



Minnesota. Board of Animal Health.
Minutes.

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MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

January 17, 1925

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The meeting was called for Friday, January 16, but as there was not a quorum present, the Board convened on Saturday, January 17, 1925. Members present: J. N. Gould, W. S. Moscrip and C. P. Fitch. Meeting called to order at 11 A.M. by Vice-President Gould.

The Secretary reported that Colonel C.H. March had written that he was suddenly called to New York, and regretted his inability to be present.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read, and as there were no objections, the chairman declared them approved as read.

The report of the meetings of the Executive Committee on Dec. 18th and 30th was read; and on motion of Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Dr. Fitch, the action of the Executive Committee in the adoption of the Rules and Regulations relative to preventing the invasion of the European Fowl Pest into Minnesota was approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary was read, and on motion of Mr. Moscrip, seconded by C.P. Fitch, was received and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary reported that the Ramsey County District Court decided in favor of the Board in the Meeker County restraining order on the area work, in which Judge John B. Sanborn, on October 29, 1924, directed that the restraining order of Judge Harold Baker be discharged and temporary injunction denied. After receiving this decision, under the advice of the Attorney General, the second annual complete retest of all the cattle in Meeker County was made. All the herds were tested, with the exception of 141 herds, whose owners, acting under the advice of the attorneys, refused to allow the testing, stating that they were "going to await the decision of the Supreme Court." The result of the test disclosed a percentage of 0.863 reactors, thus showing that we will be in a position to accredit the county after making a retest of the infected herds, provided we can succeed in inducing, or



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forcing, the owners of the 141 herds now under quarantine to test their cattle.

The opponents in the Meeker County case appealed to the ^{State} Supreme Court where hearing was granted on December 11th. The decision has not been rendered.

The second annual retest of the cattle of Traverse County was completed in October, disclosing a percentage of 0.656 reactors.

A retest of the infected herds will be made beginning January 19, and without doubt will result in disclosing a percentage of less than five-tenths of one per cent, and thus accredit the county.

All of the cattle in Red Lake County were tested under the area plan in July, the test disclosing a percentage of 0.988 reactors; and a retest of the 135 infected herds was made in November, disclosing a percentage of 0.13 reactors. We applied to the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the designation of Red Lake County on the Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area, and on December 19, 1924, the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry informed us that it would be officially accredited on January 2, 1925. This is the first county in Minnesota to be accredited.

A retest of the 741 infected herds in Murray County was made in July. We will make the second retest of the remaining 172 infected herds beginning January 19, 1925, and the second annual ^{re-}test of all the cattle in May.

The first complete test of all the cattle in Freeborn County was made beginning December 8th. Because of snow and extremely cold weather, the testing was performed under adverse conditions, but we succeeded in completing the work in fifteen days. We employed thirty-eight accredited veterinarians and placed eight Federal and State inspectors to assist. There were over 60,000 cattle tested, disclosing a percentage of 5.259 reactors.

We anticipate that the resulting demand on the area indemnity fund will so deplete it that we will not be warranted in initiating the testing in Scott County, the next on the list, until the beginning of the next fiscal year.



There are now seventeen counties that have registered agreements with the Board for the control of tuberculosis on the area plan. The counties of Olmsted and Dakota have furnished agreements during the past quarter.

The Secretary reported that the Tuberculosis Committee of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, of which he is a member, had many long sessions. Their report was adopted by the Association. He then presented the copy of the Rules and Regulations as adopted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and by representatives of the Pure Bred Breeders Association and which was approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry on December 5, 1924.

The Secretary reported ^{that the one} material change in the rules and regulations for the Modified Accredited Area Plan of Tuberculosis Control was the amendment to paragraph 23 requiring the quarantine and retest of all herds when any test discloses a percentage of less than one per cent reactors. This was made on recommendation of the Secretary and is in conformity with regulations passed by this Board at the last quarterly meeting.

Another very dangerous amendment to the the success of the work in Minnesota was also adopted by the Association and approved by the Federal Bureau as the result of pressure from representatives from Kansas, Iowa and other south-western States, (Paragraph 21, rule 3) which permits feeder female cattle as well as steers to enter quarantined areas, under quarantine.

The remaining material changes or amendments relate to additions to accredited herds and also to the removal of the paragraph permitting owners to retain reacting bulls for breeding purposes, on their farms.

After a discussion, Mr. Moscrip moved that the methods and rules for the establishment and maintenance of tuberculosis-free accredited herds of cattle and modified accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas, as adopted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry on December 5, 1924, with the exception of the words, "and female cattle of beef breed," in Rule 3, Regulation 1 of Paragraph 21, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Rules and Regulations of this Board. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch. Motion carried.



The following is a true copy of the rules and regulations as adopted:

UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND
MAINTENANCE OF TUBERCULOSIS FREE ACCREDITED HERDS OF
CATTLE.

Unanimously adopted by the United States Livestock
Association; and by Representatives of Pure Bred
Breeders' Association; ^{Rev. 2-1-1924} and approved by the
United States Bureau of Animal Industry. (Dec 5th 1924)

Part 1.

Individual Accredited Herd Plan.

1. A tuberculosis free accredited herd is one
in which the entire herd has passed two successive annual or
three semi-annual successive physical examinations and tuber-
culin tests, and the herd maintained under sanitary conditions.

(a) Each tuberculin test and physical examination
are required to be applied by a veterinarian
regularly employed by the U. S. Bureau of Animal
Industry, or

(b) By a veterinarian regularly employed, or
accredited and commissioned by the State, or

(c) By a veterinarian as qualified according to
Paragraph 13.

2. The Tuberculin Test.

(a) The subcutaneous test or the intradermic
test may be used singly as an official test.

(b) The ophthalmic test will not be accepted as an
official test except when applied in combination
with either the subcutaneous or intradermic test.

(c) A herd in which reactors have been found by
a preceding test shall not be accredited except
when the final or accrediting test has been made
by a combination of either the subcutaneous and
ophthalmic test, or by a combination of the
intradermic and ophthalmic test.



The following information was obtained from the files of the FBI on 8/1/68:

3. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such times as deemed advisable by the cooperating Federal and State authorities.

4. No animal shall be presented for the tuberculin test which has been designated as a reactor at any time.

5. Reactors to any test are required to be immediately removed from the farm.

6. After removal of reactors, the premises shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

7. Herd owners are required to house, feed and care for the cattle under such sanitary conditions as will tend to promote good health, and to follow such recommendations made by the cooperating Federal and State authorities.

8. Calves shall not be fed milk or other dairy products except when such milk or other dairy products have been produced by a herd that is under the Plan: or when the milk or other dairy products from outside or unknown sources, shall have been pasteurized by heating to 145 degrees for thirty minutes.

9. Herd Records.

(a) The herd owner is required to establish satisfactory evidence of the identity of such registered or grade animal. The grade animal to be marked by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the cooperating Federal and State authorities.

(b) Each herd owner is required to keep a record of all removals of cattle from the herd by sale, death or slaughter.

10. All vehicles are required to be cleaned and disinfected before they shall be used for the transporting of cattle to herds maintained under this Plan.

11. Added Cattle.

(a) Cattle may be added to an Accredited Herd in accordance with the following provisions:



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Originating from an Accredited Herd. From a once tested free herd on one additional test applied in from 60 - 90 days and during such period shall be kept separate from the herd.

From modified accredited areas and subsequent retest to be applied in from 60 - 90 days and during such period shall be kept separate from the herd.

From a herd not under supervision which has passed one complete herd test by an approved veterinarian and subsequent retest to be applied in from 60 - 90 days and during such period shall be kept separate from the herd.

B. Cattle may be added to once tested free herds in accordance with the following provisions:

From accredited herds, once tested free herds or modified accredited areas, without further test.

From a herd not under supervision which has passed one complete test by an approved veterinarian and a subsequent retest to be applied in from 60 - 90 days and during such period must be kept separate from the herd.

C. Cattle added to other herds under this plan, unless complying with the provisions of paragraph A or B, shall pass two (2) official tuberculin tests applied at an interval of from 60 - 90 days, and during such period shall be kept separate from the herd.

12. The cattle shall not be bred except when such cattle are being maintained under this plan.

13. After a herd is accredited by a cooperating Federal and State authorities, it shall revert back to the owner to be retested annually at the owner's expense by an accredited veterinarian, providing the following regulations are observed:



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(a) When a herd has been officially accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture and State, it shall be, when ordered by the live stock sanitary officials of the State, tuberculin tested annually by a veterinarian whose name is upon the accredited list of veterinarians approved of by the United State Bureau of Animal Industry, provided that before any veterinarian other than one who devotes his entire time to the work of any State or the Bureau of Animal Industry can be approved for accredited herd work, he shall have passed an examination conducted by the proper live stock sanitary officials of the State in which he resides and the Bureau of Animal Industry. He then shall be obliged to conduct annual tuberculin tests upon herds which have been officially accredited upon dates approved by the proper State live stock sanitary official and the Inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State wherein the herd is located.

(b) The accredited veterinarian selected by the owner shall not conduct a test under the plan until after he shall have received authorization in writing from the directing State Live Stock Sanitary Officials.

(c) The cooperating Federal or State officials reserve the right to supervise any test conducted by an accredited veterinarian.

(d) The accredited veterinarian shall apply the test and submit a report of the results of test in accordance with the regulations of the cooperating Federal and State authorities.

(e) Accredited veterinarians, after proper authorization in writing from the proper state officials, may conduct tuberculin tests at the owner's expense on herds in the process of accreditation, until the entire herd has passed one negative test; provided, however, that in such herds Federal indemnity shall be payable only in accordance with the regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which provides that when 15% of the total Federal indemnity allocated to each State is not sufficient to meet the demands



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(e-continued) in a given State, then an additional amount of State allotment shall be used, provided funds remain available. After herds are credited with passing one test, the final or accrediting test is required to be conducted by a veterinarian in accordance with paragraph 1, Sections A and B.

14. If the retest of an accredited herd discloses not more than one reactor, the herd may be reinstated, provided: that the entire herd shall pass another retest which shall be made not less than four months from the date of the previous test.

15. If, as the result of the retest of an accredited herd, more than one reactor is found, another retest may be applied to the entire herd 60 days from the date of last test. Such retests may be applied by an accredited veterinarian according to Section 13, or by a regularly employed veterinarian, in accordance with paragraph 1, Sections A and B.

16. An Accredited Herd Certificate shall be valid for one year, and shall be issued by the cooperating Federal and State authorities.

17. Cattle from an accredited herd may be moved interstate on a certificate of health and tuberculin test chart, which will be issued by the cooperating Federal or State Officials.

18. Failure on the part of an owner to comply with the intent of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for the cancellation of the agreement.

Part II.

Modified Accredited Area Plan.

19. The provisions of the Individual Accredited Herd Plan that relates to testing, removal of reactors, cleaning, disinfecting and sanitation shall apply to the Modified Accredited Area Plan.

20. The extent of the area shall be determined by the Federal and State authorities in agreement with the cooperating agencies within the area.



21. When the testing is started the area shall be placed under quarantine and the following rules and regulations shall be effective:

REGULATION 1. No cattle shall be imported, or brought in, or allowed to enter the quarantined area; except in accordance with the following rules;

- Rule 1. Cattle that have passed an official tuberculin test.
- Rule 2. Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter the quarantined area, to be slaughtered within ten days of such entry, and during this 10 days interval they must be kept separate from other cattle.
- Rule 3. Steers ~~and female cattle of both breeds~~ branded F on right jaw, may enter the quarantine area for feeding purposes, under Special Quarantine and confined separate from other cattle on the premise of the owner or on such other premise as may be designated in the order of Special Quarantine.
- Rule 4. All cattle, other than those described in Rules 1, 2, and 3, must be subjected to an official tuberculin test before entering the above described quarantined area.

22. If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test within the designated area, the total number of reactors is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of all the cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an Official Modified Tuberculosis Free Accredited Area for a period of three years by the Cooperating Federal and State authorities, provided;

- (a) That individual quarantine shall be established on the infected herds.
- (b) The quarantined herds shall not be retested within 60 days from date of last test, subsequent tests to those herds to be determined by the Cooperating Federal and State authorities.

23. If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test of all cattle in the area the total number of reactors exceeds



$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% and less than 1%, then the infected herds shall be quarantined and retested and if as the result of this retest the entire number of reactors within the area shall be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the entire number of cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an Official Modified Accredited Area.

24. If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test of all the cattle within the area, the total number of reactors equals or exceeds one per cent (1%), then all cattle in the area shall be retested.

The Secretary then reported that the rules and regulations adopted by the Board on October 21, 1924 governing the importation and quarantine of cattle in counties which have been officially designated by this Board and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas, which require that all importations, unless they originate from accredited herds, must be tested within thirty days of date of importation, and quarantined until they pass a retest not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days)--although a requirement that should be observed--is, in his opinion, impracticable at this time, particularly in Red Lake County, which is now accredited. The reason that it is impracticable^{in that county}/is that there is only one accredited veterinarian located there, and it will be impossible to undertake to enforce such regulation at this time. He also reported that no other state requires the retest of importations.

Mr. Moscrip moved that these rules and regulations be rescinded and that the Rules and Regulations adopted on May 24, 1924 relative to tests of cattle imported into such areas be enforced. The motion was carried. Mr. Moscrip and Vice-President Gould voted "Aye", and Dr. Fitch "No."

The recommendations for legislation in order to make the control of contagious diseases more effectual were then considered, and the following recommendations adopted:

- 1-Amend the law providing for control of tuberculosis on the area plan, by counties, to require 60 per cent of the cattle owners to sign petitions to county boards and also confer with the Attorney General relative to



making some provision in the law for punishment when owners refuse permission to make the tuberculin test, and any other amendments necessary to conform with Supreme Court decision.

- 2-Amend law or recommend enactment of new law providing for payment of full market value for animals killed because of outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease, should it appear in Minnesota, and provision for co-operation with Federal Bureau in the control of this disease on a fifty-fifty basis.
- 3-Legislation requiring that all grade cattle sold at public auction must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test.
- 4-Amend law in order that indemnity can be paid for cattle under one year of age. Indemnity will not be paid unless owners clean and disinfect premises within thirty days after test or removal of condemned tuberculous cattle. Recommend that indemnity in our co-operative work with the Federal Bureau, be reduced to one-third the difference between the appraised value and the net salvage received by the owner for carcasses, in all cases where the Federal Government pays indemnity of 1/3 such difference; this will do away with the embarrassment, particularly in the area work, of shippers taking advantage of the conditions and charging the owners as high as two dollars per head as commission, and which under the present law we cannot prevent or refund to the owner.
- 5-Recommend no amendments or changing of law controlling hog cholera or hog cholera virus, but if there are any amendments or changes offered by other parties, to recommend that the use of hog cholera virus be limited as much as possible.
- 6-Recommend no legislation relative to disposal of sewage in towns or villages, but if the opinion of this Board is requested by the legislative committee or individuals, should recommend that towns or villages should remunerate owners for damages to land when such sewage or wash from septic tanks is allowed to flow into such land that may be used for pasture for live stock; and that provision should be made for a study of the actual damage to live stock caused by such material.
- 7-Recommend the pasteurization of all cream received at creameries.

Dr. Fitch moved that the Secretary be delegated to confer with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington and Attorney General for the purpose of changing the law relative to payment of indemnity for tuberculous cattle, so that the machinery in the adjustment and provision for payment of claims may be materially expedited. Seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Colla
Secretary
Yould
Vice-President



MINUTES OF MEETING
of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

February 17, 1925

Meeting called to order by C. H. March.

Members present: Col. C. H. March, W. S. Moscrip, and Dr. C.P. Fitch.

The Secretary reported that European Fowl Pest had appeared in Pennsylvania adjacent to Philadelphia and in a number of counties in central Indiana.

After discussion, the following Rules and Regulations were adopted:

Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Rules and Regulations to prevent the invasion of a disease known as "Fowl Pest," or "Fowl Plague" or other similar contagious poultry disease, into the State of Minnesota, adopted December 30, 1924, amended on February 17, 1925 by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

WHEREAS, it has been recently reported by the State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania and Indiana that "Fowl Pest," or "Fowl Plague" does exist in the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana:



NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations adopted December 30, 1924 are hereby amended to include the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana under the quarantine provisions of first, second and third paragraphs of said rules and regulations.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. L. Cotton
Secretary

Chairman



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MINUTES OF MEETING
of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

March 13, 1925.

Meeting called to order by Mr. Moscrip.

Members present: Mr. Moscrip and Dr. C. P. Fitch.

The Secretary reported that European Fowl Pest had appeared in Illinois in the vicinity of Joliet, supposedly because bodies of fowls dead of this disease had been thrown from freight trains, such carcasses having been found along the railroad tracks of main line of railroad extending east and west.

After discussion, the following rules and regulations were adopted and were approved by Col. C. H. March by telephone.

Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Rules and regulations to prevent the invasion of a disease known as "Fowl Pest," or "Fowl Plague" or other similar contagious poultry disease, into the State of Minnesota, adopted December 30, 1924, amended on March 13, 1925 by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

WHEREAS, it has been recently reported by the State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois that "Fowl Plague" or "Fowl Pest" does exist in the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois:



NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota , that the rules and regulations adopted December 30, 1924 are hereby amended to include the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois under the quarantine provisions of first, second and third paragraphs of said rules and regulations.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary

Chairman



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

April 25, 1925.

