Minnesota. Board of Animal Health. Minutes.

FRONT

Remove rod in front of book, take out the sheets to be typewritten and return rod to former position; place written sheets in back of book in consecutive order, and when all are written and thus filed the rods may be broken and the book locked.

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MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
JULY 16TH, 1926.

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The meeting was called for Friday, July 16th, 1926, but there was not a quorum present and the meeting was deferred until Tuesday, July 20th, 1926.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President.

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MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
JULY 20TH, 1926.

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The meeting was called to order by President Fitch. Members present, Dr. C. P. Fitch, W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy, C. H. March, and Dr. H. A. Greaves.

The Secretary stated that he had called the meeting for Friday, July 16th, as provided by State law, but that it was impossible to obtain a quorum and it was necessary to defer the meeting until July 20th.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting on April 20th, 1926, were read, and as there were no objections the Chairman declared them approved as read.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meeting on May 11th, 1926, were read, and upon motion, seconded, were approved, together with the actions of the Executive Committee on May 11th.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meeting on June 5th, 1926, were read and it was duly moved, seconded and carried that they be approved, together with the actions of the Executive Committee on June 5th, directing that the Secretary make the initial test of all the cattle in Dodge County, beginning June 21st, with the understanding that the work would be completed on July 4th.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending June 30th, 1926, on motion duly seconded, was accepted.

The Secretary reported a balance in the -

Salary Fund, of	$ 712.79
Contingent Fund, of	1523.73
General Animal Indemnity Fund, of	29194.33
Area Indemnity Fund, of	47295.98
Hog Cholera Fund, of	1005.18

He explained that the traveling expenses of the field force during the past two quarters have not been as large because of the fact that our fund for indemnity for general work did not permit the testing of any new herds. For this reason some of the field force was constsntly used in the area work, which did not require the amount of travel. He stated that in order to conserve the Contingent Fund and for the reason that the Co-operative Herd Agreement provides that owners of cattle should transport the field veterinarians from the railroad station to their farms and to adjoining farms, he had limited the auto mileage to 3.6 cents per mile. This plan had been satisfactory at the time we were using the subcutaneous or the thermic test, as this required the veterinarian to remain with a herd for a period of practically two days, but since we have used the intradermic test the veterinarian can test a number of herds covering a much larger territory in the same period of time. He stated that the Federal Government were allowing their veterinary inspectors 7 cents per mile.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the field veterinarianss be allowed 7 cents per mile in their official work, as directed by the Secretary and Executive Officer. The Secretary explained that since the field force had been using their cars; in some instances they have been in the habit of telephoning to the farmer on arrival at the railroad station, and if the farmer was not in a position to furnish transportation they would drive to the farm and charge the owner for the use of their car or mileage from the railroad station to and from the farm.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to confer with the Federal authorities relative to their men making charges to the farmers for auto service and that it was the sentiment of this Board that no charge should be made to the farmers for the veterinarian's personally owned car.

The Secretary stated that there were outstanding obligations against the Animal Indemnity Fund, of an estimated amount of $8533.17. He explained that on December 10th, 1925, when this fund was "mortgaged" as a result of estimated claims to an amount that left a balance of $80,000.00, as directed by the Board, he had discontinued permitting authorizing any tests of new herds.

It was considered at that time that in order to comply with the law we were not justified in making any further tests as the estimated balance would be necessary to pay indemnity for animals that were condemned in the retests of herds that were under Federal supervision, the test of herds necessary under city milk ordinances, tests necessary as provided bybthe State law for auction sales, testing of pure bred cattle for sale, and the necessary tests for interstate shipments.

The Area Indemnity Fund balance has outstanding obligations which must be met, to an estimated amount of $46,026.60. The Department of Administration and Finance, in a circular letter of instructions to all State departments, effective July 1st, 1926, states that "all budget release balances on July 1st, 1926, will be canceled and they will revert back to the appropriation to be carried over as a part of the unexpended balances of the previous year."

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board with the members of the Department of Administration and Finance, on June 5th, we were assured that the law provides that all unexpen~~ses~~ded balances will be carried over and credited to our appropriation for the coming fiscal year.

The Secretary reported that the Federal Government had allotted a total of over $180.000.00, which has been expense~~s~~d in indemnity during the past fiscal year in the State, and the Federal overhead and operating expense during the past fiscal

year had been in excess of $40,000.00.

The Federal Government has allotted $250,000.00 for indemnity purposes and $40,000.00 for overhead and operating expenses to Minnesota, for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1927. The Secretary reported that he had requested $250,000.00 for the indemnity for Minnesota for the fiscal year. He explained that we should be encouraged as a result of the Federal allottment, as the first amount allotted during the past fiscal year for indemnity purposes was only $130,000.00, and that it was necessary for them to allot $10,000.00 more; and after the emergency appropriation of $450,000.00 was allowed by Congress, $40,000.00 of this money was allotted to Minnesota. He explained that without doubt the State would have a further allottment for the coming fiscal year provided it becomes necessary to meet the Federal obligations within the State.

The question of sending representatives to the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Lexington, in August, was then considered. It was explained that it had been the custom of this Board to send the Secretary and one of the veterinary members of the Board to attend the annual meetings of this organization; and that no representative attended the annual meeting in 1925, which was held in Portland, Oregon.

The reports of the activities of the Federal Government, as well as other states, in the study and work of the control of infectious diseases of animals, is discussed at these meetings. Col. March stated, in his opinion, it was necessary that the Board have an idea of all of the advanced professional knowledge relative to diseases of live stock. It was regularly moved, seconded, and carried that the two veterinary members of the Board and the Secretary and Executive Officer attend the meeting as representatives of the State of Minnesota, at the expense of the Board.

The Secretary reported that Rabies appeared in McLeod County in May, and as a result of control measures, it was limited to two farms. The disease had re-appeared on a farm in Traverse County. It first made its appearance in the State

last January. It has not appeared in any other county during the quarterly period.

The Secretary reported that the live stock on all the badly Anthrax infected farms had been subjected to a preventive vaccination by the field force of this Board, and that as the result of the vaccination one steer and one horse had died and indemnity had been paid, as required by law. He reported that a horse belonging to Ingvold Anderson, residing in Yellow Medicine County, had given a very decided reaction to the vaccination but was saved as a result of the administration of large doses of serum. The animal died quite suddenly about six weeks after the vaccination and the autopsy as performed by the local veterinarian showed Acute Congestion of the Lungs, and the attending veterinarians were of the opinion that the death was indirectly the result of the vaccination.

The result of the examination of the specimen of the ear of this animal, made by the laboratory at the University Farm, failed to disclose the organism of Anthrax and the result of inoculation of small animals was also negative. Col.March stated that as the law provides that "if an animal dies from vaccination Anthrax, as demonstrated by State laboratory findings, the Board shall pay to the owner the cash value of such diseased animal"; under these circumstances it would be illegal to pay indemnity for the animal even though it was possible that death was indirectly due to vaccination. It was the general opinion of the Board that the wording of the law should be amended in order that indemnity could be paid to the owner under such conditioms.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, he had detailed one of the field veterinarians, Dr. L. E. Jenkins, to the control of tuberculosis in poultry, and that he had directed that this work should be initiated and limited to the counties that are officially designated as "Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free Areas", at least until such time as funds are available to employ some help and extend the work. He stated that he did not consider it advisable to establish any definite rules and regulations of

quarantine at this time, but that the form of agreement that owners should sign in order that they could obtain the services of the field veterinarians had been prepared and that provision had been made in this agreement whereby tuberculous poultry will not be sold on the open market as has been the custom when representatives of other state activities have extended such service to poultry owners in the past. He reported that it was his opinion that this Board, as a control body, was not warranted in doing any work which will permit the marketing of unwholesome products on the public. The following is a copy of the agreement:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
A G R E E M E N T
FOR THE TUBERCULIN TESTING OF FLOCKS OF POULTRY.

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1 - In consideration of receiving assistance from the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board for the purpose of freeing my flock of poultry of tuberculosis, I do hereby agree to co-operate with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the authorized agents of said Board and to meet all requirements and provisions of the Board.

2 - I do further agree to furnish sufficient help to assist the inspector of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in applying the tuberculin test and marking my flocks and other necessary assistance.

3 - I do further agree to cause all birds which react to the tuberculin test and also all birds showing physical evidence of tuberculosis to be promptly slaughtered. I will cause the carcasses of said birds to be disposed of according to the general meat inspection regulations of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, based upon the lesions found upon post-mortem inspection.

4 - I do further agree to furnish transportation between my farm and the railroad, or between my farm and other farms in the neighborhood, for State inspectors; also meals and lodging during such time as said officials shall be engaged in the performance of their duties under this agreement.

5 - I do further agree to surrender any premises contaminated by tuberculous fowls, as indicated by a physical examination or a tuberculin test, to a thorough cleaning and disinfection, at my expense, under the direction or supervision of the State officials. I will comply with all reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations for the control and eradication of tuberculosis.

6 - I do further agree that if a large number of tuberculous birds are

found in my flock, that I will dispose of the entire flock if thought advisable by the inspector and will take all possible precautions against reinfection of a new flock.

My flock is composed of _____ (breed) _____ Number of Pouktry _____.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this agreement this _____ day of _____ _____ One Thousand Nine Hundred and _____.

Witness _____ Owner _____
(Print Name Plainly)

Address _____ Post Office _____ County _____

MOSE ACCESSIBLE POINT TO FARM BY RAILROAD _____

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The Secretary reported that the resolution adopted by the Board at its last quarterly meeting, to be sent to the Sanitary Committee of the National Live Stock Exchange, protesting against the order restricting the payment of the premium on hogs from accredited counties to carload shipments only, and which was to become effective on May 1st, was sent to the President of this Committee and as a result the Secretary arranged for representatives from the Boards of County Commissioners, County Auditors and other parties interested in the various accredited counties, to confer with Mr. F. W. Waddell, Vice President of Armour & Company, and a member of the Sanitary Committee of the National Live Stock Exchange, at South St. Paul, on April 29th. As a result of this hearing Mr. Waddell and Mr. Everett Brown, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, requested the Secretary to come to Chicago and confer with the Committee. They stated that they did not wish me to bring any other representative from Minnesota. I then conferred with Mr. Moscrip, Dr. Fitch, Col. March, the members of the Executive Committee; and under their advice, and upon receipt of permission from the Governor of the State, I attended the meeting of this Committee in Chicago on May 14th. As a result of this conference the Committee issued an order delaying the time it would go into effect, until November 1st. It stated that by giving this extension of time, the managers of the co-operative shipping associations and the buyers at country stations, could arrange their shipments so as to enable them to

make straight loads. I am of the opinion that if this order goes into effect, as stated in the resolution adopted by this Board at the last quarterly meeting, it would seriously interfere with the control of tuberculosis in this State and will militate against the success of the work in the counties that are now and will be considering entering into agreements with this Board, under the provisions of the State law, for the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan.

After a general discussion of the question, every member of the Board expressed himself in favor of using every possible effort to prevent the order of the General Committee of the National Live Stock Exchange being put into effect. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried, that the Secretary arrange to enlist the assistance of all of the interested parties to go the limit to prevent the order restricting the payment of premium on hogs in carload shipments only, being out into effect on November 1st.

The Secretary reported that, as a result of investigation and experimental work by the Department of Agriculture during the past year, cattle that have been shipped to other states from public stockyards at South St. Paul have been vaccinated against Hemorrhagic Septicemia by the Agressin, on request of the owner. The Rules and Regulations of this Board require that all cattle shipped from the public stockyards at South St. Paul fo points in Minnesota must be vaccinated against this disease. The Board will no doubt remember that this regulation has been in effect for a number of years, and as long as there was any money available in the fund, the laboratory at the University prepared the bacterin to be used for this purpose at the yards without any cost to the owner with the exception of that of the veterinarian to apply the treatment. When these funds were exhausted the regulation still remained in effect and to date it is the custom of such owners to vaccinate the cattle with the bacterin treatment as it is much cheaper than the Agressin treatment. He stated that for a long period he has been of the opinion that this vaccination had no virtue whatever for the reason that in the majority of cases the animals were exposed to the infection in the yards prior to receiving the treatment. We have undertaken in every instance to advise the owners to repeat the treatment three to five days after the animals have been

subjected to the first treatment in the yards. In many instances this was not carried out and losses occurred in such shipments. There have been a number of complaints, particularly from Iowa, because of loss in cattle that had been shipped from the yards to that State. In some instances the cattle had been subjected to the Agressin Vaccination and treatment repeated on arrival at destination; and the losses continued to occur. There is no doubt but that the Agressin treatment does not have any virtue unless it can be given to the animal from three to eight days prior to the exposure to the infection and it is impracticable under the yard conditions.

After some discussion it was regularly moved, seconded, and carried that the Rules and Regulations adopted on July 18th, 1919, (Circular A-17), requiring that all cattle shipped from the public stockyards and destined to points within the State of Minnesota, shall be vaccinated with the Hemorrhagic Septicemia Vaccine as a preventive against said disease before being shipped from stockyards, are hereby rescinded.

The Secretary recommended that the Board adopt Rules and Regulations providing for the maintenance of tuberculous cattle under the "Bang System", as conditions have arisen which warrant such rules.

After a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded, and carried that the Secretary prepare rules and regulations governing the maintenance of tuberculous cattle under the "Bang System", and present the same to the Executive Committee of the Board for adoption.

The question of extending the service of the Board to make tuberculin tests for herd owners who are located in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free Areas and who wish to have their herds identified on the Accredited Herd list, was then discussed. It was the opinion of the Board that the Secretary should not extend the services of our field veterinarians for this purpose for the reason that with

our limited force and funds it is necessary that these services be extended to parts of the State that had not received the benefits of our service to the same extent as the owners located in the accredited counties. It was the unanimous opinion that such owners should be advised that their herds can become accredited by the rules and regulations of the Accredited Herd Plan, provided they would employ accredited veterinarians to make the necessary tests, at their own expense.

The Secretary reported that the County Board of Lincoln County, on January 6th, passed a resolution refusing to make a further levy to carry out the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan, according to the agreement they had registered with this Board. This resulted in the Attorney General of the State instituting a suit against the County Board requiring them to make the necessary appropriation. The case was tried in District Court but the decision was not rendered until the latter part of April, at which time a decision was rendered, denying the mandamus of the State. The Attorney General then appeared before the Judge on May 8th, 1926, with a motion for amended findings, and should this be denied, permission for a new trial of the action. We were assured by Judge I. M. Olson that he would give us a decision within a week but he delayed the decision until June 18th, 1926, when he denied both actions. The briefs are now being prepared for the appeal to the Supreme Court. It is to be regretted that this delay in the decision has occurred as it will now be impossible for the case to be heard by the Supreme Court until October. For this reason it will be impossible to make any further tests under our agreement with Lincoln County until the Supreme Court renders a decision.

The State has received notice of appeal of the celebrated case of Schulte et al against the members of this Board and the County Board of Meeker County, to the United States Supreme Court. The briefs are now being prepared in this action.

There was then a general discussion of the necessity of the enactment of rules and regulations providing for the retest of all importations of grade

cattle into Minnesota and all cattle shipped from the public stockyards to points within the State. Motion was duly made, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to confer with a committee from the market interests of the Union Stockyards at South St. Paul relative to the necessity of such regulations and advising them that their market conditions must be changed in order that they may be in a position to comply with such rules and regulations.

Dr. Dooley of Mankato appeared before the Board to answer charges of his having made tuberculin tests of new herds since receiving notice from this office to discontinue making retests, for the reason that our funds were exhausted, unless owners signed waivers for indemnity as is required by the State law.

A copy of the statements, affidavits and other data relative to the charges are on file in the office records. After a hearing it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write Dr. Dooley relative to his having been found guilty of these charges and advise him that if he did not comply with the State laws and the rules and regulations of this Board in the future, he would be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians, and that his professional work would not be recognized by this Board in connection with the control of contagious and infectious diseases.

