	8,537	391	3,382	3,415	7,238	R. L. Smith.....	Charles Johnson, Hartford.
Del.....	343	4,200	274	4,620	1,401	6,731	E. B. Simonds.....	O. A. Newton, Bridgeville.
D. C.....	0	0	0	44	1	46	A. E. Wight.....	
Fla.....	95	3,144	13	8,214	105	9,048	J. G. Fish.....	J. V. Knapp, Tallahassee.
Ga.....	2,655	10,800	9	55,500	31	55,538	A. L. Hirtleman.....	J. V. Sutton, Atlanta.
Idaho.....	543	4,656	5	38,456	60	41,732	W. A. Sullivan.....	A. J. Dickman, Boise.
Ill.....	12,547	130,241	1,631	39,051	5,579	189,507	J. J. Lintner.....	D. W. Robison, Springfield.
Ind.....	3,941	27,565	96	163,949	13,983	179,890	J. E. Gibson.....	Frank H. Brown, Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	2,817	42,776	481	100,000	2,528	200,000	J. A. Barger.....	M. G. Thornburg, Des Moines.
Kans.....	535	6,842	21	102,600	541	103,202	N. L. Townsend.....	J. H. Mercer, Topeka.
Ky.....	1,043	6,914	37	80,158	36	82,003	W. F. Biles.....	D. E. Westmoreland, Frankfort.
La.....	126	2,013	43	3,339	14	3,535	G. T. Cole.....	E. P. Flower, Baton Rouge.
Me.....	379	3,272	3	42,766	937	43,755	G. R. Caldwell.....	H. M. Tucker, Augusta.
Md.....	2,141	20,232	386	16,671	9,484	34,166	E. B. Simonds.....	James B. George, Baltimore.
Mass.....	661	7,977	1,513	3,927	2,233	6,968	E. A. Crossman.....	E. F. Richardson, Boston.
Mich.....	2,239	20,825	63	183,974	80	185,070	T. S. Rich.....	C. H. Clark, Lansing.
Minn.....	7,525	137,664	1,227	109,525	9,201	120,304	W. J. Fretz.....	C. E. Cotton, St. Paul.
Miss.....	713	6,379	3	12,111	28	12,139	H. Robbins.....	G. B. Bradshaw, Jackson.
Mo.....	801	8,122	8	83,715	224	87,556	Ralph Graham.....	H. A. Wilson, Jefferson City.
Mont.....	394	5,212	4	33,173	62	36,780	J. W. Murdoch.....	W. J. Butler, Helena.
Nebr.....	2,467	37,079	175	79,401	114	80,089	A. H. Francis.....	C. H. Hays, Lincoln.
Nev.....	173	2,568	6	2,589	9	2,898	L. C. Butterfield.....	Edward Records, Reno.
N. H.....	369	4,078	283	3,353	4,677	8,255	E. A. Crossman.....	A. L. Felker, Concord.
N. J.....	605	6,880	403	4,835	3,962	12,947	Ellis E. McCoy.....	J. H. McNeil, Trenton.
N. Mex.....	98	1,728	3	3,192	24	3,298	F. L. Schneider.....	Mat Keenan, Albuquerque.
N. Y.....	7,454	92,689	1,891	27,998	82,829	120,074	H. B. Leonard.....	E. T. Faulder, Albany.
N. C.....	234	2,669	2	256,596	328	256,924	W. C. Dendinger.....	William Moore, Raleigh.
N. Dak.....	398	8,376	39	57,676	5,368	69,467	H. H. Cohenour.....	W. F. Crewe, Bismarck.
Ohio.....	12,378	87,782	499	227,298	837	233,981	A. J. De Fosset.....	C. McCandless, Columbus.
Okla.....	25	940	3	2,872	257	3,145	L. J. Allen.....	C. C. Hisel, Oklahoma City.
Oreg.....	1,519	10,985	30	32,086	527	32,634	S. B. Foster.....	W. H. Lytle, Salem.
Pa.....	4,089	34,652	1,731	118,559	6,030	136,020	J. B. Reidy.....	T. E. Munce, Harrisburg.
R. I.....	53	543	96	249	134	713	E. A. Crossman.....	T. E. Robinson, Providence.
S. C.....	1,077	4,719	3	72,925	117	73,103	W. K. Lewis.....	W. K. Lewis, Columbia.
S. Dak.....	152	4,313	13	9,763	1,278	11,163	J. O. Wilson.....	T. H. Ruth, Pierre.
Tenn.....	1,492	11,169	26	76,612	103	76,834	H. L. Fry.....	J. M. Jones, Nashville.
Tex.....	751	14,629	105	38	431	684	H. L. Darby.....	N. F. Williams, Fort Worth.
Utah.....	1,419	8,933	29	11,507	99	11,950	F. E. Murray.....	W. H. Hendricks, Salt Lake City.
Vt.....	520	9,975	569	2,807	8,002	12,842	L. H. Adams.....	Edward H. Jones, Montpelier.
Va.....	2,489	12,774	43	62,816	980	64,078	R. E. Brookbank.....	H. C. Givens, Richmond.
Wash.....	2,555	20,779	166	46,457	86	52,390	J. C. Exline.....	Robert Prior, Olympia.
W. Va.....	1,885	8,732	26	66,640	640	68,444	H. M. Newton.....	John W. Smith, Charleston.
Wis.....	2,812	45,993	74	173,953	11,809	187,964	J. S. Healy.....	Walter Wisnicky, Madison.
Wyo.....	50	736	6	11,667	4	13,045	John T. Dallas.....	H. D. Port, Cheyenne.
Total.....	90,922	923,661	12,531	2,484,898	179,306	2,989,945		