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The meeting was called for Friday, April 17, but as there was not a quorum present it convened on Saturday, April 25, 1925.

Members present: O. W. Healy, W. S. Moscrip, C. P. Fitch, and C.H. March. Dr. Gould was unable to be present for the reason that he was confined to a hospital in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he had undergone an operation.

President C. H. March presided.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read, and as there were no objections, the chair moved that they were approved as read.

The report of the meetings of the Executive Committee held on February 17, 1925 and March 13, 1925 were read, and on motion of Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Dr. Fitch, the action of the Executive Committee in the adoption of amendments to the rules and regulations to prevent the invasion of European Fowl Pest into Minnesota were approved.

The Secretary reported that European Fowl Pest was still present in the States against which Minnesota had established quarantines on importations of poultry. After some discussion, it was decided that no amendments to the present quarantine rules and regulations were advisable at this time.

The quarterly report of the Secretary & Executive Officer was then read, and on motion of Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Dr. Fitch, was received and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary reported that the balance of \$3,663.15 in the contingent fund will not be sufficient to meet the necessary expenses for the balance of the fiscal year. The Board requested an emergency appropriation of \$2,000 from



the legislature in the budget presented to the Government on November 1, 1924, but we were compelled to limit and curtail the expenses of the field veterinarians as much as possible since submitting the budget, as we had no assurance that we would receive this emergency request. As a result, the Secretary explained to the legislature that an emergency appropriation of \$800 for this fund for the balance of the fiscal year would be sufficient.

The balance of \$37,679.88 in the Area Indemnity will not be sufficient to permit making the necessary retests in Freeborn and Murray Counties during the present fiscal year. There are now claims in the State Auditor's office to the amount of \$18,805, and based on the amount of claims on file in this office at the present time, there will be an estimated balance of \$12,415. For this reason the Secretary requested the legislature to divide the \$100,000 emergency fund which the Board requested in the budget submitted to the Governor for the General Indemnity Fund for the balance of the fiscal year by allowing \$20,000 to be applied for Area Emergency Fund and \$80,000 for the General Indemnity Fund.

The balance in the General Indemnity Fund of \$33,219.85 represents the amount to our credit in the annual indemnity fund in the State Treasury. We now have in the State Auditor's office claims to the amount of \$9,506; we also have claims on file for condemned animals to an estimated amount of \$35,711.55. Many of these claims are one to two years old and cannot be paid until we receive the cleaning and disinfection report and other papers, and without doubt a number of them will be cancelled. There are in the neighborhood of 4,000 agreements on file in this office from herd owners, also a large number of owners who are waiting until available funds are ready so that they may have their cattle tested. Without doubt the \$80,000 that will be available for the General Indemnity Fund (provided the Governor approves the emergency allowance) will be exhausted by the end of the fiscal year.

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The Secretary reported that the two Houses allowed the following Annual Appropriations:

<u>House of Representatives</u>	<u>Senate</u>
<u>Funds</u>	
Contingent\$15,000	\$25,000
Salary..... 40,000	50,000
General Indemnity..200,000	300,000
Area Indemnity.....150,000	300,000
Emergency Area Indemnity..... 20,000	20,000
Emergency General Indemnity..... 80,000	80,000
Emergency Contingent Fund.....00,000	800

As a result of the conference of the committees from the House and Senate, the legislature made the following annual appropriations:

<u>Fund</u>	
Contingent.....	\$20,000
Salary.....	45,000
General Indemnity.....	250,000
Area Indemnity.....	250,000
Emergency Area Indemnity.....	20,000
Emergency General Indemnity.....	80,000
Emergency Contingent Fund.....	800

Note: This makes a total appropriation for the next biennium of \$1,130,000, and \$100,800 emergency for the balance of the present fiscal year.



The Secretary reported that he endeavored to make it plain to the committees of the legislature that, provided the Board received the increased amounts for indemnity, it would necessitate material increases in the contingent and salary funds, but apparently the members of the committee did not think it necessary. He reported that no doubt the activities of the Board can be curtailed sufficiently during the next biennium to keep within the limits of the amount appropriated for the contingent fund but that we would be very much embarrassed because of the small amount permitted for the salary fund, as it will be necessary to employ additional office force to take care of the added work in the estimating, figuring and paying of claims from the increased amount of funds appropriated for indemnity purposes.

The Secretary also reported that the Governor had not yet signed the appropriation bills.

The Secretary reported that the bills recommended by this Board providing for amendments of the statutes relative to the payment of indemnities, provisions for appraising and paying full market value for animals and also property on a fifty-fifty basis with the Federal Government for Foot and Mouth Disease, and also the bill requiring cattle sold at public auction to pass a satisfactory test, were enacted in the laws. The bill providing for testing of cattle for auction was amended in the House, whereby if the herd is located more than twenty-five miles from an approved veterinarian the law will not apply; it was also amended in order that it will not go into effect until after July 1, 1925.

A bill requiring that all cattle entered for exhibitions, county and State fairs must pass a satisfactory test also became a law.

The Secretary reported that the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, on April 15, 1925 had amended their order of quarantine releasing all territory in the State of Texas from quarantine because of foot and mouth disease.

The Secretary reported that he had personally made an investigation of a complaint in Jackson County of farmers who held lay permits under the State law to vaccinate their own hogs failing to comply with the State laws by not burying



the carcasses of hogs which had died of cholera resulting from their using serum and virus treatment last fall. We found these complaints to be true and prosecuted both farmers. They were convicted and fined.

The Secretary further reported that because of the exhaustion of the appropriation for indemnity purposes, it had been necessary to direct that no tests of new herds be made throughout the State since November 5, 1924. For this reason the total number of cattle tested during the past quarter does not compare with the number tested in the two prior quarters of this fiscal year. He reported, however, that we would be able to test a much larger number during the months of May and June, provided the Governor signs the bill for the emergency and other State appropriations.

The force has made the second retest of the infected herds in Murray County and also the first retest of the infected herds in Traverse County after the second complete test of the herds, which was completed last November. The retest in Murray County made in January consisted of 170 herds containing 5,406 cattle, of which 70 reacted and one animal gave a suspicious reaction. The retest of Traverse County was made in January and included 104 herds consisting of 2,205 cattle, of which 19 reacted, thus giving a percentage of infection in the entire county of 0.099 in thirteen herds remaining under quarantine because of reactors.

The county of Red Lake was officially designated by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and this Board, on January 2, 1925, as a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area, and Traverse County was officially designated as accredited on January 31, 1925.

The Supreme Court decision was not rendered in the Meeker County case until February 27. The decision was sweeping and gratifying, and not only sustained the area laws but also the quarantine regulations adopted by the Board



under the Statutes creating this Board and which direct the adoption and enforcement of regulations deemed expedient by the Board to protect the health of the livestock of the State.

The decision also sustained the criminal prosecution of such violation of such quarantine rules and regulations. After receiving this decision, the Secretary, acting under the advice of the Attorney General's office, requested the County Attorney of Meeker County to proceed with the prosecutions on the complaints made last July of owners who failed to carry out the regulations of the quarantine and continued to market the cream.

We also obtained new evidence on four of the leaders of the organized objectors, made complaints on two of them and also made a complaint on one of the leaders on whom we obtained evidence of importing a bull into the county without its having passed a satisfactory test. All of the men plead guilty and were fined. Two of them decided to act as martyrs and went to jail instead of paying the fine. After remaining in jail from eight to ten days, they decided to pay the full fine and were released.

Immediately after the prosecutions, the 141 herd owners who had refused to permit us to test their cattle last November (when we made the second complete test of all of the cattle in the county) then employed local approved veterinarians, at their expense, to test their herds, with the understanding that they would receive State indemnity but no Federal indemnity. The results of the testing of these 141 quarantined herds, consisting of 2,823 cattle, disclosed 19 reactors in thirteen herds. These herds are now under quarantine.

All of the herds in Meeker County have thus been subjected to the second complete test, and all but 141 of these herds were tested last November. The results of the complete test disclose 2,570 herds tested containing 47,268 cattle, 402 of which reacted, and 63 gave suspicious reactions. The total number of infected herds, including the suspects, is 311. This makes a percentage of



infection in the county as a result of the second complete annual test, of 0.850. On April 20, 1925, we completed the retest of the infected herds that were disclosed in the second complete annual test made last November. We tested 333 herds, which included the 298 herds that had disclosed reactors or suspicious reactors on the last complete test, and 35 other herds which included herds that had been imported into the county after having been tested and disclosing reactors, and also herds whose owners had purchased cattle from infected herds under permits from this Board. There were 7,427 cattle tested, disclosing 139 reactors located in 73 herds, which herds are now under quarantine. As a result of this test, the percentage of infection in Meeker County is now 0.294.

The Secretary recommended that this Board should make application to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the official designation of Meeker County as a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area. After some discussion, Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be directed to apply to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the official designation of Meeker County as a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area. Dr. Fitch seconded the motion. Motion carried.

After a general discussion relative to the requirements for admission of cattle into the State of Minnesota and for shipments of cattle from the public stockyards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota, Dr. Fitch moved that the following rules and regulations be adopted. Mr. Healy seconded the motion. Motion carried.

(see next page for rules and regulations)



Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 5396, General Statutes 1923, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of cattle of the State and are hereby adopted:

Paragraph 1. All cattle (with exception of steers) imported or brought into Minnesota under Federal inspection shall be accompanied by an official health certificate including an approved tuberculin test chart showing them to be apparently free from tuberculosis and symptoms of any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease; provided however, that apparently healthy cattle of any class may be consigned, without retention or health certificate to the public stock yards at South St. Paul, and cattle for the purpose of immediate slaughter may be consigned to approved slaughter houses where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

Paragraph 2. Cattle brought into Minnesota for dairy and breeding purposes (excepting when consigned to the public stock yards at South St. Paul), and all cattle with the exception of steers shipped or transported from the public stock yards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota, shall be quarantined at their destination and retested at owner's expense, not earlier than sixty or later than ninety days from date of tuberculin test by which such shipment was made and during the period of quarantine such animals cannot be removed and must be isolated from all other animals; provided however, that cattle originating from Federal - State Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds may be brought into Minnesota without the requirements of quarantine and retest.

Paragraph 3. Steers accompanied by an official health certificate showing them to apparently be free from any infectious, contagious and communicable disease may be imported or brought into Minnesota or may be shipped or transported from the public stock yards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota for feeding purposes; provided, however, that when such steers are consigned to counties that are officially designated as modified accredited areas or are in the process of accreditation, then a permit must first be obtained from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, permitting the shipment in quarantine at destination and such steers shall be branded on the right jaw with the letter "F".

Paragraph 4. Cattle for the purpose of immediate slaughter may be transported or shipped from South St. Paul Union Stock Yards and from public stock yards in other states, to points in Minnesota on receipt of a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the shipment. Such cattle must be slaughtered within ten days and during this interval must be held separate and apart from any other cattle.

Paragraph 5. Cattle from an area officially certified by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry as a modified accredited tuberculosis free area may be transported or shipped into Minnesota, provided they originate immediately at the time of shipment from a herd in such area in which no reactors were disclosed on the last official tuberculin test if accompanied by a proper health certificate showing such origin and endorsed or approved by the sanitary official of the state of origin, but such cattle shall be quarantined and retested at owner's expense, as provided in Paragraph 2.



Paragraph 6. The intradermic tuberculin test will be accepted provided the test chart shows that observations are made at the 72nd hour after injection. A second observation between the 120th and 150th hours after injection shall be made in all tests of cattle after their removal from their original herd and in all tests of cattle that disclose reactors on the 72nd hour.

Paragraph 7. The physical examination, tuberculin test, health certificate, and tuberculin test chart required by paragraph 1 of these rules and regulations shall be applied and issued within sixty days prior to importation or bringing of cattle into Minnesota, by a veterinarian of the state of origin who shall have been authorized by such state and approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to apply the test, make the examinations and issue the certificate and test chart, or by a veterinary inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at a public stock yards or other regular bureau station; PROVIDED, however, that cattle originating from State and Federal accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds may be imported or brought into Minnesota within one year from the date of last official tuberculin test if accompanied by a proper health certificate, showing the number of the certificate of accreditation and endorsed or approved by the sanitary official of the state of origin, and: Provided, further, that cattle originating from herds under State and Federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis under the accredited herd plan and in which herds no reactors were disclosed, may be imported or brought into Minnesota within six months from date of the last official complete herd test and cattle originating from officially designated modified accredited tuberculosis free areas in which herds no reactors were disclosed may be imported or brought into Minnesota within a period of three years from date of last official test, if accompanied by a proper health certificate, showing such origin and endorsed or approved by the sanitary official of the state of origin, but such cattle shall be quarantined and retested at owner's expense as provided in paragraph 2.

Paragraph 8. The health certificates including the record of tuberculin test shall show the number of cattle included in the test and the number of reactors disclosed; and provided further, shall include a full description of the animals tested as pure bred or grades; pure bred cattle shall be described by name of breed, official registry, number and name, sex and age; grade cattle shall be identified by color, markings, sex, approximate age and by proper official metal tag bearing a serial number and securely fastened in the right ear.

Paragraph 9. All Rules and Regulations now in effect, inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are hereby repealed.



Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary be instructed to write to Senators A. J. Rockney and H. H. Bonniwell and Representatives R. A. Wilkinson and Oscar Swenson, expressing the appreciation of the members of the Board for their interest and efforts in the control of diseases of livestock in the State of Minnesota.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers. On motion of Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Mr. Healy, Dr. J. N. Gould was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Mr. Healy, Doctor Fitch was unanimously elected Vice-president for the ensuing year.

On motion of Dr. Fitch, Dr. Chas. E. Cotton was unanimously elected Secretary & Executive Officer of the Board for the ensuing year.

After a general discussion relative to the appropriation allowed for salaries for the coming biennium, Mr. Moscrip moved that the present field force be employed for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1925 at their present salaries and that the employment and the salaries paid to the office force be delegated to and fixed by the Secretary & Executive Officer. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch. Motion carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that, on consent of the Governor, this Board authorize Dr. Cotton to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Portland, Oregon, in July, 1925.

The Secretary then reported complaints he had received relative to tuberculin testing of Dr. R.H. Aritz of Hancock, Minn. Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary suspend the approval of his work and request him to appear before the Board at its next quarterly meeting to answer the charges.

After more discussion, and on the request of Dr. Fitch, Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board reconsider its action at the last quarterly meeting, on January 17, 1925, in rescinding the rules and regulations adopted on May 24, 1924 relative to the retests of cattle that are imported into counties that have been officially designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas. Motion was seconded by Dr. Fitch. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary
[Signature]
President



MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

April 27, 1926.

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The meeting was called by the Secretary, and as it was impossible for it convene at the office in the State Capitol, it was held at the residence of Col. C. H. March, Litchfield, Minn., on Monday evening, April 27.

Members present: Dr. C. P. Fitch, W. S. Moscrip and C. H. March.

The Secretary reported that he had arranged to make the first retest of the 978 infected herds in Freeborn County and had placed a force of twenty-three accredited veterinarians in the county on Sunday, May 26, together with one of the Federal veterinary inspectors and Doctors McGinn and Phelps of the field force of this Board and had made arrangements to employ twenty-three farmers to drive and assist the veterinarians in the retest. After assigning the veterinarians to their stations in order to complete the test within the two weeks period, he had learned through the newspapers that the Governor had vetoed the emergency appropriation of \$20,000 that had been allowed by the legislature for the area indemnity fund and \$80,000 for the general indemnity fund. He explained that he had immediately left Albert Lea in order to confer with the members of the Board. He also stated that there was in the neighborhood of \$16,000 balance in the State Treasury to the credit of the area indemnity fund and that there were claims on file in the office that would amount to approximately \$6000, thus leaving a balance of approximately \$10,000. He advised that, as all of the twenty-three veterinarians had been injecting cattle on Monday, April 27, it would necessitate their remaining to make the readings of such herds on Thursday, and if reactors were disclosed, to make a reading of such herds again on the following Saturday. This would necessitate a considerable expense to the County of Freeborn. He advised that he desired to refer the question of immediately discontinuing the testing in Freeborn County to the Executive Committee.



He stated that he had conferred with Mr. Phillips, the Assistant Attorney General, who stated that the law as amended by the last legislature and approved by the Governor on April 16 required that "If at any time the annual appropriation for payment of indemnities becomes exhausted as a result of condemnation of animals for slaughter, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall discontinue making further official tests or to authorize such tests, with the exception that if an owner signs a waiver for payment of indemnity and releases the State from any obligation to pay indemnity from any future appropriations.

Mr. Phillips advised that this law was very clear, and if our funds were exhausted, we should discontinue all work.