Dr. L. T. Dahl of Hanska appeared before the Board, requesting that he be reinstated on the approved list of veterinarians and assured the Board that he would in the future, observe the State law and the rules and regulations of the Board. He stated that he was guilty of the charges that had been preferred against him. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Dr. Dahl that he would be reinstated on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians, to take effect on August 1st, 1926, on the condition that he would comply with the State laws and all of the rules and regulations of this Board relative to the control of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases of live stock.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board, he had notified

Dr. Oscar Norman that his records of tuberculin tests and other professional work in the control of diseases of animals would be accepted, recognized and approved on probation, on the condition that he carry out the State laws and the rules and regulations of this Board relative to communicable diseases of livestock. He stated that he has not wrotten to the Chief of the Federal Bureay of Animal Industry in order that h e could be placed on the approved and accredited list by the Federal Government for the reason that the Board's action was"on probation". It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary recommend to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that Dr. Norman be reinstated on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians by the Federal Bureau.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board, he had notified Dr. B. J. Lattimer that his records of tuberculin tests and other professional work in the control of diseases of animals would be accepted, recognized and approved, on probation, on the condition that he carry out the State laws and the rules and regulations of this Board relative to communicable diseases of livestock. He stated that he has not written to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in order that he could be placed on the approved and accredited list by the Federal Government for the reason that the Board's action was "on probation". It was regularly moved, seconded, and carried that the Secretary recommend to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that Dr. Lattimer be reinstated on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians by the Federal Bureau.

The Board then considered the case of charges against Dr. F. G. Mason, of Hibbing, Minnesota. The Secretary reported that under date of June 22nd he had notified Dr. Mason that his records of tuberculin tests or examinations of cattle for tuberculosis would not be accepted or approved by this Board until such time ashe had appeared before the Board to answer charges which had been preferred against him, for failure to report his records of tuberculin tests as is required by the rules and regulations of the Board, failure to report cattle that had reacted to the tuberculin tests which he had applied, as is required by the State law, and

permitting owners of cattle that have reacted to his tests to dispose of them without their having been identified as reacting or tuberculous animals, and also failure to make second readings of herds of cattle that had disclosed reactions to the Intradermic Tests on the 72nd hour, as is required by the rules and regulations of this Board. The Secretary reported that he had not received a reply to these notifications from Dr. Mason and that on July 1st he again wrote to him, under registered mail, and directed that he appear before the Board to answer these charges at its quarterly meeting. Dr. Mason had failed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter but wired on July 20th (the date of the meeting) as follows:

"Unable to attend meeting. Will write".

A copy of the statements, affidavits, and evidence relative to the charges are on file in the office records.

After considering the evidence in the case it was regularly moved and seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Dr. Mason that the Board has indefinitely suspended the acceptance, recognition, and approval of tuberculin tests made by him and that his name be re-moved from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in the State of Minnesota.

There was then a general discussion relative to the budget to be prepared by the Board for submission to the Governor, of the requirements for the activities of this Board for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1926. The Secretary was instructed to prepare the budget and present it to the Executive Committee for approval, and to call a special meeting of the Board prior to the submission of the budget.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cottam
Secretary.

President.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

of the

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Sept. 10th, 1926.

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The meeting was called at Three o'clock P. M. Members present, Dr. C. P. Fitch and W. S. Moscrip.

The Secretary presented Rules and Regulations which he had prepared as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, for the proper maintenance of tuberculous cattle under quarantine. After some discussion it was regularly moved and carried that the following Rules and Regulations be adopted: 48 2B. Form

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 Minnesota that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable for the protection of the health of the domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this Board, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That when an owner wishes to maintain cattle that have reacted to the tuberculin test or cattle that have been determined to be affected with Tuberculosis as the result of a physical examination, under the Bang System or any other plan, for breeding purposes, he shall apply to the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board for a permit for same. When requesting the permit he shall furnish to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board a complete description of the individual cattle, and in the case of pure bred cattle, giving the name and the registry number of such cattle, or if pure breds are not registered he shall furnish the registry names and numbers of the sire and dam of each animal, also furnish age, sex, color, and special markings, number of the identification tag in the right ear and the condemned tag in the left ear, and also give the origin of each individual animal. The owner shall sign an agreement to carry out these rules and regulations in the maintenance of such cattle, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the herds and cattle shall comply with and be maintained under the following provisions:

(a) - All cattle shall be tagged in the right ear with the Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board identification tag carrying serial number, and in the left ear the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board condemned tag with serial number. If at any time tags are lost the owner will report immediately to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in order that they may furnish new tags to be inserted in such cattle. All cattle shall also be branded with the letter "T" on the left jaw at least three inches high.

(b) - All such cattle shall be isolated under the supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and special quarantine from all other cattle, live stock and poultry. The owner shall provide a double fence between the enclosures of such animals and adjacent pastures or premises which are or may be used for other live stock.

(c) - No milk or milk products shall be used for food for human consumption or for other animals, or for any other purpose unless heated to the boiling point.

(d) - All offspring born from such quarantined animals shall immediately after birth be removed from the dams and shall not be allowed to nurse any dams unless such cows have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test, or be fed on milk which has been pasteurized by heating to 145 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of at least thirty minutes.

(e) - All calves born of such cattle must be maintained separate, apart and distinct in every particular from the tuberculous or reacting cattle and they shall not be removed from the premises of the owner until they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test and the same has been approved by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board. Such calves can be sold or moved to other premises only under quarantine and isolated from other cattle until they have passed a second tuberculin test not earlier than sixty (60) nor later than ninety (90) days after date of first test.

The Secretary then asked permission to again present to the Commission of Administration and Finance the request for the increase of salaries of the field veterinary force as recommended at the quarterly meeting on April 20th, 1926, but which could not be approved because of lack of sufficient funds. It was regularly moved and carried that the Secretary present the request for increased salaries, for the release by the Commission of Administration and Finance for the quarter beginning October 1st, 1926, as follows:

	Started Work	Present Annual Salary	Increase Annual Salary
W. F. Rode	Oct., 1917	$2600.00	$2700.00
J. V. Ramler	July, 1919	2400.00	2600.00
R. Fenstermacher	June, 1919	2400.00	2600.00
H. Hedin	Oct., 1920	2300.00	2500.00
H. G. McGinn	April,1921	2100.00	2300.00
L. E. Jenkins	May, 1922	2000.00	2200.00
E. T. Phelps	July, 1923	2000.00	2100;00
Leo Johnson	July, 1923	2000.00	2100.00
W. E. Lindquist	July, 1922	2000.00	2100.00
D. M. McDonald	Aug., 1905	2900.00	
M. S. Whitcomb	April,1904	2900.00	

The above increases for balance of the present fiscal year will require

$1050.00, or $116.66 monthly.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Chairman Executive Committee

Chas. E. Cottle

Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

OCTOBER 12TH, 1926.

The meeting was called at 10:30 A. M. Members present: W. S. Moscrip, Doctor C. C. Fitch and Doctor H. A. Greaves. The Secretary explained that the meeting had been called to consider the budget requests for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1927, to be submitted to the Budget Commissioner of the Department of Administration and Finance as required by the State law.

The meeting was called on this date as it had been determined that it would be impossible to obtain a quorum for the regular meeting which will be called as provided by law on Friday, October 15th. The Secretary reported that Mr. O. W. Healy had written he could not attend the meeting because of his son's sickness.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting held July 18th, 1926, were read and upon motion, duly approved. The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Commitèee held on September 10th, 1926, were read, and upon motion were approved, together with the actions of the Executive Committee on September 10th, 1926.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending September 30th, 1926, on motion was accepted.

The budget request for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1927, was then considered.

The retesting of the cattle in Red Lake, Traverse, Meeker and Murray Counties, which are officially accredited as Modified Tuberculosis Free Areas as provided by the State law, for a period of three years, was discussed. The estimated cost of indemnity and the expense to the State for the retesting of the cattle in these four counties as is required by the State law in order that they may be continued as accredited counties, amounts to $53,148.00. The period of accreditation in the counties of Red Lake and Traverse will terminate in January,

1928, Meeker County in May, 1928, and Murray County in November, 1929.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that thisamount be included in the budget request as a special fund.

AREA INDEMNITY FUND

The Secretary presented charts showing the estimated amounts of testing in counties under the Area Plan and an estimate of the amount of resulting indemnity for the present fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1927, and also for the testing, and an estimate of the amount of the resulting indemnity under the Area Plan in all of the counties that have made application to this Board for the control of tuberculosis as provided by the State law, for each of the fiscal years of the biennium terminating June 30th, 1929. He also presented charts showing the program outlined for the testing of all of the counties that have applied for the test to date and advised that the County Boards of Nicollet and Wabasha without doubt would make application for the test immediately. In the program he included the first tests of the counties of Nicollet and Wabasha.

The Secretary reported that the following counties have applied for the test and executed agreements with the Board and that the list is according to the priority of date of registration of their applications and agreements: Meeker, Traverse, Murray, Red Lake, Freeborn, Scott, Faribault, McLeod, Lincoln, Wilkin, Dodge, Big Stone, Mower, Olmstead, Dakota, Goodhue, Fillmore, Watonwan, Carver, Winona, Redwood, Rice, Le Sueur, Brown, Blue Earth, Polk, Carlton, Steele, Washington, Ramsey, Hennepin and Anoka.

The Counties of Red Lake, Traverse, Meeker, Murray and Faribault are officially accredited.

The Counties of Wilkin, Freeborn, Scott, and McLeod without doubt will be accredited by January 1st, or at least by February 1st, 1927.

The testing in the following added counties is in progress: Lincoln, Dodge, Big Stone, and Mower; the first test in Olmstead County will be started on

October 11th, and Dakota County on November 8th. It may be possible to include the first test of all the cattle in Goodhue County prior to June30th, 1927, but this will depend upon the balance in the Area Indemnity Fund for the present fiscal year. The first test of all the cattle in Lincoln County was made in October, 1925, but we have been unable to continue the testing in that county because of legal proceedings on the part of the County Board. The testing will be resumed in Lincoln County this Fall provided the pending legal proceedings are decided by the State Supreme Court in favor of the State.

The indemnity estimated to be paid for the first fiscal year of the coming biennium is made on the basis of $22.00 per animal in all of the counties listed to and including Fillmore. The law as amended by the last Legislature provides that when the Federal Government pays indemnity such amount shall be deducted from the amount paid by the State, but this law includes the provision that it will not apply to counties that have registered agreements with this Board prior to the passage of the Act. This condition accounts for the larger estimate for indemnity for the first fiscal year of the coming biennium. The estimation for State indemnity beginning with Watonwan County, is based on $13.00 per animal.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the budget request include a request for $416,191.00 for indemnity under the Area Plan for the first fiscal year and provided the Counties of Nicollet and Wabasha applied for the test prior to October 15th, to include an estimate of the indemnity resulting from the first test of the cattle in these counties as outlined by the program presented by the Secretary for the amount of work that can be performed during the biennium, making a total of $225,208.00 requested for indemnity for the Area Plan for the second fiscal year of the biennium.

GENERAL ANIMAL INDEMNITY FUND

The Secretary explained that for the past four fiscal years it has been necessary to discontinue making tests of all herds that were not absolutely necessary as provided by the State law before the end of the fiscal year, becauseof lack of funds for indemnity. He stated that in the last two fiscal years it was necessary to discontinue all new testing in the months of November and December. He further stated that because of the amount of area work being done in the State, in all probability the balance in this fund for the present fiscal year would be sufficient to continue the work until March or April, 1927, but after that time it would be necessary to discontinue the new work. He recommended that a supplementary appropriation of $25,000.00 be requested in order that the work may be continued for the balance of the fiscal year. After some discussion relative to the Governor's veto of the supplementary appropriation requested for the balance of the fiscal year of 1923 and which was allowed by the Legislature, it was moved that a supplementary or emergency of $25,000.00 be requested. The motion was lost.

It was then regularly moved, seconded and carried to request $250,000.00 for the first fiscal year and $200,000.00 for the second fiscal year; it having been explained that because of the extension of the testing under the Area Plan during the next biennium, without doubt this would decrease the general testing in the State and the appropriation necessary for the general work would be materially decreased annually in the future.

S A L A R I E S

The necessity of increasing the field force in order to comply with the demand for extending the control work of poultry diseases and the control of Abortion Disease in cattle, together with the program outlined for the extension of the control of Tuberculosis under the Area Plan in the 34 counties that have executed agreements

with this Board, was then considered. It was duly moved, seconded and carried to request an increase for the Salary Fund to permit the employment of two field veterinarians with an initial salary of $1800.00 for the first fiscal year and $2000.00 for the second fiscal year, and also a Quarantine Officer at a salary of $1500.00. It was understood that the Quarantine Officer need not necessarily be a graduate veterinarian.

The Area testing as it is now being carried out requires the presence of the Executive Officer of the Board in the counties at the time the tests are being made, thus requiring his absence from the office. It is the opinion of the Board that one of the older field veterinarians should be assigned to the special work of supervising the Areatesting in order to carry out the program for the coming biennium andthus permit the Secretary and Executive Officer to devote more of his time to administrative work.

To carry out the program as outlined for the next biennium it will require much more detail office work because of the increased amount of claims for indemnity and the large volume of records that will necessarily be increased. It was moved, seconded and carried that a request for an increased appropriation to provide for one claim clerk, two stenographers and a filing clerk be made. It was duly moved, seconded and carried that the Board request appropriations for the biennium to permit the increase of salaries for the employees as per the following table:

NAME OF OFFICIAL OR EMPLOYE	TITLE OR KIND OF WORK	TOTAL SALARY PAID YEAR 1925-6	ESTIMATED TOTAL SALARY YEAR 1926-7	YEAR 1927-8	YEAR 1928-9
1- Dr.Chas.E.Cotton	Sec. and Exec.Off.	$4500.00	$4500.00	$5000.00	$5000.00
2- Dr.Reuel Fenstermacher	Ass't Secretary	2400.00	2550.00	2700.00	2800.00
3- Dr.D. M. McDonald	Field Veterinarian	2900.00	2900.00	3000.00	3000.0
4- Dr. M.S.Whitcomb	" "	2900.00	2900.00	3000.00	3000.00
5- Dr. W. F. Rode	" "	2600.00	2675.00	2700.00	2800.00
6- Dr. J. V. Ramler	" "	2400.00	2550.00	2700.00	2700.00
7- Dr. H. Hedin	" "	2300.00	2450.00	2500.00	2600.00
8- Dr. H. G. McGinn	" "	2100.00	2250.00	2300.00	2400.00
9- Dr. L. E. Jenkins	" "	2000.00	2150.00	2200.00	2300.00
10-Dr.Leo R.Johnson	" "	2000.00	2075.00	2100.00	2200.00
11-Dr.E.T.Phelps	" "	2000.00	2075.00	2100.00	2200.00
12-Dr.W.E.Lindquist	" "	2000.00	2075.00	2100.00	2200.00
13-Additional	" "			1800.00	2000.00
14- "	" "			1800.00	2000.00
15- "	Quarantine Officer			1500.00	1500.00

NAME OF OFFICIAL OR EMPLOYE	TITLE OR KIND OF WORK	TOTAL SALARY PAID YEAR 1925-6	ESTIMATED TOTAL SALARY YEAR 1926-7	YEAR 1927-8	YEAR 1928-9
16-Nellie M.Carroll	Chief Clerk	$2100.00	$2100.00	$2100.00	$2100.00
17-Ferdinand H.Pedersen	Accountant	1211.66	1650.00	1700.00	1800.00
18-Marie Magee	Steno.& Clerk	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
19-Genevieve Quain	Claim Clerk	1140.00	1230.00	1320.00	1320.00
20-Louise Jacobson	Claim Clerk	1140.00	1140.00	1200.00	1200.00
21-Evelyn Rohlfing	" "	926.25	1140.00	1200.00	1200.00
22-Marie C.Bailey	Steno. & Clerk	905.00	630.00	660.00	660.00
23-Agatha Maguire	Stenographer	852.30	1080.00	1200.00	1200.00
24-Anna Dahlstrom	"	45.33	1080.00	1200.00	1200.00
25-Clovie Tippie	Clerk	1140.00	1140.00	1200.00	1200.00
26-Elinore Clark	"	562.33	960.00	1000.00	1000.00
27-Chas.B.Schubert	"	606.00	900.00	1000.00	1000.00
28-Additional	Stenographer			1200.00	1200.00
29- "	"			1200.00	1200.00
30-Additional	Claim Clerk			1200.00	1200.00
31- "	Filing Clerk			1000.00	1000.00
F. C. Green	Accountant	258.33			
H. A. Clinton	Clerk	190.00			
Louis Pihaly	"	234.66			
L. Regan	"	355.66			
J. Shinka	"	109.34			
Mirriam Farrar	"	45.33			
E. Sundquist	Stenographer	790.00			
M. Sullivan	"	713.33			
Dr. S. S. Osborn	Local Veterinarian	30.00			
Dr. N. A Stuverud	On per diem basis	30.00			
Dr. R. L. West	" " " "	45.00			
Dr. R. C. Williams	" " " "	34.00			
Dr. J. B. Butters	" " " "	6.00			
Dr. P. T. Holton	" " " "	18.75			
Dr. W. T. Williams	" " " "	6.00			
Dr. A. J. Thompson	" " " "	5.00			
Dr. W. T. Onstad	" " " "	14.00			
Dr. Guy F. Young	" " " "	14.00			
Total Local Veterinarians		202.75	600.00	600.00	600.00
TOTALS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		$45,108.27	46,300.00	57,980.00	59,280.00

CONTINGENT FUND

The program as outlined for the next biennium for the increased activities and providing for increased appropriations for indemnity under the Area Plan of Tuberculosis Control, the control of diseases of poultry and the work with Abortion Disease in cattle, will require an increased appropriation of the Contingent Fund.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board request an increase in the appropriation for this fund to $25,000.00 annually for each of the fiscal years of the biennium terminating June 30th, 1926.