SUMMARY OF HOG-CHOLERA-CONTROL WORK, AUGUST, 1930

State	Bureau veterinarians engaged in work ¹	Meetings addressed	Premises investigated	Demonstrations		Autopsies performed	Farms quarantined or carded	Farms cleaned and disinfected	Outbreaks reported to bureau veterinarians
				Number	Hogs treated				
Alabama	1	4	94	1	4				
Arkansas	1		18						2
Colorado	1		34			5			1
Florida	1.50		69	9	199	4			13
Georgia	1.33		48	8	198	2			5
Idaho	.33		35			1			
Illinois	3	1	186	1	40	65	2	19	43
Indiana	2		78			14			14
Iowa	1		19			3			6
Kansas	1		86			2			
Kentucky	1		43			1			3
Louisiana	1		31						1
Maryland	2	3	209			22	12		25
Michigan	2		211	4	131	19			30
Mississippi	1.03	4	58	4	31				1
Missouri	1	3	41	8	216	4			1
Nebraska	.50	1	52			13			8
North Carolina	1	24	31	8	325	6	3		3
Ohio	1		18			25			28
Oklahoma	1		56			2			
South Carolina	1		27	23	384				4
South Dakota	1		84	3	208	64			82
Tennessee	1		27						
Texas	1		52						17
Virginia	1		148			5			
Washington	1.5		44	1	32		1		1
Oregon		1	15	5	118	5	1		3
Wisconsin		1	66	20	686	15	18		19
Total	32.19	42	1,880	95	2,572	277	37	19	310

¹ Fractions denote men devoting part time to the work.

ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM AND HOG-CHOLERA VIRUS PRODUCED UNDER LICENSES, AUGUST, 1930

Period	Total serum	Clear serum completed	Hyperimmune blood cleared	Simultaneous virus	Hyperimmunizing virus
	<i>C. c.</i>	<i>C. c.</i>	<i>C. c.</i>	<i>C. c.</i>	<i>C. c.</i>
August, 1930	93,379,981	73,941,264	85,701,626	9,330,482	13,411,770
August, 1929	104,003,135	62,784,387	76,592,805	7,360,523	16,464,819
8 months ended August, 1930	553,838,513	437,850,388	548,836,805	46,735,022	121,504,814
8 months ended August, 1929	717,540,826	504,686,451	595,419,802	45,863,960	154,523,913

LICENSES ISSUED FOR BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, AUGUST, 1930