Dr. Fitch moved that the retesting of the infected herds in Freeborn County be completed as there remains a balance in the indemnity fund in the State Treasurer's office (although this may not be sufficient to pay the indemnity for all of the cattle that may be condemned in Freeborn County as a result of the test,) and also as the organization had already started to make the retest of the infected herds of Freeborn County as required by the rules and regulations for the control of tuberculosis under the area plan and if the work was discontinued at this time it would result in material expense to the county of Freeborn without obtaining any definite results or material decrease in the infection in that county,

but that the Secretary be instructed to discontinue making any further tuberculin tests or authorizing such tests throughout the State for the balance of the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1925.

Mr. Moscrip seconded this motion. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

Chairman



MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

April 30, 1925.

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Members present: Dr. C. P. Fitch, W. S. Moscrip and Col. C.H. March.

The Secretary explained that European Fowl Pest had made its appearance in one county in Illinois in which the city of Joliet is located. The reports show that it originated from carcasses of dead fowls that had been thrown from freight cars, as such carcasses were found along the right-of-way on the main railroads running east and west.

After some discussion, the rules and regulations to prevent the invasion of European Fowl Pest into Minnesota were amended to read as follows:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Rules and Regulations to prevent the invasion of a disease known as "Fowl Pest", or "Fowl Plague", or other similar contagious poultry disease, into the State of Minnesota, adopted by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, April 30th, 1925, approved by the Attorney General, May 5, 1925.

WHEREAS - - It has been determined by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that a contagious and infectious, dangerous, communicable disease exists among hens, roosters, capons and chickens in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, and representatives of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry report that a malady similar to this disease has caused heavy losses of poultry in fattening plants in some locations in the middle west, and there is danger, that such disease may be communicated to poultry in the State of Minnesota, and

WHEREAS - - The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Sections 4691, 4692, and 4693, General Statutes 1913, and under the laws, to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the protection of the health of the domestic animals and poultry of the State, and to regulate or prohibit the bringing of domestic animals and poultry into the State which will injure the health of domestic animals in Minnesota.



NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are necessary, for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this state, and the same are hereby adopted for and as regulations promulgated by this Board, and supersede the Rules and Regulations of quarantine adopted December 18th, 1924, amended Dec. 30th, 1924; February 17th, 1925 and March 13th 1925.

FIRST; The State Live Stock Sanitary Board does hereby quarantine against the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois for the disease known as "Fowl Pest or "Fowl Plague"., which quarantine shall remain in full force and effect until released by an order of said Board. During the continuance of this quarantine the transportation or movement into or through the State of Minnesota from the state of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, of any live hens, roosters, capons, chickens, turkeys or geese, is hereby prohibited, except under special permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such permits will be issued in duplicate, one copy must accompany the shipment.

SECOND: During the continuance of this quarantine all cars, coops crates, or containers which have been used for the shipment of any hens, roosters, capons, chickens, turkeys or geese into or within the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, must be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry before they will be permitted to enter the State of Minnesota.

THIRD: During the continuance of this quarantine the transportation or movement of any live hens, roosters, capons chickens, turkeys or geese affected with or directly exposed to the contagious disease known as "Fowl Pest" or "Fowl Plague", or other similar poultry disease, from any state of District of Columbia, except in accordance with Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Order 291, is hereby prohibited. This does not apply to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, from which states all importations of poultry is prohibited except as above noted.

FOURTH: During the continuance of this quarantine all cars, coops, crates or containers which have been used for the shipment of any of the poultry affected with or directly exposed to the contagious disease known as "Fowl Pest", "Fowl Plague", or other similar poultry disease must be cleaned and disinfected as required by Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Order 291, before being used for each shipment of poultry into the State of Minnesota.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Charles C. Patton
Secretary

J. W. Gaud
Chairman



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

July 17, 1925

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The meeting was called at 10:30 A. M. Members present: J. N. Gould and C. P. Fitch. W.S.Moscrip was unable to be present for the reason that he was in Holland in the interest of the International Live Stock Show. Col. C.H.March was detained by legal matters.

As there was not a quorum present, it was agreed to hear the statements of Dr. C. H. Gieseke and Dr.R.H.Apitz, who had been requested to appear before the Board relative to complaints of their professional work in connection with tuberculin testing, and to then drive to Litchfield in order that Co. C.H. March could be present.

Dr. C. H. Gieseke of New Ulm, as requested by the Secretary, appeared and was examined relative to his failure to report the results of tuberculin tests of cattle and also of reactors to such tests.

Dr.R.H.Apitz of Hancock, as requested by the Secretary, appeared and was questioned relative to his tuberculin testing.

After luncheon, J.N.Gould, C. P. Fitch, and the Secretary went by automobile to Litchfield, and the Board convened in the office of Col. C.H.March. Members present: J. N. Gould, C. P. Fitch and Col.C.H.March. President J. N.Gould presided.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting of the Board were read, and as there were no objections the President ruled that they be approved as read.

The report of the meetings of the Executive Committee held on April 27 and April 30, 1925 were read, and on motion of C. P. Fitch, seconded by C.H. March, ^{with} approved by the Board together with the action of the Executive Committee on April 24 relative to completing the retesting of the infected herds in Freeborn County and the discontinuance of any further testing during the balance of the fiscal year, and also the action of the committee on April 30 in the adoption of



amendment to the rules and regulations to prevent the invasion of European Fowl Pest into Minnesota.

The quarterly report of the Secretary & Executive Officer was then read, and on motion of Dr. Fitch, seconded by C.H. March, was received and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary reported that there was a balance in the various funds on July 1, 1925 as follows:

Animal Indemnity Fund.....	\$ 12.38
Area Indemnity Fund.....	2.67
Salary Fund.....	821.06
How Cholera Fund	731.56

The Secretary reported that he requested that these balances be carried over and credited to the Board for the activities for the coming fiscal year.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Executive Committee, the first retest of the infected herds in Freeborn County due on May 1 was completed and that all further testing was discontinued for the balance of the fiscal year terminating June 30. As a result, the Federal inspectors who have been constantly co-operating with this Board under the agreement made on September 18, 1917, were assigned to neighboring States. He stated that he had assurances from the Chief of the Bureau at Washington that all of the men would be returned on July 1.

It was necessary to defer until after July 1, the complete annual test of all of the cattle in Murray County, which was also due in May.

During the past quarter, because of the exhaustion of funds for indemnity, the number of cattle tested is much less than in previous quarters. We were forced to limit the testing of field men to the testing of herds belonging to State institutions, as under the law no indemnity is required to be paid by the State for herds belonging to State institutions or municipalities.

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The Secretary reported that as a result of the amendment of the law providing that no tests could be made nor authorized by this Board except when owners sign waivers of indemnity, tests were made under such waivers in the co-operative work by accredited veterinarians, of 111 herds containing 6,342 cattle, 62 of which reacted; there were also 387 herds containing 3,944 cattle, of which 118 reacted, tested by private veterinarians under a waiver signed by the owner.

He also reported that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925 there were 538,780 cattle tested in Minnesota disclosing 15,105 reactors. These figures represent all of the activities throughout the State.

The Secretary reported that as the result of an order from the Department of Administration and Finance, dated June 30, 1925, he had submitted an estimate of the amount of funds required for each activity to be expended by the Board during the quarterly period ending September 30, 1925.

He then submitted a copy of the estimate to the Board, and on motion of Dr. Fitch, seconded by Colonel March, it was unanimously approved.

The Secretary advised that to date he had received no notice from the Department of Administration and Finance approving the estimate, and that the State law requires that no appropriation for any department in the State shall become available for expenditure during any quarterly period until such estimate has been approved by the Commission.

The Secretary reported that the Federal Bureau has allotted \$130,000 for indemnity purposes for their co-operation work with this Board for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1926. He reported that he had requested an allotment of at least \$200,000 as the minimum necessary for the Federal Bureau to meet its obligations with this Board and its obligations with the counties and individual farmers who have executed agreements with this Board for the control of tuberculosis under the co-operative plan.

He reported that the Chief had advised that, if possible, they would allot a larger amount than the \$130,000, but this would depend on the activities in other States.



The Secretary recommended that the rules and regulations of this Board requiring quarantine against certain States for the importation of poultry into Minnesota be amended to permit poultry to be shipped into Minnesota in compliance with the regulations of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. After considerable discussion, it was decided not to amend the present rules and regulations.

Dr. Fitch then stated that as a result of his motion at the quarterly meeting held on April 25, the Board decided to reconsider its action on January 17, 1925 in rescinding the rules and regulations adopted on May 24, 1924 relative to the retests of cattle that are imported into counties that have been officially designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Areas.

The Secretary recommended that rules and regulations be adopted by the Board whereby cattle can be imported into such counties after having passed satisfactory tuberculin tests as is now required by the rules and regulations for counties that are under supervision for the control of tuberculosis under the area plan, and further requiring that all cattle, unless they originate from a herd that has passed one complete negative tuberculin test, must be quarantined and retested at the owner's expense nor earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after date of the test made for the importation. After considerable discussion, Dr. Fitch moved that the following rules and regulations be adopted. Motion seconded by Col. March. Motion carried.

(See rules and regulations on next page)



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RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION AND QUARANTINE OF CATTLE IN COUNTIES WHICH HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED BY THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD AND THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY AS MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS FREE AREAS.

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, General Statutes of 1923, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State, and

WHEREAS, Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, requires the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota to adopt and enforce such quarantine rules and regulations within the county, which enters into an agreement with the Board, as it may deem advisable relative to the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of cattle and hogs and for the control of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties, and are hereby adopted;

Except as hereinafter provided, the importation or bringing of cattle into counties which have been officially designated by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the United State Bureau of Animal Industry as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free Area, is hereby prohibited, unless such cattle accompanied by a health certificate signed by an approved veterinarian and approved by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, showing that they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test, applied within sixty days of date of importation, when they may be placed on a farm or premises of the purchaser or keeper, but they must be quarantined and isolated on such farm or premises and not allowed to associate with other cattle until after passing a tuberculin re-test, made by an approved veterinarian at the owner's expense, not earlier than sixty or later than ninety days from date of the last approved test; PROVIDED, however, that cattle originating from a State-Federal Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herd, and also cattle originating from herds under State and Federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis under the accredited herd plan, and in which no reactors were disclosed at the last official tuberculin test of the complete herd made within six months of date of importation; and also cattle originating from herds that have passed one complete herd test in which no reactors were disclosed, applied within sixty days by an approved veterinarian, may be imported or brought into the counties within six months from date of last official complete herd test, provided accompanied by a health certificate approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, without the requirements of quarantine and re-test.

Exceptions will be made, however, in case of cattle for immediate slaughter and steers for feeding and grazing purposes; the cattle for immediate slaughter must be slaughtered within ten days and during this interval must be held separate and apart from cattle; steers branded "F" on the right jaw may be shipped or brought into said counties, without an approved tuberculin test certificate, on a special permit issued by the Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a duly authorized agent of said Board and all such steers shall be placed in official quarantine by said Board. The owner shall provide a double fence between the enclosures of such steers and adjoining pastures which are or may be used for cattle that have passed an approved tuberculin test.

Dr. Fitch moved that the rules and regulations adopted on May 3, 1923 of requirements for shipment of cattle into counties when the testing under the area plan is initiated, be amended to read that the test shall have been applied within sixty days of importation.

recorded correct



W. W. W. W. W.

Approved;

T B Johnson

CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General,

By Victor Anderson,
Assistant Attorney General

Aug 1st 1925

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Adopted July 17th, 1925.

Approved by the Attorney General

Aug 1st 1925

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TESTING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS
FOR CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, General Statutes 1923, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of domestic animals of the State, and are hereby adopted:

All persons licensed to practice veterinary medicine, using or injecting tuberculin or mallein, for the purpose of determining whether or not such domestic animals are afflicted with the disease known as tuberculosis in cattle and hogs or glanders in horses shall forthwith furnish the State Live Stock Sanitary Board a report, in duplicate, on blanks furnished by the Board, of the results of such tests. Such report shall show the name of the owner and his address and the name of the registered cattle or horses or the identification tag of grade cattle and a full description of each animal tested, and the result of the tests of each individual animal.

Such tests shall be made and applied in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The Secretary then explained that under the law or under any rules and regulations there is no provision whereby veterinarians must report results of all tuberculin tests, particularly those which disclosed no reactors. Dr. Fitch moved that the following rules and regulations be adopted. Col. March seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Adopted July 17th, 1925.

Approved by the Attorney General, Aug. 1st, 1925

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TESTING OF DOMESTIC
ANIMALS FOR CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Whereas, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, General Statutes 1923, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of domestic animals of the State, and are hereby adopted:

All persons licensed to practice veterinary medicine, using or injecting tuberculin or mallin, for the purpose of determining whether or not such domestic animals are afflicted with the disease known as tuberculosis in cattle and hogs or glanders in horses shall forthwith furnish the State Live Stock Sanitary Board a report, in duplicate, on blanks furnished by the Board, of the results of such tests. Such report shall show the name of the owner and his address and the name of the registered cattle or horses or the identification tag of grade of cattle and a full description of each animal tested, and the result of the tests of each individual animal.

Such tests shall be made and applied in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.



The case of charges preferred against Dr. C. Gieseke, of New Ulm, for his failure to report tuberculin tests and also tuberculous cattle that had been disclosed as a result of such tests was then discussed. The transcript of evidence given by Dr. Gieseke, under oath, was then considered. It was explained that Dr. Gieseke was the City Veterinarian of New Ulm and that they had recently passed an ordinance requiring the inspection of the carcasses of all animals at the time of slaughter, for local meat supply, and that Dr. Gieseke had made the tuberculin tests referred to in the charges about the time he had received the letter from the Secretary of this Board directing that all tests that were not required under the State law, be discontinued. Dr. Gieseke had stated that he was afraid to report his tests and also stated that he was aware of the fact that he had failed to carry out the law, etc.

Col. March moved that the Secretary be instructed to write Dr. Gieseke a severe letter of censure and to inform him that it would be necessary that he comply with the State laws and the rules and regulations of this Board in the future or it would be necessary for the Board to refuse to approve or accept his records of tests or any other professional work connected with the control of contagious diseases. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch. Motion carried.

The charges against Dr. R. H. Apitz, of Hancock, together with the transcript of his evidence under oath were then considered. After some discussion, Col. March moved that this case be continued until next meeting and that the Secretary instruct Dr. Apitz that this Board temporarily refuses to approve his tuberculin and mallein tests or other professional work connected with communicable diseases of livestock. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported that after they received some encouragement from the cattle owners in McLeod County, another suit was instituted (with the idea of carrying it to the United State Supreme Court) by the parties in Meeker County responsible for the legal injunction and the lawsuit which terminated in the



District Court and also the State Supreme Court sustaining not only the law but the rules and regulations of the Board establishing a quarantine of cattle where the owners of such cattle refuse to permit us to subject them to the tuberculin test.

The case was heard in Ramsey County District Court in May, but to date the Judge has not rendered a decision.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

J. M. Gaud
President



MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

September 12, 1925.

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Members present: J. N. Gould, W.S. Moscrip, C. P. Fitch and O. W. Healy.

President Gould presided.

Meeting was called at the request of the South St. Paul Live Stock Exchange and other market interests. A committee representing these interests, consisting of L. S. Doran, Treasurer of the Exchange; Messrs Luhrs, Kube, Green, Peck, Crandall, and Dr. Palmer were present. They complained and protested on the requirements of the rules and regulations adopted by the Board at the quarterly meeting on April 25, 1925 which specify that cattle brought into Minnesota for dairy and breeding purposes and when shipped from the public stockyards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota be quarantined and retested at owner's expense.

They explained that they, representing the market interests, had no particular complaint but that it originated from their patrons. They agreed with the members of the Board that eventually it would be necessary to require such retest, but insisted that at the present time the regulation was militating against the South St. Paul market for dairy and breeding cattle and also was preventing the sale of feeder females, as this class of cattle, under the regulation, must be quarantined and retested. They explained that a number of their cattle dealers were buying Minnesota cows and having them shipped to a point outside of the public stock yards in order that they could be sold without having to comply with the quarantine and retest. They also stated that under the present laws the individual or single cows, or in fact, a herd of cows could be sold at private sales anywhere in the State outside of the public stockyards at South St. Paul without having to present a satisfactory tuberculin test. They presented correspondence from patrons advising that they were unable to comply with the isolation and quarantine of such purchases, and under such conditions they would be forced to purchase their



dairy cows from points outside of the stockyards.