FUND FOR LABORATORY PURPOSES

Doctor Fitch reported that he has been informed that the University has included a request for $7500.00 for the first year and $6000.00 for the second year of the biennium with their requests for funds and work that are highly desirable but for which an appropriation was not asked for by the University in presenting their budget to the Department of Administration and Finance for the coming biennium. It was explained that prior to 1912 this Board maintained a Bacteriological Laboratory in the basement of the Old Capitol Building and employed one trained bacteriologist for laboratory diagnoses and also to send into the field throughout the State for the diagnosis of outbreaks of diseases of livestock.

On July 12th, 1912, the Board entered into a co-operative agreement with the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station located at the University Farm, to make laboratory diagnoses from specimens furnished by this Board, the Experiment Station to furnish the services of a trained bacteriologist to be sent into the State, provided the expense of such laboratory specialist was paid by this Board. This Board also agreed at that time to pay the salary of a laboratory assistant (common labor) for a period of six months in each year during the life of the agreement. The Board also agreed to furnish all of the laboratory apparatus it had in its possession at that time. As a result of this agreement the expense of maintaining the laboratory by the Board and also the salary of the bacteriologist were eliminated. The Board has not been asked to furnish any funds for the

payment of the laboratory assistant. This agreement resulted in a very material saving to the State and the University was anxious at that time to extend this work in the investigation of animal diseases and to establish a laboratory for comparative pathological and bacteriological work.

Under this agreement the volume of the laboratory work performed has increased very rapidly. In the fiscal year 1917-18 there were ~~14,345~~ 9,217 specimens examined, and in fiscal year 1925-'26 there were 25 470 specimens examined. A large majority of the specimens examined during the last two years however have not been furnished to the University by representatives of this Board but have been sent to them by county agents and farmers and the majority of the specimens were from poultry that had died or were affected with communicable diseases. Many of the specimens have been samples of blood furnished to the laboratory for the diagnosis of White Diarrhea. Because of the volume of the work it has been necessary for the University to discontinue accepting material for the blood tests and for diagnosis from any source throughout the State. This work is of the greatest importance to the livestock industry of the State and is also a great benefit to the University as it furnishes it with material which we have had sent to them for diagnosis and they in turn can use such material for important investigational work. We have been advised by the Dean of the Agricultural Department of the University that the work has increased to such volume that it cannot possibly be continued with their present force without materially interfering with their investigational work.

It is absolutely necessary that this Board have its own bacteriological laboratory to make diagnosis of diseases but it is not expected that the Board should maintain a laboratory of sufficient size and organization to undertake to do investigational work. This is a duty and an activity that should be carried on by the University. If the University is not able to continue to carry out this agreement with the Board it will be necessary for this Board to again establish its own laboratory.

After discussing the situation the Board were of the opinion that it would be advisable that it be furnished with sufficient funds by the Legislature in order that it could continue to have the work carried out by the University under agreement.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board include in its request for appropriations for the next biennium a request for a special fund of

$7500.00 for the first fiscal year and $6000.00 for the second fiscal year of the biennium and that such amounts be furnished by this Board to the University Experiment Station to maintain a laboratory and to carry out this important work for the benefit of the livestock industry of the State.

After some discussion pertaining to the importance of initiating control work in Abortion Disease of cattle it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary prepare rules and regulations for the official accreditation of herds of cattle on the same basis and plan now in effect providing for the establishment of Tuberculosis Free Accredited Herds, and to present them to the Executive Committee for ratification.

It was regularly moved and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer and a lay member of the Board attend the annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at Chicago the first week in December, as representatives of the Board and at the expense of the State. It was understood that if Mr. Healy could not attend Doctor Fitch would attend.

The Secretary reported that the Commission of Administration and Finance had refused to approve the request for increase of salaries for the field force beginning October 1st, as the Executive Committee directed the Secretary to request in the quarterly budget submitted to the Commission for the quarter ending December 31st, 1926.

Doctor H. C. Butler of Madelia, appeared before the Board requesting that he be reinstated on the approved list of veterinarians. He assured the Board that in the future he would observe the State laws and the Rules and Regulations of the Board. He stated that he was guilty of the charges that had been preferred against him and for which he had been removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians at the quarterly meeting of the Board held April 20th, 1926.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Doctor Butler that he would be reinstated on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians on the condition that he agree to comply with the State laws and the Rules and Regulations of this Board relative to the control of Tuberculosis and other communicable diseases of livestock.

A copy of the statements, affidavits and evidence relative to the charges are on file in the office records.

Doctor Harry L. Kidd, Grand Meadow, appeared before the Board to answer charges preferred against him for failure to report the records of tuberculin tests performed by him, failure to report cattle that had reacted to tests applied by him and permitting owners of such cattle to market them without branding and tagging them as is required by the rules and regulations of this Board in order that they may be slaughtered as required by the State law. Doctor Kidd acknowledged his guilt and also furnished a number of names of herds of cattle which he had tested and failed to report, in some of which he had found reactors and had permitted the owners to market them without reporting the same to this office in order that they could be disposed of as required by the State law.

After the hearing it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Doctor Kidd that the Board has indefinitely suspended the acceptance, recognition and approval of tuberculin tests made by him and that his name be removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians in the State of Minnesota.

A copy of the statements, affidavits and evidence relative to the charges are on file in the office records.

Doctor L. J. McDevitt of Milaca, appeared before the Board to answer charges that had been preferred against him for being under the influence of liquor and in an irresponsible condition at the time he applied the tuberculin tests to herds of cattle in his territory and also failure to furnish this office with true records of his tuberculin tests.

The Secretary stated that, incompliance with a former action of the Board authorizing him in cases where he had sufficient evidence in his opinion to refuse to accept or approve tuberculin tests or professional work of veterinarians, on August 25th he had notified Doctor McDevitt that his name had been removed from the list of approved and accredited veterinarians and that we would refuse to

accept or approve his records of tuberculin tests or examination of cattle for tuberculosis, or recognize any other professional work performed by him in connection with the control of infectious or communicable diseases of livestock in the State of Minnesota. He further stated that he also cancelled the permit to use hog cholera virus, issued to Doctor McDevitt.

Doctor McDevitt made an absolute denial of all the charges. Affidavits from numerous owners of cattle were read to the Board in his presence. Doctor McDevitt stated to the Board that he could furnish affidavits from numerous cattle owners that the evidence relative to his being under the influence of liquor while testing, was false and that he also could bring herd owners before the Board who would make statements refuting the evidence that had been supplied to the Board, which evidence was read in his presence. The members of the Board assured Doctor McDevitt that they would be willing that he should present any new evidence he might wish at the next quarterly meeting of the Board.

After considering the evidence in the case, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Doctor McDevitt that it had approved the action of the Executive Officer under date of August 25th, in notifying him that this Board would refuse to accept or approve his records of tuberculin tests or examinations of cattle for tuberculosis and also cancel his permit authorizing him to use Hog Cholera virus in the State of Minnesota; and directed the Secretary to notify Doctor McDevitt that his name has been removed from the list of approved veterinarians in the State and to advise him that the Board will not accept his records of tuberculin tests and also that his permit authorizing him to use Hog Cholera virus in the State of Minnesota is cancelled; and to also communicate with the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and request him to remove Doctor McDevitt's name from the list of approved veterinarians.

A copy of the statements, affidavits and evidence relative to the charges is on file in the office records.

Doctor W. A. Kunz, Chaska, appeared before the Board to answer charges that had been preferred against him for failure to report his records of annual tuberculin tests of accredited herds that he had been authorized to make by the Executive Officer of this Board after being requested to do so by the owners of such herds, and also his failure to report his records of tuberculin tests of four cattle that had been imported into Scott County from Carver County contrary to the rules and regulations of this Board.

Doctor Kunz acknowledged his guilt but stated that he had failed to carry out his duties as required by the State law and the rules and regulations of the Board for the only reason that he was in such physical condition as a result of sickness, that he has been unable to make the necessary reports, etc.

After careful consideration of the evidence and Doctor Kunz's statement, the members of the Board were of the opinion that the Doctor was not criminally negligent but as a result of the doctor's statements they were of the opinion that he did not clearly and completely understand the tecnique of the application of the Intradermic Test. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to inform Doctor Kunz that the Board would not approve his records of tuberculin tests of cattle until such time as he could satisfy the Secretary and Executive Officer personally that he was capable of properly administering and interpreting the Intradermic Tuberculin Test, and also that he understood the laws and the rules and regulations of the Board relative to the control of communicable diseases of livestock.

Copy of the statements and evidence relative to the charges are on file in the office records.

The Secretary reported that Hog Cholera outbreaks have increased very materially during the month of September. This outbreak was general throughout the Corn Belt States, the Dakotas, and as far east as Ohio, and without doubt this disease was more prevalent during the past two months than any year since 1914. For the reason that cholera has not been of a serious nature during the past two years throughout

this territory many hog owners did not vaccinate their spring pigs and as a result the demand for serum since the outbreak started has been so great that the supply has been exhausted. He reported that on September 27th, because of the scarcity of serum and the great demand for the same, he had wired to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington informing him that it was practically impossible to obtain any Hog Cholera serum from any source and that cholera had broken out very generally in the central and southern parts of Minnesota and other localities in the State, suggesting that he release serum manufactured according to the requirements of the Federal Bureau by licensed companies and waive holding the same for the thirty day test periodwhich is required under their regulation. The Chief replied that serum companies were being permitted to ship serum under certain conditions in the present emergency after it had been on test fifteen days. The action of the Bureau in releasing the serum on the fifteen day test will result in small quantities of serum being made immediately available to be furnished by the serum companies to this State,but it will be impossible to obtain sufficient serum to meet the demand.

He further reported that he had written to the Chairman of the town boards in counties where cholera had been reported, that because of the scarcity of the serum they should make extra efforts as local health officers to see that the quarantine of hogs on infected premises were complied with rigidly,and also the regulations of this Board relative to the control of cholera,as well as the State law requiring the immediate burial or burning of carcasses of hogs dead of cholera.

He reported that outbreaks of cholera had been reported to the Board in 53 counties of the State during the quarter and that there were without doubt a number of outbreaks in some of the counties where cholera has existed for a long time which have not been reported to this office, through carelessness of the veterinarians . However, he was satisfied that any new outbreaks or outbreaks in counties where the disease had not formerly existed, have without doubt been reported.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary.

President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

OCTOBER 16TH, 1926.

The meeting was called for Friday, October 16th, 1926, as is required by the State law, but as there was not a quorum present no meeting was held.

Chas. E. Cottam
Secretary.

President.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

OCTOBER 30TH, 1926.

The meeting was called to order at Four P. M. Members present: C. H. March, W. S. Moscrip and Doctor C. P. Fitch.

The Secretary explained that the State law, Section 4882, Laws 1923, authorizes the Board to make rules and regulations governing the cleaning and disinfection of atock cars. He stated that the Rules and Regulations for this purpose now in effect, were adopted on April 16th, 1915, and recommended the certain changes.

After discussion, it was regularly moved and carried that the following Rules and Regulations be adopted:

Approved:
CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General,
By Victor L. Anderson
Assistant Attorney General
Oct. 30th 1926

RULES AND REGULATIONS COVERING THE CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF STOCK CARS.

Adopted October 28, 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, and

WHEREAS, Section 4882 General Statutes of 1923, authorizes the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to make reasonable rules and regulations for the cleaning and disinfection of cars used for the transportation of live stock within 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 live stock of the state.

1. Whenever it shall be found that cars have contained animals which are suspected of being affected with a contagious or infectious disease, or which died from such disease, such cars shall within (48) hours be cleaned and disinfected in the manner herein set forth.

2. All cars used for transportation of live stock from Public Stock Yards at So. St. Paul to points in Minnesota, excepting when the stock is shipped for immediate slaughter, must first be cleaned and then disinfected.

3. Stock cars shall be thoroughly cleaned by the removal of all litter, manure and refuse.

4. Suitable provision shall be made for the proper disposition of all scrapings, litter, manure and refuse, removed from stock cars, and must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of local health boards, and live stock shall not be allowed to come in contact with the same.

5. The floor and interior walls of the car shall then be disinfected with a solution made with four ounces of cresol compound U. S. P. to each gallon of water, or with a disinfectant approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. This can best be accomplished by using a spray pump.

6. It shall be the duty of the transportation company to place on each car a card, on which shall be marked the date when said car was last cleaned and disinfected.

7. When stock cars have been cleaned and disinfected and are not used within thirty days for transportation of live stock, they shall not be required to undergo further cleaning or disinfecting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chairman Executive Committee

Chas. E Cotton

Secretary.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

MINNESOTA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD

DECEMBER 28TH, 1926.

The meeting was called to order at Four P. M. Members present: W. S. Moscrip and C. H. March.

The Secretary presented Rules and Regulations which Doctor C. P. Fitch, a member of the Executive Committee, and he had prepared. He explained that Doctor Fitch was in Arkansas and that the copy of the Rules and Regulations were as finally corrected and mailed to him by Doctor Fitch and then corrected by Mr. V. E. Anderson, Assistant Attorney General; the changes made by the Attorney General were necessary from a legal point of view.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved and carried that the following Rules and Regulations be adopted:

Approved;
CLIFFORD L. PATTON,
Attorney General,
By Victor E. Anderson
Assistant Attorney General
Dec. 31st 1926

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE TESTING OF CATTLE

FOR BOVINE INFECTIOUS AND FOR ABORTION-FREE ACCREDITED HERDS.

Adopted December 28th, 1926. Approved by Attorney General

_____ _____1926

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.

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:

1. An "Abortion-free Accredited Herd" is one in which no evidence of bovine infectious abortion has been found in three blood tests, at least six months apart, of all cattle, including calves six months old, in the herd.

2. The owner must place his herd under the supervision of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, for the prevention and control of bovine infectious abortion.

3. A list of cattle tested shall be furnished to the board at each time a test is applied so that each blood sample can be identified by the name and registry number of animal, or herd tag number.

4. All reacting animals shall be either placed in a separate herd and will be known as "An Abortion Infected Herd", or may be sold under permit from the Board.

5, Retests of herds in which reactors are disclosed shall not be made earlier than three months nor later than seven months from the date of last test of such herds.

6. An "Abortion-Free Accredited Herd" shall be retested annually. If reactors are disclosed in such herd it shall be subjected to the tests as required in paragraph 1.

7. Animals reacting to the blood tests or showing physical evidence of the disease, may be added to accredited herds or herds in the process of accreditation after they have passed three negative blood tests, six months apart. Provided, however, all such animals have been held in strict isolation for a period of at least sixty days immediately preceding the last test.

8. Herd bulls must not be used for service on cattle which have not been tested and found free of bovine infectious abortion. Service must be on neutral ground.

9. All milk and milk products used in "An Abortion-Free Accredited Herd" or herds in the process of accreditation, shall be either produced by "An Abortion-Free ~~A~~ Accredited Herd" or shall be properly pasteurized.

10. Cattle from "Abortion-Free Accredited Herds" may be added to such herds or herds in the process of accreditation, without test. If shipped, the car used must be cleaned and disinfected, and public stockyards must be avoided.

11. All cattle, with the exception of calves under six months of age, to be added, other than those from "Abortion-Free Accredited Herds," must pass a blood test approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and must be isolated; they must pass a second blood test approved by the board, made not earlier than ninety nor later than 120 days. Calves under six months of age may be added to the herd after having passed one satisfactory test.