License No. 41 was issued August 6, 1930, to the Kinsley Laboratories, 400-406 New Centre Building, Fifteenth and Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., and 211 Central Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, for abortion bacterin (bovine); abortion bacterin (equine); abortion mixed bacterin (swine); abortion vaccine (bovine); anticanine-distemper serum; autogenous bacterin; canine-distemper antigen; enteritis bacterin (swine); fowl-typhoid mixed bacterin; hemorrhagic-septicemia bacterin; hemorrhagic-septicemia combined bacterin (avian); influenza mixed bacterin (equine); keratitis mixed bacterin (bovine); mastitis mixed bacterin (bovine); metritis mixed bacterin (bovine); mixed bacterin (avian); mixed bacterin (bovine); mixed bacterin (canine); mixed bacterin (swine); polyvalent mixed bacterin (equine); pyaemic-arthritis mixed bacterin (equine); staphylococcus combined bacterin (canine); streptococcus bacterin (equine); white-scour mixed bacterin (bovine).

License No. 52 was issued August 19, 1930, to the Cutter Laboratory, Fourth and Parker Streets, Berkeley, Calif., for B.-abortus bacterin (equine).

License No. 52 was issued August 23, 1930, to the Cutter Laboratory, Fourth and Parker Streets, Berkeley, Calif., for anaerobic antitoxins.

License No. 112 was issued August 14, 1930, to the Fort Dodge Serum Co., 600½ Central Avenue, and 2 miles from city in Douglas Township, Fort Dodge, Iowa, for fowl-pox vaccine.

License No. 158 was issued August 2, 1930, to the Globe Laboratories, Fostepco Heights, near Fort Worth, Tex., for abortion bacterin (bovine); abortion mixed bacterin (swine); anti-hog-cholera serum; autogenous bacterin; blackleg aggressin; blackleg bacterin; calf-scour mixed bacterin; chicken-pox vaccine; enteritis mixed bacterin (swine); fowl-typhoid mixed bacterin; hemorrhagic-septicemia aggressin; hemorrhagic-septicemia bacterin; hemorrhagic-septicemia bacterin (avian); hog-cholera virus; influenza mixed bacterin (equine); keratitis mixed bacterin (bovine); mastitis mixed bacterin (bovine); mixed bacterin (avian); mixed bacterin (bovine); mixed bacterin (canine); mixed bacterin (equine); mixed bacterin (ovine); mixed bacterin (rabbits); mixed bacterin (swine); navel-ill mixed bacterin (equine); roup bacterin.

LICENSES TERMINATED, AUGUST, 1930

License No. 41, dated March 16, 1929, issued to the Kinsley Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo., was terminated August 6, 1930, and a new license of the same number issued August 6, 1930, as indicated above. This terminates license for canine distemper bacterin.

License No. 158, issued to Globe Laboratories, Fort Worth, Tex., June 16, 1924, July 17, 1924, November 29, 1924, March 8, 1927, June 7, 1927, October 8, 1927, April 20, 1929, July 9, 1929, September 26, 1929, and April 29, 1930, were terminated August 2, 1930, and a new license of the same number issued August 2, 1930, as indicated above. This terminates license for abortion bacterin (equine); abortion mixed bacterin (equine); abortion vaccine (bovine); bacillus brochisep-ticum bacterin (canine); canine distemper mixed bacterin; coli bacterin (bovine); and streptococcus bacterin (equine).

USE OF MAILS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

The department on September 4, 1930, addressed a letter to the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., as follows:

I have the honor to bring to your attention a copy of the virus-serum-toxin act (37 Stat. 832), approved March 4, 1913, the text of which will be found in inclosed B. A. I. Order No. 276, which deals with the preparation, transportation, and importation of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals. The act prohibits the importation of such products unless the importer holds a permit from this department.

It has come to our attention that these products, and for which no permit has been issued, are occasionally received in this country through the mails. Since they are potentially dangerous, and therefore may be the means of introducing diseases nonexistent in the United States, this department will very much appreciate any action that may be taken by your department, with the view of better controlling the importation of viruses, serums, toxins, or analogous products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals.

May I suggest that whenever a postmaster receives a package containing any of these products or cultures or organisms used in their preparation the matter be brought to the attention of a local inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, if there be any with whom he may communicate; and, if not, that the matter be brought to the attention of this office?