After an extended discussion, the Board went into executive session. It was decided that under the circumstances (although it was the duty of this Board to do everything in its power to prevent the infection of tuberculosis from being introduced into the herds of the State, and particularly into the area under which the control of tuberculosis was so satisfactorily progressing) ~~as~~ the present rules and regulations were militating against the South St. Paul market for dairy and breeding cattle, that the time for requiring the retest of such cattle from this market should be deferred, with the exception that it should be required for animals that are imported into the county areas when the percentage of infection in such areas has been reduced to less than 1%.

and because the present market was defeated the purpose for which they were passed

Dr. Fitch then moved that Paragraph 2 of the rules and regulations governing the importation and quarantine of cattle into Minnesota adopted April 25, 1925 and approved by the Attorney General June 24, 1925, legally published on July 4, 1925, be amended to read as follows:

Paragraph 2: Cattle brought into Minnesota for dairy and breeding purposes (excepting when consigned to the public stockyards at South St. Paul) and all cattle, with the exception of steers shipped or transported from the public stockyards at South St. Paul to points in the counties of Minnesota, that are officially designated as Modified Accredited Areas, or counties that are in the process of accreditation and in which the percentage of tuberculosis- ~~as~~ the result of any complete test of all the cattle within the county- is less than One Percent, shall be quarantined at their destination and retested at the owner's expense not earlier than sixty or later than one hundred and twenty days from date of the tuberculin test by which such shipment was made; and during the period of quarantine such animals cannot be removed, and must be isolated from all other animals; provided, however, that cattle originated from Federal-State Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Herds may be brought into any point in Minnesota without the requirements of quarantine and retest.



and that Paragraph 5 be amended to read as follows:

Paragraph 5: Cattle from an area officially certified by the sanitary authorities of the state of origin and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry as a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area may be transported or shipped into Minnesota, provided they originate immediately at the time of shipment from a herd in such area, in which no reactors were disclosed on the last official tuberculin test, if accompanied by a proper health certificate showing such origin, and endorsed or approved by the sanitary official of the state of origin; but when such cattle are brought into counties that are officially designated as Modified Accredited Areas or are in the process of accreditation, they shall be quarantined and retested at owner's expense, as provided in Paragraph "2."

Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

The Secretary then presented the question of payment of indemnity for cattle that had died during the outbreak of anthrax in August in Lyon County. He explained that as a result of the outbreak, cattle on a number of the farms adjoining the farm on which the first outbreak occurred were vaccinated as a preventative; that the infection without doubt existed on these farms at the time, as animals died on the day of vaccination or on the following day; in fact, on some of the farms animals were affected with anthrax at the time the apparently non-infected animals were vaccinated and it was necessary for us to use the serum only to save the infected animals. He explained that the State law provides that indemnity should be paid for animals that die as a result of the vaccination and that the purpose of the enactment of the law was to vaccinate animals each spring on farms in which the ground was known to have been infected with anthrax organisms as a result of prior outbreaks of the disease on such farms.

He further stated that without doubt the animals had died as a result of true anthrax and not as a result of vaccination by the simultaneous method.

It was decided that under these circumstances the claim for indemnity by the owners should not be allowed.

Sept 12, 1925

Approved;
CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General,
By Victor Anderson
Assistant Attorney General

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Oct 8th 1925

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SWINE INTO MINNESOTA,

ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1925; APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL, OCTOBER 8th 1925.

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 5396, General Statutes 1923, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the swine of the State, and are hereby adopted and supersede all rules and regulations governing the requirements of swine imported into Minnesota, adopted prior to this date.

Paragraph 1: All swine imported or brought into Minnesota for the purpose of immediate slaughter, must be consigned to approved slaughter houses where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

Paragraph 2: Pure bred swine may be imported by express in crates when accompanied by affidavit of the owner, countersigned by the authorities of the state of origin, to the effect that said swine, to the best of his knowledge and belief, are not affected with cholera, necro bacillosis, or other contagious, infectious or communicable swine diseases, and that cholera has not existed upon the premises from which said swine have been removed, for a period of not less than sixty days immediately prior to date of shipment; also that said swine have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than fifteen days prior to date of importation when

the serum alone is used, or with serum and virus treatment not less than thirty days prior to date of importation; copy of said countersigned affidavit must be mailed to Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota. ~~One copy of the affidavit must be attached to crate and one copy mailed to State Live Stock Sanitary Board.~~ *

Paragraph 3: Swine from public stockyards, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, may be imported or brought into the State only when shipped in compliance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and when shipments are made within twenty-four hours after immunization and dipping. Permits for such shipments must first be obtained by applying in writing to the Executive Office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such shipments must be held in quarantine at destination for at least twenty-one days, and until the inclosures have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Cleaned and disinfected cars, or other vehicles, only, shall be used for shipment.

Paragraph 4: All other shipments, or bringing of swine into Minnesota, must be ^{made} ~~shipped~~ in clean and disinfected cars or other means of conveyance and must not be unloaded in public stockyards or stock pens where trading in livestock is conducted; they must also be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian, showing them to have been immunized, as required in Paragraph 2.

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The Secretary then explained that the question of the requirement that beef calves for the Junior Live Stock Show at South St. Paul must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test in compliance with the law enacted by the last legislature had been referred to him. It was decided that this question should be referred to the Attorney General.

The question of amending the regulations relative to the importation of hogs that had passed through public stockyards located in other States was then discussed. The Secretary stated that he had had a number of complaints from feeders of pigs in western Minnesota that they were unable to purchase hogs from the public stockyards in South Dakota as it was necessary under our present regulations to hold such hogs for a period of twenty-one days after they had been subjected to the double treatment whereas they could purchase hogs from points in South Dakota, ship them to South St. Paul market, where they could be double treated and immediately consigned to their farms in western Minnesota in quarantine. Dr. Fitch moved that rules and regulations controlling the importation of hogs into Minnesota be amended as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED, By the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the swine of the State, and are hereby adopted and supersede all rules and regulations governing the requirements of swine imported into Minnesota, adopted prior to this date.

Paragraph 1: All swine imported or brought into Minnesota for the purpose of immediate slaughter, must be consigned to approved slaughter houses where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

Paragraph 2: Pure bred swine may be imported by express in crates when accompanied by affidavit of the owner, countersigned by the authorities of the state of origin, to the effect that said swine, to the best of his knowledge and belief, are not affected with cholera, necro bacillosis, or other contagious, infectious or communicable swine disease, and that cholera has not existed upon the premises from which said swine have been removed, for a period of not less than sixty days immediately prior to date of shipment; also that said swine have been immunized with a protective dose of hog cholera serum not more than fifteen days prior to date of importation when the serum alone is used, or with serum and



virus treatment not less than thirty days prior to date of importation; copy of said countersigned affidavit must be mailed to Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota.

Paragraph 3: Swine from public stockyards, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, may be imported or brought into the State only when shipped in compliance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and when shipments are made within twenty-four hours after immunization and dipping. Permits for such shipments must first be obtained by applying in writing to the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such shipments must be held in quarantine at destination for at least twenty-one days, and until the enclosures have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Cleaned and disinfected cars or other vehicles only, shall be used for shipment.

Paragraph 4: All other shipments, or bringing of swine into Minnesota, must be made in clean and disinfected cars or other means of conveyance and must not be unloaded in public stockyards or stock pens where trading in livestock is conducted; they must also be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an approved veterinarian, showing them to have been immunized, as required in Paragraph 2.

Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

Chas. E. Cotton.
Secretary

J. W. Gould
President



MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

September 18, 1925.

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The meeting was called to order at 2 P.M. Members present:

W. S. Moscrip and C. P. Fitch.

The Secretary reported that he had received a telegram from the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, dated September 17, advising that a district court judge in Texas had granted an injunction effective September 14, enjoining State Live Stock Commissioners of Texas against interfering with intra-state movement of hay from quarantined area, Brazoria County, and another injunction on September 14 in Galveston County restrained Commissioner from slaughtering five herds of cattle near Arcadia, one of which broke that day and another the day following this action. The telegram also stated "you are aware not conducive effective eradication work and increases seriousness situation."

After discussion, Dr. Fitch moved that the following rules and regulations be adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been determined by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota that a contagious and infectious, dangerous communicable disease, known as "Foot and Mouth Disease", or "Apthous Fever", exists in livestock in the State of Texas, and

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of Sections 5396, 5397, and 5398, General Statutes of 1925, and other laws, to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State, and to regulate or prohibit the bringing of domestic animals into the State which will injure the health of livestock in Minnesota:



NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are necessary for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for and as regulations promulgated by this Board:

- 1st: - The State Live Stock Sanitary Board does hereby quarantine against the State of Texas for "Foot and Mouth Disease", or "Apthous Fever", until said disease shall have abated in the State of Texas.
- 2nd: - During the continuance of this quarantine the transportation, movement, trailing, or driving of cattle, sheep, goats, or other ruminants, swine or poultry, or any livestock; any hides, skin, wool and hoofs of cattle, sheep and other ruminants, and swine; any hay, straw, cottonseed, cotton seed hulls, or similar fodder and forage for bedding, or food for livestock, or for packing material for china, glass, fruit, vegetables, plants, trees, household goods, or other articles from the State of Texas into the State of Minnesota, is prohibited.
- 3rd: - Shipments of dressed carcasses of cattle, calves, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, from Texas into the State of Minnesota are prohibited during this quarantine, except when the animals have been slaughtered under the inspection of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and have passed such inspection and are marked accordingly.
- 4th: - All biologics manufactured in Texas, before being shipped into the State of Minnesota, during continuance of this quarantine, must be passed upon and released BY THE UNITED STATES Bureau of Animal Industry.
- 5th: - During the continuance of this quarantine, shipments of fruits, vegetables, trees, shrubs, vines, plants, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, roots, bulbs, flowers, or green-house plants, from the State of Texas into the State of Minnesota, are prohibited.
- 6th: - During continuance of this quarantine all cars used for the shipment or movement of livestock from Texas into the State of Minnesota must be cleaned and disinfected under State or Federal supervision before being used for each such livestock shipment.

Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

Colonel C.H. March was advised of the action of the committee by telephone, and he approved the same.

Meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary

J. J. [Signature]
Chairman



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MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

September 22, 1925.

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The meeting was called to order at 2 P.M. Members present:

W.S.Moscrip and C.P.Fitch.

The Secretary reported that through an oversight the rules and regulations to prevent the entrance of Foot and Mouth Disease from the State of Texas adopted on September 18, had not included milk and other dairy products in the quarantine provisions.

Dr. Fitch moved that the following rules and regulations be adopted and should supersede the rules and regulations adopted on September 18, 1925.

BE IT RESOLVED, By the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are necessary for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this State; and the same are hereby adopted for and as regulations promulgated by this Board, and supersede the rules and regulations adopted September 18th, 1925.

1st: - - The State Live Stock Sanitary Board does hereby quarantine against the State of Texas for "FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE", or "APHTHOUS FEVER", until said disease shall have abated in the State of Texas.

2nd: - - During the continuance of this quarantine, the transportation, movement, trailing, or driving of cattle, sheep, goats, or other ruminants, swine or poultry, or any livestock; any hides, skin, wool and hoofs of cattle, sheep and other ruminants, and swine; any hay, straw, cottonseed, cotton seed hulls, or similar fodder and forage for bedding, or food for livestock, or for packing material for china, glass, fruit, vegetables, plants, trees, household goods, or other articles from the State of Texas into the State of Minnesota, is prohibited.

3rd: - - Shipments of dressed carcasses of cattle, calves, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, from Texas into the State of Minnesota, are prohibited during this quarantine, except when the animals have been slaughtered under the inspection of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and have passed such inspection; and are marked accordingly



- 4th: - - All biologics manufactured in Texas, before being shipped into the State of Minnesota, during continuance of this quarantine, must be passed upon and released BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.
- 5th: - - During the continuance of this quarantine, shipments of fruits, vegetables, trees, shrubs, plants, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, roots, bulbs, flowers, or green-house plants, from the State of Texas into the State of Minnesota, are prohibited.
- 6th: - - Milk, Cream, Cheese, or other dairy products, shall not be brought from the State of Texas into Minnesota, unless made from Pasteurized or Sterilized Milk or Cream.
- 7th: - - Any railroad car that has been used, subsequent to September 1st, 1925, for Intrastate or Interstate movement, in, through, or FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS, of livestock, live poultry or commodities covered by this quarantine SHALL NOT ENTER MINNESOTA, whether loaded or empty until after such car shall have been cleaned and disinfected under supervision of the proper State or Federal livestock authorities.

Mr. Moscrip seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

J. W. Gaud
Chairman



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

October 16, 1925

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The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M. by President Gould.
Members present: O. W. Healy; C. P. Fitch; J. N. Gould.

The Minutes of the last quarterly meeting on July 17 and the special meeting of the Board on September 12 were read and, on motion of Dr. Fitch, seconded by Mr. Healy, were approved.

The report of the meetings of the Executive Committee on September 18 and September 22, 1925 were read and on motion of Dr. Fitch, seconded by Mr. Healy, were approved by the Board together with the actions of the Executive Committee on September 18 and September 22 relative to the quarantine against the State of Texas because of the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, or Aphthous Fever, in that State.

The quarterly report of the Secretary & Executive Officer for the quarter ending September 30, 1925 was read and on motion of Mr. Healy, seconded by Dr. Fitch, was accepted.

The Secretary reported that the action of the court in restraining intra-state quarantine against movement of hay from quarantined areas in Texas and preventing the slaughtering of herds of cattle that had been exposed to the infection of Texas Fever had been dissolved by a higher court and the control of the disease in Texas had been transferred to the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry by an order of the Governor of the State of Texas. He stated that the latest reports from the Federal Bureau show that the disease is now limited to the original two counties. He further reported that there have been over twenty carloads of dairy cattle shipped from Paris, Mount Vernon, Wolfe City, and Amarilla, Texas to Minnesota since last May. These were Jersey cattle and were sold at public auction at Blooming Prairie, Albert Lea, Hartland, Owatonna, Waterville, and Waseca. Every animal that has been imported since last May has



been examined under the direction of the Secretary by some member of the field force of this Board or by a local veterinarian at the expense of this Board in order to prevent any outbreak of the disease as a result of these importations. None of the animals showed symptoms of Foot & Mouth Disease, although in some instances we found cattle affected with Hoof-Rot and a number of them with "Pink Eye."

He reported that, contrary to the regulations of this Board, two carloads of cattle were shipped from Mount Vernon, Texas on December 28 and consigned to Albert Lea and Waterville. When he received the report that the shipment had been made, it was stopped at Des Moines, where it was to be transferred by the Chicago and Great Western Railroad to the Minneapolis & St. Louis. The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad officials co-operated with us and refused to accept the shipment at Des Moines. It was thus prevented from entering the State of Minnesota.

After some discussion, Dr. Fitch moved that the Secretary watch the conditions in Texas and if the disease is under control, call a meeting of the Executive Committee in order that our quarantine rules and regulations could be modified. Motion seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

The claim of the South Side Produce Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., for damages resulting to dressed poultry from the cleaning and disinfection of their plant by the inspectors of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry was then considered and the Secretary was instructed to notify the Company that this Board could not possibly allow this claim.

Mr. Healy moved that the Secretary & Executive Officer and Dr. C.P. Fitch attend the annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association to be held in Chicago during the week of December 1 as a representative, at the expense of the Board.



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Motion carried.

After some discussion relative to the control of "Fowl Pest," or Fowl Plague, in the Eastern States, Dr. Fitch moved that the following rules and regulations be adopted. Motion seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE INVASION OF A DISEASE KNOWN AS "FOWL PEST", OR "FOWL PLAGUE", OR OTHER SIMILAR CONTAGIOUS POULTRY DISEASES, INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADOPTED BY THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, OCTOBER 16TH, 1925. APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, OCTOBER 20TH, 1925.

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 5396, General Statutes 1923,,to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are necessary for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for , and as regulations promulgated by this Board, and supersede the Rules and Regulations of Quarantine adopted December 18th, 1924, amended Dec. 30th, 1924; February 17th, 1925; March 13th, 1925; and April 30th, 1925.

That live poultry may be transported into Minnesota from any state or District of Columbia when shipped in accordance with United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Order Number 291, issued December 22nd, 1924.



The case of charges against Dr. R.H. Apitz, of Hancock, was then considered. The Secretary reported that, as directed by this Board at the last quarterly meeting, he had instructed Dr. Apitz that the Board would temporarily refuse to approve his tuberculin and mallein tests or any other professional work connected with the communicable diseases of livestock. After some discussion, Mr. Healy moved that the Secretary be directed to notify Dr. Apitz that the Board would approve his professional work in connection with the communicable diseases of livestock on condition that in the future he would abide by the State laws and the rules and regulations of this Board, which he failed to do in making tuberculin tests of cattle, neglecting to test all of the cattle in the herds, etc. in the vicinity of Hector. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch,

Dr. M. B. Purdy appeared before the Board with the request that he be reinstated on the approved list of veterinarians. After some discussion, Dr. Fitch moved that Dr. Purdy be reinstated on the approved list. Motion seconded by Mr. Healy and carried.

The Secretary reported that he had notified Dr. J.J. Nilan, of Virginia, to appear before the Board in answer to charges of failure to comply with the rules and regulations of the Board relative to improper application and falsification in reporting of tuberculin tests in the township of White, St. Louis County. Dr. Nilan had reported that it was impossible for him to attend the meeting. Mr. Healy moved that the Secretary notify Dr. Nilan to attend the next regular meeting of the Board in January. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch and carried.

Dr. Fitch moved that the Secretary be instructed to refer the evidence in the Dr. Nilan case to the Attorney General for advice and recommendation. Motion seconded by Mr. Healy and carried.