12. Pregnant animals, other than those from "Abortion-Free Accredited Herds," to be added, must be isolated until after having calved, and must pass a satisfactory blood test not earlier than three weeks after having calved.

13. Cattle removed from the farm for exhibition or any other purpose shall not be allowed to again associate with the herd or other cattle until they have been held in isolation for a period of forty-five days and have then passed a satisfactory blood test.

14. Any animal which aborts in any "Abortion-FreeAccredited Herd" or herd in the process of accreditation, must be immediately isolated and reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The place where the abortion occurred must be immediately cleaned and disinfected; the foetus and membranes must be promptly disposed of by burning or proper burial.

15. The premises must be maintained in a sanitary condition. After removal of infected animals the stable must be cleaned and disinfected under official supervision or direction.

16. No herd will be placed under supervision, the owner of which is not practicing measures against tuberculosis and cooperating in its eradication.

1TFEV [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

17. The necessary work for the accreditation of herds as free from bovine infectious abortion shall be conducted cooperatively by the board and the owner. The collection of blood from each animal to be sent to the laboratory, the tagging and proper identification of each animal and the supervision of the necessary sanitary procedures shall be made by a veterinarian approved by the board and at the expense of the owner, or by a duly authorized representative of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board without expense to the owner.

18. Blood tests shall be made at the laboratory of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board or a laboratory approved by the board.

19. "An Abortion-Free Accredited Herd" certificate shall be issued to owners of herds in which no reactors have been found as required by paragraph 1 and provided all rules and regulations have been complied with, and further provided that the cooperative agreement executed by the owner has been fully complied with. This certificate shall be valid for one year from date of issue unless cancelled.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chairman Executive Committee

Chas. E. Cottam

Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, JANUARY 15TH, 1927.

The meeting was called to order at Eleven A. M., by President C. P. Fitch. The Secretary stated that the meeting was called for January 14th, 1927, but as there was not a quorum present it was necessary to defer the meeting until January 15th.

Members present: Doctor C. P. Fitch, O. W. Healy, C. H. March, Doctor H. A. Greaves and W. S. Moscrip.

The minutes of the special meeting of the Board on October 12th and the quarterly meeting held on October 16th, were read, and upon motion, duly approved.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings held on October 30th and December 28th, 1926, were read, and upon motion, were approved, together with the actions of the Executive Committee on October 30th and December 28th, 1926.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending December 31st, 1926, upon motion, was accepted.

The Secretary reported the meeting of the Commission of Administration and Finance and the Governor of the State of Minnesota, at which he appeared to explain the items in the budget presented by the Board for the appropriations for the activities of the Board for the biennium terminating June 30th, 1929.

The Secretary reported that the Minnesota Supreme Court had rendered a decision on November 12th, 1926, reversing the District Court decision in the case of the State against Lincoln County, in which the State mandamassed the County to levy taxes to complete the testing of the cattle in the County according to the agreement registered with this Board. This is a complete victory for the Board and the County Area testing in Lincoln County. The Supreme Court held that, under the

plan of eradicating Tuberculosis as provided by the Area Law, the County is a governmental agency, required to carry out the legislation which is to protect public health and promote public welfare; that the contract between the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the County is subject to such changes and alterations as the legislature may see fit to thereafter make and that the county has no such proprietary interest in the subject matter of the contract that it can invoke the constitutional protection against impairment of contracts either in its own behalf or in behalf of its cattle owners because of the change wrought by Chapter 230 of 1925, enacted after Lincoln County had entered into this contract.

In discussing the relationship between the State and the County under this plan of eradicating Tuberculosis, and holding that the County is a governmental agency to carry out this plan to protect public health and life of people as well as of domestic animals and thus promote public welfare, the Supreme Court said:

> "With that view of the law and the County's part in carrying it out, we think the legislature may amend the statutes relating to testing animals and the payment for condemned animals without thereby releasing the parties from the contract. The owners of animals condemned are not parties to the contract, neither did the County act as their agent in entering the same. Contracts involving the exercise of the police power must be entered into with the understanding that the legislature may amend or alter the law pertaining to them without being charged with wrongful interference with vested rights. The act of 1925, changing the indemnity, did not lay any additional burden upon the County and even if it had we are not prepared to say it would have released the County from the contract. The act impairs no right or obligation of the County under its contract".

The Supreme Court dismissed the County's appeal, questioning the sufficiency of the petitions for the making of the contract and thereby sustained the lower court in that respect.

After receiving the Supreme Court's decision, Mr. Anderson, the Assistant Attorney General, and I attended the meeting of the County Board of Lincoln County. I had advised that as we had been unable to continue the testing in Lincoln County after we had made the first complete test of all the

cattle in that County in October of 1925, it would be necessary for us to make a complete test of all the cattle as more than fourteen months had elapsed since the date of the first test. After conferring with the County Board it was decided that we should defer the test and not undertake to perform it during the month of December. We hope to make the next test of all the cattle in Lincoln County as soon after the First of February as the weather conditions will permit.

Red Lake	Faribault
Traverse	Wilkin
Meeker	Freeborn
Murray	Scott
	McLeod

He reported that the retests of the remaining infected herds in McLeod County, completed on December 31st, 1926, disclosed a percentage of infection in the entire County of 0.0102%, and that the County was officially accredited on January 3rd, 1927.

He reported that the cattle in the following counties have all been tested, and in some of them retests have been made of the infected herds:

Lincoln	Mower
Dodge	Olmstead
Big Stone	Dakota

He was of the opinion that there would be a sufficient balance in the appropriation for indemnity to permit all the necessary retests in the above counties and to make the first complete retest of all the cattle in Goodhue County during the balance of the present fiscal year. The next county on the list is Fillmore, and because of the large cattle population, in all probability it will be impossible to make the test of all the cattle in that County until after the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1st, 1927.

He reported that during the last quarter one complete test of all the cattle in Olmstead, Dakota and Wilkin have been made; retests of all infected herds in Dodge County; and all of the herds in five townships in Dodge County have been retested for the reason that in the first complete test of the cattle in that County

such a large number of herds in these townships were found to contain reactors. The retests have also been made of all the infected herds in Freeborn, Scott, Faribault and McLeod Counties.

He reported that the total number of cattle tested in Minnesota during the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1925, was 535957, of which 15086 reacted, or a percentage of 2.81%. Of this number, 404468 were tested by our State field veterinarians and the Federal inspectors. Of this number, 11019 reacted, or a percentage of 2.79%. During the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1926, there were 979839 cattle tested, of which 28071 reacted, or a percentage of 2.87%; of this number, 690221 were tested by the State and Federal forces. 18379 reacted, or a percentage of 2.66%.

It will thus be seen that, with our present organization, we have been able to test almost twice as many cattle during the last fiscal year as during the prior year, and the same amount of work could have been completed during the first year provided the necessary appropriation for the payment of indemnity had been available.

The work of the field veterinarian assigned to the inspecting and testing of flocks of poultry in the accredited counties was discussed. It was the opinion of the Board that the control of Tuberculosis in poultry should be performed as a flock problem. It was explained that as soon as the serological blood test for White Diarrhea in poultry is sufficiently standardized it should be the endeavor of this Board to encourage and assist in the establishment of flocks from this disease after the flocks have been freed from Tuberculosis.

The Secretary reported that there had been no new outbreaks of Rabies since May of 1926, and recommended that the Board authorize him to advise the chairmen of the local boards of health and the chairmen of the town boards to rescind the proclamations in the infected areas requiring the confinement or effectual muzzling of dogs. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that

the Secretary and Executive Officer direct township officers to rescind proclamations of muzzling order.

The Secretary recommended that, because of the large number of live stock that are being brought to public stock yards at South St. Paul by trucks, rules and regulations be adopted by the Board providing for the cleaning and disinfection of such trucks before they leave the yards. It was duly moved and seconded that the Secretary prepare such rules and regulations and refer the same to the Executive Committee for its approval and adoption for the Board. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported that the State laws had been amended whereby it would be impossible for the biennial report of the Board to be printed at State expense, and it would therefore be necessary to furnish the biennial report of the activities and recommendations of the Board, as required by the State law, to the Governor. It was duly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary submit the report to the Governor and also to Doctor C. P. Fitch, before furnishing it to the Governor. (1927)

The Secretary reported that the St. Paul Serum Company were constructing a plant for the manufacture of Hog Cholera serum and virus, in Rose Township, Ramsey County, and that he had attended a conference of the Secretary and Executive Officer and the sanitary engineers of the State Board of Health, relative to the disposal of the sewage from this plant. He advised that he informed the State Board of Health and also the owners of the plant relative to the requirements necessary under the rules and regulations of this Board to prevent the spread of the infection from the plant. It was the opinion of the Board that the Secretary's action and recommendations were satisfactory, and in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Board.

The Secretary and Doctor C. P. Fitch gave a verbal report of the meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, held at Chicago the first week of December, 1926, which meeting was attended by them as

representatives of the Board.

The Secretary reported that the Tuberculosis Committee of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, of which he is a member, included in its report to the association the recommendation that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to amend the Federal regulations governing the interstate movement of cattle intended for dairy and breeding purposes, so as to provide that when cattle from Modified Accredited Areas, or other cattle that have been tuberculin tested in accordance with Federal regulations governing the interstate movement of cattle, are unloaded in public stock yards, enroute to destination, they be placed and held in cleaned and disinfected pens set aside exclusively for such animals, as there is great danger of disseminating the infection of Tuberculosis by the handling of feeder or stocker cattle through pens previously used for the handling of reactors. It also recommended that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to promulgate and issue regulations that all reactors moved to public stock yards be segregated in pens set apart for that class of cattle. These recommendations were approved by the association.

On recommendation of the Tuberculosis Committee, the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Free Areas were amended by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, on December 3rd, 1926, and the same have been approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry under date of December 7th, 1926, providing that "Modified Accredited Areas, in which on the original test of all cattle in said areas, the extent of infection did not exceed one-half (1/2) of one percent, may be re-accredited if less than one-half (1/2) of one percent react as the result of retesting all previously infected herds, at least one herd in each township, and such other herds as the State Veterinarian and the Federal Inspector in Charge may designate and which shall include so far as possible all herds to which cattle from other than Accredited Herds or Modified Accredited Areas have been added".

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Paragraph 7 of the uniform methods and rules for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Areas in Minnesota, adopted by the Board on January 16th, 1926, and approved by the Attorney General on February 4th, 1926, be amended by adding the above amendments.

Paragraph 7 of the rules and regulations on uniform methods and rules for the establishment and maintenance of Modified Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Areas in Minnesota, as amended, will read as follows:

(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 re-accredited; 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) - Modified Accredited Areas, which on the original test of all cattle in said areas showed the extent of infection did not exceed one-half (1/2) of one percent may be re-accredited; if less than one-half (1/2) of one percent, as the result of retesting all previously infected herds, at least one herd in each township, and such other herds as the State Veterinarian and the Federal Inspector in Charge may designate and which shall include so far as possible all herds to which cattle from other than Accredited Herds or Modified Accredited Areas have been added.

The Secretary reported that a number of rendering plants had been established in southern Minnesota and were advertising and soliciting the privilege of removing carcasses of live stock that died as the result of disease. The present law requires owners of animals that have died from disease to immediately

burn or bury the same and will not permit their removal from the premises except on a special permit issued to the owner by the Board. He explained that, in his opinion, provided the law could be amended whereby permits could be issued under certain rigid requirements for plants to remove such carcasses, it would be the lesser of the two evils, as under the present conditions owners of such carcasses were careless and frequently allow them to remain unburied for long periods of time where dogs and other animals and carrion birds have access to the same.

He expressed, as his opinion, that provided the rendering companies could be required to move the carcasses of such animals to their plants in covered and tight wagon or truck boxes and disinfect the wheels on leaving the premises, and provided further that the carcasses are properly rendered, it would be much more desirable than under the present conditions.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary confer with the Attorney General and request that a bill for an amendment to the present law be prepared, making provision whereby permits could be issued by the Board to rendering plants, under rules and regulations adopted by the Board, to remove animals dead of disease over the public highways, and that the same be presented to the legislature.

Doctor L. G. McDevitt appeared before the Board, accompanied by Mr. Schuver, and presented affidavits, statements, and a petition from cattle owners relative to the charges preferred against Doctor McDevitt for making tuberculin tests of cattle while in an intoxicated condition. The Board considered the new evidence and decided that under the present conditions no further action was deemed advisable at this time.

The control of diseases of poultry was discussed by Doctor Fitch, and upon motion duly seconded and carried, it was decided that the Secretary prepare rules and regulations providing for the quarantine of poultry affected with certain infectious and communicable diseases and submit the same to the Executive

Approved:
CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General,
By Victor Anderson
Assistant Attorney General
Feb. 7th 1927

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MODIFIED TUBERCULOSIS-FREE ACCREDITED AREAS IN MINNESOTA

Amendment to Modified Accredited Area Plan adopted by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board, January 15th, 1927. Approved by the Attorney General, February , 1927.

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Modified Accredited Areas in which on the original test of all cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed one-half (1/2) of one percent, may be reaccredited if less than one-half (1/2) of one percent react as the result of retesting all previously infected herds, at least one herd in each township and such other herds as the State Veterinarian and Federal Inspector in Charge may designate and which shall include so far as possible all herds to which cattle from other than accredited herds or modified accredited areas have been added.

Committee for its approval for the Board.

The Secretary reported that on the advice of the Assistant Attorney General, he had requested the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County to adopt and approve the rules and regulations of this Board which have been adopted since the date on which the agreement for the testing of the cattle in Lincoln County was registered with this Board, as provided by the State law. The County Board has failed to take any action on these regulations. He submitted the following NOTICE, that had been prepared by the Assistant Attorney General; this notice, on motion duly seconded, was unanimously carried:

To: The Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, Minnesota, and George Maurer, C. O. Nelson, J. H. Hexum, George Hauswedell, and F. J. Mashek, individually and as members of said board of county commissioners of Lincoln County, Minnesota, and A. L. Swenson, as county auditor of said Lincoln County, Minnesota, and to all cattle owners of said Lincoln County, and other residents thereof:

You and each of you will hereby take notice as follows:

1. That said Lincoln County, through its board of county commissioners, duly entered into a contract for the eradication of tuberculosis in said county, pursuant to Chapter 269, Laws 1923, under date of January 8, 1924.

2. Since the date of said contract, pursuant to said law under the statutes of the State of Minnesota, the State Live Stock Saniary Board has made, adopted and promulgated certain additional rules and regulations governing the eradication of tuberculosis in such counties where tuberculosis is being eradicated on the so-called area plan, under said Chapter 269.

3. That such rules and regulations so adopted are contained and set out in the enclosed pamphlet, being as follows:

(a) T.B.Form 47, providing for 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 State Live Stock Sanitary Board, January 16, 1926, and duly approved by the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota.

(b) T. B. Form 10, being rules and regulations governing the importation and quarantine of cattle in counties in which the modified accredited tuberculosis-free area plan is adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and Boards of County Commissioners, adopted May 3, 1923, and duly approved by the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota.

(c) T. B. Form 14, being rules and regulations governing the quarantine and isolation of cattle which have not been subject to the tuberculin test in counties in which the control of tuberculosis, as provided by Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, is adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Board of County Commissioners, such rules and regulations being adopted November 2, 1923, and duly approved by the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota.

(d) T. B. Form 23, being rules and regulations governing quarantine and isolation of herds or lots of cattle which have disclosed reactors to the tuberculin test, in counties in which the control of tuberculosis, as provided by Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, is adopted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and the Board of County Commissioners, such rules and regulations being adopted October 21, 1924, and duly approved by the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota.

(e) T. B. Form 33, being 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 area, such rules and regulations being adopted July 17, 1925, and duly approved by the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota.

(f) T. B. Form 45, being rules and regulations governing the tuberculin testing of cattle in counties and area 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 provisions of Chapter 30, General Statutes 1923, and especially Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, thereof, which rules and regulations were adopted October 16, 1925, and duly approved by the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota.

(g) T. B. Form 46, being 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 a 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 provisions of Chapter 30, General Statutes 1923, and especially Chapter 269, Laws of 1923, thereof, which rules and regulations were adopted January 16, 1926, and duly approved by the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota.