Under date of September 10, 1930, the Second Assistant Postmaster General replied as follows:

The Postmaster General has asked me to acknowledge your letter of September 4 relative to transportation in the mails of certain products which violate the virus-serum-toxin act of March 4, 1913. The matter will have attention, and postmasters will be instructed to report the receipt of mails containing the prohibited articles as outlined in the last paragraph of your letter.

Inspectors in charge are instructed to assist postmasters in whatever manner seems required by local conditions with the view of preventing importations of veterinary biologic products in any manner except by an importer holding a permit from the Secretary, as required by the virus-serum-toxin law (37 Stat. 832). All irregularities in this respect should be brought to the attention of the bureau before disposal of the products has been made.

PERMITTED DISINFECTANT

In accordance with the provisions of B. A. I. Order 309, governing the inter-state movement of livestock, the bureau has granted permission to Barker, Moore & Mein Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., for the distribution and use of "Sherwin-Williams 50% Cresol Solution," under the name of "Barker's Saponified Cresol

Solution" in the general disinfection of cars, yards, and other premises. Barker's saponified cresol solution is identical with Sherwin-Williams 50 per cent cresol solution, manufactured by the Sherwin-Williams Co., of Chicago, Ill.

CALENDARS FOR 1931

Officers in charge and individuals reporting direct to Washington will please indicate in their stores requisitions for December 1 orders for the wall calendars that they will require for the year 1931. One wall calendar should be sufficient for each room occupied as office or laboratory, and orders should be for minimum number.

The bureau has discontinued the purchase of desk-calendar pads and stands for field stations. However, stations now equipped with such stands may procure pads for the same for 1931 by ordering on their stores requisitions for December 1 the number required, indicating the make of the stand for which intended—that is, whether Gem, Handy, Daily, etc. These calendars and pads may not be forwarded with the other supplies ordered on such requisitions, but an effort will be made to get them to the stations before the first of the new year.

In this connection attention is called to the notice headed "Advertising matter not allowed in Government offices," In Service and Regulatory Announcements for November, 1915, page 127.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

Docket No. 316. In re Meridian Union Stock Yards, market agency, Meridian, Miss. On July 9, 1930, the Acting Secretary issued an inquiry and notice, alleging violations of the act by failure of respondent to execute and maintain a reasonable bond to secure the performance of its obligations. On July 25, 1930, the respondent acknowledged service of the order of inquiry, admitted the truth of the matters and things alleged, and waived a hearing. On September 15, 1930, the respondent was suspended from registration as a market agency for six months, with leave during said period to apply for revocation of this suspension upon showing satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture that it has filed a reasonable bond to suitable trustees to secure the performance of its obligations as such market agency, and has filed with the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, D. C., a fully executed duplicate of said bond. The respondent was also ordered to cease and desist from doing business as a market agency without executing and maintaining a reasonable bond to suitable trustees to secure the performance of its obligations incurred as such market agency and without having on file with the Bureau of Animal Industry a fully executed duplicate of such bond or of some other satisfactory plan of guaranty.

Docket No. 317. In re Keys Commission Co., market agency, St. Louis National Stock Yards, National Stock Yards, Ill. On July 24, 1930, the Acting Secretary of Agriculture issued an inquiry and notice, alleging violation of the act by failure of respondent to execute and maintain a reasonable bond to secure the performance of its obligations. On August 12, 1930, respondent arranged with W. E. Hilton & Co., a registered market agency at said stockyards, to clear its business as a market agency in lieu of filing a bond, and that such arrangement for clearance is on file with the Bureau of Animal Industry. On August 25, 1930, the respondent acknowledged service of the order of inquiry, admitted the truth of the matters and things therein alleged, and waived a hearing thereon. On September 4, 1930, the respondent was ordered to cease and desist from doing business as a market agency without executing and maintaining a reasonable bond to suitable trustees to secure the performance of its obligations incurred as such market agency and without having on file with the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, D. C., a fully executed duplicate of such bond, or of some other satisfactory plan of guaranty.

RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS

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

Twenty-Eight Hour Law

New York Central Railroad Co. (two cases), \$200 penalties.
Northern Pacific Railway Co., \$100 penalty.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (four cases), \$400 penalties.
Southern Railway Co., \$100 penalty.

Livestock Quarantine Law

Lawrence Randle, Mendon, Ill., \$100 fine for shipping 85 cattle from Minnesota to Illinois without prior tuberculin test.

C. B. Nixon, Sumterville, Ala., \$50 fine for moving 115 cattle from Mississippi to Alabama without prior tuberculin test.

Meat Inspection Law

The following were fined \$50 each for offering unsound meat for interstate shipment: Charles W. Capwell and George Yett, St. Albans, Vt., and Charles Durham, Swanton, Vt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU

[The bureau keeps no mailing list for sending publications to individual employees but sends copies to officers in charge of stations and offices. These publications should be regarded as notification copies. So far as possible additional copies will be furnished on request.]

Technical Bulletin No. 202. Toxic Effect of St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*) on Cattle and Sheep. By C. Dwight Marsh and A. B. Clawson, Pathological Division. Pp. 24, figs. 4.

Circular No. 126. Pathological Conditions Ascribed to Nematodes in Poultry. By Eloise B. Cram, Zoological Division. Pp. 11, figs. 6.

Circular No. 140. Handling Livestock During Drought. By E. W. Sheets and William Jackson, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 12.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 779 (revised). How to Select a Sound Horse. By H. H. Reese, Animal Husbandry Division (resigned). Pp. 22, figs. 35.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 803 (revised). Horse-Breeding Suggestions for Farmers. By H. H. Reese (resigned). Revised by J. O. Williams and S. R. Speelman, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 18, figs. 9.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1181 (revised). Raising Sheep on Temporary Pastures. By F. R. Marshall and C. G. Potts, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 16, figs. 6.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1057 (revised). Cattle-Fever Ticks and Methods of Eradication. By W. P. Ellenberger, Field Inspection Division, and Robert M. Chapin, Biochemic Division. Pp. 27, figs. 9.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 767 (revised). Goose Raising. By Alfred R. Lee, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 14, figs. 10.

Vitamin G in Certain Meats and Meat By-Products. In Journal of Agricultural Research, vol. 41, No. 3, August 1, 1930. Key No. A-140.

Amendment to B. A. I. Order No. 324, declaring names of counties placed in modified accredited areas for tuberculosis. P. 1 (mimeographed).

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Chief: JOHN R. MOHLER.

Associate Chief: U. G. HOUCK.

Assistant Chief: A. W. MILLER.

Administrative Assistant: CHARLES C. CARROLL.

Chief Clerk: J. R. COHRAN.

Assistant to Chief: D. S. BURCH.

Animal Husbandry Division: E. W. SHEETS, chief.

Biochemic Division: M. DORSET, chief.

Division of Hog-Cholera Control: U. G. HOUCK, chief.

Division of Virus-Serum Control: D. I. SKIDMORE, chief.

Field Inspection Division: G. W. POPE, chief.

Meat Inspection Division: R. P. STEDDOM, chief.

Packers and Stockyards Division: A. W. MILLER, chief.

Pathological Division: JOHN S. BUCKLEY, chief.

Tick Eradication Division: R. A. RAMSAY, chief.

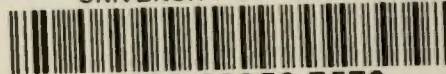
Tuberculosis Eradication Division: A. E. WIGHT, chief.

Zoological Division: MAURICE C. HALL, chief.

Experiment Station: W. E. COTTON, superintendent.

Office of Accounts: GEORGE F. TUCKER, in charge.

Office of Personnel: GEORGE H. RUSSELL, in charge.



ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Animal Industry was organized in 1887, and since that time has been engaged in the study of the diseases of domestic animals, and in the improvement of the breeds of the same. The Bureau has been successful in its work, and has made many valuable contributions to the knowledge of the diseases of domestic animals, and to the improvement of the breeds of the same. The Bureau has been successful in its work, and has made many valuable contributions to the knowledge of the diseases of domestic animals, and to the improvement of the breeds of the same.

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