After a general discussion of the application of the tuberculin test in counties as is now required by Chapter 269, Laws of 1923 which states that it is the duty of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to test all of the cattle in the county and requires the owners of the cattle in such county to submit the same for tuberculin tests, Dr. Fitch moved that the following rules and regulations be adopted:

Approved:

CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General,

By *Victor Anderson*
Assistant Attorney General

Oct 20th, 25

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TUBERCULIN-TESTING OF CATTLE IN COUNTIES AND AREAS IN WHICH THE "MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS FREE AREA PLAN" IS ADOPTED BY AGREEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND THE STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD OF MINNESOTA AND THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, ACCORDING TO PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 30, GENERAL STATUTES 1923, AND ESPECIALLY CHAPTER 269, LAWS OF 1923, THEREOF.

Adopted October 16, 1925.

Approved by Attorney General,
October 20th, 1925.

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WHEREAS the State Livestock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota (hereinafter called the Board) is required by law to protect the health of the domestic animals of the state, and has power and authority, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 30, General Statutes 1923, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient to that end; and

WHEREAS chapter 269, Laws 1923, requires the Board to adopt and enforce such definite quarantine rules and regulations, within the counties and the areas which enter into cooperative agreements with the Board, as it may deem advisable relative to the control and eradication of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties and areas; and

WHEREAS tuberculosis among cattle and other livestock is a dangerous, chronic, contagious and infectious disease which attacks both human beings and domestic animals and is prevalent throughout the state among human beings and animals, and is communicated to human beings especially by milk and other food products from infected animals, and to control and eradicate tuberculosis from cattle and other domestic animals it is necessary to subject such cattle to tuberculin tests; and

WHEREAS the Board of County Commissioners in certain counties have appropriated, or will appropriate, funds of the county, and have entered into or will enter into cooperative agreements with the Board for the control and elimination of tuberculosis in cattle and hogs, as provided by chapter 269, Laws 1923, aforesaid; and in order to control and eradicate tuberculosis among cattle and other livestock, as well as human beings, in such counties, all cattle within such counties must be submitted for tuberculin tests and physical examinations, and all cattle reacting to such tests must be slaughtered under the direction of the Board, as provided by law;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of domestic animals and for the control and eradication of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties and areas, and are hereby adopted.

Every owner or person in possession of cattle in counties, the board of county commissioners of which have entered into, or shall hereafter enter into, a cooperative agreement with the Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, pursuant to provisions of chapter 269, Laws 1923, for the control, elimination and eradication of tuberculosis in cattle, shall, upon demand, submit the same for tuberculin tests and physical examinations by the Board or its authorized agent, and shall assist the

Board and such agent in applying said tests and in making said physical examinations whenever the Board or such agent enters upon the premises where such cattle are located and makes demand therefor, in connection with the carrying out of such cooperative agreement for the testing of all livestock in such counties and areas, or in making any re-test of ~~such~~ cattle within such counties or areas, under and as provided by such cooperative agreement. Such owner or person in possession shall account for all animals tagged in making such test, and shall submit all such cattle to the Board or its agent at any time when the Board or its agent visits said premises to make further tests or examination. Such owner or person in possession shall also immediately remove reacting cattle from premises when officially condemned and cause the same to be slaughtered as required by said Board, and shall not use milk or milk products, or sell or dispose of the same, from reacting cattle after the same have been officially condemned.



Motion seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

The Secretary referred to his quarterly report which discloses that a much larger number of cattle have been tested during the past quarter than in any preceding quarter since the Board was created. There have not been as many tests made under the Accredited Herd Plan by the field force of the State Board and the Federal Bureau because of the necessity of making the initial test in as many counties as possible before cold weather. It was necessary to use three or four field men in each test in the counties as supervisors.

Immediately after the first of July, the second complete test of all the cattle in Murray County was made. This should have been made during the month of May but was deferred because the funds for indemnity for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925 were exhausted. The results of the test were very gratifying, as the percentage disclosed was .58. He reported that the retest of the remaining infected herds would be made during the latter part of October and without doubt the percentage disclosed would be less than .5 of 1% and permit the official accreditation of the county.

The first complete test of all of the cattle in Faribault, Scott, and McLeod counties was completed. The first complete test of all the cattle in Lincoln and Wilkin counties will be made during the month of October, and the second complete test of all the cattle in Freeborn County and the first retest of the infected herds in Scott County will be made in the month of November.

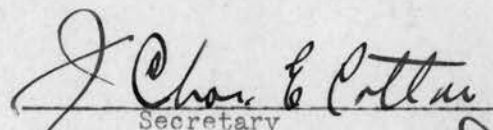
The result of the first test in McLeod County disclosed a higher percentage of infection than had been anticipated. The Secretary reported that a large percentage of the farmers in this county take the whole milk to the creameries or skimming stations and that the skim milk is returned to the farm. The pasteurization of the skim milk in a large majority of the

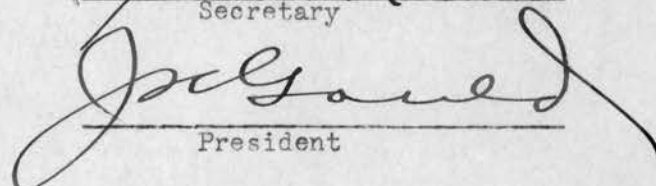


skimming stations was found, as a result of the investigation by the Secretary, to be improperly performed. The Dairy & Food Commissioner, at the request of the Secretary, placed two inspectors in the county in order to require that the State law relative to the proper pasteurization be complied with.

It was necessary to quarantine four herds of cattle in McLeod County because of owners refusing to test. These men were all under the influence of the original objectors to the test located in the adjacent county of Meeker.

There being no further business, on motion of Mr. Healy, the Board adjourned.


Secretary


President



Handwritten text, possibly "W. B. B. B."

Small handwritten mark or signature

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

October 27, 1925.

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A meeting was called to order at 2 P.M. Members present: W.S. Moscrip and C. P. Fitch.

The Secretary advised that the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry had reported that the Foot & Mouth Disease outbreak in Texas was without doubt under control and was limited to the original two counties. He stated that there was a great deal of complaint of the conditions resulting from the interference in the shipment of livestock and other products from the State of Texas into the other states because of the rigid quarantine rules and regulations.

The Federal Government maintains a rigid quarantine of the infected areas. Dr. Fitch moved that the following rules and regulations be adopted and that they should supersede the rules and regulations in the quarantine against the State of Texas adopted on September 22, 1925.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE INVASION OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE INTO MINNESOTA, ADOPTED BY THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD ON OCTOBER 27TH, 1925. ~~Appro-~~
APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1925.

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board has power and authority under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 5396 General Statutes 1923, to make such Rules and Regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the Rules and Regulations hereinafter set forth are necessary for the protection of the health of domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for, and as Regulations promulgated by this Board, and supersede the Rules and Regulations of Quarantine against the State of Texas, adopted September 22nd, 1925.

That no class of domestic animals, animal products, or farm products, shall be transported into Minnesota from the State of Texas except when shipped or transported in accordance with United States Bureau of Animal Industry Order 287, and amendments thereto controlling this date, and all subsequent amendments



Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Potter
Secretary

J. M. Gaud
Chairman



MINUTES OF QUARTERLY MEETING
of the
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
January 16th, 1926.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M. President Gould presiding. The members present were:

Dr. J. N. Gould, O. W. Healy, W. S. Moscrip, Dr. C. P. Fitch. Colonel C. H. March was unable to attend as he had been called to Washington, D. C.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting of October 16th, 1925, were read, and, upon a motion by Dr. Fitch seconded by Mr. Moscrip, approved.

The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held on October 27th, 1925, were read, and upon a motion by Dr. Fitch, seconded by Mr. Moscrip, were approved, together with the actions of the Executive Committee on October 27th, and the adoption of the rules and regulations of quarantine against the State of Texas because of the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in the State of Texas.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending December 31st, was read and on a motion by Mr. Moscrip, seconded by Dr. Fitch, was accepted.

The Secretary reported that there is a satisfactory balance in the Salary, Contingent and Hog Cholera Funds; the balance for indemnity in the General Animal Fund of \$170,748.00 as the result of the large amount of tuberculin testing performed by veterinary practitioners throughout the state during the last quarter, together with the condemnations of the State and Federal field force in accredited herd work, based on the number of animals that have been officially condemned, is "mortgaged" to an estimated amount of \$125,500.00, thus leaving an estimated balance in this fund for the present fiscal year of only \$45,200.00. He stated that it is possible that the salvage returns will exceed the amount estimated, and under this circumstance there may be a slightly larger balance than the above amount.



The Secretary reported that on December 10th, 1925, his estimate disclosed a balance of \$83,000.00 in the General Animal Indemnity Fund, or the amount which was not "mortgaged" as the result of the tests made prior to that date, and that he immediately directed all initial tests of any herds made by practicing veterinarians under the "owner's agreement" and the initial tests under the "co-operative agreement" be discontinued. He further directed that no tests except those absolutely required by state law and re-tests of herds under "owner's agreements" and "accredited herd agreements" should be made unless owners sign a waiver for the indemnity as is required by the present state law.

The Secretary advised that the Attorney General had submitted a ruling relative to the law which requires all cattle sold at public sales must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test, that when the money for the payment of indemnity is exhausted and even though the state law will not permit this Board to authorize or make any tuberculin tests when the funds are exhausted unless the owner signs a waiver for indemnity, that this law prohibits the sale of diseased cattle, and without doubt all cattle sold at public auctions must pass a satisfactory test though there may be no money available for indemnity.

After some discussion, Dr. Fitch moved that the Secretary be directed, when he finds the funds in the Animal Indemnity Fund are "mortgaged" down to the estimated balance of \$15,000.00, to stop all tuberculin test work with the exception of the testing for auction sales and the tests for inter-state shipments, and that the balance of the \$15,000.00 be exclusively used for indemnity resulting from tests for auction sales and tests required for inter-state shipments. Mr. Moscrip seconded this motion. Motion carried.

The Secretary advised that the balance in the Area Indemnity Fund of \$134,451.57 on January First is "mortgaged" as the result of animals that have been officially condemned for an estimated amount of \$74,543.57, thus leaving a balance in this Fund of \$59,828.00.



He further advised that the Federal Government had assured him immediately prior to July First, that there would be \$158,000.00 available for the payment of Federal indemnity in Minnesota for the present fiscal year. It was understood that \$30,000.00 of this amount was available from appropriations of the prior year provided tests were made during the present fiscal year as a result of agreements that had been signed prior to July First; as the result of the ruling of the Solicitor General of the United States Government this was later withdrawn. We then had assurance that there would be at least \$130,000.00 available, and provided an emergency appropriation was made by Congress this State would have an increased allotment. At the present time, the Federal funds are almost exhausted. The Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry assured us that he will be able to allot at least \$10,000.00; we hope this added to the small balance will make the retests of the infected herds in the counties of McLeod, Lincoln, Wilkin, Freeborn, Scott, and Faribault, but it will depend entirely on the number of reactors disclosed.

We estimate that the balance of \$59,828.00 over and above the claims on file as the result of our tests under the area plan, will be sufficient for the State to pay indemnity resulting from all of the above re-tests and that we will have a balance of approximately \$23,000.00 with which we would be justified in making the first complete test of all of the cattle in Dodge County, which is the next county on our list, but this will be impossible if the emergency appropriation requested from Congress is not allowed.

The Secretary stated that on account of the large condemnation of cattle it has been impossible for our small office force to take care of the claims for indemnity as rapidly as desirable in order that these claims may be more promptly paid. He reported that as there is a small balance in the Salary Fund the Department of Administration and Finance have permitted the employment of two more clerks for a period of two months.



Dr. C. P. Fitch moved that the Secretary be instructed to use every possible effort to carry over a balance in the appropriations for the various indemnity funds, rather than a deficit, in administering the work of the Board. This motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip, and the motion carried.

Dr. C. P. Fitch and the Secretary reported the proceedings of the U. S. Live Stock Association held in Chicago, the first week in December. They reported that some very important amendments were recommended and approved by the Association relative to the control of Tuberculosis and Infectious Abortion.

The uniform rules and methods for the establishment of tuberculosis free accredited herds were amended and the amendments unanimously adopted by the Association and representatives of the Pure Bred Breeders Association December 4th, 1925, and were approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry December 11th, 1925, only by amending sub paragraph ~~2~~ of Paragraph 13 by expunging the words in the second line "until the entire herd has passed one negative test" and by placing a period after the word "accreditation", and further by inserting the word "are" in lieu of the word "remain" between the words "funds" and "available" in the sixth line, and expunging the last sentence of this paragraph, "after herds are credited with passing one test the final or accrediting test is required to be conducted by a veterinarian in accordance with paragraphs 1, sections A and B." This paragraph as amended now reads as follows -

"(e) - Accredited veterinarians, after proper authorization in writing from the proper State Officials, may conduct tuberculin tests at the owner's expense on herds in process of accreditation. Provided, however, that in such herds Federal indemnity shall be payable only in accordance with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, which provides that when fifteen per cent of the total Federal indemnity allocated to such State is not sufficient to meet the demands in a given State, then an additional amount of State Allotment shall be used, provided funds are available."



This will permit accredited veterinarians to make the final or accrediting test, whereas formerly, the accredited veterinarians could only make initial tests until the entire herd had passed one negative test, but the final or accrediting test was required to be conducted by veterinarians regularly employed by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry or by the State.

Dr. Fitch moved that the amendment as adopted by the Association and approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry on December 11th, be approved by this Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip and the motion carried.

The uniform methods and rules for the establishment of the Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free Areas were amended and unanimously adopted by the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association, and by representatives of the Pure Bred Breeders Association on December 4th, 1925, and were approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry December 11th, 1925, as follows -

(See next page)



UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND
MAINTENANCE OF TUBERCULOSIS-FREE ACCREDITED HERDS OF
CATTLE

Unanimously adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, and by Representatives of Pure Bred Breeders' Associations, December 4, 1925, and approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry December 11, 1925.

Part 1.

Individual Accredited Herd Plan.

1. A tuberculosis-free accredited herd is one in which the entire herd has passed two successive annual or three semi-annual successive physical examinations and tuberculin tests, and the herd maintained under sanitary conditions.

(a) Each tuberculin test and physical examination is required to be applied by a veterinarian regularly employed by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, or

(b) By a veterinarian regularly employed, or accredited and commissioned by the State, or

(c) By a veterinarian as qualified according to paragraph 13.

2. The Tuberculin Test:

(a) The subcutaneous test or the intradermic test may be used singly as an official test;

(b) The ophthalmic test will not be accepted as an official test except when applied in combination with either the subcutaneous or intradermic test;

(c) A herd in which reactors have been found by a preceding test shall not be accredited except when the final or re-accrediting test has been made by a combination of either the subcutaneous and ophthalmic test, or by a combination of the intradermic and ophthalmic test.



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3. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such times as deemed advisable by the cooperating Federal and State authorities;

4. No animal shall be presented for the tuberculin test which has been designated as a reactor at any time;

5. Reactors to any test are required to be immediately removed from the farm;

6. After removal of reactors, the premises shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected;

7. Herd owners are required to house, feed, and care for the cattle under such sanitary conditions as will tend to promote good health, and to follow such recommendations as are made by the co-operating Federal and State authorities;

8. Calves shall not be fed milk or other dairy products except when such milk or other dairy products have been produced by a herd that is under the plan; or when the milk of other dairy products from outside or unknown sources shall have been pasteurized by heating to 145 F^o, for thirty minutes.

9. Herd Records:

(a) The herd owner is required to establish satisfactory evidence of the identity of each registered or grade animal; the grade animal to be marked by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the cooperating Federal and State authorities;

(b) Each herd owner is required to keep a record of all removals of cattle from the herd by sale, death, or slaughter.

10. All vehicles are required to be cleaned and disinfected before they shall be used for the transporting of cattle to herds maintained under this plan.

11. Added Cattle:

(a) Cattle may be added to an accredited herd in accordance with the following provisions: Originating from an accredited herd; from a once-tested free herd on one additional test applied in from 60 - 90 days, during which period they shall be kept separate from the herd;

From modified accredited areas and subsequent retest



-3-

to be applied in from 60 - 90 days, and during such period shall be kept separate from the herd;

From a herd not under supervision which has passed one complete herd test by an approved veterinarian and subsequent retest to be applied in from 60 - 90 days and during such period shall be kept separate from the herd.

)b) Cattle may be added to once-tested free herds in accordance with the following provision:

From accredited herds,

From accredited herds, once-tested free herds, or modified accredited areas, without further test;

From a herd not under supervision which has passed one complete test by an approved veterinarian and a subsequent retest to be applied in from 60 - 90 days, and during such period must be kept separate from the herd.

(c) Cattle added to other herds under this plan, unless complying with the provisions of paragraph (a) or (b) shall pass two (2) official tuberculin tests applied at an interval of from 60 - 90 days, and during such period shall be kept separate from the herd.