4. That each and all of the foregoing rules and regulations aforesaid were duly adopted by the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota, and are in all respects in full force and effect within said Lincoln County from and after the date of the adoption thereof; and that you and each of you and all others interested therein or affected thereby are hereby required to comply with said rules and regulations aforesaid, or be subject to the penalty provided in Section 5407, General Statutes 1923, which act provides that every person violating any rule or regulation made by the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Minnesota, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, January 15, 1927.

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Secretary and Executive Officer of the
Minnesota Live Stock Sanitary Board

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to Attorney General Clifford L. Hilton, expressing the appreciation of the Board of his assistance and co-operation in obtaining the successful results in all the legal actions relative to the constitutionality of the State law and rules and regulations of the Board pertaining to the control of tuberculosis under the Area Plan, and to further advise him that we believe the results were largely due to the untiring efforts and energy of his assistant, Victor E. Anderson, who has taken a personal interest in the work of the Board, and who has a complete understanding of benefits the elimination of Bovine Tuberculosis has to human health and its economic value to the live stock and agricultural interests of the State.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary

President.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

APRIL 13TH, 1927.

The meeting was called to order at Ten A. M. Members present: President C. P. Fitch, O. W. Healy, W. S. Moscrip, H. A. Greaves and C. H. March. President Fitch presided.

President Fitch advised that he and Mr. Moscrip had requested the Secretary to call a special meeting of the Board in order to have a conference relative to the budget requests which the Board had submitted to the Legislature for the biennium beginning July 1st, 1927.

There was a general discussion relative to the status of the budget now being considered by the Legislature. It was decided that at the present time no further action, other than the budget submitted by the Board, should be taken.

President Fitch then presented a history of the laboratory work performed by the Veterinary Division, Agricultural Department, University of Minnesota, for the Board under the joint agreement made with the Board in July, 1912. After a general discussion it was decided that a new form of contract or agreement should be entered into with the University and that President Fitch and the Secretary should prepare a form of agreement to be submitted to the Board at its next quarterly meeting.

The Secretary recommended that Paragraph One of Section One of the rules and regulations relative to the quarantine of hogs that are treated with hog cholera serum and virus, adopted May 3rd, 1923, be amended as follows: "All hogs that are given the serum and virus treatment shall be confined and quarantined in enclosed premises or within a lot not to exceed five (5) acres in extent and not adjacent to

any highway; the lots shall be inclosed by a hog and dog tight fence. Quarantine placards shall be posted in conspicuous places on the enclosure and also on places visible from public highways." He further recommended that all of Paragraph Three of Section One be eliminated for the reason that the State law covers disposal of carcasses.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that the following regulations be adopted:

Approved;
CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General,
By Victor E. Anderson,
Assistant Attorney General
April 16th 1927.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE ADMISSION OF DOGS INTO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Adopted April 13th, 1927.
Approved by the Attorney General April 16th 1927.

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:

SECTION 1: All dogs shipped, transported, or moved into Minnesota for any purpose, with the exception of performing dogs shipped for a

limited period of time within the State, must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by the state or government veterinary officials, or by an approved veterinarian and approved by the state or government officials of the state of origin, stating that rabies has not existed for the last nine (9) months within a radius of fifty (50) miles of the point of origin, and that the said animals are free from symptoms of any communicable disease.

SECTION 2: One copy of the health certificate must accompany the shipment and a copy be immediately forwarded to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Old Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Secretary and Executive Officer recommended that rules and regulations relative to the admission of dogs into the State of Minnesota be adopted for the reason that rabies is reported as existing in practically all of the eastern states, in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, and in some of the provinces of Canada. On motion duly seconded and carried, the following rules and regulations were adopted:

Section 1: All dogs shipped, transported, or moved into Minnesota for any purpose, with the exception of performing dogs shipped for a limited period of time within the state, must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by the state or government veterinary officials, or by an approved veterinarian and approved by the state or government officials of the state of origin, stating that rabies has not existed for the last nine (9) months within a radius of fifty (50) miles of the point of origin, and that the said animals are free from symptoms of any communicable disease.

Section 2: One copy of the health certificate must accompany the shipment and a copy be immediately forwarded to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Old Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary.

C. P. Fitch
President.

Approved;
CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General,
By Victor L. Anderson,
Assistant Attorney General
April 16th 1927.

H. C. FORM 2: MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO QUARANTINE OF HOGS THAT ARE TREATED WITH HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS.

Adopted April 13th, 1927.
Approved by the Attorney General April 16th 1927.

WHEREAS, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Minnesota has power and authority, under and pursuant to the provisions of ~~Section 4691,~~ Chapter 98, General Statutes ~~1915~~ 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 the domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this Board.

SECTION 1: All hogs that are given the serum and virus treatment shall be confined and quarantined in enclosed premises or within a lot not to exceed five (5) acres in extent and not adjacent to any highway; the lots shall be inclosed by a hog and dog tight fence. Quarantine placards shall be posted in conspicuous places on the enclosure and also on places visible from public highways.

The quarantine shall remain in force for a period of twenty-one days and also until such time as all surviving animals are well and there is no danger of infection, and until all hogs have been sprayed or dipped in a two percent (2%) solution of Liquor Cresolis Compound or any other disinfectant officially approved by the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the enclosures and hog houses have been thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected with a similar preparation.

SECTION 2: When the above provisions and rules have been complied with, the quarantine shall be revoked and the placards removed by order of the Chairman of the Local Board of Health or the Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

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

APRIL 15TH, 1927.

The meeting was called for Friday, April 15th, 1927, but there was not a quorum present and the meeting was deferred until Tuesday, April 26th, 1927.

Chas. E. Cottum
Secretary.

C. P. Fitch
President.

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

APRIL 26TH, 1927.

The meeting was called to order by President Fitch. Members present: W. S. Moscrip, H. A. Greaves and C. P. Fitch. The Secretary advised that Mr. Healy had telegraphed that he would attend if necessary to have a quorum, but if we could possibly have a quorum he would like to be excused.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting held January 15th, 1927, were read, and upon motion, duly approved.

The minutes of the special meeting held April 13th, 1927, were read, and upon motion, duly approved.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending March 31st, 1927, upon motion, was accepted.

The Secretary reported that the legislature had enacted four laws on subjects pertaining to the control of communicable diseases of live stock. Two of these were amendments to the laws that had been recommended to the legislature by this Board. One was a law providing that this Board shall purchase through the Commission of Administration and Finance, and maintain on hand, a supply of hog cholera serum and virus for sale and distribution to persons who hold valid permits to administer the same; the legislature appropriated Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000.00) and provided that it will be immediately available.

Another law was enacted, as presented by the State Bankers' Association, relating to the payment of indemnity for encumbered diseased animals, providing measures whereby, under certain conditions, payment can be made to lien holders or mortgagees.

The amendment to the law providing for the cleaning and disinfection of trucks used for the transportation of live stock over the public highways within the

state, as recommended by this Board, was further amended by the legislature, which provides that the law can only apply to trucks "used as public carriers"; this may weaken the provisions of the law.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be authorized to draw up the necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of the cleaning and disinfection of trucks, as provided in Chapter 182, Session Laws of 1927, and to submit the same to the Executive Committee of the Board for its approval.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be authorized to draw up the necessary rules providing for the conditions which would be required in the contracts executed with the serum companies for the purchase of serum and virus as provided in Chapter 250, Session Laws of 1927, and to submit the same to the Executive Committee for its approval.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Board should enter into contracts to purchase not to exceed Two Million (2,000,000) cc's of clear concentrated serum or bloody serum, or both, except in emergencies as may be designated in the future by the Board.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary prepare rules and regulations as required by Chapter 218, Session Laws 1927, relative to the transportation, rendering and other provisions deemed necessary to prevent the spread of disease through the transportation of carcasses over the public highways to rendering plants, and submit the same to the Executive Committee of the Board for its approval..

The Secretary reported that the legislature had made the following appropriations for the coming biennium:

	First Year 1927-1928	Second Year 1928-1929
SALARIES:	$57,980.00	$59,280.00
CONTINGENT:	23,335.00	23,335.00
GENERAL INDEMNITY:	225,000.00	180,000.00
AREA INDEMNITY:	400,000.00	210,000.00
RETESTS AND INDEMNITY FOR ACCREDITED COUNTIES: .	30,000.00	000000

SALARIES: It will be noted that the amounts requested in the budget of the Board for the salaries was allowed. The Department of Administration and Finance had recommended that these amounts be decreased to Fifty-three Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Dollars ($53,830.00) for each of the two fiscal years of the biennium, and the House of Representatives allowed the same amounts. The State Senate, however, allowed the amounts requested by the Board and the Conference Committee of the two houses allowed the full amounts requested by the Board.

CONTINGENT FUND: The amounts requested by the Board for each of the two fiscal years was Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000.00). The Department of Administration and Finance recommended that this amount be decreased to Twenty-one Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars ($21,335.00) for each of the two years , and the House of Representatives allowed the same amount. The Senate, however, increased the amount to Twenty-three Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars ($23,335.00) for each of the two fiscal years,and in conference with the two houses, the latter amount was allowed.

ANIMAL INDEMNITY FUND: The Board, in its budget, requested Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000.00) for the first fiscal year and Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00) for the second fiscal year. The Department of Administration and Finance recommended that these amounts be decreased to One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($175,000.00) for the first fiscal year, and One Hundred Forty-five Thousand Dollars

($145,000.00) for the second fiscal year. The House of Representatives allowed Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00) for the first fiscal year and One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars ($160,000.00) for the second fiscal year. The Senate allowed the amounts requested by the Board, - namely, Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000.00) for the first fiscal year, and Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00) for the second fiscal year. The conference of representatives of the two houses amended these amounts and the legislature allowed Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand ($225,000.00) for the first fiscal year, and One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars ($180,000.00) for the second fiscal year.

AREA INDEMNITY FUND: The Board requested Four Hundred Sixteen Thousand One Hundred and Ninety-one Dollars ($416,191.00) for the first fiscal year, and Two Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Two Hundred and Eight Dollars ($225,208.00) for the second fiscal year. The Department of Administration and Finance recommended that these amounts be decreased to Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000.00) for the first fiscal year and Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00) for the second fiscal year. The House of Representatives allowed Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00) for the first fiscal year and nothing for the second fiscal year; but it was understood that they would allow an appropriation for the second fiscal year provided the bill which was introduced by the Appropriation Committee of the House, providing for definite appropriations for the six succeeding years for the area work, did not become a law. The Senate allowed the exact increase which the Board had requested in its budget. A conference of representatives of the House and Senate finally allowed Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000.00) for the first fiscal year, and Two Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars ($210,000.00) for the second fiscal year.

RETESTS AND INDEMNITY FOR ACCREDITED COUNTIES: The Board requested Thirty Four Thousand One Hundred and Sixty-one Dollars ($34,161.00) for the first fiscal year, and Eighteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-seven Dollars ($18,987.00) for the second fiscal year, to pay for the expense of the retests and the resulting

INDEMNITY FOR CATTLE IN THE COUNTIES OF Red Lake, Meeker and Traverse, during the first fiscal year, and for Murray County during the second fiscal year. The Department of Administration and Finance recommended that these amounts be decreased to Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000.00) for the first fiscal year and Sixteen Thousand Dollars ($16,000.00) for the second fiscal year. The Senate allowed the exact amounts that were requested by this Board in its budget. A conference of representatives from the Senate and the House allowed Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000.00) for the first fiscal year and Sixteen Thousand Dollars ($16,000.00) for the second fiscal year. The Governor approved of the above allowances by the legislature, with the exception that he vetoed the Sixteen Thousand Dollars ($16,000.00) that had been appropriated by the legislature for the payment of the expennse and indemnity for the second fiscal year. The Governor conferred with the Secretary and Executive Officer before he vetoed this item and it was understood that if he vetoed it, the cost of the testing of Red Lake, Meeker and Traverse would be paid from this appropriation for the first fiscal year, and that the payment of indemnity for these counties could, if necessary, be paid from the Area Indemnity Fund; and this procedure will also permit the payment of the expense of retesting the cattle in Murray County during the second fiscal year; and if there is not sufficient balance in the fund to pay indemnity in these counties it can be legally paid from the Area Indemnity Fund. The Comptroller and Chairman, and also the Executive Secretary of the Department of Administration and Finance, were present at the conference which the Secretary had with the Governor at the time the above understanding was completed, on Monday, April 25th, 1927.

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT: The Board requested, in its budget, an appropriation of Seventy-five Hundred Dollars ($7500.00) for the first fiscal year, and Six Thousand Dollars ($6000.00) for the second fiscal year, with the understanding that these amounts would be given to the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota to be used in the purchase of the necessary new equipment and the employment of an increased personnel in order to enable the University to carry out its contract or agreement with

this Board, executed in July of 1912. The work has increased to such an extent that it will be impossible, as the University has notified this Board, to fulfill its contract unless it has this special increase. The Department of Administration and Finance recommended that these items "be not allowed", and they had advised the Secretary and Executive Officer in conference, at which time the Governor was present, that they would recommend in the budget for the University that a rider would be placed on the appropriation bill, requiring that these amounts be appropriated and are "for the continuation of the University laboratory work for the State Live Stock Sanitary Board". The House of Representatives did not allow either of these amounts to this Board, but it was understood that they would include them in the Department of Education bill to be given to the University. The Finance Committee of the Senate did not allow these amounts for this Board but did include them in the educational bill for the University, allowing them "for the continuation at the University of laboratory work for the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, available for the year ending June 30th, 1928", Seventy-five Hundred Dollars ($7500.00) and for the same purpose for the second fiscal year, the amount of Six Thousand Dollars ($6000.00), the same as requested by this Board. The Governor vetoed both these amounts; he assured the Secretary and Executive Officer, on April 25th, 1927, that he would use his influence and insist that the Board of Regents of the University set aside these amounts, or allot these amounts from their budget for the laboratory at the Veterinary Division of the Agricultural Department in order to carry out the laboratory work for the coming biennium "in compliance with its agreement with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board". The Governor used the following words: "I will raise hell with the Board of Regents and insist that they set aside this amount for the laboratory".

After a general discussion, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Governor requesting him to fulfill his pledge and see that the University set aside in their budget, Seventy-five Hundred Dollars ($7500.00) for the first fiscal year, and Six Thousand Dollars ($6000.00) for the second fiscal year of the next biennium, and

to also advise him that if he desires, the Board would be pleased to have representatives meet with the Board of Regents at the time he confers with them relative to this work. Doctor Fitch stated that if this money was not made available it would be necessary for the laboratory to discontinue receiving the very large number of specimens that are now being sent to the laboratory from veterinarians, live stock and poultry owners, county agents and others, in order that proper diagnoses of diseases of these animals and poultry may be made.

The Secretary reported that, in compliance with the orders of the Board at the April meeting in 1926, Doctor Jenkins, of the field force, had been detailed to the work in the control of tuberculosis in poultry. Doctor Jenkins spent the months of May and June in the laboratory at the University Farm, studying the diseases of poultry in order that he would be prepared to undertake the work in the field. Since July 1st, 1926, he has been assigned to this work in Meeker and Traverse Counties. The Secretary presented a summary of the work in these two counties and stated that, in his opinion, the results of the work, under the present plan, do not justify the expense incurred. He recommended that the Board adopt rules and regulations providing for the elimination of tuberculosis from flocks of poultry in the state for any owner who will comply with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board. He also presented tentative rules and regulations to be adopted by the Board. These rules provide that the control of tuberculosis should be considered as a flock problem and not as an individual bird problem, but that our official efforts should be limited to the diagnosis of the disease and its elimination from the flocks.

After considerable discussion, the members of the Board agreed that the policy of control of tuberculosis in poultry should be changed.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer be authorized to prepare amendments to the rules and regulations for the control of tuberculosis in poultry and present them to the Executive Committee for approval.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board, he had requested the Department of Administration and Finance, in the budget releases for the past two quarters, and also for the quarter beginning April 1st, that the salaries of the field force be increased as recommended by the Board at the annual meeting on April of 1926. He stated that this increase had been denied by the Department and that in the release returned for the quarter beginning April 1st it was explained that this could not be allowed until the reclassification of salaries by their department has been completed; and the Secretary was instructed to confer with the budget commissioner and request that a hearing be given to representatives of this Board relative to the salaries allowed in the reclassification by the Department of Administration and Finance for the field force.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: On motion duly seconded and carried, Mr. O. W. Healy was elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

On motion duly seconded and carried, Mr. W. S. Moscrip was elected Vice President for the ensuing year.