12. The cattle shall not be bred except when such cattle are being maintained under this plan.

13. After a herd is accredited by cooperating Federal and State authorities, it shall revert back to the owner to be retested annually at the owner's expense by an accredited veterinarian, provided the following regulations are observed:

(a) When a herd has been officially accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture and State it shall be, when ordered by the livestock sanitary officials of the state, tuberculin tested annually by any veterinarians whose name is upon the accredited list of veterinarians approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, provided that before any veterinarian other than one who devotes his entire time to the work of any State of the Bureau of Animal Industry can be approved for accredited herd work, he shall have passed an examination conducted by the proper livestock sanitary officials of the State in which he resides and the Bureau of Animal Industry. He then shall be obliged to conduct annual tuberculin tests upon herds

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which have been officially accredited on dates approved by the proper State livestock sanitary official and the inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State wherein the herd is located:

(b) The accredited veterinarian selected by the owner shall not conduct a test under the plan until after he shall have received authorization in writing from the directing State livestock sanitary officials;

(c) The cooperating Federal or State officials reserve the right to supervise any test conducted by an accredited veterinarian;

(d) The accredited veterinarian shall apply the test and submit a report of the results of test in accordance with the regulations of the cooperating Federal and State authorities;

(e) Accredited veterinarians after proper authorization in writing from the proper State officials, may conduct tuberculin tests at the owner's expense on herds in process of accreditation. Provided, however, that in such herds Federal indemnity shall be payable only in accordance with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, which provide that when 15 per cent of the total Federal indemnity allocated to such State is not sufficient to meet the demands in a given State, then an additional amount of State allotment shall be used, provided funds are available.

14. If the retest of an accredited herd discloses not more than one reactor, the herd may be reinstated, provided that the entire herd shall pass another retest, which shall be made not less than four months from the date of the previous test.

15. If as the result of the retest of an accredited herd more than one reactor is found, another retest may be applied to the entire herd 60 days from the date of the last test. Such retests may be applied by an accredited veterinarian, according to section 15, or by a regularly employed veterinarian, in accordance with paragraph 1, sections (a) and (b)

16. An accredited herd certificate shall be valid for one year, and shall be issued by the cooperating Federal and State authorities.

17. Cattle from an accredited herd may be moved interstate on a certificate of health and tuberculin test chart, which will be issued by the cooperating Federal or State officials.



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18. Failure on the part of an owner to comply with the intent of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for the cancellation of the agreement.

PART 11.

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREA PLAN.

19. The provisions of the Individual Accredited Herd Plan that relate to testing, removal of reactors, cleaning, disinfecting, and sanitation, shall apply to the Modified Accredited Area plan.

20. The extent of the area shall be determined by the Federal and State authorities in agreement with the cooperating agencies within the area.

21. When the testing is started the area shall be placed under quarantine, and the following rules and regulations shall be effective:

REGULATION 1. No cattle shall be imported, or brought in, or allowed to enter the quarantined area except in accordance with the following rules:

RULE 1. Cattle that have passed one official tuberculin test.

RULE 2. Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter the quarantined area to be slaughtered within ten days of such entry, and during this ten-day interval they must be kept separate from other cattle.

RULE 3. Steers, range cattle (a) and semi-range cattle (b) of recognized beef type may enter the quarantined area for feeding and grazing purposes under special quarantine and confined separate from other cattle on the premises of the owner, or on such other premises as may be designated in the order of special quarantine.

(a) Range cattle are considered to be those of the beef breeds or type which are raised practically without shelter on range areas and which subsist chiefly or entirely by grazing on natural vegetation.

(b) Semi-range cattle are considered to be those of the beef breeds or type which are raised partly on the range and partly under farm conditions to the extent of receiving feed besides natural vegetation and also care for shelter not ordinarily provided for range cattle.



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RULE 4, Bull calves under six (6) months old of recognized beef type may enter the quarantined area for feeding and grazing purposes under separate quarantine according to RULE 3, provided such calves are castrated within ten (10) days after arrival at point of destination.

RULE 5, All cattle other than those described in Rules 1, 2, 3 and 4 must be subjected to an official tuberculin test before entering the above described quarantined area.

22. If as the result of one complete tuberculin test within the designated area, the total number of reactors is less than $1/2$ of 1 per cent of all the cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an official Modified Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Area for a period of three years by cooperating Federal and State Authorities, provided;

(a) That individual quarantine shall be established on the infected herds;

(b) The quarantined herds shall ^{not} be retested within 60 days from date of last test; subsequent tests to be determined by the cooperating Federal and State authorities.

23. If as the result of one complete tuberculin test of all cattle in the area, the total number of reactors exceeds $1/2$ of 1 percent and less than 1% then the infected herds shall be quarantined and retested; and if as the result of this retest the entire number of reactors within the area shall be less than $1/2$ of 1 per cent of the entire number of cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an official Modified Accredited Area.

24. If as the result of one complete tuberculin test of all the cattle within the area, the total number of reactors equals or exceeds one (1) per cent, then all cattle in the area shall be retested.

25. Modified Accredited Areas which on the original test of all cattle in said areas showed the extent of infection did not exceed two (2) per cent may be reaccredited; if less than one-half (.5) of one (1) per cent react as the result of retesting at least twenty (20* per cent of the total number of herds, including the following:

(a) All previously infected herds;

(b) At least one (1) herd located in each township or district.

26. Modified Accredited Areas in which the infection exceeded two (2) per cent on the original test, may be reaccredited by retesting all cattle in said area according to paragraph 22.



After considerable discussion it was decided that this Board could not accept or approve some of the amendments for the reason that the conditions in Minnesota were somewhat different from the conditions that prevail in other sections of the United States. It was the unanimous opinion of the members of this Board that as we were spending a large amount of money for the payment of indemnity for the control and elimination of tuberculosis in counties, that every possible precaution should be taken to prevent the infection of tuberculosis entering these areas, and that if the entrance of range or semi-range cattle as permitted by paragraph 21 rule 3, which would allow females and bulls of a recognized beef type to enter the quarantined areas for feeding purposes without having passed a satisfactory tuberculin test. This was considered as a very dangerous procedure. The amended rules will also permit the entrance of steers into areas as well as other cattle for feeding and grazing purposes without branding the same on the right jaw with the letter "F", as required by the former regulations. 2

Mr. Healy moved that this Board amend their rules and regulations in order that steers may be allowed to enter the quarantined areas for feeding and grazing purposes upon receipt of a permit from this Board in quarantine as provided by the present rules and regulations, but that we amend our rules in order that the branding will not be required. Dr. Fitch seconded the motion. Motion was carried.

Mr. Healy then moved that we accept and approve rule 4 of paragraph 21 which permits bulls under six months old of a recognized beef type to enter quarantined areas for feeding and grazing purposes, with the exception that we require that they cannot enter except upon receipt of a permit from this Board and that they be quarantined, provided such calves are castrated within thirty days after arrival rather than within ten days as provided by the rules adopted by the Association and approved by the Federal Bureau. Motion seconded by Dr. Fitch. Motion carried.

Mr. Healy moved that all females and bulls over six months of age brought into Minnesota or imported into counties which are under the modified quarantine as



the result of the agreement executed by County Boards, as provided by Chapter 269, Session Laws of 1923, and in which the control of tuberculosis under this plan has been initiated and the first complete tuberculin test completed, for any purpose must pass a satisfactory tuberculin test as required by our present regulations. Motion seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board approve and adopt the Uniform Methods and Rules for the establishment and maintenance of tuberculosis-free accredited herds of cattle, that were adopted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association on December 4th, 1925 and approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry on December 11th, 1925. The motion was seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board approve and adopt the Uniform Methods and Rules for the establishment and maintenance of a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area, adopted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association on December 4th, 1925 and approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry on December 11th, 1925, with the exception of the above modifications. The motion was seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

The following are the Rules and Regulations for the establishment and maintenance of a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis-Free Area in Minnesota, as adopted and approved by the motion.

(See next page).

Approved;

GIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General.MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD.By *Victor E. Anderson*
Assistant Attorney General*Feb 14th 1926*

Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Modified Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Areas in Minnesota, approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and adopted by the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board, January 16th, 1926. Approved by Attorney General,

1. - The provisions of the Individual Accredited Herd Plan that relates to testing, removal of reactors, cleaning, disinfecting and sanitation shall apply to the Modified Accredited Area Plan.
2. - The extent of the area shall be determined by the Federal and State authorities in agreement with the cooperating agencies within the area.
3. - When the testing is started the area shall be placed under quarantine and the following rules and regulations shall be effective.

REGULATION 1. No cattle shall be imported, or brought in, or allowed to enter the quarantined area, except in accordance with the following rules:

- Rule 1. - Cattle that have passed an official tuberculin test.
- Rule 2. - Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter the quarantined area, to be slaughtered within ten days of such entry, and during this ten days interval they must be kept separate from other cattle.
- Rule 3. - Steers may enter the quarantined area for feeding purposes upon receipt of a permit from the State Livestock Sanitary Board, or an authorized agent of the Board, under Special Quarantine and confined separate from other cattle on the premises of the owner or on such other premises as may be designated in the order of Special Quarantine.
- Rule 4. - Bull Calves under six (6) months old, of recognized beef type, may enter the quarantined area for feeding and grazing purposes, upon receipt of a permit and under separate quarantine according to Rule 3, provided such calves are castrated within thirty days after arrival at point of destination.
- Rule 5. - All cattle, other than those described in Rules 1, 2, 3, and 4, must be subjected to an official tuberculin test before entering the above described quarantined area.



4. - If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test within the designated area, the total number of reactors is less than one-half of one percent of all the cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an Official Modified Tuberculosis Free Accredited Area for a period of three years by the Cooperating Federal and State authorities, provided:

- (a) - That individual quarantine shall be established on the infected herds.
- (b) - The quarantined herds shall not be retested within sixty days from the date of last test, subsequent tests to be determined by the Cooperating Federal and State authorities.

5. - If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test of all cattle in the area the total number of reactors exceeds one half of one percent and less than one percent, then the infected herds shall be quarantined and retested and if, as the result of this retest the entire number of the reactors within the area shall be less than one half of one percent of the entire number of cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an Official Modified Accredited Area.

6. - If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test of all the cattle within the area, the total number of reactors equals or exceeds one percent (1%), then all cattle in the area shall be retested.

7. (1) Modified Accredited Areas which on the original test of all cattle in said areas showed the extent of infection did not exceed two percent (2%) may be reaccredited; if less than one half (.5) of one percent (1%) react, as the result of retesting at least twenty percent (20%) of the total number of herds, including the following:

- (a) - All previously infected herds.
 - (b) - At least one (1) herd located in each township or district.
- (2)

8. - Modified Accredited Areas in which the infection exceeded two percent (2) on the original test, may be reaccredited by retesting all cattle in said area according to Paragraph 22.



The Secretary then explained that as a result of the second complete test of all of the cattle in Freeborn County there was disclosed a percentage of 1.7 tuberculosis infection in the county. He explained that we were surprised and disappointed at the result, although when the conditions are analyzed it can be explained by the fact that the percentage of infection on the first test had exceeded that in any other county and was in excess of the amount estimated prior to the test, the first test having disclosed a percentage of 5.4. There were other factors particularly the terrain which interferes with proper surface drainage.

He further stated that of the twenty townships in Freeborn County, nine of them showed an infection of less than one per cent. The members of the County Board had suggested that in order to save a further levy on the tax payers, in their opinion we should not re-test all of the cattle in these nine townships, but the Secretary insisted to them that under the circumstances the rules and regulations required us to retest all of the cattle in the county because of the fact that the percentage disclosed on the last complete test was more than one per cent. After some discussion, and with the knowledge that during June, because of insufficient appropriations for indemnity to permit the continuance of the testing of the field force, that it would be impossible for the State and Federal department to furnish the services of the field force, Dr. Fitch moved that the Board furnish the State and Federal field force to assist in the making of another complete test of all of the cattle in Freeborn County, provided the same could be arranged prior to July First. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported that Victor E. Anderson, Assistant Attorney General, requested him to advise the Board that rules and regulations should be adopted governing the importation and distribution of milk and cream derived from untested cattle located outside of the county or areas in which the control of tuberculosis under the area plan is initiated. He then submitted the rules and regulations as written by Mr. Anderson. After a general discussion relative to the control of tuberculosis under the area plan:

Mr. Moscrip moved that the following rules and regulations as prepared by Mr. Victor E. Anderson, Assistant Attorney General be adopted. Motion seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried. The following are the rules and regulations as adopted:



T. B. Form 46Approved; Jan 23 1926.
CLIFFORD L. KILTON,
Attorney General.*Victor Anderson*
Attorney General

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION, BUYING, SALE, DISTRIBUTION, AND HANDLING OF MILK, CREAM AND OTHER MILK PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM CATTLE THAT HAVE NOT PASSED SATISFACTORY TUBERCULIN TEST AND OWNED OUTSIDE OF COUNTIES AND AREAS IN WHICH THE MODIFIED ACCREDITED TUBERCULOSIS FREE AREA PLAN IS ADOPTED BY AGREEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD OF MINNESOTA AND THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, ACCORDING TO PROVISION OF CHAPTER 30, GENERAL STATUTES 1923 AND ESPECIALLY CHAPTER 269, LAWS OF 1923, THEREOF.

Adopted January, 16th 1926:

Approved by Attorney General,
January, 22nd 1926.

WHEREAS, The State Livestock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota (Hereinafter called the Board) is required by law to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State, and has power and authority, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, General Statutes 1923, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient to that end; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 269, Laws 1923, requires the Board to adopt and enforce such definite quarantine rules and regulations within the counties and the areas which enter into co-operative arrangements with the Board, as it may deem advisable relative to the control and eradication of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties and areas; and

WHEREAS, Tuberculosis among cattle and other livestock is a dangerous, chronic, contagious, and infectious disease which attacks both human beings and domestic animals and is prevalent throughout the State among human beings and animals, and is communicated to human beings especially by milk and other food products from infected animals and to control and eradicate tuberculosis from cattle and other domestic animals it is necessary to regulate and control the sale, distribution, and handling of cream, butter, milk and milk products, cheese and whey from cattle that have not passed a satisfactory tuberculin test when such products are imported or brought into a county, the Board of County Commissioners of which have entered into a cooperative agreement with this Board for the eradication and control of tuberculosis within such county, as provided by Chapt. 269, Laws 1923, aforesaid, and



WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners in certain counties have appropriated, or will appropriate, funds of the county, and have entered into or will enter into cooperative agreements with the Board for the control and elimination of tuberculosis in cattle and hogs, as provided by Chapt. 269, Laws of 1923, aforesaid; and in order to control and eradicate tuberculosis among cattle and other livestock, as well as human beings, in such counties, all persons, firms, and corporations, buying, handling, receiving, distributing, rendering or selling milk or milk products within such counties, from cattle that have not passed a satisfactory tuberculin test, must keep such products separate, distinct and apart from milk, cream and other milk products derived from cattle within such counties or other cattle that have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the Board that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of domestic animals and for the control and eradication of tuberculosis among cattle in such counties and areas, and are hereby adopted.

1. All persons, firms, and corporations, buying, handling, receiving, distributing, rendering or selling milk or milk products within counties, the Board of County Commissioners of which have entered into or shall hereafter enter into, a cooperative agreement with the Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry pursuant to provisions of said Chapt. 269, Laws of 1923, for the control, elimination and eradication of tuberculosis in cattle, immediately after the Board has made one complete tuberculin test of all of the cattle within such county, are prohibited and forbidden from importing, receiving, buying, handling, distributing, rendering or selling milk, cream, and other milk products derived from cattle outside of such counties unless such cattle have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test, approved by the Board.

2. Provided however, that milk, cream, and other milk products derived from cattle that have not passed a satisfactory tuberculin test outside of such counties, may be handled, bought, received, distributed, sold and rendered within such counties, provided the same are kept separate, distinct and apart from milk, cream, and other milk products derived from cattle within such counties and the containers and packages of same are plainly marked or tagged showing that the contents are derived from untested



cattle.

3. Provided further that when the same machinery and equipment are used in the handling, buying, receiving, distributing, selling and rendering of such milk, cream and other milk products derived from cattle that have not passed a satisfactory tuberculin test outside of such counties, then such machinery and equipment shall be properly sterilized by heating it to at least 185° F. by steam or hot water, before the same shall be again used in such counties.

4. The butter, skim milk, butter milk, cheese, whey and all other milk products derived from milk, cream and other milk products from untested cattle outside of such counties when brought into or manufactured in such counties, the Board of County Commissioners of which have entered into or shall hereafter enter into, a co-operative agreement with the Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, pursuant to provision of said Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, for the control, elimination and eradication of tuberculosis in cattle, immediately after the Board has made one complete tuberculin test of all of the cattle within such County, must be packed or placed in separate containers and labelled or tagged as being derived from cattle that have not passed a satisfactory tuberculin test.



The Secretary reported that Regulation 7, B. A. I. Order 292, had been amended and became effective on January First, 1926. He stated that Section Two of these amended regulations permits the inter-state shipment of female cattle and bulls of any age of a recognized beef type provided they are range or semi-range cattle, for feeding and grazing purposes, on a certificate of health showing that they are free from symptoms of disease, into states which do not require this class of cattle to be tuberculin tested.

It permits bull calves under six months of age to be shipped inter-state to states whose rules and regulations will accept this class of cattle for feeding or grazing purposes provided the owner makes a written declaration that the animals will be castrated within ten days after destination is reached.

After some discussion Mr. Healy moved that this Board will not make any amendments to the present rules and regulations relative to the importation of cattle with the exception that the rules and regulations be amended to permit bull calves under six months of age to be imported into Minnesota for feeding and grazing purposes upon first receiving the permit from this Board, in quarantine, and upon receipt of a declaration by the owner that the animals would be castrated within thirty days after destination is reached.

On a motion by Mr. Healy, seconded by Dr. Fitch, The Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation and Quarantine of Cattle Moved into Minnesota, adopted September 12th, 1925, were amended to read as follows:

(See next page)



T. B. Form 38.

Approved;

CLIFFORD L. HILTON,

Attorney General,

By

Victor Anderson
Assistant Attorney GeneralMINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Feb 4th 1926

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION AND QUARANTINE OF CATTLE MOVED INTO MINNESOTA.

Adopted January 16th, 1926

Approved by Attorney General

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of Section 5396, General Statutes 1923, to make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of the State,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of cattle of the State, and are hereby adopted; and supersede the rules and regulations adopted on September 12th, 1925.

Paragraph 1: All cattle (with exception of steers and bull calves as required by paragraphs 3 and 4) imported or brought into Minnesota, under Federal inspection shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, including an approved tuberculin test chart showing them to be apparently free from tuberculosis and symptoms of any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; provided, however, that apparently health cattle of any class may be consigned without retention or health certificate to the public stock yards at South St. Paul and cattle for the purpose of immediate slaughter may be consigned to approved slaughter houses where the Federal Government maintains inspection.

Paragraph 2: Cattle brought into Minnesota for dairy and breeding purposes (excepting when consigned to the public stock yards at South St. Paul,) and all cattle, with the exception of bull calves and steers as required by paragraphs 3 and 4, shipped or transported from the public stock yards at South St. Paul to points in the counties of Minnesota, that are officially designated as Modified Accredited Areas, or counties that are in the process of accreditation and in which the percentage of tuberculosis - as the result of any complete test of all the cattle within the county - is less than one percent, shall be quarantined at their destination and retested at the owner's expense not earlier than sixty or later than one hundred and twenty days from date of the tuberculin test by which such shipment was made; and during the period of quarantine such animals cannot be removed, and must be isolated from all other animals; PROVIDED, however, that cattle originating from Federal- State Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds may be brought into any point in Minnesota without the requirements of quarantine and retest.



Paragraph 3: Steers accompanied by an official health certificate showing them to apparently be free from any infectious, contagious, and communicable disease, may be imported or brought into Minnesota, or may be shipped or transported from the public stockyards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota for feeding and grazing purposes; PROVIDED, however, that when such steers are consigned to counties that are officially designated as Modified Accredited Areas, or are in the process of accreditation, then a permit must first be obtained from Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, permitting the shipment in quarantine at destination.

Paragraph 4: Bull calves of the beef breeds, under six months of age, accompanied by an official health certificate showing them to be apparently free from any infectious, contagious and communicable disease may be imported or brought into Minnesota or may be shipped or transported from the Public Stock Yards at South St. Paul to points in Minnesota for feeding and grazing purposes; PROVIDED, the owner makes a written declaration to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that the animals will be castrated within thirty days after destination is reached, when a permit will be issued by the Board for their shipment under special quarantine and confined separate from other cattle on the premises of the owner or such other premises designated in the order of the special quarantine; when the animals are

consigned to points in Minnesota other than counties that are officially designated as Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free areas or counties that are in the process of accreditation, the quarantine will be released by the Board upon receipt of notification by the owner that the animals have been castrated.

Paragraph 5: Cattle for the purpose of immediate slaughter may be transported or shipped from South St. Paul Union Stockyards and from public stock yards in other states, to points in Minnesota, on receipt of a permit from the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the shipment. Such cattle must be slaughtered within ten days, and during this interval must be held separate and apart from any other cattle.

Paragraph 6: Cattle from an area officially certified by the sanitary authorities of the State, of origin and the United State Bureau of Animal Industry as a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis free area may be transported or shipped into Minnesota, provided they originate immediately at the time of shipment from a herd in such area in which no reactors were disclosed on the last official tuberculin test, if accompanied by a proper health certificate showing such origin, and endorsed or approved by the sanitary official of the state of origin; but when such cattle are brought into counties that are officially designated as modified, accredited areas, or are in the process of accreditation, they shall be quarantined and retested at owner's expense, as provided in Paragraph "2".

Paragraph 7: The Intradermic Tuberculin Test will be accepted provided the test chart shows that observations are made at the 72nd hour after injection. A second observation, between the 120th and 150th hours after injection, shall be made in all tests of cattle after their removal from their original herd, and in all tests of cattle that disclose reactors on the 72nd hour.



Paragraph 8: The physical examination, tuberculin test, health certificate, and tuberculin test chart required by paragraph "1" of these rules and regulations shall be applied and issued within sixty days prior to importation or bringing of cattle into Minnesota, by a Veterinarian of the State of origin, who shall have been authorized by such state, and approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to apply the test, make the examinations, and issue the certificate and test chart; or by a Veterinarian Inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, at a public stock yards or other regular bureau station.

PROVIDED, however, that cattle originating from State and Federal accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds may be imported or brought into Minnesota within one year from the date of last official tuberculin test if accompanied by a proper health certificate, showing the number of the certificate or accreditation and endorsed or approved by the sanitary official of the state of origin, and,

PROVIDED, further that cattle originating from herds under State and Federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis under the Accredited Herd Plan, and in which herds no reactors were disclosed, may be imported into Minnesota within six months from date of the last official, complete herd test, and cattle originating from officially designated Modified, Accredited Tuberculosis Free Areas, in which herds no reactors were disclosed, may be imported or brought into Minnesota within a period of three years from date of last official test, if accompanied by a proper health certificate showing such origin and endorsed or approved by the sanitary official of the state of origin; but such cattle shall be quarantined and retested at owner's expense, as provided in paragraph "2."

Paragraph

Paragraph 9: The health certificates, including the record of tuberculin test, shall show the number of cattle included in the test and the number of reactors disclosed:

AND PROVIDED, further, shall include a full description of the animals tested as Pure Breds or Grades. Pure bred cattle shall be described by name of breed, official registry, number and name, sex and age. Grade cattle shall be identified by color, markings, sex, approximate age; and by proper official metal tag bearing a serial number, and securely fastened in the right ear.



The Secretary reported that on December 28th the head of a dog was received for laboratory examination from the county physician of Traverse County; upon examination of the brain, negri bodies were found. It is reported that this animal had been wandering about in the vicinity of Wheaton for a couple of weeks. It had been killed by a farmer on December 20th, on a farm located three miles south east of Wheaton. The dog was known to have traveled through Lake Valley and Walls Townships. He immediately sent Dr. Johnson, one of the field veterinarians, to Wheaton to assist in the control of the infection as is required by the state law. The chairman of the town board of all the townships in Traverse County were notified of the outbreak. Proclamations were issued by each of the chairmen directing that all dogs must be confined to their owner's premises unless they were effectually muzzled.

After investigation, Dr. Johnson learned that another dog which apparently showed symptoms of rabies and which had bitten a boy, was destroyed on December 15th. The brain had been destroyed as a result of the gun shot wound, and no laboratory diagnosis was possible; the boy was given the Pasteur Treatment.

To date Rabies has been diagnosed in the brains of three dogs and one calf sent to the laboratory from Traverse County between December First and January 5th. Three calves on a farm in Lake Valley Township died of symptoms resembling Rabies; the fourth calf died on December 29th, and the fifth one on January 4th, and upon laboratory examination the brain of the latter disclosed negri bodies; the live stock on this farm are now under quarantine.

The virtue of the treatment of dogs for immunity against Rabies by the single treatment with killed virus, that is being recommended by biological houses throughout the Eastern states where Rabies has been prevalent for the last three or four years, was generally discussed. Dr. Fitch advised that he, Dr. Mc Daniel of the State Board of Health, and other laboratory specialists were satisfied that as the result of experience and available data, that this treatment could not be relied upon in all instances for the reason that necessarily the material used in the treatment was of a different strain than the animal would be exposed to under field conditions. He further advised that



there were reports in which not only the preventive treatment by the single dose but by successive doses, had failed to give the necessary protection.

It was the general opinion of the Board, that with our present knowledge, it is the duty of this Board to carry out the provisions of the state law requiring the proper and effectual muzzling of all dogs in territories and communities in which Rabies exists.

Dr. Fitch stated that in his opinion it was the duty of the Board, even though the Legislature had failed to furnish enough funds as requested in our budget prior to the last session of Legislature, to detail a field veterinarian to make a study and initiate some practical work looking to the control of the communicable diseases of poultry, particularly tuberculosis and White Diarrhea.

The Secretary explained that it was impossible with our present field force to meet our obligations to the farmers in the control of tuberculosis in live stock, particularly in the face of the fact that we had an increased appropriation for the present biennium for indemnity for cattle and the Legislature, in its wisdom, had not appropriated sufficient funds to employ more field veterinarians. The Secretary advised that within a short period without doubt, one of the field men could be at least temporarily detailed to carry out Dr. Fitch's suggestions, at least until July First, when the appropriations for the next fiscal year would be available to again extend every effort possible to the control of tuberculosis in cattle.

The Secretary reported he had written to Dr. J. J. Nilan of Virginia, Minnesota, to appear before the Board at this meeting, to answer charges of falsification of his reports of tuberculin tests in the township of White, St. Louis County. He reported he had received a letter from Dr. Nilan dated January 12th, advising that for financial and other reasons he could not be in St. Paul January 16th. He further stated on the advice of his attorney, he wished more specific charges in order that he would know exactly what he was to answer to. After a discussion of Dr. Nilan's case, Dr. Fitch moved, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, the Secretary notify Dr. Nilan that the Board will refuse to recognize, accept or

* A copy of the statements and answers to questions of members of the Board to Dr. Newman, made under oath, are on file in the office records, also affidavits of Fred G. Hamann, Mrs. Fred G. Hamann, Henry Porupsky, and Joseph L. Heisick.

approve his tuberculin tests until such time as a hearing can be arranged, and also that the Secretary arrange with Dr. Nilan and the Attorney General to hold a hearing in the near future. The motion was seconded by Mr. Moscrip. Motion carried.

Dr. J. H. Newman appeared before the Board to answer charges relative to his failure to report to this Board his tuberculin tests, failure to report three reactors owned by Fred G. Hamann of Upsala, and also his failure to make a second reading of herds which disclosed reactors on the 72nd hour, or the first reading after injection of the tuberculin.

Dr. Newman was placed under oath. *(See opposite page).

After the hearing Mr. Moscrip moved that the Secretary instruct Dr. Newman that the Board had suspended the acceptance, recognition and approval of tuberculin tests made by him until the next meeting of the Board, at which time the case would be given further consideration. The motion was seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

The Board directed the Secretary to make further investigation of the charges by conferring with Mr. Hamann and other parties whose cattle Dr. Newman was reported and stated he had tested in October of 1925, and to report the results at the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary reported there has recently been organized at Harrisbury, Pa., an association for conducting a herd book of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle, and that the question had arisen relative to the payment of indemnity for cattle that may be registered in this Association. He explained that he had referred the matter to the Executive Committee of this Board, and they advised him this Board could recognize certificates of registry and transfers for Holstein-Friesian cattle registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, only.

Dr. Fitch moved that this Board officially recognize the registry of the following organizations, which are listed as recognized by the National Society of Record Associations:



American Jersey Cattle Club,
324 West 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

American Guernsey Cattle Club,
Petersboro, N. H.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association,
Brandon, Vermont.

Brown Swiss Breeders' Association,
Beloit, Wisconsin.

Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America,
M. R. Leonard, Sec'y - Treas.,
Rockville, Connecticut.

American Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association,
R. J. Groves, Secretary,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

American Polled Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association,
J. H. Martz, Secretary,
Greenville, Ohio.

American Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association,
Mr. Cook, Secretary,
Independence, Iowa.

American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association,
R. J. Kinzer, Secretary,
Kansas City, Missouri.

American Polled Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association,
B. O. Gammon, Secretary,
Des Moines, Iowa.

American Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Breeders' Association,
W. H. Tomhave, Secretary,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

American Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association,
R. W. Brown, Secretary,
Carrollton, Missouri

American Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association,
H. A. Martin, Secretary,
Gotham, Wisconsin.

American Trotting Register, ✓
Frank E. Best,
5253 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Illinois.



The American Devon Cattle Club,
Richard Patten, Secretary,
51 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Arabian Horse Club of America, ✓
W. R. Brown, 1580 Woolworth Bldg.,
New York.

American Association of Importers and
Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses,
J. D. Conner, Jr., Wabash, Indiana.

Cleveland Bay Society of America, ✓
R. P. Stericker,
72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Illinois.

American Clydesdale Association,
Margaret Coridan,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

French Coach Horse Society of America, ✓
Duncan E. Willett,
Oak Park, Illinois.

National French Draft Horse Association, ✓
C. E. Stubbs,
Fairfield, Iowa.

German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach,
Horse Breeders' Association, ✓
J. Crouch, Lafayette, Indiana.

American Hackney Horse Society,
Gurney C. Gue,
Merrick, L. I., N. Y.

The Morgan Horse Club,
3 East 44th St., New York City.

American Breeders' and Importers'
Percheron Registry Company ✓
John A. Forney,
Plainfield, Ohio.

(Percheron Registry Company,
(Percheron Society of America, ✓
Ellis McFarland,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association,
Roger H. Lillard,
Louisville, Kentucky.

American Shetland Pony Club,
Julia M. Wade,
Lafayette, Indiana.



American Shire Horse Breeders' Association,
W. G. Lynch, Tonica, Illinois.

American Suffolk Horse Association,
R. P. Stericker,
72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Illinois.

The Jockey Club,
Andrew Herkert,
250 Park Ave., New York.

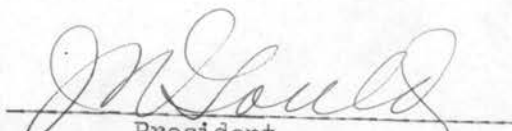
Welsh Pony and Cob Society of America,
Julia M. Wade,
Lafayette, Indiana.

(Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America,
(American Breeders' Association of Jacks and Jennets,
Wm. E. Morton, Scarrit Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Healy; motion carried.

There being no further business, on motion of Dr. Fitch, seconded
by Mr. Moscrip, the Board adjourned.


Secretary.


President.



MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING
OF THE

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
MARCH 9th, 1926.

* * * * *

Members present: Dr. J. N. Gould, W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy, and Dr. C. P. Fitch. Col. C. H. March notified the Secretary of his inability to be present for the reason that he is in California temporarily.

Victor E. Anderson, Assistant Attorney General of the State was present at the request of the Board.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, he had made a further investigation of the charges against Dr. J. H. Newman of Little Falls. He stated that, accompanied by Dr. J. H. Ramler, on February 24th, 1926, he had conferred with, and obtained sworn statements from, Prof. R. L. Olson, the Superintendent of Schools at Upsala, Alfred Pehrson, John S. Boystrom, Ole Hedin, O. P. Johnson, Fred G. Hamann, and Dr. L. S. Englerth, and that these statements corroborated the evidence given to the Board at the last quarterly meeting relative to the fact that Dr. Newman had made tuberculin tests of herds in the vicinity of Upsala and had failed to report them to the Board and that he had also found three reacting cattle in the Fred Hamann herd which he had also failed to report.

The sworn statements were then read by the Secretary. The Secretary also presented a test record of the retest of all the Fred G. Hamann cattle made by Dr. Ramler, a field veterinarian employed regularly by the Board. The test was a combination of the subcutaneous, intradermic and ophthalmic tests. The result of the combined tests disclosed that two of the cattle reacted. One of the three reactors that Mr. Hamann identified as the ones that Dr. Newman had informed him were reactors to his test made in October, 1925, reacted to the intradermic test and gave a slight reaction to the subcutaneous test.



The other two animals that reacted to Dr. Newman's test did not react to any of the combined tests made by Dr. Ramler. Dr. Ramler's test also disclosed another **five year** old cow as tuberculous, she giving a very decided reaction to the subcutaneous test and also an ophthalmic reaction.

The Secretary also reported that the two reactors to Dr. Ramler's test had been appraised and slaughtered. He presented the official report of the Federal Inspector at South St. Paul, of the examination of the carcasses; this report shows that both the animals showed lesions of tuberculosis.

The sworn statements of the seven men, relative to Dr. Newman's test, and statements, are on file in the office of the Board.

After an extended discussion and consideration of the corroborative evidence presented by the Secretary, Mr. Moscrip moved, "that the Secretary notify Dr. J. H. Newman of Little Falls that the Board has indefinitely suspended the acceptance, recognition and approval of tuberculin tests made by him". The motion was seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

Mr. Moscrip moved that the Board adjourn. Motion seconded by Mr. Healy. Motion carried.

Chas. E. Cottan
Secretary.

C. P. Hitch
Vice President.



MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING
OF THE
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
APRIL 16th, 1926.

* * * * *

The meeting was called Friday, April 16th, 1926, but there was not a quorum present for the reason that three of the members could not attend.

Chas. E. Lottman
Secretary.

C. P. Fitch
Vice President.



MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE
MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD,

APRIL 20TH, 1926.