On motion duly seconded and carried, Charles E. Cotton was duly elected Secretary and Executive Officer for the ensuing year, and his salary for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1927, be increased to Five Thousand Dollars ($5000.00).

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the present field force be continued for the ensuing year and that their salaries for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1927, be increased as follows: Doctor R. Fenstermacher, Twenty-seven Hundred Dollars ($2700.00); Doctor D. M. McDonald, Three Thousand Dollars ($3000.00); Doctor M. S. Whitcomb, Three Thousand Dollars ($3000.00); Doctor W. F. Rode, Twenty-seven Hundred Dollars ($2700.00); Doctor J. V. Ramler, Twenty-seven Hundred Dollars ($2700.00); Doctor Harry Hedin, Twenty-five Hundred Dollars ($2500.00); Doctor H. G. McGinn, Twenty-three Hundred Dollars ($2300.00); Doctor L. E. Jenkins, Twenty-two Hundred Dollars ($2200.00); Doctor Leo R. Johnson, Twenty-one Hundred Dollars ($2100.00); Doctor W. E. Lindquist, Twenty-one Hundred Dollars ($2100.00); Doctor E. T. Phelps, Twenty-one Hundred Dollars ($2100.00).

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Miss Nellie M. Carroll be elected as Chief Clerk for the ensuing year and that her salary be continued at Twenty-one Hundred Dollars ($2100.00) for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1927.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer be empowered to employ the remaining office force.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer be authorized to increase the field force as he deems expedient for carrying out the increased work for the next fiscal year, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary reported that there had been a number of complaints from the field force relative to their automobile expense while in the field. Two of the men had reported that they had practically ruined their cars as the result of the heavy roads during the months of February and March. After some discussion, it was duly moved, seconded and carried that the field force be allowed Eight Cents (8¢) per mile as mileage for the use of their own automobiles while engaged in state work and that this be allowed beginning April 1st, 1927.

The Secretary reported that the World's Poultry Congress would be held from July 27th to August 4th, 1927, at Ottawa, Canada, and that part of the program will be devoted to papers and discussions, by noted scientists, on the contagious and communicable diseases of poultry. After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that Doctor C. P. Fitch attend the session of the congress devoted to communicable diseases, at the expense of the state, provided it meets with the consent of the Governor.

Doctor J. H. Newman, of Little Falls, appeared before the Board, on the advice of the Secretary, in response to a letter from Doctor Newman, in which he requested that the Board reinstate him on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians. Doctor Newman was interrogated by the members of the Board, and in

reply to the questions, stated that he had continued to make tuberculin tests of cattle since the time of his being removed from the approved list by this Board, that he had found cattle which reacted to the test, had not reported the same to this Board as required by the state law, and that he had advised the owners of reacting cattle to ship them to South St. Paul to be sold. He stated that he had continued to make tests for cattle that were to be sold at public auction and that he had furnished certificates of health for the cattle which included record of the tuberculin test, without having them approved by the Executive Officer of the Board, to be given to the auctioneer at the time of the sale. He also stated that he had recently tested a herd of cattle belonging to Mr. Wm. Dickmann, of Pierz, in which nine reactors were found and which he failed to report to the Board as is required by the state law. Doctor Newman, in the course of his remarks, stated that, under the circumstances, he had no other course to pursue except to continue to make the tests and not report the diseased animals or reacting animals to this Board.

After Doctor Newman had been heard it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary immediately refer Doctor Newman's activities to the Attorney General and request him to initiate the necessary prosecution in order that the testing of cattle by Doctor Newman be discontinued and that the auctioneers also be prosecuted, who had officiated at sales in which Doctor Newman had made the tests of the cattle and which tests were not approved by this Board.

Doctor B. F. Reinhard appeared before the Board to answer charges that had been preferred against him for making tuberculin tests in his territory and failure to report the same to this office as is required by the rules and regulations of the Board, and also failure to report cattle which had reacted to his tuberculin tests as is required by the state law.

Doctor Reinhard explained that he had reported his tests to this Board and presented copies of the health certificates which showed that they had been received by this Board. The office force then found a letter written to Doctor

Reinhard under date of April 5th, 1926, stating that the health certificates were being returned to him for the reason that he had failed to have the owners sign the Owners' Agreement which should be attached to the charts, that he had failed to note the character of the reactions on the test charts, failed to include the age and sex of some of the animals, and advised that as soon as the test charts were returned to us with the requested information we would then be pleased to furnish him with the condemned tags and issue the necessary instructions relative to the disposition of the reactors.

Doctor Reinhard then stated that he realized that he had been negligent in failing to return the charts but he insisted that he had not failed to report that diseased animals were in these herds.

After careful consideration of the case, the Secretary was instructed to write to Doctor Reinhard and advise him that his candid statements relative to the charges were fully appreciated by the members of the Board, and to thank him for his co-operation in his attendance at the meeting at the request of the Board. The Secretary was further instructed to advise him that he would be continued on the list of approved and accredited veterinarians but that he must in the future comply with the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary.

C. P. Fitch
President.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

MAY 11TH, 1927.

The meeting was called to order at Three P. M. Members present: W. S. Moscrip and Doctor C. P. Fitsh.

The Secretary explained that the rules and regulations relative to the control of hog cholera required that where cholera appeared, all dogs owned within the township must be confined to the owner's premises, and that in many instances this was impracticable and unnecessary.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations be adopted:

H.C. FORM 1.

Approved;
CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General,
By Victor Anderson
Attorney General
May 11th 1927.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA.

Adopted May 11th, 1927.
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 4691, General Statutes 1913, 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 Minnesota that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth are deemed expedient and advisable to the protection of the health of the domestic animals of this State, and the same are hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this Board, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all rules and regulations and parts of rules or regulations inconsistent with the provisions of these rules and regulations are hereby repealed.

1. All persons, excepting the owner, duly authorized attendants or medical advisers, are forbidden to enter any enclosures where hogs are quarantined.

2. Hogs must not be removed from any quarantined premises, except by permission in writing given by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

3. No hogs, excepting those hereby quarantined and their offspring shall be allowed upon any quarantined premises until quarantine has been officially released. During the period of quarantine no other domestic animal or dog, or fowl, or bird shall be permitted in any quarantined premises.

4. The period of quarantine shall extend for a period of six months after the last sick hog has died or recovered, unless sooner terminated by an order in writing signed by the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

5. Parties living or being on any place whereon hogs have been quarantined on account of hog cholera must not go near pens or yards where hogs are kept on other premises.

6. All railroad shipping pens in this State are hereby declared to be probable or possible sources of infection for hog cholera.

7. Hogs must not be removed from any railroad shipping pen located in this State except for immediate shipment by rail to some point for slaughter except on written permission from the Live Stock Sanitary Board, which may be given only by the Executive Officer.

8. Hogs shipped from point to point in Minnesota, or from another State into Minnesota, and not intended for slaughter, must be crated and shipped in other than stock cars.

9. Managers of county and district fairs held in counties where hog cholera exists are requested not to have swine exhibits in connection with such fairs.

10. All dogs owned on farms where hog cholera exists, or where premises are quarantined, must be confined to the owner's or keeper's premises, and this requirement must be strictly adhered to.

11. Any sickness or deaths among hogs must be promptly reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Secretary presented and recommended the adoption of rules and regulations providing for the control of tuberculosis in poultry, as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting. He explained that the work under the present rules and regulations for the control of tuberculosis in poultry during the past year had conclusively demonstrated it to be impracticable, and too expensive to undertake to control this disease in poultry, except as a flock problem.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations be adopted:

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS IN FLOCKS OF POULTRY.

Adopted May 11th, 1927. Approved by Attorney General, May 24th 1927.

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, including poultry, 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, including poultry, of the State, and are hereby adopted.

1. The tuberculin test shall be used by a veterinarian in the employ of the State only when necessary to establish the existence of tuberculosis in a flock. In valuable purebred flocks the owner may employ at his expense an approved veterinarian to test all the birds.

2. If tuberculosis is found in a flock the whole flock must be considered as tuberculous, and thin, emaciated birds which are unfit for food must be killed and burned; but other birds may be kept for egg production from January 1st to July 1st, provided they are kept apart from all other farm animals. The yards and houses must be immediately cleaned and disinfected after the disposal of an infected flock. Where possible the yard should be plowed and seeded. The yard must be left vacant until the young birds are moved in the fall and it is preferable to leave it vacant for one year.

3. Chicks may be hatched from the eggs of the infected flock provided incubators are used. If eggs, at the time, are being incubated under hens of the flock, the chicks therefrom should be immediately removed from the hen and placed in a brooder. All chicks must be reared in brooders removed from the main house and must be placed on fresh ground entirely separate and apart from the adult birds.

4. In case tuberculosis is found in valuable breeding flocks these flocks may be isolated and handled as breeders for egg production. Permission must be obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Board for such flocks. All birds in these flocks shall be tested with tuberculin and reactors destroyed. The chicks shall be handled as directed in paragraphs 2 and 3.

5. All buildings and premises must be thoroughly cleaned by the removal of all litter, manure, and other contaminated material. All ~~trucks~~ troughs, racks, feeders, or watering equipment must be thoroughly cleaned. The houses, equipment, and yards must also be disinfected by an approved disinfectant. All fowls and chicks that die from any cause must be cremated, or buried at least four feet deep and covered with quick lime. Dropping boards must be installed and kept in a sanitary condition.

6. In the fall, during October or at least by November 1st, the mature birds must be moved from the rearing houses to clean permanent houses. In case the old yards cannot be plowed and seeded, the laying houses should be moved to new sites where the yards can be plowed and seeded. Each year the young chicks are to be reared on fresh ground apart from the old stock.

7. The owner of infected flocks must report on blanks furnished by the Board that he has cleaned and disinfected the buildings and premises according to these rules and regulations, and such reports shall be mailed to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Old Capitol Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Approved;
CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General,
By Victor Anderson
Assistant Attorney General
May 24th 1927

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Chas. E. Colton
Secretary.

C. P. Fitch
Chairman.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

JUNE 18TH, 1927.

The meeting was called to order at Three P. M. Members present: W. S. Moscrip and Doctor C. P. Fitch.

The Secretary presented and recommended the adoption of rules and regulations providing for the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have dies or been killed on account of diseases, as required by the amended law.

After some discussion, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following rules and regulations be adopted:

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RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE TRANSPORTATION AND RENDERING OF CARCASSES OF ANIMALS AND FOWL THAT HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASE.

Adopted June 18th, 1927. Approved by Attorney General, June 18th, 1927.

Whereas, Chapter 218, Session Laws 1927, provides that the State Live Stock Sanitary Board shall adopt rules and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or been killed on account of disease, and all other provisions deemed necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

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 necessary to prevent the spread of disease and for the protection of the health of domestic animals of the state, and be it further resolved that pursuant to the authority granted by the provisions of Section 5396, General Statutes 1923, and Chapter 218, Session Laws 1927, the following rules and regulations are hereby adopted:

1. All carcasses of animals that have died or have been killed on account of being infected with Anthrax must be burned intact, without removal of the hide, within twenty-four (24) hours, together with all contaminated flooring, mangers, feed racks, watering troughs, buckets, fodder, litter, soil, and other utensils, with the exception that if such flooring, mangers, feed racks, watering troughs, etc., are constructed of cement or metal or other fire proof material, they shall be thoroughly disinfected with a solution of Liquor Cresolis Compound, U. S. P. or any disinfectant authorized by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. If necessary to move the carcasses of animals that were infected with anthrax to a point on owners premises for the purpose of burning, all external orifices of the carcass must be occluded by means of cotton or cloth and the carcass transported on a stone boat or boards in order to prevent the excretions of the carcasses contaminating the ground.

2. Carcasses of animals dead or that have been killed on account of being infected with black leg, rabies or glanders, shall be burned or buried intact, without removal of the hide, within twenty-four (24) hours following death or destruction of the same.

3. The transportation from premises and the rendering of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of any other specific disease or diseases, will not be permitted, provided notice is given to the rendering plants, by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, that such disease or diseases exists in the state or in certain sections of the state.

4. Permits for the removal of carcasses of animals and fowl that have died or have been killed on account of other diseases or causes than those enumerated in Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, by transportation to rendering plants that are operated and conducted as required by law, will be issued to owners of such rendering plants, provided:-

A. Applications are made by the owners of rendering plants for permits to remove carcasses of domestic animals or fowl that have died or have been killed on account of disease, over the public highways to their plants for rendering purposes.

B. Permits will be issued terminating on June 30th following the date of issue, providing, if after inspection by a representative of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, the plants are found to be equipped to comply with the following provisions:

(1) No plant shall be deemed a suitable or sanitary place for disposing of the carcasses of dead animals or fowl unless it conforms to the following specifications: a building adapted to the purpose intended, provided with concrete or cement floors, and provided with good drainage and thoroughly sanitary. Windows, doors and other openings must be properly screened to prevent entrance of flies, vermin, and other animals.

(2) All skinning and dismembering of carcasses shall be done within such building. Such carcasses must be disposed of by cooking. The cooking vats or tanks shall be air-tight except proper escapes or vents for the live steam used in cooking. Carcasses shall be rendered by subjecting them in the vats or tanks to a steam pressure of at least forty (40) pounds for a period of four hours. In case carcasses or parts of carcasses after the proper cooking, are to be disposed of by burying, they shall be buried at least four (4) feet deep below the natural surface of the ground and not near any river, stream, lake, pond, or well, or any gulch or draw which is the source of any stream or drain.

(3) In order to destroy all infection, the floors of the plant shall be flushed daily, when the plant is in operation, with water heated to a temperature of at least 185 degrees Fahrenheit and then

thoroughly disinfected with a solution of Liquor Cresolis Compound, U. S. P., or any disinfectant authorized by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

(4) Transportation of carcasses: Any person, firm or corporation to whom a permit has been issued, may haul and transport the carcasses of animals and fowl that have died from disease, slaughter or by accident, except those prohibited by Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, in a covered wagon bed or tank that is water-tight and so constructed that no drippings or seepings from such carcasses can escape from such wagon bed or tank; provided that whenever a vehicle or person in charge thereof, or his assistant, has been upon any premises for the purpose of removing the carcass of any animal or fowl that have died or have been killed on account of any disease, before such vehicle can be taken upon a public highway or upon other premises, and before leaving the premises of the rendering plant on each trip, the wheels of such vehicles, and the hoofs of the teams hauling such vehicles, and the shoes or boots of persons having been upon such infected premises, shall be thoroughly disinfected with any disinfectant of prescribed strength, recommended and approved by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board as a disinfectant, preferably Liquor Cresolis Compound in a three (3) per cent solution, or a solution of bichloride of mercury dilution of one to one thousand (1-1000).

Such carcasses shall not be moved from the vehicles except at the rendering plant of final disposal, and there be unloaded within inclosures of the building as prescribed by sub-paragraph (1).

5. All carcasses of animals and fowl that have died on account of disease, slaughter or by accident, shall be disposed of by owner as provided by Chapter 218, Session Laws 1927, or in the manner above provided, within twenty-four (24) hours after death.

6. When the owner of any animals, dead from any cause, neglects or refuses to make proper disposition of the carcasses of such animals, it shall be the duty of the Township Board or Local Board of Health to supervise the disposal of such carcasses.

7. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in the business of disposing of carcasses of dead animals without first obtaining a permit to transport such carcasses over the public highways to their plants for rendering purposes as provided in Chapter 218, Session Laws 1927.

Approved;
CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General,
By Victor S. Anderson
Assistant Attorney General
June 18th 1927

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Chas. E. Cottrell
Secretary.

C. P. Fitch
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, JULY 15TH, 1927.

The meeting was called for Friday, July 15th, 1927, but as there was not a quorum present, the meeting was deferred until Saturday, July 16th, 1927.

Chas. E. Cottam
Secretary.

A V Hedy
President.

MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, JULY 16TH, 1927.

The meeting was called to order by President Healy. Members present: O. W. Healy, W. S. Moscrip, Doctor H. A. Greaves, and Doctor C. P. Fitch. The Secretary reported that Col. C. H. March had written that it would be impossible for him to attend as he was convalescing from a recent operation.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting held April 26th, 1927, were read and, upon motion, duly approved.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings held on May 11th and June 18th, 1927, were read and, upon motion, duly approved, together with the actions of the Executive Committee on the above dates in the adoption of rules and regulations relative to the control of hog cholera, control of tuberculosis in flocks of poultry, and the rules and regulations relative to the transportation and rendering of carcasses of animals that have died or have been killed on account of disease.

The quarterly report of the Secretary and Executive Officer for the quarter ending June 30th, 1927, upon motion, was accepted.

The Secretary reported that the legislature, in making the appropriations for the next biennium, have included the provision that all balances on June 30th, 1927, (the end of the fiscal year) will be carried over and placed to the credit of each department and each fund, for ~~the~~ use in the next biennium. He submitted the following financial statement:

Balance,	Salary Fund	$962.61
"	Contingent Fund	1854.41
"	Animal Indemnity Fund	58597.77
"	Area " "	76015.18
"	Hog Cholera Fund	2555.76

The balance in the Salary Fund for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1926, was Seven Hundred and Twelve Dollars and Seventy-nine Cents ($712.79). He reported that the salaries during the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1927, amounted to Forty-four Thousamd Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars and Eighteen Cents ($44,750.18), and that, as directed by the Board, he had requested the Department of Administration and Finance in the budget releases for the past three quarters, for an increase in the salaries for the field force, but this request had been denied for each quarter.

The Secretary reported that there are claims on file in the office for animals condemned in the co-operative accredited herd work, to an estimated amount of Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Eighty-two Dollars and Seventy Cents ($8,882.70), and claims as the result of tests made by practicing veterinarians, to an estimated amount of Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty-one Dollars and Forty-two Cents ($8,481.42), including two animals that had been condemned and killed for glanders. This makes an estimated total amount of claims, of Seventeen Thousand Three Hundred and Four Dollars and Twelve Cents ($17,304.12); thus leaving an estimated balance of Forty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety-three Dollars and Sixty-three Cents ($41,293.65) in the Animal Indemnity Fund.

There are claims on file for animals that have been condemned in the area work and which are being held until we receive the necessary reports, to an estimated amount of Fifty-six Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-nine Dollars and Forty-seven Cents ($56,679.47); thus leaving an estimated balance of Nineteen Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars and Seventy-one Cents ($19,335.71) in the Area Indemnity Fund.

He reported that the official tests of all the cattle in Goodhue and Fillmore Counties, the second complete test of the cattle in Dodge County, and the second retest of infected herds in Big Stone County, retest of the remaining

infected herds in Faribault, Scott, Lincoln, McLeod, Mower, Wilkin, and Freeborn Counties had been made during the past quarter. It was explained that the retest of Fillmore County was not fully completed until July 3rd, 1927.

The Secretary reported that he had had a number of conferences with the Department of Administration and Finance relative to the re-classification of salaries, which under the law is now under the control of that department. Mr. Moscrip and Col. March had also appeared before the Commission and explained to them the reasons for the request of the Board for the increase in the salaries of the employes.

The Secretary reported that the Department of Administration and Finance had submitted the classification of employes of the Board, which was received under date of July 5th, 1927. This classification did not include the position of quarantine officer and permitted the employment of only two clerks in the office, whereas the legislature had appropriated the necessary funds and the Board had requested in its budget an increase of four new clerks. After conferences with the members of the Department of Administration and Finance, and with Mr. Hayes, their personnel expert, the Department of Administration and Finance then requested the Secretary to return the original classification which they had furnished us. This was done and on July 15th, 1927, the approved classification, containing the schedule of positions and salaries, was furnished to the office.

The approved schedule of positions and salaries, under the re-classification as officially submitted by the Department of Administration and Finance to the Board on July 15th, 1927, was referred to the Board. The official re-classification permits the payment of the following salaries to the employes of the Board:

Doctor Chas. E. Cotton	Secretary and Executive Officer	$4500.00
Doctor Reuel Fenstermacher . .	Assistant Secretary	2700.00
Doctor D. M. McD onald	Field Veterinarian	3000.00
Doctor M. S. Whitcomb	" "	3000.00
Doctor W. F. Rode	" "	2700.00
Doctor J. V. Ramler	" "	2550.00
Doctor H. G. McGinn	" "	2250.00
Doctor L. E. Jenkins	" "	2100.00
Doctor L. R. Johnson	" "	2040.00
Doctor W. E. Lindquist	" "	2040.00
Doctor E. T. Phelps	" "	2040.00
Doctor W. C. Bromaghin	" "	2550.00
Nellie M. Carroll	Chief Clerk	2100.00
F. H. Pedersen	Accountant	1800.00
Marie Magee	Stenographer and Clerk	1500.00
Marie C. Bailey	Stenographer	630.00
Genevieve Quain	Claim Clerk	1260.00
Agatha Maguire	Stenographer	1140.00
Anna Dahlstrim	Stenographer	1140.00
Clovie Tippie	Clerk	1140.00
Louise Jacobson	Stenographer	1140.00
Evelyn Rolfing	Clerk and Stenographer	1140.00
Elinore Clark	Stenographer and Clerk	1020.00
Charles Schubert	Clerk	1020.00
Verna Erdman	Stenographer	1080.00
Margaret Daugherty	Stenographer	1080.00
Edwin Naumann	Clerk	1020.00
	Clerk	1020.00
	Quarantine Officer	1800.00
	Field Veterinarian	1860.00
	Field Veterinarian	1860.00

The Secretary advised that the re-classification will permit the employment of two extra stenographers, two clerks, two field veterinarians and a quarantine officer. He explained that he recommended to the Department of Administration and Finance that it would be impossible to employ a quarantine officer at a salary of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1500.00), and they finally agreed to permit the payment of Eighteen Hundred Dollats ($1800.00) annually.

There was a general discussion relative to the qualifications of the candidates that had been interviewed by Mr. Moscrip and the Secretary. Mr. Moscrip advised that he had conferred with Mr. Dexter but could not interest him at the salary of Fifteen Hundred Dollars; he reported that he would have another conference

with him as it might be possible that he would be interested since the salary allowed would now be Eighteen Hundred Dollars. The Secretary advised that he had an application from Mr. Lester Tate of Cannon Falls for the position, and that Mr. Tate had made the application on June 30th. The Secretary had advised him that the Board would be in no position to consider any applications until the Department of Administration and Finance had included the position of quarantine officer for this Board in the classification of employes. The Secretary stated that he had employed Mr. Tate as the agent of this Board in the cleaning and disinfection and the sanitary control of the infected farms following the first complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in Goodhue County, and that Mr. Tate's work was very satisfactory.

The Secretary further stated that after his conference with the Department of Administration and Finance, in which they had agreed to include the quarantine officer, Mr. A. J. Peterson, the Budget Commissioner and Personnel Officer of the Department of Administration and Finance, telephoned to him, advising that they would change the classification to include the quarantine officer and informed him that Governor Christianson had a man for this position. He advised that he, the Secretary, should see Mr. Acton, the Executive Secretary to the Governor. The Secretary reported that he had called on Mr. Acton but found he was confined to his home with a sore throat. He therefore, on July 15th, conferred with Mr. Peterson and Mr. Peterson again informed him that Governor Christianson had a man whom he desired be appointed to this position. The Secretary then stated that he had advised Mr. Peterson that he would report to the Board at its next meeting that the Governor had a man whom he wished appointed to this position.

After a further discussion relative to the employment of the two field veterinarians and the quarantine officer, it was duly moved, seconded and

carried that the employment of men for these positions be left in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Board, or of such of its members as the Committee might determine upon, with power to act.

The Secretary reported that Doctor Hedin, one of the field veterinarians, had resigned his position, to enter private practice, his resignation taking effect on June 30th, 1927. He reported that, as directed by the Executive Committee, Doctor W. C. Bromaghin, a veterinarian who has been conducting a general practice in Belle Plaine for fifteen years, had been employed in the place of Doctor Hedin, at a salary of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars ($2500.00) annually.

Mr. A. J. Peterson, the Personnel Commissioner of the Department of Administration and Finance, had given him his verbal assurance that it was satisfactory to his department to place Doctor Bromaghin in the same classification as Doctor Hedin had been placed by their department.

Upon motion, duly seconded and carried, the action of the Executive Committee in the employment of Doctor W. C. Bromaghin, was approved.

The Secretary reported that Mr. H. S. Grove, of Jackson, Minnesota, had received a layman's permit to use hog cholera virus after having passed the examination by the Extension Division of the University, as required by law, and the permit was issued on June 24th, 1924. This man treated his hogs and furnished us with a report that he had cleaned and disinfected properly, but later it was reported tat he had moved from his farm and the hogs of the new tenant contracted cholera. The Secretary personally made an investigation of the conditions at Jackson and learned that Mr. Grove had failed to carry out the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board relative to the disposal of carcasses of animals dead of cholera, and without doubt, the new tenant's hogs had contracted

cholera as the result of Mr. Grove's negligence. We prosecuted Mr. Grove and the case resulted in his conviction. The Secretary had refused to issue a renewal of Mr. Grove's permit under date of July 25th, 1925, for the reason that he had failed to carry out the state laws. Mr. Grove, under date of June 12th, 1927, requested that he again be given a renewal of his permit to vaccinate his own hogs. The Secretary had written him under date of June 15th, 1927, advising him that he would refer the request to the Board at its next meeting.

After a general discussion, it was duly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to renew Mr. Grove's permit and send him a letter advising him that this permit would be cancelled if he did not comply with the state laws and the rules and regulations under which the permit was issued.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, with the assistance of Doctor Fitch, he had prepared specifications to submit to the Department of Administration ad Finance in order that bids could be requested from the serum companies for the purchase of hog cholera serum and virus, as provided by Chapter 250, Session Laws 1927. These specifications were submitted to Mr. Moscrip, of the Executive Committee, and on his approval were then submitted to Mr. H. W. Austin, Commissioner of Purchases, Department of Administration and Finance. Mr. Austin made some changes in the specifications relative to the amount of the deposit to be submitted with each bid and also the amount of the bond to be furnished by the serum company obtaining the contract. He reported thatthe specifications were of such a rigid character that all of the companies, with the exception of two, refused to submit bids. He submitted a copy of the communication from Mr. H. W. Austin, of the Department of Administration and Finance, dated June 27th, 1927, and received in this office on July 6th, 1927, and which was directed to the St. Paul Serum Company, in which he stated that his department had accepted their offer to furnish the Live Stock Sanitary Board

bloody serum, clear concentrated serum and hog cholera virus, in accordance with our specifications dated May 17th, 1927, and their bid dated May 25th, 1927, supplemented with their letter of June 23rd, 1927, as follows:

"Whole Blood Serum . . . . . $.76 per 100 cc's.
Clear Concentrated Serum . . . . . 1.05 per 100 cc's.
Hog Cholera Virus . . . . . 1.40 per 100 cc's.
Approximate amount of your contract . . . $8,885.00".

The communication further advised the serum company that they would be notified when their contract and bond were ready for signature.

There was a general discussion relative to the sale and distribution of these products as provided by Chapter 250, Session Laws 1927, which provides that these products shall be sold "at prices sufficient to cover the cost of execution, storage, handling, selling and distributing, with a reasonable addition for overhead expenses, including the compensation of additional employes, if any, required for carrying out the provisions of this Act".

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the following amounts be added to the purchase price of the products as a reasonable addition for overhead expenses:

Fifteen Cents (15¢) on Whole Blood Serum.

Twenty Cents (20¢) on Clear Concentrated Serum.

Thirty Cents (30¢) on Hog Cholera Virus.

The Secretary reported that during the past quarter there had been Five Hundred and Seven (507) lay permits issued to owners to vaccinate their own hogs, and One Hundred and Thirty-six (136) renewals of permits.

The Extension Division of the University has conducted fifteen schools during the quarter. Seven of the counties had had schools in prior years but these were the first schools held in the following eight counties: Brown, Freeborn, Lincoln, Nicollet, Traverse, Waseca, Wilkin, and Yellow Medicine.

The Secretary reported that there had been One Hundred Sixty-eight (168) outbreaks of hog cholera during the quarter, reported in forty-one counties.

He reported that there were a number of biological houses and companies continuing to sell and distribute serum and virus in the state without complying with the state law requiring that they receive a permit from this Board, execute the necessary bond, etc. He stated that some of the companies were of the opinion that they could continue to distribute their products within the state for the reason that they have a federal license, and as they have no distributing plant or branch located within the state, our law would not be sustained by the courts, and they could continue to ship their products interstate under federal license.

The Secretary reported that he had written to all holders of permits to use virus in the state, that it would be necessary for them to purchase these products only from companies that have legal permits to distribute these products within the state.

After some discussion, and on motion duly seconded and carried, the following rules and regulations were adopted:

H. C. FORM (67)

Approved;
CLIFFORD L. PIDGEON,
Attorney General,
By Victor E. Anderson
Assistant Attorney General
July 22, 1927.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA AND THE PURCHASE AND ADMINISTRATION OF HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS

Adopted July 16th, 1927. Approved by Attorney General July 22, 1927.

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 the domestic animals of the state, and the same are hereby adopted for and as rules and regulations promulgated by this Board:

All persons holding permits issued by the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board , to administer virulent blood or hog cholera virus in the State of Minnesota, shall administer hog cholera serum and virus manufactured and distributed only by companies who have received permits from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board as required by the state law, to sell and distribute these products in the State of Minnesota.

The necessity of sending a representative of this Board to attend the meeting of the A. V. M. A. at Philadelphia, on September 12th to 16th, 1927, was then discussed. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer attend the meeting as a representative of the State of Minnesota, at the expense of the Board.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board at the last quarterly meeting, he had conferred with the Attorney General's office and requested him to draw up a complaint against Doctor J. H. Newman of Little Falls, and also the auctioneer who had sold the herd of cattle which Doctor Newman had acknowledged to the Board at its quarterly meeting on April 26th, that he had tested, and in which nine reactors were disclosed, which reactors he had failed to report to this Board as required by the state law, and also failed to report the record of test to this Board.

He explained that the complaints were obtained from the Attorney General's office, and Doctor Newman and the auctioneer, E. C. Andrews, were prosecuted; the case was set for July 8th, at Little Falls. He explained that Doctor Newman and his attorney, Senator C. Rosenmeier, had called at the office and conferred with him on July 5th, and requested that the case be deferred until Doctor Newman could have another hearing with the Board. The Secretary advised that, after conferring with Victor E. Anderson, the Assistant Attorney General, it was agreed that the cases would be deferred until July 22nd, with the understanding that Doctor Newman would appear before the Board at this quarterly meeting. Doctor Newman and Senator Rosenmeier appeared before the Board. Senator Rosenmeier acted as spokesman for Doctor Newman, and stated that if the Board would reinstate Doctor Newman he would comply with the state laws and the rules and regulations of this Board, and that he, as Doctor Newman's attorney, wished to state that Doctor Newman "will and is apologising to the Board for continuing to make tuberculin tests of cattle without reporting the same to this Board, and also failure to report to this Board cattle that reacted to his tests, and advising the owners to sell the cattle". Senator Rosenmeier

requested that under this circumstance the legal cases against Doctor Newman and Auctioneer Andrews be withdrawn and that the Board reinstate Doctor Newman on the approved and accredited list. In reply to a question by one of the members of the Board, Doctor Newman stated that he had not made any tests of cattle since he had appeared before the Board at its quarterly meeting on April 26th.

After a general discussion,it was agreed by Senator Rosenmeier, representing Doctor Newman and Mr. Andrews, and also verbally by Doctor Newman, and the members of the Board, that Doctor Newman would plead guilty to the charges before the court at Little Falls on July 22nd, and the court would be advised to make a nominal fine, and that the fine be suspended and Doctor Newman would pay all the costs of the suit. It was further agreed that the court would be requested to defer the case against Auctioneer Andrews for a period of four months and that Mr. Andrews would appear before the Board at its quarterly meeting in October. It was further agreed that the Executive Committee of the Board would meet and consider the reinstatement of Doctor Newman on the approved and accredited list of veterinarians in Minnesota within thirty days from July 22nd, 1927.

The Secretary reported that, as directed by the Board, he had written to the Governor, requesting him to fulfill his pledge and see that the University set aside in their budget, Seventy-five Hundred Dollars ($7500.00) for the first fiscal year and Six Thousand Dollars ($6000.00) for the second fiscal year of the next biennium, for a laboratory at the Veterinary Division of the Agricultural Department, in order that they may continue to carry out the laboratory work in compliance with an agreement with this Board executed in 1912. He reported that the Governor was sick at the time the letter was sent to him and that while the Governor personally advised him that he was unable to attend the last meeting, he would attend the next meeting of the Board of Regents. The Governor stated to Doctor Cotton that he would be pleased to have Mr. Moscrip and Col. March present at the meeting of the Board of Regents, but that

later the Governor's executive secretary informed him over the telephone that it would be impossible for the Governor to attend the meeting of the Board of Regents on that date. The Secretary also reported that he had heard nothing from the Governor's office since that time, and for this reason was in no position to advise the Board relative to any action that had been taken by the Governor or by the Board of Regents relative to setting aside these amounts in order that the laboratory work may be continued as in the past.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary and Executive Officer shall take a vacation of two weeks during the month of August.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary.