* * * * *

Meeting called to order by Vice President Fitch. Members present: W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy, C. H. March, Dr. C. P. Fitch, and Dr. H. A. Greaves.

Dr. H. A. Greaves, Glenwood, Minnesota, appointed by the Governor to succeed Dr. J. N. Gould, having taken the oath, was duly qualified as a member of the Board.

The Secretary stated that he had called the meeting for Friday, April 16th, but as it was impossible to obtain a quorum for the reason that some of the members could not be present, it was necessary to defer the meeting until April 20th.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting, January 16th, 1926, were read, and on motion, approved. The minutes of the special meeting, March 9th, 1926, were read, and on motion, approved. The report of the Secretary and Executive Officer was read, and on motion duly carried, accepted and placed on file.

There was a general discussion of the financial statement of the Secretary and Executive Officer and the policy relative to the field work for the balance of the fiscal year. It was the opinion of the members that tuberculin tests of cattle in the county area plan should not be made under any circumstances unless funds for indemnity were available. It was explained by the Secretary that United States Congress had been asked for an emergency appropriation for indemnity for tuberculous cattle for the balance of the fiscal year, and that the Federal appropriations for Minnesota were practically exhausted. He explained that if the emergency appropriation was allowed by Congress, no doubt at least \$40,000.00 of the amount would be allotted to this state.

He further explained that if this amount was not used in this state during the present fiscal year, that according to the ruling of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, this amount could not be carried over and be allotted to



Minnesota for the next fiscal year.

There was a general discussion relative to the necessity of the State making larger appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of a pathological laboratory not only for diagnostic work, but also for investigation of the communicable diseases of domestic animals and poultry. It was explained that under our present agreement with the University of Minnesota, whereby the laboratory of the Veterinary Division of the Department of Agriculture at the University Farm, was doing this work for the Board, the University is unable with its available funds to carry out and continue to do the work at the present time. It was the opinion of the members that in order that this important work can be continued, the Legislature should be requested to make a sufficient appropriation for the laboratory work to be extended either in connection with the University, which has proven most desirable, or as a separate laboratory maintained by this Board.

The importance of the control of the communicable diseases of poultry in the state was discussed. The Secretary explained that in the budget submitted to the last Legislature the Board had requested an increase of appropriations for salaries in order that the control of diseases of poultry could be taken up by the Board. He further stated that the Attorney General had given him a ruling, which he was of the opinion had been in writing but that he had failed to find the written opinion, that Chapter 30, General Statutes 1923, with reference to the duties of this Board requiring it to "protect the health of the domestic animals of the state", should and does apply to poultry. He stated that the Attorney General had approved rules and regulations adopted by this Board relative to the quarantining and preventing the shipment of poultry from other states into Minnesota during the outbreak of European Fowl Pest.

The poultry industry in the state is becoming very large and the results of the inspections throughout the state, of our field force as well as the reports of the laboratory, disclose that communicable diseases of poultry, particularly tuberculosis and white diarrhea, are causing very material losses to the industry.



A motion was made, seconded and carried that if a written opinion of the Attorney General holds that the state law providing for the duties of this Board in protecting the health of domestic animals of the state, empowers the Board to protect the health of the poultry of the state in the control of the disease of poultry, that one of the field veterinarians should be assigned and continued in the work of the control of diseases of poultry.

The Secretary reported on April 2nd, 1926, the Sanitary Committee of the National Live Stock Exchange had issued an order to the effect that on and after May First, 1926, the ten cent premium per hundredweight on hogs from Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Counties would not be paid when hogs from non-accredited counties are shipped with them in the same car or truck. He explained that this order, through a mistake, had been put into effect at Swift & Company at So. St. Paul for a few days, and as a result, very serious complaints had been received from all of our accredited counties. He stated that it would be a physical impossibility for the shipping associations to continue to market hogs under this order and be able to receive the premium for the hogs bred and fed in the accredited counties. It was moved, seconded and carried that the following resolutions be adopted:

R E S O L U T I O N S

Relative to order restricting payment of premium on hogs.

WHEREAS, a recent order restricting payment of premiums on hogs from Accredited Counties to carload shipments only, which is to become effective May First, and which was, through a misunderstanding at South St. Paul market in effect for a few days, has precipitated a very unpleasant reaction on the part of live stock interests in the accredited counties of Minnesota, and -

WHEREAS, if this order is put into effect in this state, without doubt, it will seriously interfere with the control of tuberculosis in cattle and hogs for the reason that the payment of the premium has been used as one of the strongest arguments and inducements to encourage owners of live stock, and county officials to adopt the area plan in the twenty-eight counties now under cooperative agreement with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and in the remaining fifty-five counties which are considering entering into such agreement, which agreement, under the Minnesota State Law, is optional with the County Boards, thus differing from other states in which it is mandatory; and -

WHEREAS, affidavits from F. R. Burrows of Swift & Company, Chicago, and F. W. Waddell, Vice President of Armour & Company, Chicago, stating that premiums could be paid in the St. Paul market on hogs bred and fed in Modified Accredited counties when



accompanied by proper certification, were presented as evidence in the legal case which was instituted to question the validity of our state law, and such affidavits being a part of the Supreme Court record of the case decided in favor of the state, have been given wide publicity throughout the state and country; and -

WHEREAS, conditions in Minnesota compel shippers and local shipping associations located adjacent to county lines, to accept all classes of live stock for shipment to markets in order to make a success of their business, and -

WHEREAS, at the present time the hogs shipped from accredited counties are properly marked for identification, and shippers and county officials and apparently all market interests at South St. Paul are pleased and satisfied with the present method of paying this premium; therefore -

BE IT RESOLVED, that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota, at its regular quarterly meeting held April 20th, 1926, protest this order, and respectfully request that it be not effective in Minnesota; and further -

BE IT RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the Sanitary Committee, National Live Stock Exchange, the Secretary of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and to Mr. H. R. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

It was moved, seconded and carried that Dr. C. P. Fitch be elected President for the ensuing year.

It was moved, seconded and carried that Mr. O. W. Healy be elected Vice President for the ensuing year.

It was moved, seconded and carried that Dr. C. E. Cotton be elected Secretary Secretary and Executive Officer for the ensuing year at the present salary of \$4500.00 per year.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer should appoint his Assistant Secretary.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the present field force be continued and that it be recommended to the Department of Administration and Finance that the salary of Dr. W. F. Rode, for the fiscal year beginning July First, be increased to \$2700.00; the salary of Dr. J. V. Ramler be increased to \$2600.00; Dr. R. Fenstermacher to \$2600.00; Dr. Harry Hedin to \$2500.00; Dr. H. E. McGinn to \$2300.00; Dr. L. E. Jenkins to \$2200.00; Dr. E. T. Phelps to \$2200.00; Dr. Leo Johnson to \$2200.00; Dr. W. E. Lindquist to \$2200.00; and the salary of Dr. D. M. McDonald be continued at \$2900.00, and Dr. M. S. Whitcomb at \$2900.00.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Executive Officer be



empowered to employ the office force.

President Fitch appointed the following members on the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, - Mr. W. S. Moscrip, Col. C. H. March, Dr. C. P. Fitch.

The Secretary reported that the control of the outbreak of the disease of Rabies in Traverse County is progressing as satisfactorily as is possible under the conditions. He stated that it was almost impossible to succeed in having the farmers and owners of dogs obey the state law requiring the effective muzzling and confinement of dogs. He reported that the officials in Traverse County, as well as the local press, gave material assistance in carrying out and giving the necessary publicity to the proclamation relative to the muzzling as is required by state law in every township in the county. The disease has extended into the northern part of Big Stone County where several dogs have been destroyed that were affected with the disease and three cows and one hog on an individual farm have died as the result of Rabies. Infected dogs have travelled to other parts of the country. The health officers of the townships in Big Stone County and the villages have issued proclamations requiring the muzzling of dogs in Big Stone County. Rabies has also appeared in the City of Morris in Stevens County, and also on a farm near Donnelly, on which three cows died as the result of the infection. Proclamations requiring the muzzling of dogs have been issued in all townships in Stevens County, and proclamations have also been issued in the Townships of Logan and Gorton in Grant County.

The Secretary reported that the field force have vaccinated the live stock on the farms that are badly infected with Anthrax in the vicinity of Marshall and Montevideo, and they are now engaged in the vaccination on the remaining infected farms in Grant, Douglas, Traverse and Scott Counties. He explained that our experience with the vaccination as a preventive precaution during the past few years has been somewhat unsatisfactory, for the reason that the spore vaccine was not of sufficient strength to produce immunity for a period of one year. An investigation was made of the present methods that are recommended in some of the southern states where the virulency of the disease is greater than that on the majority of the farms in the State of Minnesota, and the vaccination now used in cattle was by the simultaneous method, using a stronger



vaccine than in former years. The vaccination used for horses is the simultaneous method of the same potency as that used in former years

The Board extended the service of the field veterinarians without cost to the owner and has required that the owners purchase the vaccine. There have been no losses to date as the result of the vaccination, although we have been compelled to use large quantities of the serum after the simultaneous vaccination in three horses.

Dr. H. C. Butler of Madelia appeared before the Board to answer charges relative to reports of failure to carry out state laws and rules and regulations of this Board pertaining to the tuberculin testing of cattle, failure to report reacting cattle to this Board, and permitting owners of reacting cattle to dispose of them without identifying them as reacting cattle. A copy of the statements and answers to questions of the members of the Board, which Dr. Butler made under oath, are on file in the office records, and also affidavits of every party, reports and other data relative to the charges and evidence in the case.

After the hearing it was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Dr. Butler that the Board has indefinitely suspended the acceptance, recognition and approval of tuberculin tests made by him.

Dr. L. T. Dahl, Hanska, Minnesota, appeared before the Board to answer charges for making a tuberculin test of a herd of cattle near New Ulm, without reporting the same to this office, which test disclosed three reactors that were not reported to this Board by him, and were permitted to be left in the herd after he had completed his test. A copy of the statements and answers to the questions of the members of the Board by Dr. Dahl, under oath, together with the results of the investigation of the charges, affidavits and other data relative to the case are on file in the office records.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to notify Dr. Dahl that the Board have indefinitely suspended the acceptance, recognition and approval of tuberculin tests made by him.

Dr. Harry Kline, Minneapolis, appeared to answer charges for failure to report the results of tuberculin testing of cattle in the vicinity of Minneapolis, permitting owners of cattle, that in his opinion, had given suspicious reactions to the test, to



dispose of the animals and he had identified them as non-reactors. He had further reported records of tests of such herds to this office for the approval of the Board, and the reports showed that all cattle in the herd had passed a satisfactory tuberculin test. The charges also stated that Dr. Kline had failed to make second readings of the intradermic test in herds in which he had found reactors to the test on the 72nd hour.

Dr. Kline was placed under oath and questioned by the members of the Board. A copy of the statements and answers to questions of members of the Board to Dr. Kline, with affidavits, reports of the investigation of the charges, and other data relative to the case, are on file in the office records.

The Secretary reported that after he had an investigation made, relative to the charges, under date of April 1st, he has notified Dr. Kline that this Board could not in the future approve his tuberculin test records when such tests were made by the intradermic method.

After the hearing it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Dr. Kline that the Board suspended the acceptance, recognition and approval of tuberculin tests made by him until such time as, in the opinion of the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board, he is competent to perform such tests and has a knowledge of the state laws and the rules and regulations pertaining to the duties of a licensed approved and accredited veterinarian.

Dr. Oscar Norman, Fergus Falls, appeared before the Board and requested that he be reinstated on the approved and accredited list by the Board. The Secretary reported that Dr. Norman had been removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians and was informed under date of January 23rd, 1923, that this Board would not accept, recognize or approve his records of tuberculin tests, or any other professional work connected with the control of communicable diseases of live stock. Dr. Norman was placed under oath, questioned by the members of the Board, and a copy of the statements and answers to the questions of the members of the Board to Dr. Norman, under oath, and also reports of the investigation, and other data relative to the case are on file in the office records.

After the hearing it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to make a further investigation and to report his findings



to the Executive Committee of the Board for their action relative to again placing Dr. Norman on the approved list of veterinarians.

Dr. B. J. Lattimer of Springfield, appeared before the Board, requesting that he be reinstated on the approved list of veterinarians, and that the Board recognize his professional work in the control of animal diseases. Dr. Lattimer was placed under oath and questioned by the members of the Board. A copy of the statements and answers to questions of the members of the Board relative to the case are on file in the office records. After the hearing it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to make a further investigation relative to the case and to refer his findings to the Executive Committee of the Board for their further action relative to their acceptance, recognition and approval of his tuberculin tests, as well as other professional work relative to the control of communicable diseases of animals.

The Board then considered the case and charges against Dr. J. J. Nilan of Virginia. The Secretary reported that under date of April 6th, he had written to Dr. Nilan, requesting him to appear before the Board at the quarterly meeting, to answer charges. He further advised that this is the third time Dr. Nilan has been given notice to appear before the Board to answer these charges, and that he had failed to appear as directed. The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Dr. Nilan stating that he could not attend the meeting, but stated that he would be glad to meet with the Board provided it could meet on another date. He received a letter later, requesting that the Board postpone the matter until its next meeting. The Secretary then presented the evidence of a number of the owners of cattle in the township of White, relative to the application of the tuberculin test of their cattle made by Dr. Nilan during the spring of 1925, and which records of test Dr. Nilan had reported to this office. He also presented certified copies of evidence that was obtained by and sworn to before W. H. Kinler, Assistant Examiner of Public Accounts for the State of Minnesota. A copy of the statements, affidavits and evidence, made under oath, pertaining to this case are on file in the office records.



After the hearing it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Dr. Nilan that the Board have indefinitely suspended the acceptance, recognition and approval of tuberculin tests made by him.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary.

C. P. Fitch
President.



MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD,MAY 11TH, 1926.

Meeting was called to order at 2: P.M. on May 11th, 1926. Members present:

W. S. Moscrip, C. P. Fitch, C. H. March.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the quarterly meeting, he had made a further investigation of the case relative to the reinstating of Dr. Oscar Norman of Fergus Falls on the approved list of veterinarians. After consideration of the Secretary's report, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary should notify Dr. Norman that his records of test will now be accepted, recognized and approved, also other professional work in the control of diseases of animals, on probation and on condition that he will strictly and literally carry out the state laws and all rules and regulations of this Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of live stock.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the quarterly meeting, he had made a further investigation in the case relative to the reinstating of Dr. B. J. Lattimer of Springfield, on the approved list of veterinarians.

After consideration of the Secretary's report, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Dr. Larrimer that his records of test will now be accepted, recognized and approved, also other professional work in the control of diseases of animals, on probation, and on condition that he will strictly and literally carry out the state laws and all rules and regulations of this Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of live stock.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Lattimer
Secretary.
C. P. Fitch
Chairman.



MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

JUNE 5TH, 1926.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. Members present: Dr. C. P. Fitch and W. S. Moscrip.

The Secretary stated that the meeting was called to decide relative to the extension of the tuberculin testing under the Area Plan during the present fiscal year. He explained that he estimated that there was not sufficient balance in the Area Indemnity Fund to pay for the tuberculous cattle that would be disclosed as a result of the first or initial test of all the cattle in Dodge County, which is the next county on the list to be tested under the Area Plan. He stated that the federal government had made an additional allotment of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000.00) from the emergency appropriation recently passed by Congress for indemnity purposes for the balance of the present fiscal year. If the federal allotment is not expended it will revert back to the federal government and will not be allotted to Minnesota or carried over to the next fiscal year. The Secretary recommended that the testing of the cattle in Dodge County should be started on June 21st, 1926, as without doubt, there are sufficient funds in the Area Fund to pay indemnity for reactors that would be disclosed on the first week of the test, and the indemnity for the reactors that would be disclosed during the second week of the test would be paid from the next fiscal year's appropriation.

By this method we would succeed in saving a large amount of indemnity funds to the State of Minnesota from the federal government, that would otherwise be lost to the state.

The Secretary further advised that there would be a small balance in the General Indemnity Fund at the end of the fiscal year.

The Secretary stated that on the advice of Mr. Moscrip he had made arrangements for the Committee to meet with the Department of Administration and Finance at



Ten o'clock A. M.

The Committee then went to the State Capitol and had a conference with the members of the Department of Administration and Finance and explained the conditions relative to the testing of the cattle in Dodge County beginning June 21st, in order to save the federal indemnity for the State of Minnesota. The members of the Department of Administration and Finance approved the plan.

The question of raising the salaries of the field veterinary force of the Board was then discussed with the members of the Commission of Administration and Finance. Dr. Fitch explained to them the policy of the Board was to encourage the men who entered the service by adopting the policy of advancing the salaries each year, somewhat along the plan of the professional men engaged in a like service for the federal government. During the conference it was explained that there was not sufficient appropriation for salaries to permit any increases at this time, but it was understood with Mr. Peterson of the Department of Administration and Finance, that the Secretary would confer with him and present an outline or classification to be recommended to be adopted for payment of such salaries.

It was duly moved and seconded that the Secretary make an initial test of all the cattle in Dodge County, beginning June 21st, with the understanding that the work would be completed on July 4th.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Patton
Secretary.

C. P. Fitch
Chairman.