C. W. Healy
President.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD, HELD JULY 25TH, 1927.

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 P. M. Members present: Doctor C. P. Fitch and W. S. Moscrip.

Mr. Sever Nelson, of Dawson, Minnesota, the man who Mr. A. J. Peterson of the Department of Administration and Finance had advised the Secretary was the one the Governor desired that the Board appoint for the position, appeared to confer with the Committee relative to the position of quarantine officer.

After some discussion relative to the applications for the position of quarantine officer, it was decided to adjourn the meeting until July 26th, and to convene in Col. C. H. March's office, at Litchfield, Minnesota, for the reason that Col. March could not attend owing to his physical condition.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Lester F. Tate, of Cannon Falls, and request him to appear before the Committee relative to his application to be employed as quarantine officer.

Mr. Moscrip reported his conference with Mr. Dexter and stated that he would communicate with him relative to the position.

After a general discussion relative to the state law pertaining to the cleaning and disinfection of railroad cars, the Secretary was instructed to write to all railroads, advising them that they were not observing Section 4881 of the General Statutes of 1925, and also call their attention to Chapter 182, Session Laws of 1927, amending Section 4882 of the General Statutes of 1923. He was further instructed to advise the railroads that they would be expected to comply with the laws and the rules and regulations that have been adopted by this Board as required by the state law, pertaining to the proper cleaning and

disinfection of railroad cars within the state.

After some discussion, the following rules and regulations for cleaning and disinfection of automobiles, trucks, and other vehicles were duly adopted:

APPROVED.
Clifford L. Hilton
Attorney General,
By Victor L. Anderson
Asst Attorney General
July, 29, 1927.

MINNESOTA STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS AND OTHER VEHICLES

Adopted July 25th, 1927. 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, and

WHEREAS, Section 4882, General Statutes of 1923 as amended by Chapter 182, Session Laws 1927, authorizes the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to make reasonable rules and regulations for the cleaning and disinfection of automobiles, trucks and other vehicles used as public carriers for the transportation of live animals and poultry over the public highways within 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 the live stock of the State, and are hereby adopted.

1. Whenever it shall be found that automobiles, trucks and other vehicles used as public carriers have contained animals which are suspected of being affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, such automobiles, trucks or other vehicles shall immediately upon unloading such animals be cleaned and then disinfected in the manner herein set forth.

2. Automobiles, trucks and other vehicles shall be thoroughly cleaned by the removal of all scrapings, litter, manure and refuse.

3. Suitable provision shall be made for the proper disposition of all scrapings, manure, litter and refuse removed from such vehicles, and must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the local health boards, and live stock shall not be allowed to come in contact with the same.

4. The floor, interior walls and chassis of automobiles, trucks and other vehicles shall then be disinfected with four ounces of Cresol Compound U. S. P. to one gallon of water, or with a disinfectant approved by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. This can be accomplished by using a spray pump.

The Secretary was instructed to determine, or learn, how the manure from the infected cars in the public stock yards at South St. Paul was disposed of, and report it at the next meeting of the Board.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried, it was decided to adjourn the meeting and to re-convene in Col. March's office, in Litchfield, Minnesota, tomorrow, July 26th, 1927.

C. P. Fitch
Chairman

Chas. E. Cotton
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, HELD JULY 26TH, 1927,

AT LITCHFIELD, MINNESOTA.

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 P. M. Members present: C.P. Fitch, W. S. Moscrip and Col. C. H. March.

There was a general discussion of the applicants for the position of quarantine officer and the qualifications necessary for such an official. Col. March stated that he had conferred with one applicant in particular, whom he was of the opinion had all of the qualifications, but when he could not assure him of more than Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1500.00) annually, the party would not consider it.

The Secretary was directed to request Mr. Lester Tate to meet with Mr. Moscrip on July 30th, at the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in Saint Paul. It was decided that as neither Doctor Fitch nor Col. March would be able to attend the meeting in St. Paul on Saturday, July 30th, Mr. Moscrip would confer with Mr. Tate relative to the position of quarantine officer and that he should then communicate with Col. March over the telephone relative to his qualifications; and if they were able to agree upon a man, that man should beappointed.

Doctor Fitch stated that he would be unable to attend as he was leaving for Ottawa.

The Secretary reported that, at the request of President Coffman, of the University of Minnesota, he had had a personal conference with him and with Dean W. C. Coffey of the Agricultural Department of the University. As the result of this conference he had received the following letter from President Coffman:

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Minneapolis

Office of the President. July 22, 1927.

Dr. C. E. Cotton, Secretary,
State Livestock Sanitary Board,
State Capitol,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Dr. Cotton:

At the meeting of the Board of Regents on July 19 there was discussed the relationship of the University of Minnesota to the State Livestock Sanitary Board as outlined in an agreement entered into in 1912 between the former dean of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, A. F. Woods, and a representative of the State livestock Sanitary Board, for the carrying on of certain work in the division of veterinary science of our Department of Agriculture. In view of the growth of this work, which has been far beyond the expectations of those who entered into the agreement, it seems that the time has arrived when there must be some reconsideration of the matter. This reconsideration is hastened not merely by the growth of the work but also by virtue of the apparent inability of the division of veterinary science to continue to finance it on the present basis.

The Board of Regents appointed a committee, consisting of Dean W. C. Coffey, Dr. W. J. Mayo, and myself, to confer with the State Livestock Sanitary Board, or such committee as it may appoint, with reference to this matter. I should be happy if such a committee could be created and if we might have the privilege of conferring with this committee some time after September 18.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) L. D. Coffman, President.

After a general discussion, the Secretary was directed to write to President Coffman, advising him that the members of the Executive Committee would be pleased to meet with the special committee appointed by the Bpard of Regents.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

C. P. Fitch
Chairman.

Chas. E. Potter
Secretary.

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

JULY 30TH, 1927.

The meeting was called at 10:00 A. M. Mr. Moscrip was the only member present.

Mr. Moscrip conferred with Mr. Tate, and then communicated with Col. March by telephone, as agreed at the committee meeting on July 26th, 1927. It was decided to employ Mr. Tate as quarantine officer and the Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Tate, informing him of his appointment and to request him to go to work as soon as he could.

Chas. E. Cutter
Secretary.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

AUGUST 11TH, 1927.

The meeting was called to order at 11:15 A. M. Members present: W. S. Moscrip, O. W. Healy, H. A. Greaves and C. P. Fitch.

The Secretary advised that Col. March had informed him that he could not attend the meeting on account of his health. The Secretary reported that he had immediately telegraphed and also telephoned to Mr. March, advising him that it was very important that he attend the meeting. He further advised that under date of August 10th he had received a telegram from Doctor K. A. Danielson, at Deer River, Minnesota, as follows:

> "Col. March's health will not permit him to leave here at this time."

There was a general discussion relative to the employment of a man for the position of quarantine officer.

The Board recessed for luncheon.

In the afternoon the Board met in the offices of Dogherty, Rumble, Bunn and Butler. It was decided that we learn from the Department of Administration and Finance whether they propose to carry out the instructions of the Governor in removing from the classification of the employes of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board the position of quarantine officer provided the candidate of the Governor for this position, namely, Mr. Sever Nelson, an ex-chief of police of Dawson, Minnesota, is not appointed to the position. President O. W. Healy and Secretary Chas. E. Cotton were delegated to proceed immediately to the Capitol and interview the Commissioner of Administration and Finance; Mr.Healy and Doctor Cotton proceeded to the Capitol and there interviewed Mr. A. J. Peterson, the Budget Commissioner and

Personnel Officer of the Commission of Administration and Finance. Mr. Peterson informed Mr. Healy and Doctor Cotton that the Department of Administration and Finance were going to carry out the instructions of the Governor in relation fo the quarantine officer, to-wit: the classification of the employes of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board would be changed by cutting out the position of quarantine officer provided Governor Christianson's candidate for this position was not given the appointment. On returning, President Healy communicated the statements of Mr. Peterson, namely, that the Department of Administration and Finance were going to carry out the Governor's instructions in relation to the position of quarantine officer.

After considerable discussion a letter was prepared to Governor Christianson, outlining the position of the Board in relation to the employment of the quarantine officer. The Board then voted to continue the session until tomorrow, August 12th, to convene at Dr. Danielson's cottage at Bow String Lake, because of the importance of the appointment of the proper quarantine officer, and further because of the condition arising of Governor Christianson ordering the Department of Administration and Finance to change the classification of the employes ofthe Board by removing the quarantine officer except under the provision thatthe man ordered by him, namely, Mr. Sever Nelson, an ex-chief of police of Dawson, Minnesota, be approved for the position.

The letter to Governor Christianson was prepared, which President Healy signed as he was unable to go to Bow String Lake to meet with Col. March and the other members of the Board.

The Board then started to drive to Bow String Lake and arrived there on Friday afternoon, August 12th, 1927.

AUGUST 12TH, 1927.

The Board convened at the cottage of Doctor K. A. Danielson, where Col. March is convalescing from an operation. Members present: W. S. Moscrip, H. A. Greaves, C. P. Fitch and Col. C. H. March.

After further discussion with Col. March, it was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the letter prepared and dated August 11th, 1927, be redated August 12th, 1927, signed by each member of the Board, and sent to Governor Theodore Christianson. Following is a true copy of this letter:

. . . . . .

August 12, 1927.

Honorable Theo. H. Christianson,
Governor, State of Minnesota,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

The Live Stock Sanitary Board is organized under the provisions of Chapter 160 of the Laws of 1913. Its duties are to protect the health of the domestic animals of the state and carry out the provisions of that chapter and, among other things, to inspect the live stock of the state for the purpose of preventing and eradicating tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease, hog cholera, anthrax and other diseases of animals, and to that end to establish and make quarantine of diseased animals and animal products. The undersigned compose the present Board. All of the members of this Board have served upon it for many years. During that time the Board has taken such steps as it felt advisable and necessary in carrying out its duties. In all that it has done the Board has always had in mind only the interests of the citizens of Minnesota. Political or personal influence has been disregarded. Until the matters which we are about to mention occurred no Governor or other official of this state has ever, at any time, under any circumstances, attempted either to dictate policies to the Board or to influence its actions.

It is necessary, in order to carry out quarantine measures by the Board that some person representing the Board visit various localities in the state from time to time for the purpose of ascertaining whether or nor quarantine regulations and orders of the Board are being obeyed. The Board felt that this could be done

more economically by the appointment of a quarantine officer than by the hiring of graduate veterinarians at high per diem pay, or to use our field veterinary force as has been the practice in the past. Many months ago the Board submitted this plan to the legislature, and it was approved by that body and the necessary appropriation made for the salary of such an employe. In July, 1927, the Board of Administration and Finance created the classification of quarantine officer among the employes of this Board and fixed his salary at $1800.00 per annum. Shortly afterwards the Board of Administration and Finance released sufficient of the annual appropriation for the Live Stock Sanitary Board to cover the salary of this employe for the ensuing five months.

In July, at the time that the Board of Administration and Finance included this officer within the classification of this Board, Mr. Peterson, the personnel officer of that Board, informed Dr. Charles E. Cotton, the Secretary of this Board, that you desired that a particular man be appointed to fill that position. Upon further inquiry it developed that the particular man was Mr. Sever Nelson. On July 30, after careful consideration of the qualifications of both Mr. Nelson and Mr. Tate, and other applicants for the position, and in the exercise of their discretion as required by law and by their obligation to the state, this Board appointed Mr. Tate to the position in question, believing him to be the best qualified of the applicants.

On August 2 you inquired of Dr. Cotton, the Secretary of this Board, over the telephone, why Mr. Nelson, the man whom you said you had ordered appointed, had not been appointed by the Board. Dr. Cotton informed you that this was a matter entirely out of his hands. You then instructed Dr. Cotton to inform the members of this Board that their positions as members of the Board were not lifetime appointments and that if necessary you would remove them as members of the Board, and that you wanted them to understand that you were Governor of the State of Minnesota. You also at that time told Dr. Cotton that you were in no position to go out and look up the members of the Board in order to consult with them and that you wanted him to instruct the members of this Board to come to your office to see you. Within fifteen minutes after this telephone conversation you again telephoned Dr. Cotton and stated to him that you had ordered the Commission of Administration and Finance to changethe classification of the Sanitary Board by removing the position of quarantine officer from the organization unless the Sanitary Board employed the man selected by you for this position, i. e., Sever Nelson, an ex-chief of police of Dawson, Minnesota.

The following day Dr. Cotton called upon the Executive Secretary of the Department of Adminintration and Finance and requested of him the budget salary release for the six months ending December 31, 1927. The Secretary of that Board thereupon delivered the release to Dr. Cotton. At the same time the Secretary of the Department of Administration and Finance informed Dr. Cotton that you had ordered the Department of Administration and Finance to abolish the position of quarantine officer unless this

Board appointed to that position the man selected by you, to-wit, Sever Nelson, ex-chief of police of Dawson.

On August 2 Dr. Cotton wrote you informing you that the Board would meet August 11 and would be happy to meet with you in Saint Paul on that date. To this letter you replied under date of August 4 that you did not feel disposed to meet with this Board.

The Board met in Saint Paul today and, pursuant to the instructions of the Board, Dr. Cotton and Mr. Healy, the President of the Board, called upon the Department of Administration and Finance for the purpose of ascertaining whether that Department was disposed to carry out your order to abolish the position of quarantine officer which it had created. They found and talked with Mr. A. J. Peterson, who advised them that the Board of Administration and Finance intended to carry out your order unless this Board appointed to the position of quarantine officer the man selected by you, Sever Nelson.

The Board in considering the matter felt that were it to yield the duties imposed upon it by law, that is, to protect domestic animals, and incidentally the people of the state, from the ravages of disease spread in violation of the quarantine regulations, for any personal or political consideration, it would be derelict in its duty and acting in flagrant disobedience to the oaths they have taken. Accordingly the Board has today unanimously decided that Mr. Tate be instructed to go to work tomorrow morning.

We wish to point out that we find nothing in the law creating this Board to the effect that its employes, veterinarians or inspectors should be appointed by the Governor, and the Board is of the opinion that it would be reprehensible to set aside a qualified man from any position for the purpose of paying personal or political debts.

Respectfully submitted,

O. W. Healy.
H. A. Greaves.
(Signed) . . W. S. Moscrip.
C. P. Fitch.
C. H. March.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Board hereby ratifies and confirms the action of the Executive Committee in the employment of Lester Tate of Cannon Falls as quarantine officer, and hereby appoints and employs the said Tate as such officer, until July 1,1928, and the Secretary is hereby instructed to notify Mr. Tate to report for duty as quarantine officer immediately.

It was regularly moved,seconded and carried that no information should be given to the public relative to the appointment of the quarantine officer by the Board, awaiting a reply of the Governor to the above letter.

There was then a discussion relative to the request of President L.D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota, advising that a committee from this Board meet with a special committee appointed by the Board of Regents of the University for a conference relative to the continuation of the laboratory work at the University under an agreement made with this Board in 1912, as the result of the Governor's veto of the appropriation allowed by the legislature to continue to carry on the work. It was understood that the Secretary would arrange with the Executive Committee of the Board to meet with the special committee of the Board of Regents on September 28th.

The Secretary reported that he had received a letter dated July 25th, 1927, from Frederick J. Miller, County Attorney of Morrison County, with the information that Doctor Newman entered a plea of guilty, and he is to be fined some nominal fine and the fine suspended, he to pay all costs. He further advised that the case against L. E. Andrews had been continued for four months at the request of his attorney, Mr. C. Rosenmeier, and that Mr. Andrews is to appear before the State Live Stock Sanitary Board at their next meeting.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify Doctor J. H. Newman that on and after August 15th, 1927, the Board will accept,recognize and approve tuberculin tests made by him provided the same are in compliance with

the state law and the rules and regulations of this Board, and to also recommend to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry that Doctor Newman be reinstated on the list of approved and also accredited veterinarians in the State of Minnesota.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Cottam
Secretary

O. W. Healy
President.